ABSTRACTS

Eszter Farkas
ISSUE VOTING BEFORE AND AFTER A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN – RESULTS OF A LONGITUDINAL APPROACH

This study investigates the role of policy issues in shaping party preference during an electoral campaign, moreover, how media consumption patterns can influence this relationship. The subject of the analysis is the 2018 Hungarian parliamentary election campaign and it puts a particular emphasis on the issue of immigration, which has been the key element of the government’s political communication since 2015. The analysis utilizes the longitudinal data from the research project entitled “Participation, representation, partisanship. Electoral research 2018”. The main results of the analysis show that the significance of immigration increased during the electoral campaign and after the election, mostly Fidesz supporters indicated the topic as the most relevant policy issue in their party preference and that voters who consider immigration as the most important policy issue behind their party preference consume politics-related media content mostly from television and radio. The possibilities and limitations of discovering causal inferences in longitudinal researches are elaborated in detail.

Keywords: issue voting, campaign effect, longitudinal survey analysis

Gábor Illés
FROM BLAIR TO PERICLES: THE CONTEMPORARY REALIST VIEW OF POLITICAL JUDGEMENT AND THE ‘GREEK REALISTS’

The article investigates how political judgement functions in a democratic setting, during crisis situations. It argues that the most elaborated contemporary realist concept of political judgement, that of Raymond Geuss, needs to be altered at two points to make it suitable to describe such situations. The first point concerns the relationship between ends and circumstances, the second the appropriate metaphor of political judgement. Starting out from two realist classics, Aristotle and Thucydides, the article argues that the Aristotelian
scheme of practical deliberatio and the metaphor of touch can enrich the realist concept of judgement, enhancing its empirical relevance. The author hopes that such an analysis might contribute to a more recent trend in contemporary political realism, one that focuses on positive theorizing instead of a critique of political moralism.

**Keywords:** political judgement, political realism, Raymond Geuss, Thucydides, Aristotle

László Levente Balogh

HANNA ARENDT ON PLATO AND ON THE TRADITION OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

The post-World War II decline of liberal democracies and the rise of totalitarian regimes required the introduction of new methods based on new concepts in order to reappraise the „essence” of politics. The new phenomena could not be fully grasped and described by the categories and concepts of the old tradition, but that did not mean that scholars should or could have given up the investigation of that tradition.

One of the most remarkable and effective tendencies of the several conceptual and theoretical reconsiderations of politics was the one stemming from contemporary German emigrants. Their thoughts were basically determined by the fact that totalitarian regimes were partially regarded as the outcome of modern political philosophy, they decided therefore to hark back to the roots of ancient political thought.

Hanna Arendt is described as a neo-Aristotelian political thinker, although Plato’s role in her philosophy was as prominent as of Aristotle’s. According to Arendt, the origin of those phenomena that placed philosophy against the polis and politics, and made hostility between them, can be discovered in Plato’s philosophical thoughts.

**Keywords:** Hannah Arendt, Plato, tradition, politics and philosophy, truth and opinion

Szilvia Horváth

THE IDEA OF THE CLASSICAL: ON A SOURCE OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

In the course of the history of political thought, there is a return to classical sources from time to time – and this is true of contemporary political theory as well. The case can be labeled as neo-classical political philosophy when the classical is the primary form of theorization and not just a simple illustration.
The classical has a specific meaning here, and thus, deserves our attention. The meaning, function, and possibilities, as well as limitations, explore the method-like specificities of the classical. Although neo-classical political theory turns to a (certain) past, it is nonetheless a way of contemporary thinking, which, being open to both past and present, encompasses various directions of thought. My argument in the following analysis is that the main function of the classical is to open up new possibilities and opportunities; thus, a sort of theoretical invention. Besides invention, the meanings of the classical disclose more traditional meanings, or rather, emotions, like familiarity, and a sense of certainty that stand close to the eternal in the thinkers’ imagination. The self-reflective task of the classical is to balance these two directions to maintain the conditions for neo-classical theorization in the future, and eventually, to support the conditions for open-ended and free thought.

**Keywords:** contemporary political philosophy, classical democracy, the concept of politics, Hannah Arendt, neo-Aristotelian political theory

Botond Árpási

**THE NARRATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

Review Article on the Hungarian Literature of Political Leadership from a Social Constructivist Point of View

This article seeks to review the Hungarian literature on political leadership from a social constructivist point of view. The text is based on the premise that there is an ‘elective affinity’ between the constructivist mode of inquiry focusing on intersubjectivity and the approach emphasising the formative role of political leadership. This concept not only allows the structuring of the Hungarian literature, but it may nonetheless prove useful in grasping the unique features of the significant directions of this field on a theoretical level. Namely, the particularity of this discourse is its leader-centric focus on the one hand, while showing recurring constructivist premises on the other. All this, in a constructivist reading, means that political leaders play a formative role in the linguistic and discursive construction of our social and political reality, thus the meaningful social reality is greatly created via leadership narratives.

**Keywords:** Political leadership, social constructivism, storytelling