

Characteristics of main research directions investigated at the institute and the achievements 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Slavonic Studies of the CAS, v. v. i.
-----------	--

The ISS is a research institution dedicated to studying the Slavic languages and literatures within the European cultural context. It works off of a traditional, comparative approach, exploring individual languages and literatures in comparison, and enriching that view with research on relations between the Slavic and non-Slavic spheres (following diachronic research in e.g. Byzantine studies, following synchronic research in literary studies) and literary research within the European cultural context. This is why the ISS cooperates with Eastern, Central, and Western Europe and is a partner of various universities and academic institutions (during the period evaluated, we had partners in Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy, Ukraine, Russia, Slovakia, and Poland), thereby integrating itself, within its abilities, into European Slavonic-studies research. Most of our international cooperation is contractually-based. It is mentioned and described concretely under the individual teams; a listing of inter-institutional agreements and contracts is located at the end of this section. The ISS is also irreplaceable within the domestic scholarly context, where, among other benefits, it confronts Czechs' "own," domestic identity with those of other European cultures and nations.

The Institute's research specializations are concentrated on topics not fully explored at the Slavonic-studies departments of Czech institutions of university education. This includes demanding team and interdisciplinary projects in selected research areas that extend beyond the purely Slavic linguistic and cultural sphere and that cannot receive the attentions of similar institutions within universities due to these institutions' differing approach. These institutions tend largely to be oriented towards a region-based (or geopolitically based) approach to the Slavic, or East/South-European sphere. Thus unlike these institutions, the ISS can develop exclusively topics where we can guarantee the availability of top-quality scholars as researchers, or topics where research will be exceptionally fruitful and bring international acclaim. We thus always put quality before quantity. The ISS is also the only institution, even within the Academy of Sciences of the CR, to perform systematic research on European languages and literatures (outside of Czech studies, for which two independent institutions exist). We provided a detailed description of our basic approach to research in our previous evaluation. Our overall focus has not changed since then, but we are presenting new outputs. We have resolved the previous absence of research into Polish language and literature, caused by the lack of Czech graduates in this field, by deepening our cooperation with Polish institutions of higher education, and in the area of literary studies we eliminated this deficit by accepting into our ranks two Slavonic and Polish studies scholars within the Academy's prestigious Jan Evangelista Purkyně Fellowship program.

The ISS is among the Academy's smallest institutes; as of Dec. 31st, 2014, it employed **21** researchers, **5** PhD students, and **2** specialist staff for research and scholarship (although not all employees are full-time). It is divided into three research units (teams) that correspond to the usual dividing lines of Slavic philological disciplines: Old Church Slavonic studies, with its overlaps into Byzantine studies; living Slavic languages (the Slavic Linguistics and Lexicography team); and literary studies, with its overlaps into intercultural European studies (the History of Slavic Studies and Slavic Literatures team). The last of these three also studies the Russian exile in interwar Czechoslovakia.

The Old Church Slavonic Studies and Byzantine Studies team focuses primarily on medium and long-term team projects. While a few single-researcher tasks are covered here, team projects dominate. In large part the tasks in Old Church Slavonic studies are handled using the internal employee team. The Byzantine studies section is, due to its interdisciplinary focus and the spectrum of available graduates in recent years, the most variable part of our institution.

The centerpoint of its activities is the publishing of the international scholarly journal *Byzantinoslavica. Revue internationale des études byzantines*, but in addition to this it works on short- and medium-term single-author and team projects. For more details, see the corresponding form. The team's composition oscillates between senior staff (who naturally leave over time), three members of the middle generation, and young scholars, whom we also train. (We thus do not demand a PhD for entry; some PhD students work for us before gaining their title, which they gain thanks to work with our materials.)

The Slavic Linguistics and Lexicography team has medium- and long-term team projects. Individual and monographic projects are unusual here. Compared to the Old Church Slavonic and Byzantine Studies team, it has more projects/tasks; this is due in part to the team members' individual specializations (generally aligned with individual national philologies). In the last five years a PhD title has been required for entry. (New employees are usually taken on for new projects). The team's composition in terms of age is very balanced among the older, middle, and younger generations, with the middle generation being dominant. The History of Slavic Studies and Slavic Literatures team, meanwhile, specializes in medium and

short-term single-author monographic projects, with however at least one team project always in progress at any given time. A portion of our own team joins in on each of these team projects as a part of an ad hoc team of Czech and international researchers that then shares work on the project output. This model is mainly applied in the area of intercultural Slavonic studies, the outputs of which are primarily in foreign languages and are aimed at the specialist public abroad. The tasks connected with research on the Russian exile in Czechoslovakia are team tasks; certain projects (such as the monograph on N. Okunev and the ongoing project on Russian painting) are single-researcher. Often external employees assist in work on our team tasks, through research, proofreading, and verification. In this team, a PhD title and practical research experience are conditions for entry. This team comprises experienced researchers of the middle generation. This results from both our requirements and the fact that when the ISS was re-founded in 1992, its new literary studies team was built on the senior generation, who retired shortly after 2000 and were replaced by a younger generation, who are now the middle generation.

The members of the individual teams cooperate on certain tasks, for the publishing of certain publications, for the organizing of certain conferences, and for the publishing of the journal *Slavia*. Its editorial staff includes members of all three teams.

Research in the **Old Church Slavonic Studies and Byzantine Studies** team is divided into two sections. The **Old Church Slavonic** section, which studies the Old Church Slavonic language and literature, has a philological focus, enabling it to effectively interconnect knowledge gained from linguistic studies with textological research and with the history of the literature studied. This is the only specialized institution in the country of its kind; within universities, this field cannot be developed sufficiently, at a high enough level, and with the given breadth.

Currently its linguistic research centers on large collective tasks primarily in the area of Old Church Slavonic lexicography. The previously-completed project *Old Church Slavonic Dictionary I–IV* is the direct predecessor of this period's *Supplements and Errata for Volume I of the Old Church Slavonic Dictionary*. 4 installments of these materials were released

during the evaluated period. The importance of this venerable dictionary is underscored by the fact that it became a template for modern Church Slavonic and Old Church Slavonic dictionaries composed worldwide (especially Croatian and Macedonian Church Slavonic dictionaries, the Etymological Dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic Language, and Staroslavjanskij slovar' po rukopisjam 10.–11. vekov, a Russian Old Church Slavonic dictionary based on 10th-11th centuries manuscripts). This project is unique within the Czech sphere in that it is the only large dictionary of a historical language that has ever been successfully completed in this country. The second team task of the Old Church Slavonic section is work on the *Greek-Old Church Slavonic Index*. Within the part of diachronic Slavonic studies that examines evolution over time, this is the first project of this size of its kind. It was produced under the patronage of Union Académique Internationale in Brussels (ID# 76). During the period evaluated, 5 installments of material were published, and thus the dictionary's Volume I was completed. The significance and reach of the above-mentioned projects are of fundamental importance both for Slavonic philology and for medieval history, Byzantine studies, theology, and other aspects of medieval studies. Besides the linguistic aspect, during work on both dictionaries, considerable attention is paid to textological evaluation of the manuscripts studied. Both projects are being undertaken on the basis of card indexes of Old Church Slavonic vocabulary built up over many years, with this vocabulary being systematically supplemented using data from newly discovered manuscripts. These card indexes are unique worldwide for Old Church Slavonic, especially in terms of their size: a total of **2,350,000** cards.

Another important element in our research activity in Old Church Slavonic studies is the publishing of previously unpublished manuscript-form Church Slavonic and Old Church Slavonic texts. In this area our attentions are focused primarily on texts that are closely connected with the Czech sphere, i.e. texts of Great Moravian origin and relics with some relationship to the Czech language speaking sphere, or manuscripts that originated in the Přemyslid Bohemia of the 10th-11th century or during the reign of Charles IV and in the pre-Hussite period, but which are usually stored outside the Czech Republic. This activity is a significant attempt to expand cultural awareness of the oldest phase of Czech literature and to save Czech cultural heritage that has been preserved outside the Czech state. The editing work on these texts logically is not limited strictly to a national level, and sees a strong response outside the Czech Republic. Not only do the publications processed in this team see reviews; they also form the foundation for other research worldwide.

Within the Czech Republic, study of Greek texts is joined together with Old Church Slavonic studies via **Byzantine studies** research. This field is in itself completely unique within the Czech Republic. Its methodology here utilizes the interconnection of a historical and philological approach with other auxiliary sciences (e.g. classical archaeology and the history of East Christian art). The staff of the Byzantine studies team both works on its own, separate tasks and contributes to the editing of the journal *Byzantinoslavica*, which, in terms of its subject matter, is based on medievalist Greek studies and on the study of Slavic-Byzantine and Balkan-Central European relationships in the cultural, literary, and historical spheres. The subjects of this section's separate outputs are the history of the Cyril and Methodius mission in Great Moravia, the transformation of Classical culture into Byzantine culture, and its expressions among southern and eastern Slavs, with comparisons to Western culture. During the evaluated period, two monographs were written that are very important in the field for the Czech sphere: the *Encyclopedia of Byzantium* and *Cyril and Methodius between Constantinople and Rome*.

