

SUMMARY

The goal of the dissertation is to present the survival of the tradition of representation of people developed by writers of the intellectual class in the first three decades of the XX. Century. To reach the goal some poetically analysed novels are presented in the dissertation.

The change in the social, political circumstances, and the uncertainty in the social status of the poorer class of people generated some change in the tradition of representation of people in the XX. century. This change affected the structure of themes of the related works, the approach to the represented social classes in these works, the attitude of narrator and the poetical formation. So-called carrying on polemics in relationship with idealistic representation started in the XIX. century, and continued and became more forceful in the XX. century. The endeavour became general to describe a real picture of social, political and life circumstances of the peasants. It can be stated that the novels of representation of people of the examined period have close relationships with the realistic prose. Those works strongly criticise the society and often deal with the relationship between entity and society or community, and with the description of power and human values. These works provide pictures of the social situation of peasants mainly in the framework of actual historical-political events in the first two decades of the century.

In the study the novels by Ilmari Kianto are considered as possible alterations of the representation of people in the chosen period of time (*Punainen viiva - A vörös vonal, 1909; Ryösyranan Jooseppi - Rongyosparti József, 1924*). The novels by Kianto have close relationships with political and social happenings of the age, and meet with the criteria of the social novel type that normally focuses on a social conflict. The narrators of the novels assuming intellectual readers try to bring didactic purpose to bear on, which is counteracted by the comic, satiric viewpoint. It is *The red line* that has got the closest relationship with the actual political events. This novel can be considered as the presentation of the first parliamentary election. The story rather focuses on the way of life and standard of living of the poor peasants as a social class. At the same time we can realise that entities' lots by which the novel presents the entities' options to live in a social area of peasants reveal the way of life. In both novels by Kianto we find a kind of critical attitude that is direct towards the class possessing power because of their approach to the peasants, which is also criticised as being an illiterate class. These novels have indirect criticism of the intellectual class of the age (for the Red line it is a criticism of the intellectual class participating in politics) since they were expected to improve the quality of life of lower class people in those times. It is important to highlight that entities' lots always dominate for the novels representing people in the XX. century, since writers use entities' options

to live in order to represent the peasant way of life. The approach in the novel by Maria Jotuni (*Arkielämä - Hétköznapiok, 1909*) is similar to those by Kianto as it relates to the issues of the age, although there is no relationship with actual social and political events. It is rather related to the effects of these changes on a peasant community. The novel by Jotuni is an original one because it gives a detailed description of the weekdays of a master-house to reveal the norms and values of the community. The direction of the approach is decisive because we get to the level of community by through the entities' lots. It reveals the way of life from inside, which makes the representation more direct. Aino Kallas and F. E. Sillanpää's selected novels have different relationships with the tradition of representation of people compared to the former ones. Their novels do not focus on description of the social circumstances of the peasant class but entity dominates rather than the community. Nevertheless they also reveal the essence of the peasant community through the formation of the selected personalities in the novels. In the short novel by Kallas (*Sudenmorsian - A farkasmenyasszony, 1928*) the hero's individuality dominates by the deliberation of the options of the entity's perfection, which is put in the village circumstances. Aalo considers the life form of a wolf as the option for perfection. Kallas looks for the ancient type of man, putting the story itself into mythical perspective. In my opinion the later written novel by Sillanpää (*Nuorena nukkunut - Silja, 1931*) represents a new variation of the representation of people. It brings change into the approach to the relationships between man and nature by its nature approach. The description of the peasant class as a community stays in the background because the idea of the man embedded in the nature is the basic theory of the representation. The relationship between them, the perfection of the man in the nature provides the core of the story. Common feature of the novels is the peasant being the hero that is described as a social category in most cases. As we take the novels from Kianto to Sillanpää, the dynamics becomes clearer, showing less didactic purpose and the representation of entities' lots becomes more dominant. For the writings of representation of people it is important what perspective and direction of the approach are used to represent the social class. The question is that the peasant class is only objective or also subjective to the representation. I found that for the main writings about traditional representation of people, that is also true for prose, the approach to the represented peasant class is basically liberal, but the approach is from the viewpoint of the intellectual class that is drawn off the peasant class.

Through the selected novels I also examined how the created world of the finish writings are embedded in the nature, the relationship between man and nature, and the role of description in the XX.century compared to the realistic novels in the 1880's. I also examined the type of hero and character drawing in the novels, the relationship between the position of the narrator and focalisation, and the rhetorical structure of the text.