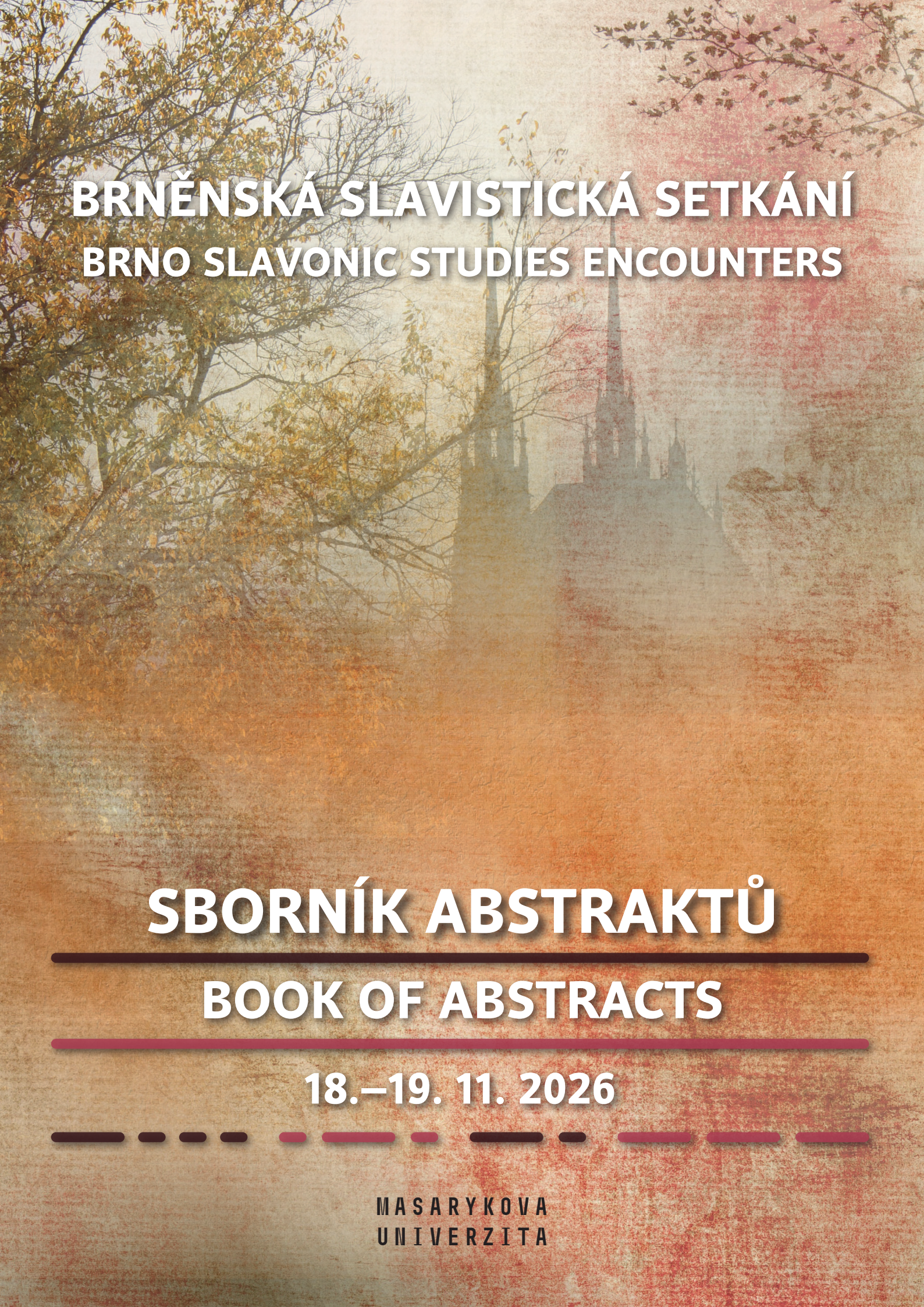


BRNĚNSKÁ SLAVISTICKÁ SETKÁNÍ
BRNO SLAVONIC STUDIES ENCOUNTERS

SBORNÍK ABSTRAKTŮ
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

18.–19. 11. 2026

MASARYKOVA
UNIVERZITA

BRNĚNSKÁ SLAVISTICKÁ SETKÁNÍ
BRNO SLAVONIC STUDIES ENCOUNTERS

SBORNÍK ABSTRAKTŮ

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

18.–19. 11. 2026

MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA
BRNO 2026

Vědecký výbor konference
Programme committee

Rajna Dragićević
Andrzej Charciarek
Magdalena Kostova-Panayotova
Agnieszka Kwiatkowska
Żaneta Nalewajk-Turecka
Krystyna Pieniążek-Marković
Tvrtko Vuković

