

BRNO UNIVERSITY PRODUCTION ON SOUTH SLAVIC OR BALKAN SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Резюме: Текстът представлява преглед на езиковедските и езиковите публикации, отнасящи се до южнославянските езици и създадени в периода 2000 до 2019 г. в Масариковия университет в Бърно, Чехия. Изброяването съдържа четири вида публикации: 1. мултидисциплинарни сборници и помагала с лингвистичен компонент, 2. сборници и колективни монографии с лингвистична насоченост, 3. монографии с лингвистична насоченост и помагала и 4. речници. Изследваме 41 публикации от посочения период.

Ключови думи: южнославянски езици, езиковедска балканистика в Бърно

Abstract: The paper summarizes the linguistic and language publications that concern South Slavic languages and were published in the 2000–2019 period at the Masaryk University in Brno, Czechia. We pay attention to four types of publications: 1. multidisciplinary proceedings and handbooks with a linguistic component, 2. linguistic proceedings and collective monographs, 3. linguistically oriented monographs and study guides, 4. dictionaries. In this way, we have recorded a total of 41 publications.

Keywords: South Slavic languages, Balkan linguistic studies in Brno

I. Introduction

A little less two decades into the new century have brought quite a few diverse publications in the field of linguistic Balkan studies in Brno, especially in the second decade. First of all, it would be a good idea to look into about what we understand under the term “linguistic Balkan studies”. If we assume that Balkan studies is a multi-disciplinary area-based field, its linguistic component should then study the languages of this area and their interrelationships and influence. This would include most of the South Slavic languages, Romanian, Greek, Albanian, and most likely Turkish, perhaps Hungarian (not to mention micro-languages such as Banatian Bulgarian, Pannonian Rusyn, Aromanian, etc.). However, a mere, somewhat random, geographical basis for linguistic research is not sufficient; modern linguistics has dealt with typologically related languages that share a common area since the interwar period (Trubetzkoy 1930 [1928], Sandfeld 1930; before the names cited, however, the need to examine languages that are geographically, historically and socially close, had already been

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formulated by J. N. Baudouin de Courtenay) as part of the theory of the Sprachbund (linguistic league), which unites languages that are close geographically and have a number of typologically identical or similar features, although they may be genetically unrelated. In this sense, the expression of linguistic convergence in the Balkan Peninsula is the existence of the so-called *Balkan Linguistic League (BLL)* and interest in the contrastive study of Balkan languages is automatically linked to the study of languages included in the aforementioned league. However, the Balkan Linguistic League is only composed of Greek, Albanian, Romanian, Bulgarian and, after 1945, Macedonian¹. Outside remains the entire Serbo-Croatian territory², without which we could not imagine Balkan studies in other fields such as inter-literary relations, historical processes, ethnography, folklore, international politics, etc. Another way of studying the languages of the Balkans is Slavic Studies. However, it logically ignores non-Slavic languages on the Balkans and pays attention only to the South Slavic linguistic area, including Slovene, which does not really belong to the Balkans geographically (or to the BLL, for that matter) as well as Serbo-Croatian, which is firmly anchored in the Balkans but it is not included to the BLL (only South-Eastern Serbian dialects have BLL features). A subset of Slavic interest in the Slavic languages of the Balkans is presented in Paleo-Slavic linguistic research. The source of the historically first Slavic language – Old Church Slavonic – arose from the Slavic dialects of Thessaloniki and, after a relatively short Great Moravian anabasis associated with the well-known work of Byzantine scholars of St. Constantine-Cyril and his brother St. Methodius, its further development was mainly related to the Bulgarian empire, from where it spread as the so-called Church Slavonic. However, in view of its very narrow and clearly defined subject of interest, Paleo-Slavic is so specific that its connection with Balkan studies is not usually made. To the Czech scientific environment, is significant that the study of South Slavic languages is primarily Slavic. Therefore, we believe that to talk about Czech, respectively about linguistic Balkan studies in Brno (or Balkan Linguistics in Czechia, respectively in Brno), is not entirely accurate. This should be taken into consideration if we want to report on the development of research on South Slavic languages at MU in Brno over the past two decades.

II. Multidisciplinary Proceedings and Handbooks with Linguistic Component

¹ More about the languages of Balkan Linguistic League see P. Asenova (2002: 16–19).

² Or, if you like, the territory of the so-called Central South Slavic diasystem (“srednjojužnoslavenski dijasistem”), as described by D. Brozović (2008).