The Department of Slavic Linguistics and Lexicography is the only academic institution in the country that systematically researches the synchronic vocabulary and grammar of selected Slavic languages. It focuses mainly on language system dynamics in the realm of vocabulary,

while taking into account the societal changes of recent decades in both its theory and its practice. The language material acquired is processed in databases - modern lexicographical resources. The lexicographical material serves as the foundation for our theoretical research, since it enables us to analyze various trends in the development of modern Slavic languages. The department makes use of its rich collection of excerpted neological material for the mentioned languages, which is supplemented over time. The team's research activity also includes comparative studies of the grammars of Slavic languages. The team's members focus on comparing the grammatical structures of selected languages in both their historical forms and their current form. In harmony with the research orientation of the whole ISS, this team, too, puts quality before quantity, and so its attention is focused mainly on those languages for which there exist specialists who have sufficient research potential and whose research can be expected to be of high quality, with outputs that attract international recognition. So far as possible, its individual lexicographical projects reflect the needs of those who use its outputs, and the need for high-quality outputs of this kind. A description of the individual areas studied follows below.

Within research on Russian, work continued on the unique database that compares Russian vocabulary with Czech vocabulary based on deep semantic structuring. Collection and processing of lexicographical materials for both languages is ongoing; it is excerpted from printed and electronic sources. This material is then connected to material from selected translators' (bilingual), classical, encyclopedic, and special terminological dictionaries and worked into the form of a Russian-Czech electronic dictionary database. The project work also includes theoretical research on current word formation, new lexical meanings, and new collocations. The database serves as a starting point for describing the current state of Russian vocabulary in comparison with Czech, with the possibility of partial grammatical, stylistic, etc. research. It currently is in large part accessible from the ISS website; the remaining sections are in various stages of completion and will be made accessible over time. **The current total amount of data: 78,000 keywords within 76,000 entries.**

Within our research on Ukrainian, the *Ukrainian-Czech Dictionary of Neologisms* was brought to its final stage during the evaluated period, in cooperation with Czech studies scholars from the O. O. Potebnja Institute of Linguistics at the National Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Arts. It contains **4,468** entries and is available from the ISS website. As a part of an inter-institutional agreement between the ISS and the O. O. Potebnja Institute of Linguistics at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, preparations took place for publishing a supplemented, expanded edition of the two-volume *Czech-Ukrainian Dictionary* (first published in Kiev; second edition also planned for publishing in Kiev).

Our Ukrainian studies are mainly oriented towards research on the Rusyn dialects of eastern Slovakia and Transcarpathian Ukraine. We are seeing the **digitalization** of the unique dialectological material collected by **I. Pankevitch since the 1920s** for his planned, but never published dictionary of South Carpathian dialects, as well as our own material-collecting activities, with the aim of registering the developmental trends in the dialects studied. By digitalizing the I. Pankevitch materials, the team is creating an electronic dialect database. Transfer of the information in the card index into this database has been ongoing since 2011. Through this process, dictionary entries are being created. The electronic database of the Pankevitch materials is now almost halfway complete (at present **57,000** entries have been processed out of a total 119,209), and it includes a browser and a filter enabling searches by various criteria - grammatical characteristics, equivalents, etc.

Within our research on Slovenian, we are focusing on comparing Slovenian and Czech vocabulary and, to some extent, also the grammatical structure of these two languages. Our strongest interest is the creation of a Slovenian-Czech lexical database, which will become the foundation of a Slovenian-Czech dictionary. The database contains vocabulary for

journalistic, artistic, and specialist texts. The selection of entries also partially reflects colloquial Slovenian. The foundation is data obtained from up-to-date corpus and book sources. The positioning and treatment of individual entries reflects the frequency of their appearance in the Slovenian corpus GigaFida. For specialist terms, it also reflects their position within the nomenclature for their particular fields. Unfortunately this project is encountering internal barriers - primarily limited personnel capacity due to the small number of Czech specialists for the given linguistic field. **16,000 entries have been completed to date.**

During the evaluated period, **Bulgarian research was renewed**, more specifically its lexical portion. Systematic theoretical contrastive research of Bulgarian and Czech vocabulary has been ongoing since 2012. It has focused on neologisms, neographisms, and word formation, supported by rich neological material. Our newly initiated cooperation with the linguistics institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has been very beneficial in this area.

Also new is **comparative research into the grammars of Slavic languages**. During the period evaluated, this meant primarily research on verb categories in previous historical periods in the West Slavic languages, within a grant project, The Distribution and Functions of Past Verb(al) Forms in Older Sorbian, Old Czech and Old Polish. This topic is a demanding task, containing morphology, syntax, word formation, and semantics. The specialized exploration of a minority language here is especially valuable. This research culminated in a single-author monograph. The project Delving Deeper: Lexicographic Description of Syntactic and Semantic Properties of Czech Verbs, also supported by the Czech Science Foundation, explores the grammar and syntax of selected Slavic languages in their current forms. The ISS is one of several partners in this project; an ISS team member is covering the comparison of grammatical structures in Czech, Russian, and Polish. In terms of theory, this project is based on functional generative description; this technique is uniquely being applied to research on two other Slavic languages comparatively.

The history of Slavic Studies and Slavic Literatures team is active both in the area of the domestic comparativist Slavonic studies tradition and within the European intercultural Slavonic Studies context. This is also the only Slavonic Studies site in the country to systematically overlap beyond the Slavic linguistic and cultural territory and follow Slavic-German intercultural relationships. Its research is focused on three areas. A detailed description of these areas and the staff assigned to them is given in the specific form for this team. Because the form in question has the most detailed of all the team descriptions, we will be brief below.

1) The section covering **the History of Slavic studies, inter-Slavic literary and cultural relationships, and Slavic literature till the early 20th century** provides the scholarly community with editions of never-before-published manuscripts of literary and documentary relics. It also performs some amount of literary-history research. In the last five years, its interests have centered around topics in interwar Czech Slavonic studies and the reception of certain Slavic literatures in the Czech milieu. Also during this period, the large bibliographical project *Slavica in the Czech Language* (see corresponding report) reached its conclusion: the publishing of its final volume. However, the Institute has had to suspend all bibliographical projects of such size due to insufficient staffing and finances, so that it can focus on projects that do not demand a large core team or aid from external employees.

2) Our **Studies of the Slavic literatures of the 20th century**, previously narrowly specialized in inter-Slavic relations, now focus primarily on research into certain phenomena in European literatures, both Slavic and non-Slavic. Their foundations lie in Czech-German relations and the Russian-German cultural context. The main team task, ongoing since 2012, has been the *Literature and Knowledge* project. Eleven researchers from the Czech Republic, Sweden, and Belgium have been preparing a team publication covering reflections of philosophical thought

in literary works and the ways that knowledge is organized in and transferred into literature. This sort of reflection on thought in literature was also included in the Czech-Slovak project Russian Imperial Thought in History, Literature, and Culture; this project ran 2013–2015, and one single-author monograph examined Russian slavianophile thought. This team works to present intercultural Slavonic and Germanic studies in the international scholarly journal *Germanoslavica. Zeitschrift für germano-slawische Studien*, published by the ISS and edited by precisely this team.

3) The Institute's research on **the Russian exile in interwar Czechoslovakia** is unique within the Czech Republic, and is also the most comprehensive nationwide in its approach. Its foundation is a systematically constructed **database of persons, institutions, and partner institutions for the Russian exile in the Czechoslovak Republic**, totaling roughly **3,000** data items (constructed since the late 20th century). During the evaluated period, research was devoted primarily to further processing of documents connected with the activities of the Russian exile between the wars (e.g. the publishing of large memoirs and diaries). The team also initiated long-term cooperation on the unique *Lexicon of the Russian Exile in the Czechoslovak Republic*. Two other new areas of focus were evaluation of the scholarly heritage of Russian emigrants in the Czech sphere (including the first systematic monograph on the work of art historian N. Okunev), and research on Russian art in Czech collections, where it arrived in large part due to Russian emigrants.

The ISS organized **11 conferences** during the evaluated period:

In 2010:

- a Prague international colloquium **Ekphrasis: popis uměleckých děl v byzantské a byzantsko-slovanské literatuře** (Ekphrasis: Descriptions of Artworks in Byzantine and Byzanto-Slavic literature); co-organized by EHESS (Paris). 22 speakers participated, including 16 from abroad;
- the international conference **On the Boundary of Two Cultures: the Russian Exile in Interwar Czechoslovakia** (Moscow). It was co-organized by The Institute of Slavic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. A total of 20 speakers from a variety of European countries took part in it.