Organizační výbor konference
Conference organizing committee

Anna Agapova
Olga Berger
Renata Putzlacher Buchtová
Jiří Gazda
Petr Kalina
Pavel Krejčí
Elena Krejčová
Roman Madecki
Pavel Pilch
Petr Stehlík (předseda | chairman)
Josef Šaur
Václav Štěpánek
Šárka Toncrová (tajemnice | secretary)
Taťjana Zaňko

www.slavistikabrno.cz
konference@slavistikabrno.cz

Kniha je šířená pod licencí CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 Creative Commons Attribution-
-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0

© 2026 Masarykova univerzita
ISBN 978-80-280-0932-8

STŘEDA | WEDNESDAY
18. 11. 2026

SEKCE 1 | *SECTION 1*
INTERKULTURNÍ KOMUNIKACE A PŘEKLAD
Intercultural Communication and Translation

BLOK 1/1 12.00–14.00 A31

Natalia GUSEVA
Università degli Studi „G. d'Annunzio" Chieti – Pescara | *University G. d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara*

Directive Meaning across Languages: Agency and Interpersonal Alignment in Russian–Italian Translation

Abstract
This paper examines how agency is reconfigured in the translation of Russian directive constructions into Italian. Drawing on a parallel corpus from the National Corpus of the Russian Language, the study analyzes three construction types, namely perfective and imperfective imperatives and impersonal/deontic constructions, as configurations encoding deontic pressure and interpersonal alignment. The paper argues that Italian translations systematically renegotiate the pragmatic architecture of Russian directives through personalization, mitigation, and explicitation of the speaker-addressee relation. Such shifts are revealing where Russian backgrounds the source of obligation through impersonal constructions, while Italian renders interpersonal positioning more explicit. The study contributes to discussions on culturally conditioned meanings in translation and argues that directives offer a privileged perspective on how linguistic forms encode social relations across languages.

Keywords
directive meaning; agency; interpersonal alignment; Russian–Italian translation; pragmatics

Andrzej CHARCIAREK
Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach | *University of Silesia, Katowice*

Oznámení jako nápis v českém a polském veřejném prostoru
Notice as a Sign in Polish and Czech Public Space

Abstrakt
Referát je věnován českým a polským oznámením, která mohou fungovat dvojím způsobem – jako dokumenty a jako nápisy ve veřejném prostoru. Analýze byly podrobeny prvky a vlastnosti oznámení: struktura, obsah, autor, příjemce, sankce, jazyk a styl, lokalizace a grafický způsob prezentace informací. Předmětem výzkumu se staly teoretické otázky týkající se stavu současných oznámení, jejich rozmanitosti, distinktivních rysů a stylistických i komunikačních determinantů. Cílem provedené analýzy je obohatit jak teoretické znalosti o oznámení jakožto žánru administrativního textu, tak i o oznámení-nápisu, který je jeho variantou ve veřejném prostoru. Jako materiál pro analýzu posloužily současné veřejné nápisy zaznamenané v polských a českých městech.

Klíčová slova
oznámení; veřejné nápisy; čeština; polština

Abstract
The paper is devoted to Czech and Polish notices that can function in two ways—as documents and as signs in public space. The analysis examines the elements and features of notices: structure, content, author, recipient, sanctions, language and style, localization, and the graphic presentation of information. The research focuses on theoretical questions concerning the state of contemporary notices, their diversity, distinctive features, and stylistic as well as communicative determinants. The aim of the analysis is to enrich both theoretical knowledge about notices as

a genre of administrative text and about the notice-sign as its variant in public space. The material for the analysis consists of contemporary public signs recorded in Polish and Czech cities.

Keywords
notice; public signs; Czech; Polish

Elena KREJČOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Нови политически метафори в български език
New Political Metaphors in Bulgarian Language

Abstrakt
Текстът разглежда новите политически метафори в съвременния български език като динамичен инструмент за концептуализация и интерпретация на политическата реалност. Анализирани са както метафорични калки от английски и други езици, така и метафори, възникнали на родна почва в резултат на актуални обществени и политически процеси. Изследването показва, че политическите метафори не само обогатяват езиковия израз, но и влияят върху формирането на обществените нагласи и политическото мислене. В заключение се подчертава ролята на метафората като ключов механизъм за семантично обновяване и дискурсивно въздействие в съвременния политически език.