The list of publications that relate to one of the South Slavic languages may start with the so-called multidisciplinary proceedings, which to a greater or lesser extent contain linguistic contributions. Significantly, we begin with *Studia Balkanica Bohemo-Slovaca* proceedings, which have been the traditional output of Balkanological symposia organized by the Brno Balkanists at irregular intervals since the 1970s. Three proceedings were published during the period observed: *Studia Balcanica Bohemo-Slovaca V* (2002), which was edited by Ivan DOROVSKÝ, two volume *Studia Balcanica Bohemo-Slovaca VI* (2006), which were prepared for publication by Václav ŠTĚPÁNEK, Pavel BOČEK, Ladislav HLADKÝ, Pavel KREJČÍ and Petr STEHLÍK, and *Studia Balkanica Bohemo-Slovaca VII* (2017), its editors being Václav ŠTĚPÁNEK and Jiří MITÁČEK. A number of Slavic and Balkan studies and reviews by Ivan DOROVSKÝ are gathered in his book *Studia Balkanica et Slavica* (2001). Among them are two associated with South Slavic languages (Macedonian and Slovene).³ Other proceedings have their linguistic part associated with Balkan studies in Brno but they focus on a particular national community: *Chorvatsko, Chorvaté, chorvatština* (“Croatia, Croats and Croatian”, 2007) and *À la croate* (2010), which were developed for publication by Pavel KREJČÍ, resp. Jana VILLNOW KOMÁRKOVÁ, and *Studia Macedonica* (2008) and *Studia Macedonica II* (2015) prepared by Ivan DOROVSKÝ (in the first case together with Ljupčo MITREVSKI). The *Od Moravy k Moravě* (“From [Czech] Morava River to [Serbian] Morava River”, 2005) proceedings are dedicated to Serbian issues and they were edited by Ladislav HLADKÝ, Bronislav CHOCHOLÁČ, Libor JAN and Václav ŠTĚPÁNEK.⁴ As is apparent from the list, the target regions in *multidisciplinary* publications (including the linguistic component) were mostly the Balkans, Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia. Surprising is the absence of Bulgaria in this category.

III. Linguistic Proceedings and Collective Monographs

A special section in our list includes publications associated with a conference dedicated to teaching South Slavic languages (and later literatures) in today’s Europe. These proceedings (*Преподаването на български език като чужд в славянски и неславянски контекст* (“Teaching Bulgarian as a Foreign Language in Slavic and Non-Slavic Context”, 2010)) were the outcome of a pilot project and were followed by other proceedings, collective monographs or special journal issues: *Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků v dnešní Evropě* (“Teaching South

³ Publication *Studia Balkanica et Slavica II* (Dorovský 2016) does not contain any linguistic contributions.

⁴ Sequels were published later on (Štěpánek et al. 2011, 2017), but they do not contain contributions about language.

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Slavic Languages in Europe Today”, 2011), *Blok jihoslovanských studií* (“Block of South Slavic Studies” – In: *Opera Slavica. Slavistické rozhledy*, No. 4, year XXIII/2013, p. 69–391), *Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě* (“Teaching South Slavic Languages and Literatures in Europe Today”, 2014), *Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě* (“Teaching South Slavic Languages and Literatures in Europe Today”, 2015) a *Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě III* (“Teaching South Slavic Languages and Literatures in Europe Today III”, 2016). Phraseology was the central theme of the collective monograph *Jihoslovanská frazeologie kontrastivně* (“South Slavic Phraseology Contrastively”, 2016). Two hundred years since the birth of prominent Croatian lexicographer Bogoslav Šulek (1816–1895), he was commemorated by a collective monograph *Bogoslav Šulek a jeho filologické dílo / i njegov filološki rad* (“Bogoslav Šulek and his Philological Work”, 2016). The common feature of the above-mentioned publications is the organizational and editorial work of Elena KREJČOVÁ and Pavel KREJČÍ.

As is clear from the list, multilingual publications predominate; the unifying element being the South Slavic area; in principle there are only two cases when the publications deal with one language (proceedings on teaching Bulgarian as a foreign language and a monograph about B. Šulek). Most of the above-mentioned publications are characterized by their multilingualism – together with Czech and Slovak, all South Slavic languages are used, rarely in combination with other languages.