In 2011:

- the international conference **Václav Hanka 1791–1861–2011** (Prague). The National Museum in Prague co-organized the conference. A total of 30 speakers participated, including 7 from abroad;
- an international conference **Mitten in Europa – Mobilitäten und Zwischenräume. Peter Härtlings Erzählen** / In the Middle of Europe - Mobility and In-between Spaces. The Stories of Peter Härtling (Gothenburg, Sweden). 9 speakers participated, with 3 from the Czech Republic. Co-organized by the Department of Languages and Literatures at the University of Gothenburg.
- the international conference **Villes de toute Beauté. L'ekphrasis des cités dans les littératures byzantine et byzantino-slaves** / Cities of the perfect beauty. Ekphrasis in the Byzantine and Byzantine-Slavic literatures (Prague). EHESS (Paris) was the coorganizer. A total of 17 speakers participated, including 14 from abroad.

In 2012:

- an international conference **Překladová technika z řečtiny a latiny do staroslověnštiny a církevní slovanštiny** (Translation techniques from Greek and Latin into Old Church Slavonic and Church Slavonic) was held in Prague. A total of 17 speakers participated, including 8 from abroad. During this conference, the ISS presented a new volume of the Greek-Old Church Slavonic Index.

In 2013:

- an international conference **The Cyril and Methodius Mission and Europe - 1150**

Years Since the Arrival of the Thessaloniki Brothers in Great Moravia (Velehrad, Czech Republic). The conference was organized by the Academy's Institute of Archaeology, its Institute of History, and the ISS. It took place under the auspices of the Academy's Chairman and of the Senate of the Czech Republic. 18 of the 44 speakers were from abroad;

- the Prague round table **Rusko: Od imperialismu k postimperialismu. Proměny ruské kultury, literatury a filozofického myšlení ve 20. a 21. století** (Russia: From Imperialism to Post-imperialism. Transformations of Russian Culture, Literature and Philosophical Thought in the 20th and 21st centuries). The Institute of World Literature SAS co-organized this round table. 5 of the 12 speakers were from abroad.

In 2014:

- the Prague international conference **Literatur und Wissen** / Literature and Knowledge. Co-organized by the Department of Languages and Literatures at the University of Gothenburg. 14 of the 31 speakers were from abroad. The conference included a presentation of the "Literature and Knowledge" research team and its planned German-language publication;

- an international conference **Research of Verbal Valency in Slavic Countries in past and at present** (Prague). Co-organized by the Institute of Western and Southern Slavic Studies at the University of Warsaw. 17 of the 28 participants were from abroad. Also presented were ongoing projects for creating valence dictionaries of Slavic languages;

- a conference **Cyrilometodějská tradice v středověkých Čechách: kontinuita nebo diskontinuita?** (The Cyril and Methodius Tradition in Přemyslid Bohemia - Continuity or Discontinuity?) was held in Olomouc. Co-organizers included the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University.

In 2010–2014 the following **inter-institutional** agreements were ongoing:

2008–2010: The Institute of the Czech National Corpus: Vytváření paralelních korpusů a jejich využití pro práci na slovnících (The Creation of Parallel Corpora, and Their Use in Lexicographical Work)

2011–present: O. O. Potebnja Institute of Linguistics at the National Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Kiev: Dynamika slovní zásoby současné ukrajinštiny a češtiny (Ukrajinsko-český slovník nové doby) (Modern Ukrainian and Czech Vocabulary Dynamics (A Ukrainian-Czech Dictionary for a New Age))

2008–2010 Liberal Arts University, Yekaterinburg: Zpracování archivního fondu M. V. Šachmatova (Processing the M. V. Shakhmatov archives)

2010–2012: EHESS, Paris: Ekphrasis: popis uměleckých děl v literatuře byzantské a byzantsko-slovanské (Ekphrasis: Descriptions of Artworks in Byzantine and Byzanto-Slavic Literature)

2010–2012: The Cyril and Methodius Center at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia: Rejstříky ke slovanskému překladu knihy proroka Ezechiela (Indexes for the Slavonic Translation of the Book of Ezekiel)

2010–present: Old Church Slavonic Institute, Zagreb: Redakce církevněslovanského slovníku chorvatské redakce (Editing work on the Church Slavonic Dictionary of Croatian Redaction)

2010–2014: Krste Misirkov Institute of Macedonian Language, Skopje: Příprava druhého svazku Grigorovičova parimejniku (Preparation work for the second volume of the Grigorovich Prophetologion)

2010–2013: The Institute of World Literature SAS: Ruská literatura v Evropě, Rusko v evropské literatuře: od impéria k postimpériu (Russian Literature in Europe, Russia in European Literature: from Imperium to Post-imperium)

2011–2012: Department of Languages and Literatures, University of Gothenburg, Sweden:

Mitten in Europa – Mobilitäten und Zwischenräume. Peter Härtlings Erzählen

2011–2013: The Alexander Solzhenitsyn Russia Abroad House: Humanitní a sociální vědy jako komunikační prostor mezi Československem a Ruskem (Humanities and Social Sciences as a Space of Communication between Czechoslovakia and Russia)

2012–2014: The Belgischer Germanisten- und Deutschlehrerverband, Brussels: Theatralität in Literatur und Kultur (Theatricality in Literature and Culture)

2012–2014: University of Bergamo, Italy: Substantivní kategorie v morfopragmatickém aspektu (Substantive Categories from a Morphopragmatic View)

2012–present: Institute for Bulgarian Language, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences: Neologie, lexikologie, lexikografie. Slovanská lexikografie v 21. století (Neology, Lexicology, Lexicography. Slavic Lexicography in the 21st Century)

2013–present: Fran Ramovš Institute of the Slovenian Language: Česko-slovinská lexikologie a lexikografie (Czech/Slovenian Lexicology and Lexicography)

2013–present: Institute of History, University of Prešov, Slovakia: Lexikon ruské emigrace v meziválečném Československu (Lexicon of the Russian Exile in Interwar Czechoslovakia)

2014–indefinite future: The Institute of Slavic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow: Staroslověnské a řecké lexikum (byzantského období) v komparativním pohledu (Old Church Slavonic and Greek Vocabulary (of the Byzantine Period) in a Comparative View).

Besides these specific agreements, the ISS also cooperated on what are called “priority topics” within inter-academic exchange. This exchange system in this extent, however, only functions in the countries of eastern and southern Europe. Recent years have seen its curtailment (cancellation of such exchanges in Russia; unreliable operation in some countries of southern Europe). We cooperated with linguistic, literary, and historical institutes in Bulgaria, Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, and Serbia.

The outputs of most of this cooperation are joint publications. Some of these projects are long-term and are based on joint consultations, information exchange, and mutual review of team productions. Some of them have led up to the drafting of material which then could not be published. Some cases of cooperation are described under individual teams.

In 2014, for the first time, the ISS made use of the possibility to use foreign interns from the Erasmus program. Two university students studying philological fields in Slovenia were accepted; they helped to review portions of the Slovenian-Czech lexical database.

Roughly 20–30 foreign researchers visit the ISS each year.

Two national associations are attached to the ISS: The Czech Association of Slavists and the Czech National Association of Byzantine Studies. In 2012, Prague hosted a session of the Commission on Old Church Slavonic Dictionaries, a part of the International Association of Slavists. Of the 10 participants, 5 were from abroad.

Some of the ISS staff are members of the international editorial boards of scholarly journals and are members of international commissions. The ISS is also a member of Berlin-based ABDOS, the Community of Libraries and Centers of Documentation for research of Eastern, Middle and South East Europe.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Slavonic Studies of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Paleoslavistics and Byzantology

The Old Church Slavonic and Byzantine Studies Team is the only research group in the Czech Republic that cultivates team-based Old Church Slavonic studies research. It specializes in topics where individual research cannot suffice.

The team's staff is divided into two sections - Old Church Slavonic studies and Byzantine studies. The **Old Church Slavonic section** is devoted to studying Old Church Slavonic and Church Slavonic language and literature. The main projects in its plans are long-term, teambased,

and lexicographical, but their approaches significantly extend beyond the usual philological treatments, by incorporating textology as well as other disciplines. All of our lexicographical projects are based on unique and vast card indexes (Old Church Slavonic, Greek/Old Church Slavonic, and Latin/Old Church Slavonic), containing in sum 2 million individual index cards.

Appendix 3.5

2

The research team comprises Old Church Slavonic scholars who collectively meet the needs of most of the field's disciplines. The team's activities concern various combinations of its key topics, which are: research into literary relics from the Great Moravia period; Old Church Slavonic texts from the Přemyslid Bohemia of the 10th-11th centuries; Church Slavonic manuscripts dating to the reign of Charles IV and to the pre-Hussite period stored at the Emauzy Monastery in Prague; techniques used for translation between Greek/Latin and Old Church Slavonic; and study of the oldest Slavic translation of the books of the Bible. Our research has newly been expanded to include a further topic, the books of the Apocrypha, and our studies of Church Slavonic texts for which we can assume a Czech origin are now more in-depth. The team members also cover the topic of Old Church Slavonic's linguistic nature. Another activity that must be considered fundamental is our publishing work, thanks to which the Old Church Slavonic and Church Slavonic literary heritage is being made accessible in the form of critical editions. The staff of the **Byzantine Studies section** works primarily on the history of the Byzantine Empire and Great Moravia, with special emphasis on Byzanto-Slavic relations. This section provides the infrastructure for the editing and publishing of a unique international journal, *Byzantinoslavica. Revue des études byzantines*, a prized and respected international platform for interdisciplinary Byzantine studies.