Klíčová slova
метафора; политическа метафора; публична реч

Abstract
The text examines new political metaphors in contemporary Bulgarian as a dynamic tool for conceptualizing and interpreting political reality. It analyzes both metaphorical calques from English and other languages, as well as metaphors that have emerged domestically as a result of current social and political processes. The study shows that political metaphors not only enrich linguistic expression but also influence the formation of public attitudes and political thinking. In conclusion, the role of metaphor is emphasized as a key mechanism for semantic innovation and discursive impact in modern political language.

Keywords
metaphor; political metaphor; public speech

Olga BERGER
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Лингвокультурные и прагматические аспекты перевода терминологии социальной сферы (на материале чешско-русского словарика терминов домашнего насилия)
Linguistic, Cultural, and Pragmatic Aspects of Translating Social Work Terminology: A Case Study of a Czech-Russian Domestic Violence Glossary

Abstrakt
В докладе рассматриваются лингвокультурные и прагматические аспекты перевода узкоспециализированной терминологии социальной сферы в контексте чешско-русского языкового контакта. Исследование выполнено на материале краткого вспомогательного словарика терминов, связанных с областью домашнего насилия. Актуальность темы обусловлена ростом миграционных процессов и необходимостью обеспечения эффективной межкультурной медиации в уязвимых социальных группах. Основное внимание уделяется проблеме достижения прагматической эквивалентности при переводе понятий, не имеющих прямых аналогов из-за различий в юридических и институциональных системах Чехии и России. Автор анализирует стратегии преодоления семантических лакун и адаптации чувствительной лексики. В заключении обосновывается роль переводчика как активного посредника, способствующего углублению межкультурного взаимопонимания и интеграции в славянском социокультурном пространстве.

Klíčová slova
чешско-русский перевод; социальная терминология; прагматическая эквивалентность; межкультурная медиация

Abstract
The report examines the linguacultural and pragmatic aspects of translating highly specialized social terminology within the context of Czech-Russian language contact. The study is based on a brief auxiliary glossary of terms related to the field of domestic violence. The relevance of the topic is driven by increasing migration processes and the necessity to ensure effective intercultural mediation for vulnerable social groups. Primary attention is paid to the problem of achieving pragmatic equivalence when translating concepts that lack direct analogues due to differences between the legal and institutional systems of the Czech Republic and Russia. The author analyzes strategies for overcoming semantic lacunae and adapting sensitive vocabulary. In conclusion, the role of the translator as an active mediator who contributes to deepening intercultural understanding and integration within the Slavic sociocultural space is substantiated.

Keywords
Czech-Russian translation; social terminology; pragmatic equivalence; intercultural mediation

René ANDREJS
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University Olomouc*

Když ne rusky, tak jak? Způsoby přemýšlení o komunikačním jazyce v dekoloniální komunitě

If Not in Russian, Then How? Ways of Thinking About the Language of Communication in a Decolonial Community

Abstrakt
Dekoloniální aktivisté z řad původních etnik žijících na území Ruska vnímají jazyk jako důležitý element procesu dekolonizace. Pozornost je věnována především napětí mezi přirozenou potřebou revitalizace jazyků utlačovaných minorit a přetrvávající dominancí ruštiny ve veřejném prostoru. S tím je ovšem spojena rovněž otázka, jakým způsobem lze ruštinu jakožto stále fungující komunikační jazyk mezi mnohými etniky dekolonizovat a zda lze namísto ruštiny používat jinou alternativu, která by plnila totožnou funkci. Příspěvek se snaží přiblížit, jakým způsobem se o ruštině přemýšlí v komunitě dekoloniálních aktivistů a jaká řešení tato diskuse nabízí. Příspěvek vychází jak z tematické analýzy sociálních sítí, které slouží jako hlavní diskusní platforma, tak z kvalitativních dat získaných prostřednictvím rozhovorů s představiteli ruských dekoloniálních iniciativ.