IV. Linguistically Oriented Monographs and Study Guides

We present this category with one Slavic-studies-focused publication *Jazyky v komparaci 2. Charakteristiky současných slovanských jazyků v historickém kontextu* (“Languages in Comparison 2. Characteristics of Contemporary Slavic Languages in Historical Context”, 2009), its author is the doyen of Czech Slavic Studies and professor emeritus of Brno Masaryk University Radoslav VEČERKA (1928–2017). We can read about the South Slavic languages on pages 60 to 95 and also in the chapter “Slavic languages non-standard, dead and so-called small standard or standard micro-languages” (pp. 120–142).⁵ Other publications of a monographic character were partly created due to project support from the Education for Competitiveness Operational Program.⁶ The author or co-author of five monographs and

⁵ The book *Jazyky v komparaci 1* (Večerka 2008), which was published a year earlier, we do not include in the list because it primarily contains the history of Slavistics research in general.

⁶ Full project name: *Filozofická fakulta jako pracoviště excelentního vzdělávání: Komplexní inovace studijních oborů a programů na FF MU s ohledem na požadavky znalostní ekonomiky (FIFA)*, Reg. No. CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0228 OPVK.

handbooks was Elena KREJČOVÁ – her diachronically focused work was *Slovosledné změny v bulharských a srbských evangelních památkách z 12. a 13. století* (“Changes in the Word Order in Bulgarian and Serbian Evangelical Monuments From the 12th and 13th Centuries”, 2016) and she used her pedagogical experience in the Bulgarian monograph *Славянският Вавилон. За интерференцията между славянските езици* (“The Slavic Babylon. About the Interference Between Slavic Languages”, 2016). For the purpose of teaching stylistics, she prepared *Příručka pro výuku bulharské stylistiky* (“Handbook for Teaching Bulgarian Stylistics”, 2014). Together with Nadezhda STALYANOVA, she co-wrote the publication *The Power of Public Speech* (2017) dealing with current issues of freedom of speech in the context of hate speech and political correctness (with examples from Bulgarian and English) and with Pavel KREJČÍ she published the book *Quo vadis, philologia?* (2017), which contains several studies dealing with didactic, sociolinguistic, lexicological, onomastic and other topics. Pavel KREJČÍ himself published two monographs focused on phraseology during the observed period – the first one *Bulharská a česká publicistická frazeologie ve vzájemném srovnání* (“Bulgarian and Czech Journalistic Phraseology in Comparison”, 2006), and the second one *Srbská frazeologie v českém a bulharském překladu. Kontrastivní analýza* (“Serbian Phraseology in Czech and Bulgarian Translation. Contrastive Analysis”, 2015) – and one sociolinguistic publication: *Eight Fragments from the World of Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Montenegrin Languages. Selected South Slavonic Studies 1* (2018). Exclusively for the purposes of teaching the development of South Slavic languages, the author of these lines has created a handbook *Přehled vývoje jihoslovanských spisovných jazyků. Od 9. do počátku 19. století* (“Overview of the Development of South Slavic Standard Languages. From the 9th to the Beginning of the 19th Century”, 2014).

Seven (!) handbooks for Czech-Bulgarian translation seminars deserve a special mention in this category – *Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 1., 2. a 3.* (“Bulgarian Texts for the Translation Seminar, part 1, 2 and 3”, 2014, 2015, 2018), *Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 3. Cvičebnice* (“Bulgarian Texts for the Translation Seminar, part 3. Exercise Book”, 2019), *Texty k překladatelskému semináři pro bulharisty* (“Texts for the Translation Seminar for Students of Bulgarian”, 2015), *Kouzlo a umění překladu* (“The Magic and Art of Translation”, 2018) and *Kouzlo a umění překladu. Cvičebnice* (“The Magic and Art of Translation. Exercise Book”, 2019). All seven publications are only available in electronic form and their author is Elena KREJČOVÁ (in four cases with Nadezhda STALYANOVA).

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As is evident from the list, the authors of the monographs most frequently dealt with Bulgarian language. Other South Slavic languages are represented to a lesser extent (Serbian, Croatian), or just as part of comprehensively conceived texts, without explicit expression in the title of the publication.