During the period under evaluation, work was done on these team-based tasks of a lexicographical nature (the full texts are available in the Team Outputs form):

The Greek-Old Church Slavonic Index

This project is being worked on under the prestigious auspices of the Brussels-based Union Académique Internationale. Its purpose is to interconnect the vocabularies of Byzantine Greek and Old Church Slavonic by way of dictionary entries. This is a lexicographical handbook that adds new depth to the study of techniques used for translation from Greek to Old Church Slavonic. It is unique in its form and its scope (covering nearly 60 manuscripts). It is designed to be a continuation of *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského* (The Old Church Slavonic Dictionary), and once completed it will become an integral part of that dictionary. Its entries

are index-style and are alphabetized by Greek letter. In 2014 the 1st volume was completed, with a length of 524 pages: *Řecko-staroslověnský index / Index verborum graecopalaeoslovenicus*.

Tomus I. Praha – Praegae 2014 (The Greek/Old Church Slavonic Index, Volume I). The project outputs have seen reviews in domestic and foreign periodicals; the appropriate form has links to these reviews.

The project's main outputs have been published continuously as work progresses, via 64-page installments. During the evaluated period, a compact authorial collective coalesced under the editorship of E. Bláhová. This collective has tied in to the 3 already-published installments with the publishing of 5 further installments. 6 employees worked on this task.

Supplements to the Old Church Slavonic Dictionary

This project's goal is to perform detailed studies and publish unique lexical material, in large part material processed in the already-completed *Slovník jazyka staroslověnského* (The Old Church Slavonic Dictionary). The project outputs include supplements and corrections to a portion of the original dictionary; meanwhile, the project also provides material that has not previously seen lexicographical treatment. During the evaluated period, 4 installments were published, each 64 pages long (*Slovník jazyka staroslověnského V. (Lexicon linguae palaeoslovenicae) - Addenda et corrigenda*, installments 53–55: editor-in-chief Z. Hauptová, installment 56: editor-in-chief V. Konzal), with their numbering tying in to that of the original dictionary. The authors will publish another 4 installments by the end of 2016. Based on the amount of material processed, the already-published installments together with the newly

Appendix

3.5

3

composed ones will form Volume V of the *Old Church Slavonic Dictionary*. The project outputs have seen reviews in a domestic journal. 6 employees worked on this task.

The Old Church Slavonic Dictionary Based on 10th-11th Centuries Manuscripts

Under the leadership of E. Bláhová, work took place on a new, revised and supplemented edition of the work *Staroslavjanskij slovar' po rukopisjam X-XI vekov* (The Old Church Slavonic Dictionary Based on 10th-11th Centuries Manuscripts). Its original version was published twice, in Moscow (1994, republished 1999). This one-volume Old Church Slavonic Dictionary extracts the value contained in lexical material taken from Old Church Slavonic canonical manuscripts. During the period evaluated, entries were edited and supplemented based on a variety of sources, including six Old Church Slavonic manuscripts that had not previously seen lexicographical treatment. The dictionary's index has grown by nearly 200 new entries. Unlike the original edition, this one will contain Czech, Russian, and - newly - English equivalents. Five employees worked on this task.

The Comparative Index to the Dictionaries Composed for the Commission on Church Slavonic Dictionaries I. A–Z.

Under the leadership of Z. Ribarova and in cooperation with an international team of authors, work was done on building *Srovnávací index k slovníkům zpracovávaným v rámci Komise pro církevněslovanské slovníky I. A–Z*. (The Comparative Index to the Dictionaries Composed for the Commission on Church Slavonic Dictionaries I. A–Z.), which, once published, will provide (among other benefits) a comparative summary of entries from Old Church Slavonic, Church Slavonic, and old Russian dictionaries. Publishing is planned for 2015, via the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Skopje. During the evaluated period, the team of authors has prepared materials in electronic format for printing. 1 ISS employee was a part of the international team of authors for this task.

Other projects of the team:

On the basis of an inter-institutional agreement between the ISS and the Macedonian

Academy of Sciences and Arts in Skopje, Z. Ribarova has prepared **the second volume of our release of the Grigorovich Prophetologion** for publishing. This is the oldest of all the manuscripts for Slavonic “prophetologia” - Byzantine-rites liturgical books. The publication contains studies on this literary relic’s vocabulary (Z. Ribarova, E. Bláhová), a large index verborum (339 pages), a listing of the basic word forms used for indexing, a retrograde index, and a Greek/Old Church Slavonic index. Errata for the first edition and a list of abbreviations were prepared by Z. Ribarova. The Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts published this 542-page work (*Grigorovičev parimejnik II.*, Skopje 2014). The work in question ties in to the first volume, which contains a critical edition of the Grigorovich Prophetologion alongside variants from the Zacharias and Lobkov Prophetologia and a list of differing wordings for the Greek source text (see Z. Ribarova/Z. Hauptová: *Grigorovičev parimejnik*. MANU, Skopje 1998).

In 2011, the finishing touches were added to the monographic treatment of **Church Slavonic Legend of St. Anastasia - Study and Variorum Edition** (F. Čajka), which includes an analysis of the Church Slavonic legend of St. Anastasia, an originally Old Church Slavonic translation of a Latin source text that is preserved in manuscripts of Russian and Serbian origin from the 14th–18th centuries. An index verborum and a reprinting of the legend’s text are integral parts of this project, which contributes to our knowledge of the culture of early

Appendix 3.5

4

medieval Bohemia. It has been reviewed in foreign and domestic periodicals; a list of them can be found in the corresponding form.

During the evaluated period, the monograph **Staroslověnská modlitba proti ďáblu – nejstarší doklad exorcismu ve velkomoravské literatuře** (The Old Church Slavonic Prayer against the Devil - The Oldest Documentation of Exorcism in the Literature of Great Moravia) was prepared for printing. It is supplemented with an analytical study and Czech translation of this literary text penned by V. Konzal, as well as a new critical edition, an index verborum, a listing of the saints the prayer mentions, Konzal’s biography, and a selected bibliography prepared by two other members of the team (F. Čajka, M. Chromá).

As a part of his ISS tasks, V. Čermák continued his research on Croatian Glagolitic fragments in the Czech Republic (transcriptions of manuscript versions into electronic form, heuristics, proofreading).

As a part of a bilateral Czech/Slovak intergovernmental research cooperation program, work was done on a Czech and Slovak bibliography on the topic of Cyril and Methodius. L. Havlíková worked on the Czech side of the project, and M. Hetényi and P. Ivanič represented the Slovak team at the Constantine the Philosopher University’s Faculty of Arts, Nitra, Slovakia. The project has a book-form output: **Havlíková, L. - Ivanič, P. - Hetényi, M.: Po stopách sv. Cyrila a Metoda. Výberová bibliografia českých a slovenských prác za roky 1945–2011 (In the footsteps of St. Cyril and Methodius. Selective bibliography of works from Bohemia and Slovakia published in 1945–2011)**, University of Constantine the Philosopher, Nitra 2013, 238 pp.

In 2010–2011, work was completed on the project **Encyklopedie byzantské civilizace** (The Encyclopedia of Byzantine Civilization, by V. Vavřínek). V. Vavřínek, a respected Czech scholar of Byzantine studies, prepared the encyclopedic dictionary **Encyklopedie Byzance** (The Encyclopedia of Byzantium) with authorial assistance from P. Balcárek at the Saints Cyril and Methodius Faculty of Theology at the University of Olomouc. Its roughly 1,900 entries cover the widest possible spectrum of the political, societal, economic, ecclesiastic, and cultural history of Byzantium. Its major entries give a basic overview of the Byzantine civilization and its influence on surrounding nations; its minor entries cover important historical events, information on the state administration, spiritual and religious trends, the

society's mentality, the history of Byzantine art and architecture, literary works and their authors in brief, and brief biographies of important personalities. The dictionary includes a selected bibliography and a list of entries. It has seen reviews in domestic and foreign journals.

During the evaluated period, V. Vavřínek also prepared the monograph **Cyril and Methodius between Constantinople and Rome**. This monograph describes the background and timeline of the Cyril and Methodius mission in Great Moravia and describes the milieu of the Byzantine Empire, from which both brothers arrived in Moravia. The author sets the core topic into its broader cultural and historical context. Alongside a description of two brothers' fates, the author emphasizes the uniqueness of their cultural accomplishments - especially their creating the foundation for Slavic literature and introducing a Slavic language (Old Church Slavonic) into liturgy. This book has seen reviews in domestic and foreign periodicals.