Klíčová slova
dekolonizace; dekoloniální jazyk; ruština

Abstract
Decolonial activists from among ethnic Russians and Indigenous Peoples regard language as a key element of the decolonisation process. Attention is focused primarily on the tension between the natural need to revitalize the languages of oppressed minorities and the continuing dominance of Russian in the public sphere. This, however, raises the question of how Russian – as a language that continues to function as a means of communication amongst many ethnic groups – can be decolonised, and whether an alternative to Russian could be used that would serve the same purpose. This paper seeks to explore how Russian is viewed within the community of decolonial activists and what solutions this discussion offers. The paper draws both on a thematic analysis of social media, which serves as the main platform for discussion, and on qualitative data obtained through interviews with representatives of Russian decolonial initiatives.

Keywords
decolonisation; decolonial language; Russian language

BLOK 1/2 12.00–14.00 B2.42

Elizaveta PROKOPOVICH-MIKUCKA
Uniwersytet komisji edukacji narodowej w Krakowie | *University of the National Education Commission, Krakow*

Rewriting Russian Grammar: the Hidden Art of Textbook Adaptation in a Cross-cultural Perspective

Abstract
This paper explores the mechanisms of translatorial adaptation in RFL textbooks, focusing on the "Ruslan Russian" course and its French and Italian versions. Despite the wealth of research on textbook adaptation in EFL pedagogy, there is a notable research gap concerning RFL materials, leaving the mechanisms of their localization largely unexplored. Through a contrastive analysis of grammatical commentary, this research examines how translators mediate between original "global" methodology and local educational traditions. Findings reveal that translators act as both linguistic mediators and co-authors. Their strategies — ranging from structural adjustments to didactic reformatting — are driven by structural differences between languages, the target audience's metalinguistic competence, and established local grammatical traditions. This study concludes that translated RFL textbooks occupy a unique position between globalized curricula and locally-oriented manuals.

Keywords
Russian as a foreign language (rfl); textbook translation; pedagogical adaptation; grammatical commentary; Ruslan Russian

Martina PÁLUŠOVÁ
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University Olomouc*

Olga ČADAJEVA
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University Olomouc*

Jak učit komunitní tlumočení? Od profesních kompetencí k modelovým situacím
How to Teach Public Service Interpreting? From Professional Competencies to Simulated Scenarios

Abstrakt
Příspěvek představí kurz komunitního tlumočení určený pro budoucí tlumočníky, který vznikl na základě propojení zkušeností získaných v terénu s aktuálními teoretickými poznatky v oboru. Cílem je představit možnosti, jak v rámci tlumočnického výcviku předat a procvičovat odborné kompetence potřebné k výkonu tlumočnické profese v komunitním prostředí. Zvláštní pozornost je věnována využití modelových situací, které studentům umožňují seznámit se s komunikačními postupy, profesními i osobními hranicemi, rolí tlumočníka a interkulturního pracovníka či mediátora, etickými dilematy a dalšími výzvami typickými pro prostředí migrace, zdravotnictví, sociální sféry, úřadů atd. Příspěvek pojednává o koncepci kurzu, vybraných výukových metodách, zpětné vazbě a sebehodnocení.

Klíčová slova
komunitní tlumočení; výuka; modelové situace

Abstract
This presentation will introduce a public service interpreting course designed for future interpreters, developed by combining practical experience with current theoretical research. The aim is to present ways in which the professional competencies required to practice interpreting in a community setting can be taught and practiced as part of interpreter training. Special attention is given to the use of simulated scenarios that allow students to familiarize themselves with communication procedures, professional and personal boundaries, the role of the interpreter and intercultural worker or mediator, ethical dilemmas, and other challenges typical of the fields of migration, healthcare, social services, government agencies, etc. This paper discusses the course concept, selected teaching methods, feedback, and self-assessment.

Keywords
public service interpreting; teaching; simulated scenarios

Monika VALKOVA MACIEJEWSKA
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Wulgarna czy poetycka? Zyta Rudzka w czeskiej i polskiej perspektywie glottodydaktycznej.
Vulgar or Poetic? Zyta Rudzka from a Czech and Polish Language Teaching Perspective