V. Dictionaries

This group of publications is practically exclusively represented by specialized dictionaries for those interested in Bulgarian. The author of all these dictionaries mentioned here is Elena KREJČOVÁ. Over the three-year period, she has gradually developed *Česko-bulharský právníký slovník* (“Czech-Bulgarian Law Dictionary”, 2014) and *Česko-bulharský a bulharsko-český tematický slovník s úkoly na procvičování slovní zásoby* (“Czech-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-Czech Theme-Based Dictionary with Vocabulary Exercises”, 2014) – both within the above-mentioned project the Education for Competitiveness Operational Program, and later *Česko-bulharský specializovaný slovník právníké, ekonomické a společensko-politické terminologie* (“Czech-Bulgarian Specialized Dictionary of Law, Economic and Socio-Political Terminology”, 2016) and finally *Кратък тематичен речник на българския, чешкия, полския и украинския език* (“Short Theme-Based Dictionary of Bulgarian, Czech, Polish and Ukrainian”, 2016) – this one in cooperation with colleagues in Sofia Nadezhda STALYANOVA and Olga SOROKA. The last dictionaries from this respectable series so far are *Tematický slovník češtiny, bulharštiny, srbštiny a chorvatštiny* (“Theme-Based Dictionary of Czech, Bulgarian, Serbian and Croatian”, 2019), which E. KREJČOVÁ prepared along with Ana PETROV and Mirna STEHLÍKOVÁ ĐURASEK, and *Речник на лингвистичните термини за студенти слависти А–Н (български език – чешки език – полски език)* (“Dictionary of Linguistic Terms for Slavic Students A–N [Bulgarian – Czech – Polish]”, 2019), created in cooperation with the already mentioned N. STALYANOVA.

The lexicographic production above is complemented by the third edition of *Česko-makedonský a makedonsko-český slovník* (“Czech-Macedonian and Macedonian-Czech Dictionary”, 2002, first one in 1994 and 1995), its authors are Ivan DOROVSKÝ and Dragi STEFANIJA.

As can be seen from the list, the five dictionaries are Czech-Bulgarian (one of them also includes Polish and another one Polish and Ukrainian), one is Czech-“South Slavic” (it includes Bulgarian, Serbian and Croatian) and one is Czech-Macedonian.

VI. Conclusion

Brno's publishing activity on South Slavic languages has been varied and distinctive over the past two decades. Monographs, collective monographs, monodisciplinary and multidisciplinary proceedings, dictionaries, handbooks were published. Out of the 41 books mentioned, 16 publications contained Slavic languages in higher number, often in comparison with Czech or other languages. There is a significantly higher interest in Bulgarian (16) among the titles focused on one South Slavic language (which could again include Czech or another non-South Slavic language). The remaining 9 titles concern Croatian (3), Macedonian (3), Bulgarian and Serbian in comparison (2) and Serbian itself (1). The lack of publications dealing with Slovene is striking but this handicap (as well as the structure and proportions of titles dealing with other South Slavic languages) is due to the long-term absence of Slovene-oriented linguists at the Slavic Studies Department at Brno.

VII.

Chronological List of Publications Mentioned in the Text by Categories

VII.1

Multidisciplinary Proceedings and Handbooks with Linguistic Component (9)

Dorovský, I. *Studia Balkanica et Slavica*. Brno: Masarykova univerzita v Brně, 2001.

Dorovský, I. (ed.) *Studia Balcanica Bohemo-Slovaca V*. Brno: Masarykova univerzita v Brně, 2002.

Hladký, L., Chocholáč, B., Jan, L., Štěpánek, V. (eds.) *Od Moravy k Moravě. Z historie česko-srbských vztahů v 19. a 20. století*. Brno: Matice moravská, 2005.

Štěpánek, V., Boček, P., Hladký, L., Krejčí, P., Stehlík, P. (eds.) *Studia Balcanica Bohemo-Slovaca VI*, sv. 1 & 2. Brno: Ústav slavistiky FF MU, Historický ústav AV ČR, Matice moravská, 2006.

Krejčí, P. (ed.) *Chorvatsko, Chorvaté, chorvatština*. Brno: SCSS, SVN Regiony, 2007.

Dorovský, I., Mitrevski, Lj. (eds.) *Studia Macedonica*. Brno: František Šalé – Albert, 2008.

Villnow Komárková, J. (ed.) *À la croate*. Brno: Tribun EU, 2010.

Dorovský, I. (ed.) *Studia Macedonica II*. Brno: Filozofická fakulta MU, 2015.

Štěpánek, V., Mitáček, J. (eds.) *Studia Balkanica Bohemo-Slovaca VII*. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum, Ústav slavistiky FF MU, 2017.

VII.2

Linguistic Proceedings and Collective Monographs (8)

Крейчова, Е., Крейчи, П. (eds.) *Преподаването на български език като чужд в славянски и неславянски контекст*. Бърно: Porta Balkanica, 2010.

Krejčová, E., Krejčí, P., Przybylski, M. (eds.) *Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků v dnešní Evropě*. Brno: Porta Balkanica, 2011.