Appendix 3.5

5

In 2014, individual research was commenced on the topic **Nevěsta-cizinka, vyslankyně a zbožná žena: císařovny v pozdní Byzanci (1204–1453)** (Foreigner-Bride, Emissary, Woman of God: The Empresses of Late Byzantium (1204–1453)). In this project, P. Melichar writes on the lives and the political power of the late Byzantine empresses (overshadowed until now by their predecessors). The project's output will be a monograph, to be published in 2016.

Conferences and exhibitions organized:

During the evaluated period, as a part of the Program for the Internal Support of International Cooperation Projects of the Academy of Sciences (M300920901, 2009–2011), we ran the project **EKFRASIS: popis uměleckých děl v literatuře byzantské a byzantsko-slovanské – skutečnost a legenda** (EKPHRASIS: The Describing of Artworks in Byzantine and Byzanto-Slavonic Literature - Reality and Legend) in cooperation with Centre d'études byzantines, néo-helléniques et sud-est européennes, a division of the Paris-based École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS). (Czech researcher and co-researcher: V. Čermák and V. Drbal. French researcher and co-researcher: P. Odorico, F. Ronconi.) This project studied descriptions of artistic and architectural relics as a specific genre within Byzantine literature and analyzed its value as a historical source and the influence of this Byzantine literary genre on old Slavonic literature in the Slavia Orthodoxa and the genre's characteristic traits. Two international colloquia took place in Prague as a part of the project (in March 2010 and November 2011) and were attended by leading world experts in Byzantine ekphrasis. This led to a special single-topic issue of *Byzantinoslavica*, which was successfully presented at an international Byzantine studies congress in Sophia in 2011. See **Ekphrasis: La représentation des monuments dans les littératures byzantine et byzantino-slaves - Réalités et imaginaires** (*Byzantinoslavica* 69, 3/2011, supplementum), Prague 2011, 278 pp.

In 2012, an international conference named **Translation techniques from Greek and Latin into Old Church Slavonic** was held; department members presented their research here.

As a part of cooperation between the ISS and the Palacký University Faculty of Arts in Olomouc, team members organized the conference **Cyrlometodějská tradice v přemyslovských Čechách – kontinuita nebo diskontinuita?** (The Cyril and Methodius Tradition in Přemyslid Bohemia - Continuity or Discontinuity?, Olomouc, November 2014.) The conference's aim was to fuse historical and philological research and point out possible paths for future research, especially in the form of mutual discussion.

Our team (primarily V. Vavřínek and V. Čermák) was significantly involved in preparing and finding specialists for the scholarly conference **Cyril and Methodius. Their Era, Lives, and Work**, co-organized by the Academy's Institute of Archaeology in Brno, the ISS, and the

Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences, under the patronage of the Academy's chairman and of the Czech Senate. The team members also took part as authors in the creation of the bilingual narrative publication **Cyril and Methodius - Their Era, Lives, and Work**, Brno 2013, 217 pp.

The team members frequently receive awards for their lifetime or exceptional accomplishments in the field of Old Church Slavonic studies and Byzantine studies. Seven such awards were received during the evaluated period. Vladimír Vavřínek received several awards in connection with his work organizing the commemoration of Cyril and Methodius' arrival in Great Moravia 1150 years ago.

Appendix 3.5

6

In **2011** V. Vavřínek received the academic title of doctor honoris causa from the Constantine of Preslav University of Shumen in Bulgaria for his contributions to studies of Cyril and Methodius. In **2012**, he received a prize from the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture for advancing and promoting Bulgarian studies, and in **2013**, he received the Silver Cyril and Methodius Award from Cardinal Dominik Duka, Archbishop of Prague and Czech Primate, for his selfless work and personal engagement in the preparations for celebrating the 1,150th anniversary of the arrival of Cyril and Methodius in Great Moravia. In **2014**, V. Vavřínek received the annual award of the Vyšehrad publishing house for his years of cooperation, and especially for his book Cyril and Methodius between Constantinople and Rome.

In **2013**, two important members of the team received a prestigious award from Academy chairman prof. Jiří Drahoš. **E. Bláhová** received the Josef Dobrovský Medal for her achievements in philology and the philosophical sciences, and **V. Konzal** received the Jan Patočka Memorial Medal. They received these awards to acknowledge their lifetime contributions to scholarly knowledge of the Old Church Slavonic language and to accessibility of the textual heritage of Cyril and Methodius. In that same year, **Š. Pilát** received the Jaroslav Krejčí Award for exceptional graduates of Czech institutes of higher education and young researchers, awarded by the Anna and Jaroslav Krejčí Research Endowment Fund.

During the evaluated period, the members of the team published **58** studies in scholarly journals, **12** chapters in specialist books, and **8** studies in anthologies, and took part in the preparation of a total of **16** monographs and specialist books.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Slavonic Studies of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Slavic Linguistics and Lexicography

The team of Slavic Linguistics and Lexicography is one of the few institutions in the Czech Republic that focuses on long-term, systematic study of the vocabulary and grammar of selected Slavic languages. Team projects form the core of our activities, but individual projects related to the department's focus are also an integral part of our work. Our lexicographical and lexicological outputs are intended for both researchers (Czech as well as foreign) and the public at large, and can be used as the foundation for further research. During the evaluated period, our attentions were primarily devoted to vocabulary dynamics in Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Slovenian, and Croatian, and to comparative study of the grammars of certain West Slavic languages and Russian. Significant in our eyes is our monitoring of minority languages - Sorbian and Rusyn. Team tasks are dominant in our department, and they always focus on individual language areas.

A portion of the tasks we undertake has been, and is, supported by the Czech Science Foundation. Our principal projects, such as the Russian-Czech Electronic Dictionary

Appendix 3.5

2

Database, continue on as in the past as ISS-financed projects. Work on the **Russian-Czech Electronic Dictionary Database** began as a part of the grant project of the GA ASCR named **A Comprehensive Comparative Description of Russian and Czech Vocabulary with Respect to its Dynamics** (2007–2011). The project leader was **I. Krejčířová**. The remaining project team members were M. Sádliková, N. Savický, H. Sixtová, L. Součková, K. Skwarska, and E. Šlaufová. The database is currently accessible to users at

<http://slovník.slu.cas.cz>. It can be accessed in the Team Outputs Report. Besides basic vocabulary, this database includes numerous new words and collocations, primarily from the realms of economics, IT, and political and social life, but also from music, sports, film, and everyday life. It includes both formal vocabulary and colloquial and non-standard expressions. It also provides separate treatment for such word categories as diminutives, feminine equivalents of masculine nouns, verbal nouns, aspectual pairs, etc., which tend to be overlooked in classical lexicographical works. Grammar information is also delivered in a more compact form via grammar tables. These are linked to from indexes in the headers for inflective words (currently with the exception of verbs) - i.e. nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals. Its electronic format offers new possibilities for finding and sorting words via word-formation criteria, indexes, or a shared trait expressed by the abbreviations either grammatical (*perf.*, *imperf.*, *pro.*, etc.), terminological (*econ.*, *sport.*, *mus.*, *lit.*, etc.), or stylistic (*slang*, *expr.*, etc.). While choosing and processing linguistic materials we regularly consulted with experts at the V. V. Vinogradov Russian Language Institute, in the framework of our joint inter-academic projects (see below). The database currently contains about 78 thousand keywords, which are inside a total of over 76 thousand entries. Most sections are complete (the entries for 30 letters out of a total of 33); the rest are in various stages of completion and will be made accessible one by one when ready.

Since 2012, we have been involved in the joint project **Delving Deeper: Lexicographic Description of Syntactic and Semantic Properties of Czech Verbs**. Thanks to support from

the Czech Science Foundation, two institutions have been sharing in this project: the Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, and the ISS, through its researcher **K. Skwarska**. This project is, besides other things, about the study of changes to verb valence structure - of linguistic phenomena on the boundary between syntax and semantics. The part of the project that is handled by the Institute of Slavonic Studies focuses on Russian and Polish lexical units that enter into (or in contrast with Czech do not enter into) the alternation of syntactical structures. The project outputs include a comprehensive syntactical and semantical description of Russian and Polish units and a study of individual alternations based on the materials being collected and analyzed. This project has been presented at domestic and foreign conferences.

Besides these two large projects, team members are working on other projects as well within their individual specializations. One long-term task of the highest importance within the department and the Institute as a whole is research into Rusyn dialects. This research is exceptionally valuable both for Slavonic studies and for Europe overall. The dialectological collections of the ISS include invaluable materials gathered since the 1920s by prof. I. Pankevitch for his planned dictionary of the South Carpathian dialects. At present this material is being stored into an electronic database under the guidance of **R. Šišková**. This database currently contains about 57,000 entries. Besides his work on this database, **M. Vašíček** is also performing his own dialectological research in Eastern Slovakia and Transcarpathian Ukraine, which should lead to both a description of the current state of the dialects and, after comparison with older materials, to a mapping of these dialects' development.

Appendix 3.5

3

The above-mentioned research on minority languages also included, in 2011–2013, the grant project **The Distribution and Functions of Past Verb(al) Forms in Older Sorbian, Old Czech and Old Polish** implemented by researcher **K. Brankačec**. This project analyzed the functions of past verb forms in Older Sorbian in comparison with the functions of corresponding forms in German, against the backdrop of Old Czech and Old Polish. The analysis covered verb(al) aspects, lexical properties, and prefixes, as well as context and elements of textual arrangement. The author's research was presented at conferences and in articles; the grant's main output is the single-author monograph *Distribution und Funktionen von Vergangenheitsformen im älteren Obersorbischen. Eine empirische Untersuchung unter Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse im Altpolnischen und Alttschechischen* (The Distribution and Functions of Past Tenses in Older Upper Sorbian. An Empirical Study with Special Regard to the Past Tenses in Old Polish and Old Czech) published in 2014 by the Lang publishing house in Germany. Its full text is available through the Team Outputs form. During the period in question, **the Ukrainian-Czech Dictionary of Neologisms** (with nearly 4500 entries) was brought forward to its final stage, in cooperation with the Czech studies scholars of the O. O. Potebnja Institute of Linguistics at the National Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Arts. It is now publicly accessible on the ISS website. As a part of an interinstitutional

agreement between the ISS and the above-mentioned Institute of Linguistics, preparations took place for publishing a supplemented, expanded edition of the **two-volume Czech-Ukrainian Dictionary** (first published in Kiev; the second edition also planned for publishing in Kiev). **R. Šišková** and **N. Savický** took part in both of these tasks. Our current Russian-studies tasks also include another lexicographical project - the electronic processing of **Velký česko-ruský slovník** (The Large Czech-Russian Dictionary). This fivevolume

dictionary was created in the 1970s and 80s and was intended as a counterpart to

Velký rusko-český slovník (The Large Russian-Czech Dictionary) under the editorship of L. Kopecký. A part of it was submitted for printing at Academia publishers in early 1990, but it was never published. Its nearly-ready manuscript is stored at the ISS. All 21,384 pages of the typewritten copy have been scanned, brought into Word, and burned to CD. In 2014 we began with the work necessary for making it publicly available in electronic form.

Until the end of 2011, this department was also researching **Croatian vocabulary**. This is because its original plan, approved in roughly 2000, was to create large lexicographical works. Even though South Slavic/Czech dictionaries would certainly be useful, it became clear in the previous evaluation period that due to low staffing and the absence of sufficient funds, we cannot support such projects to any large extent. Thus we chose to continue the Slovenian research alone, due to its more-advanced and technically better-handled state. After the departure of our two Croatian-studies scholars, **K. Jirásek** and **M. Vlašić**, the materials obtained for lexicographical work from the electronic text corpora and other sources for Croatian were stored safely at the ISS, with the possibility of utilization in the future.

Meanwhile research for **Slovenian vocabulary** and Slovenian/Czech lexical and grammatical parallels continued (**D. Blažek**). The applied output for this is a Slovenian-Czech dictionary, which is currently over halfway complete (16,000 entries). Since 2012 the ISS has been home to systematic contrastive research on **Bulgarian and Czech vocabulary**, with a focus on neologisms, neographisms, and word formation (**B. Niševa**). Its results are presented via papers at conferences, studies within collective monographs, and journal articles; a single author

monograph is also in preparation.

Appendix 3.5

4

During the evaluated period we also built up cooperation with several institutions abroad. Cooperation continued under the inter-institutional agreement between the ISS and the O. O. Potebnja Institute of Linguistics in Kiev; its outputs include e.g. an expanded and supplemented two-volume Czech-Ukrainian Dictionary (see above). The division also closely cooperated under inter-academic agreements with the V. V. Vinogradov Russian Language Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. (During the period in question, these were two such agreements: *Inovační projekty v ruské a české lexikografii: teoretické problémy a praktické aplikace* (Projects for Innovation in Russian and Czech Lexicography: Problems from Theory, Applications in Practice, 2009-2011) and *Dynamika slovní zásoby a gramatického systému ruštiny a češtiny: obecné problémy a srovnávací aspekty* (Dynamics of the Russian and Czech Vocabularies and Grammatical Systems, 2012-2014).) However, due to unfavorable conditions at the Russian Academy of Sciences, this cooperation ended prematurely in 2014. During the given period we entered an inter-institutional agreement with the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, as well as a bilateral agreement with the University of Bergamo. We consider our cooperation with the L. Andreychin Institute for Bulgarian Language to be especially fruitful. Here our shared topic is *Slavic Lexicography at the Start of the 21st Century*. Our output from this cooperation will be a team-authored monograph, with input from both Lexicography and other ISS departments. In harmony with the conclusions made in our last evaluation, we have bolstered our cooperation with Polish institutions. A joint conference in cooperation with Warsaw University was held in Prague in 2014; it was entitled *Research of Verbal Valency in Slavic Languages in the Past and at the Present*. 28 linguists participated, including 17 from other countries: primarily Poland, but also Slovakia, Croatia, and Russia. Speakers at the conference presented current linguistic trends concerning valence, commemorated certain major personalities in Slavic valence syntax, and presented projects for preparing valence dictionaries of the Slavic languages.

During the evaluated period the team members saw the publication of **14** studies in research periodicals, **9** chapters in specialist books, and **15** studies in anthologies, and they participated in publishing **6** specialist books as well.

Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Institute of Slavonic Studies of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	History of Slavic Studies and Slavic Literatures

The History of Slavonic Studies and of Slavic Literatures Team continues (as in the last period) its work within both the domestic comparative Slavonic Studies tradition and the European intercultural Slavonic-studies context. Within the conditions at ISS this means not restricting ourselves to studying only Slavic literatures, but rather also partially touching upon e.g. literary-studies issues connected with Slavic-German intercultural relations and selected aspects of European literary-studies thought. The latter is especially visible in the international journal *Germanoslavica. Zeitschrift für germano-slawische Studien*. This interdisciplinary

approach distinguishes this team's research from the Slavic literary studies at Czech universities, which tend more towards geopolitical, territory-based studies, with no comparisons to other European literatures. This team's research program includes research on the Russian exile in interwar Czechoslovakia, centered in recent years on studying the Russian scholarly and artistic exile in the interwar Czech milieu. Team members publish both component studies and single-author and team-authored publications. We try to constantly increase our publishing volume in both Czech and other languages (primarily German and

Appendix 3.5

2

Russian) to ensure that our outputs have reception abroad. In accord with the Institute's overall research strategy, this team aims to do research that is unique nationwide.

Detailed descriptions of the team's three main research areas follow below. The first is the **history of Slavonic studies and inter-Slavic relationships in literature and culture at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries**. This involves the publishing of previously unknown and/or unprocessed publications, manuscripts, and correspondence. Studies on the personalities and issues within historical Czech literary-oriented Slavonic studies also belong here, as do studies on international relations (primarily Czech-Bulgarian, Czech-Slovak, and Czech-Sorbian). Two employees (Marcel Černý and Anna Zelenková) form the core team for these tasks. In certain collective projects (mainly *Slavica v české řeči* (Slavica in the Czech language—see below)), other employees are involved as well. In this area our outputs are primarily in Czech, and in some cases in Slovak. Details on our book outputs follow below. Their full texts are available in the corresponding parts of the evaluation form. **In 2010**, in cooperation with Společnost přátel Lužice (The Society of Lusatia's Friends), the team publication **The Traces of Jakub Bart-Čišinski in Prague** was released. This book has two sections. The first covers the Prague (and Czech) aspects of the life, and the Czech reception of the work, of Lusatian poet J. Bart-Čišinský (1856–1919), and contains studies by Czech and German Sorbian-studies scholars: P. Kaleta (Čišinski and Adolf Černý—Čišinský and Adolf Černý), H. Ulbertová (České překlady Čišinského—Czech Translations of Čišinský), M. Černý (Zrození básníka v románu B. Šretrové “Chcu domoj”—The Birth of the Poet in B. Šretrová's Novel “Chcu domoj”), F. Schön (Čišinski a literární moderna—Čišinský and the Literary Modern Period), as well as a republished study (M. Černý) by poet and translator Josef Suchý regarding Čišinský's poetry. M. Černý has also republished another study, by

Josef Vlášek (an employee of the Institute until 1994), from the journal *Slavia*. The second part is an anthology; it contains mirrored samples of Čišinský's poetry with translations from a variety of Czech translators. Its publishing was handled by Marcel Černý, who also compiled its second half. This book received reviews in Czech specialist periodicals (*Slavia*, *Slovanská vzájemnost*, *Slovanský přehled*, and *Česko-lužický věstník*).