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Blok jihoslovanských studií (various authors). In: Opera Slavica. Slavistické rozhledy, roč. XXIII, č. 4, Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2013, p. 69–391.

Krejčová, E., Krejčí, P. (eds.) Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě. Brno: Porta Balkanica, 2014.

Krejčí, P., Krejčová, E. et al. Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě. Brno: Jan Sojnek – Galium, 2015.

Krejčová, E., Krejčí, P. (eds.) Výuka jihoslovanských jazyků a literatur v dnešní Evropě III. Brno: Jan Sojnek – Galium, 2016.

Krejčí, P., Krejčová, E. (eds.) Jihoslovanská frazeologie kontrastivně. Brno: Filozofická fakulta MU, 2016.

Krejčí, P., Krejčová, E. (eds.) Bogoslav Šulek a jeho filologické dílo / i njegov filološki rad. Brno: Tribun EU, 2016.

VII.3

Linguistically Oriented Monographs and Study Guides (17)

Krejčí, P. Bulharská a česká publicistická frazeologie ve vzájemném srovnání. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2006.

Večerka, R. Jazyky v komparaci 2. Charakteristiky současných slovanských jazyků v historickém kontextu. Praha: Euroslavica, 2009.

Krejčí, P. Přehled vývoje jihoslovanských spisovných jazyků. Od 9. do počátku 19. století. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014.

Krejčová, E. Příručka pro výuku bulharské stylistiky. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014.

Krejčová, E. Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 1. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014.

Krejčová, E. Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 2. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2015.

Krejčová, E. Texty k překladatelskému semináři pro bulharisty. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2015.

Krejčí, P. Srbská frazeologie v českém a bulharském překladu. Kontrastivní analýza. Brno: Filozofická fakulta MU, 2015.

Krejčová, E. Slovosledné změny v bulharských a srbských evangelních památkách z 12. a 13. století. Brno: Filozofická fakulta MU, 2016.

Крейчова, Е. Славянският Вавилон. За интерференцията между славянските езици. София: Парадигма, 2016.

Krejčová, E., Krejčí, P. Quo vadis, philologia? Brno: Tribun EU, 2017.

Kreytchova, E., Stalyanova, N. The Power of Public Speech. Sofia: Paradigma, 2017.

Krejčová, E., Stalyanova, N. Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 3. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2018.

Krejčová, E., Stalyanova, N. Kouzlo a umění překladu. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2018.

Krejčí, P. Eight Fragments from the World of Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Montenegrin Languages. Selected South Slavonic Studies 1. Brno: Masaryk University, 2018.

Krejčová, E., Stalyanova, N. Bulharské texty k překladatelskému semináři, část 3. Cvičebnice. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2019.

Krejčová, E., Stalyanova, N. Kouzlo a umění překladu. Cvičebnice. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2019.

VII.4***Dictionaries (7)***

Dorovský, I., Stefaniya, D. Česko-makedonský a makedonsko-český slovník. 3rd edition. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2002.

Krejčová, E. Česko-bulharský právní slovník. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014.

Krejčová, E. Česko-bulharský a bulharsko-český tematický slovník s úkoly na procvičování slovní zásoby. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014.

Krejčová, E. Česko-bulharský specializovaný slovník právní, ekonomické a společensko-politické terminologie. Brno: Jan Sojnek – Galium, 2016.

Крейчова, Е., Сталянова, Н., Сорока, О. Кратък тематичен речник на българския, чешкия, полския и украинския език. София: Парадигма, 2016.

Krejčová, E., Petrov, A., Stehlíková Ďurasek, M. Tematický slovník češtiny, bulharštiny, srbsštiny a chorvatštiny. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2019.

Сталянова, Н., Крейчова, Е. Речник на лингвистичните термини за студенти слависти А–Н (български език – чешки език – полски език). София: Парадигма, 2019.

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Štěpánek et al. 2017: Štěpánek, V., Hladký, L., Koprivica, V. (eds.) Od Moravy k Moravě III. Z historie česko-srbských vztahů. Brno: Matice moravská, Matica srpska, 2017.

Trubetzkoy 1930 [1928]: Trubetzkoy, N. S. Proposition 16. In: Actes du Premier Congrès International des Linguistes à La Haye, du 10–15 avril 1928. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1930, p. 17–18.

Večerka 2008: Večerka, R. Jazyky v komparaci 1. Nástin české jazykovědné slavistiky v mezinárodním kontextu. Praha: NLN, 2008.