2012 saw the publishing of the final volume of a large team bibliographical work, ***Slavica v české řeči (III/2). Překlady z východoslovanských jazyků do češtiny 1891–1918.*** (*Slavica in the Czech Language (III/2). Czech Translations from the East European Languages, 1891–1918.*) This project provides a history and an overview of literary translations into Czech from Slavic languages in the mentioned period. The final volume presents translations from Belarusian, Ukrainian, and Russian. It has three parts: a large introductory chapter mapping the project's history and the receptions of the Slavic literatures in the Czech sphere, a bibliographic section (anthologies, collections of works, individual authors' works, anonymous works) of translations of Belarusian, Ukrainian, and Russian literature, two indexes (an author index and a translator/editor/cultural-personage index), and a list of the excerpted journals. The bibliographic section contains 9,960 entries. This book saw contributions from both senior colleagues at the now-defunct separate bibliography division (J. Bečka, Z. Koutenská, J. Taušová) and current employees. Since 2004, Siegfried Ulbrecht has handled its publishing and the editorship of its individual volumes. The introduction is by Marcel Černý and Hanuš Nykl. The materials in this book draw upon a unique card index of Czech book translations published in journals. This index was built in the 1950s and contains about 2,000,000 entries. The book has seen reviews in Czech and German scholarly periodicals (*Zeitschrift für Slawistik*, *Informationsmittel (IFB): digitales Rezensionsorgan für Bibliothek und Wissenschaft*, *Slavia*, *Welt der Slaven*, and *Bibliothek und Medien*).

Appendix 3.5

3

In 2012, we published an annotated edition of two previously unknown and still-undated manuscripts by Štefan Krčméry, a Slovak literary theorist from the first half of the 20th century (Anna Zelenková). These manuscripts were found among the effects of T. G. Masaryk in Prague. The penning of the first of them began in 1933 in Geneva. That manuscript discusses various aspects of modernist prose, such as psychologism, intuition, detail, and symbols. Another of Krčméry's themes here is the interconnection of literature and philosophy. Krčméry devoted the second manuscript to the poetics of S. H. Vajanský, with a detailed description of both the man and his environment: the Slovak city of Martin. The book contains an introductory study, notes, and text and image appendices. It was published in cooperation with Matica Slovenská in Martin, and has seen responses in Slovakia (three reviews) and the Czech Republic (a review in the Brno-based *Slavica Litteraria*).

In 2014 we published a very demanding 700-page book of selected studies of Karel Krejčí, a Czech scholar of Polish studies and comparative literature (pre-press, compilation, annotation, and editing: Marcel Černý). The book contains annotated and edited versions of selected articles written by Krejčí from 1936 to 1986. The studies concern Czech and Polish literature and were originally published in magazines and as epilogues in books. Černý has enhanced the studies with footnotes and added a study on Krejčí as a Slavonic studies scholar and on his relationship with the Institute. It also newly includes Krejčí's bibliography. Charles University professor Vladimír Svatoň wrote the introductory study on Krejčí as a comparative literature scholar. This book contains an index of names and an English resume. Reviews of it have begun to appear (reviews in *Slavica Litteraria* and the internet portal *Echo*; review scheduled for publishing in the journal *Svět literatury*).

Besides its projects that culminated in an output, the team has also been working on a team

publication about Václav Hanka in the context of Czech and European scholarship during the Czech National Revival. Since this book's editors come from all three departments of the Institute, it was complicated timewise to coordinate this work with our main tasks. A number of topics from the history of Slavic literary studies in the interwar years (e.g. Frank Wollman, translations from Belarusian, and topics in Sorbian studies) saw component outputs published in specialist periodicals or collective works. For a complete overview, see the Research Report of the team.

The team's second focus is **Slavic literatures of the 20th century and intercultural Slavonic studies, and as appropriate Germanic studies**. Outputs here are in large part written in German. This area has a four-member core team (Helena Ulbrechtová, Siegfried Ulbrecht, Hanuš Nykl with 70% of a full-time position, Miroslav Olšovský). As was stated in the previous evaluation (2005–2009), research in this area has shifted away from the original concentration purely on Slavic literature, towards studying specific phenomena and concepts in application between Slavic and non-Slavic literatures. The Russian/German sphere remains our foundation here; studying it provides an opportunity to synthetically view certain periods of European culture as a whole. While during the previous period our research centered around the “East-West” paradigm, during the current period it shifted to the area of “Literature and Knowledge,” i.e. to exploring how scholarly and scientific systems are reflected within literary works. Since 2012, **“Literatur und Wissen” (Literature and Knowledge), an international project of this team**, has been in progress. It is supported by the Academy's internal program for international cooperation. Our partner here is the University of Gothenburg. A team of researchers from the Czech Republic, Germany, Belgium, and Sweden has been assembled; they study the reflections of philosophical thought within belles lettres, the transfer of “knowing” into literary texts, etc. The examples used are taken

Appendix 3.5

4

from German, Russian, and Polish literature. Themes include e.g. Reflections of Gnosticism in the Literature of the Late 20th Century (comparison of the novels of S. Taubes and M. Rybakov), and Between Philosophy and Literature (E. Jünger and his essay “The Gordian Knot,” examples of slavophile thought, and exemplary Russian thinker, scholar, and man of letters Jakov Druskin). The above-mentioned themes were addressed in large studies by team members (H. Ulbrechtová, S. Ulbrecht, H. Nykl, and M. Olšovský) occupying roughly 170 manuscript pages. Studies by another eight authors, primarily from abroad, have also been submitted and in the upcoming period will see demanding editing work. They will be used in a German-language book with the working name “Literatur und Wissen,” to be **published by Berlin's Kadmos publishers in 2016**. In April **2014 the team organized a three-day conference in Prague** on the “Literatur und Wissen” theme, where all team members (twelve—from Czech Republic, Germany, Belgium, and Sweden) presented their topics. The conference was also open to other scholars, who presented their research on reflections of philosophy and thought in literary works (17 from the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, and Russia). Their studies will be published in a special single-topic

issue of the Germanoslavica journal in 2016 or 2017. The team members have already published several studies on the Literature and Knowledge topic.

The team's joint project with Slovakia's Institute of World Literature SAS retained this focus on reflections of thought in literature and culture: it covered the reflections of Russian imperialist thought in Russian literature, history, and art. In Prague in September **2013 a round table, “Od imperialismu k postimperialismu: proměny ruského myšlení a literatury od 18. do 21. století” (From Imperialism to Post-imperialism: The Changes in Russian Thought and Literature from the 18th to the 21st Century)**, was organized on this

subject. Among the participants were experts from Czech colleges, universities, and other academic institutions. During 2014, a collective publication named **Ruské imperiální myšlení v historii, literatuře a umění. Tradice a transformace (Russian Imperial Thought in History, Literature, and Art. Traditions and Transformations;** prepared for publishing by Helena Ulbrechtová) was in preparation; its 14 studies discuss the transformations and above all the constants of Russian imperialist and neo-imperialist thought. **This book will be released in 2015.** (Participating authors J. Jančárková, A. Höllwerth, H. Nykl, M. Olšovský, S. Ulbrecht, and H. Ulbrechtová are from the ISS.) Hanuš Nykl, meanwhile, has illustrated the relationship of thought and literature via the example of Russian slavianophile thought in **Slavjanofilství a slavjanofilské paradigma. Příspěvek ke studiu ruské filosofie 19. století** (Slavianophilia and Slavianophile Paradigms. A Contribution to the Study of 19th-century Russian Philosophy). This monograph is in prepress, and will be published in **2015**.

Intercultural Slavonic and, in part, Germanic studies are represented in the approach to the international research journal **Germanoslavica. Zeitschrift für germano-slawische Studien**, which has in recent years become a sought-after platform for the middle and young generation of Europe's Slavonic and Germanic studies scholars. It is founded on cooperation among editor-in-chief Siegfried Ulbrecht, the members of the international board of editors, and the reviewers for individual studies. Besides its normal issues covering the literary, linguistic, and intercultural relationships of the Slavic and German-language spheres, it also publishes as its specialty **single-topic issues** devoted to intercultural Slavonic, Germanic, and literary studies. These issues are released in cooperation with guest editors-in-chief or with a selected Czech or foreign institution. **2010** saw the single-topic issue **Kulturen und Literaturen zwischen Ost und West (Culture and Literature between East and West)**, which was the conclusion

Appendix 3.5

5

of a project that ran from 2007 to 2009. It contains 15 contributions from authors in the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, and Lithuania. **2012** saw cooperation with the Institute of Languages and Literatures, **University of Gothenburg**, to release an issue devoted to German author **Peter Härtling**. This issue (its full text is available in the Team Outputs form) was co-published by prof. **Edgar Platen** of Gothenburg. It was a part of the contractual cooperation in 2011–2012 between our two institutions, along with a joint international conference organized in Gothenburg in **2011, entitled Mitten in Europa. Mobilitäten und Zwischenräume. Peter Härtlings Erzählen** (In the middle of Europe - mobilities and spaces. The telling of Peter Härtling.). The conference was attended by Czech, German, and Swedish researchers. The P. Härtling issue saw a large critical response: 13 reviews, in publications ranging from German dailies to German, Polish, and Czech scholarly journals on- and offline. (E.g. Wissenschaftlicher Literaturanzeiger, bbkult.net, Zeitschrift für Germanistik, Bibliothek und Medien, Revista de Filologia Alemana, Madrid, Orbis Linguarum, Wrocław, Brücken. Germanistisches Jahrbuch Tschechien-Slowakei, Aussiger Beiträge, Ústí n. Labem). In **2013**, in cooperation with the German-Moravian literature research center **Arbeitsstelle für deutsch-mährische Literatur** at the Institute of Germanic Studies, University of Olomouc, an issue devoted to German literature in Moravia was published (**Deutsch-mährische Literatur**). The studies published here also served to present this nationally-unique research site. In **2014** Germanoslavica cooperated with the Belgian German-studies federation **Belgischer Germanisten- und Deutschlehrerverband** (agreement for 2012-14) to release a single-topic issue entitled **Theatralität in Literatur und Kultur** (Theatricality in Literature and Culture). It was co-published by the chairman of that federation, **dr. Achim Küpper**. The authors of the individual studies discussed their thoughts

on how the element of theatricality has been presented in artworks from the 19th century to the present. The 10 authors came from the Czech Republic, Germany, Belgium, Slovenia, and Switzerland; among them was the exceptional Slavic studies scholar and literary theorist Prof. Hert Schmid, from Germany. The issue is divided into four sections: Theatricality in the Medium of Books; Theatricality in the Narration and Historiography of the 18th and 19th Centuries; Textual Theatricality in Current Drama, Language Theory, and Theater Semiotics; and Theatricality and Theater: Germano-Slavic Perspectives. In **2011** the magazine's editor, Dr. Siegfried Ulbrecht, received the **Josef Mühlberger Award** awarded once every two years by the Mühlberger Society in Germany. This award was for the 2009 single-topic issue devoted to Mühlberger, a fiction author originally from the city of Trutnov.

In **2012** in Görlitz, as a part of his intercultural research work, Siegfried Ulbrecht released the book **Schloss Johannesburg. Jauernig und Umgebung. Begegnungen von Personen und Kulturen in einer europäischen Region** (Castle Johannesburg, Jauernig and Environment. Encounters of People and Cultures in a European Region). This book received reviews in historical journals in the Czech Republic (Jesenicko: vlastivědný sborník, Slezský sborník—Acta Silesiaca, Časopis slezského zemského muzea) and Germany (Schlesien in Kirche und Welt, Bibliothek und Medien).

The team's third area of studies is **the Russian exile in interwar Czechoslovakia**. Here our outputs are primarily in Russian. Three employees worked on these tasks: Julie Jančárková (full-time), Ljubov Běloševská (†2013), and Dana Hašková (60–80% of full-time). A large part of the auxiliary excerpting work here is performed under work agreements. The core task here remains, as always, to collect, evaluate, and publish biographical data and documents connected with the activities of Russian emigrants in Czechoslovakia. This data is contained in, among other places, various databases (Personal Data of the Exile, Emigrant Associations and Organizations, Cultural Events of the Exile, Czech Personalities Cooperating with the

Appendix 3.5

6

Exile). These are currently undergoing technical processing. The team is gradually shifting away from processing the effects of Russian emigrants, towards tasks connected with the exile's scholarly and artistic legacy, and has thereby drifted into historical/cultural studies, with an overlap into art history. **2011** saw the publishing of the team-authored work **Memoáry ruské emigrace v Československu (Vospominanija. Dnevniki. Besedy. Russkaja emigracija v Čechoslovakii)**, on the memoirs of the Russian exile in Czechoslovakia. This nearly 700-page book contains three main sections and seven chapters. Besides written memoirs, it also contains transcriptions of interviews with Russian emigrants. Each text is enhanced with detailed annotations and bibliographies, and the book includes an annotated dictionary-form index of names, as well as indexes of organizations and institutions. The book includes materials from N. Kondakov, N. Musatov, K. Chkheidze et al., and a large introduction.

In **2012**, J. Jančárková published a **monograph on art historian and medievalist N. Okunev** through Germany's Lang publishing house. Okunev settled in Prague in 1917, lectured at Charles University, worked at the Institute of Slavonic Studies, and participated in the Czech and Slovak scholarly community. This monograph is the first synthetic treatment of his scholarly contributions, which center around medieval historical sites in Serbia and Macedonia. Okunev's scholarly works are analyzed in two contexts: the activities of the era's scholarly institutions, and interwar art-history scholarship. This Russian-language book contains an abundance of previously unpublished material from various archives and acquaints the reader with unknown and little-known works by Okunev. Its critical response includes reviews in Russia (2 reviews).

Since 2012, the research profile of this part of the team has been evolving; its activities are

shifting away from mapping the Russian exile's literary acts (in large part now explored), towards the exile's artistic and scholarly contributions to Czech and European scholarship, and are becoming more inter-disciplinarian. Until 2012, research on the Russian exile was performed in large part via joint projects with the Russian Academy of Sciences, and primarily involved joint publishing-oriented research and the publishing of Russian emigrants' correspondence. Our Russian partner was to have handled the publishing activities. However, in 2012, due to the worsening situation at the Russian Academy of Sciences, our Russian colleagues' work was left unfinished, and these projects of a literary-historical and historiographical character were delayed. Most of them were realized in a much-reduced form. But we earmarked the largest and most important of these projects, **Lexikon ruské emigrace v meziválečném Československu** (the Lexicon of the Russian Exile in Interwar Czechoslovakia, originally a joint project under an agreement between the ISS and the House of the Russian Abroad in Moscow), as a continued priority, and began work on it in 2012. The list of entries and their structure were completed under the leadership of Ljuba Běloševská and with the help of internal staff and three external outside employees; the first entries were prepared starting in 2013-2014 under the leadership of Dana Hašková. This is a long-term project that will contribute information on both the known and the publicly-unknown personalities of the Russian exile. 1,300–1,400 entries are planned overall. For the processing of data on Russian emigrants in Slovakia, we have formed an agreement with the History Institute at the University of Prešov. The material covered in the Lexicon also serves as a foundation for separate outputs in the form of studies.

Another area where the scope of this research has expanded is the monitoring and study of Russian art in Czech public collections. Art history graduate Julie Jančárková is a leading expert on Russian art in the Czech Republic. Thus we were able to initiate cooperation here

Appendix 3.5

7

with several galleries, including traditional ISS partner Náchod Art Gallery—they own a large collection of Russian art, a part of which comes from the property of the pre-war ISS. J. Jančárková worked several years to reprocess and re-evaluate the catalog of the Russian collection in Náchod—a total of 250 pictures. In 2013-2014, she worked on the manuscript of a book based upon this catalog. She has prepared a list of the pictures, defined their origins, identified the persons they depict, and has written short biographies for the artists. She has also included a large study (150 pages) on the evolution of Russian painting. Her book **Ruská malba, kresba a grafika 19. – 1. poloviny 20. století ze sbírek Galerie výtvarného umění v Náchodě** (Russian Painting, Drawing, and Graphic Arts in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries in the Collections of the Náchod Art Gallery) is currently in pre-press and will be published in mid-2015. This research took place as a part of 2014's Regional Cooperation of Czech Regions and the Academy of Sciences (and is continuing in 2015). The topics of the Russian exile and of Russian art in the Czech sphere have also been the subjects of a number of studies.

The team includes two foreign scholars, recipients of the Academy's prestigious **Jan Evangelista Purkyně Fellowship**. They each work to reduce the Czech deficit in Polish literature research, and they each also have a second specialization. Juniorprof. Dr. Tomasz Derlatka, from the University of Leipzig, joined us in May 2013. He is working on the project **Západoslovanský román druhé poloviny 20. století** (The West-Slavic Novel in the Late 20th Century)—an effort to depict the evolution of this genre's poetics and find its connections with other literatures. He works here with his own theory of Slavic cultural pairs, in each of which one partner is more dominant (e.g. Czech-Slovak, Polish-Cashubian, etc.). He has also prepared a large Polish-language work, **The History of the Sorbian Novel (History, Poetics, Ideology)**, which is ready for printing and will be released in 2015 or 2016. Dr. Alexander

Höllwerth from Vienna joined us in 2014; his project is **Právo a bezprávi v polské literatuře o holokaustu** (Law and Lawlessness in Polish Literature on the Holocaust). His aims include demonstrating how certain categories of legal theory are expressed in belles lettres. This aim makes his work a fine complement to the team's focus on reflections and transfers of "knowledge into literature." His other specialty is research on Russian neo-imperial thought and its reflection in literature. Thanks to this he has already found a place in our project on Russian imperialist thought, and also continues along this line when writing his component studies.

In 2010–2014, the team members published **66** studies in research journals, **37** chapters in specialist publications, and **7** articles for anthologies, and participated in the publishing of **16** books.

9