Abstrakt
W wystąpieniu analizie poddane zostaną fragmenty książki Zyty Rudzkiej pt. „Ten się śmieje, kto ma zęby". Podstawą do podjęcia tematu zróżnicowania kodu językowego i jego późniejszej emocjonalnej interpretacji stało się doświadczenie lektoratowe Autorki. Umiejętność skutecznego posługiwania się językiem obejmuje bowiem nie tylko jego standardową odmianę, ale również odmianę nieoficjalną i potoczną (za A. Wilkoniem „mówioną"): regionalną, środowiskową lub/i zawodową. W części merytorycznej autorka zastanowi się, jaki jest status tekstu i języka w polskim oryginale i czeskim przekładzie („Jen zubatí se smějou, przekład Alžběta Knappová, 2022). Czy język prozy Rudzkiej – będący swoistym bohaterem powieści – jest w swojej polskiej poetyce czytelny, czy nosi w czeskim przekładzie tylko znamiona wulgarności? Część empiryczna z kolei bazować będzie na opisie zajęć przeprowadzonych dla dwu grup czeskich polonistów (Brno i Praga), które z owym fragmentem pracowały.

Klíčová slova
glottodydaktyka polonistyczna; nauczanie języka polskiego jako obcego

Abstract
The presentation will analyze excerpts from Zyta Rudzka's book "Ten się śmieje, kto ma zęby". The author's experience as a language instructor served as the basis for exploring the topic of linguistic variation and its subsequent emotional interpretation. The ability to use language effectively encompasses not only its standard variety but also its unofficial and colloquial (as A. Wilkoň terms it, "spoken") varieties: regional, social, and/or professional. In the substantive section, the author will examine the status of the text and language in the Polish original and the Czech translation ("Jen zubatí se smějou," translated by Alžběta Knappová, 2022). Is the language of Rudzka's prose – which serves as a kind of protagonist in the novel – legible in its Polish poetic style, or does it bear only the hallmarks of vulgarity in the Czech translation? The empirical section, in turn, will be based on a description of classes conducted for two groups of Czech Polish studies students (in Brno and Prague) who worked with this excerpt.

Keywords
teaching Polish as a foreign language; glottodidactics

Jadwiga GRACLA
Uniwersytet Warszawski | *University of Warsaw*

Dramaturgia modernizmu we współczesnych interpretacjach scenicznych
The Dramaturgy of Modernism in Contemporary Stage Interpretations

Abstrakt
Artykuł poświęcony jest analizie wybranych współczesnych interpretacji scenicznych rosyjskiej dramaturgii modernizmu. Szczególna uwaga zostanie zwrócona na realizacje teatralne proponujące nowe odczytania klasycznych tekstów modernistycznych poprzez wykorzystanie współczesnych środków wyrazu scenicznego, reinterpretację postaci oraz aktualizację problematyki społecznej i filozoficznej. Celem artykułu jest ukazanie, w jaki sposób współczesny teatr podejmuje dialog z rosyjskim modernizmem oraz jak zmienia się recepcja dramatów w kontekście nowych praktyk inscenizacyjnych. Analizie zostaną poddane wybrane spektakle, które w twórczy sposób reinterpretują dziedzictwo dramaturgii modernistycznej, nadając jej nowe znaczenia i konteksty kulturowe.

Klíčová slova
spektakl; teatr; interpretacja

Abstract
The article is devoted to the analysis of selected contemporary stage interpretations of Russian modernist drama. Particular attention will be paid to theatrical productions offering new readings of classical modernist texts through the use of contemporary stage techniques, reinterpretation of characters, and the updating of social and

philosophical issues. The aim of the article is to demonstrate how contemporary theatre engages in dialogue with Russian modernism and how the reception of these dramas changes within the context of new staging practices. The analysis will focus on selected performances that creatively reinterpret the legacy of modernist dramaturgy, giving it new meanings and cultural contexts.

Keywords
performance; theatre; interpretation

Kristina KATALINIĆ
Sveučilište u Zagrebu | *University of Zagreb*

Odnos standarda i dijalekta u hrvatskom i mađarskom jeziku u kontekstu književnog prevođenja

The Relationship Between Standard Language and Dialect in Croatian and Hungarian in the Context of Literary Translation

Abstrakt
Rad se bavi dijalektom kao jednim od najsloženijih izazova u prevođenju, budući da on u cjelini nekog književnog teksta nije samo stilski element, nego i nositelj kulturnoga identiteta, društvenoga statusa i lokalnoga kolorita. Kao primjer analizira se roman hrvatske spisateljice Olje Savičević Ivančević *Adio, kauboju* (2010), obilježen splitskim i dalmatinskim vernakularom, urbanim žargonom i talijanizmima. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje mađarskom prijevodu romana (*Így távoznak a kavbojok*, prev. Viktorija Radics, 2024) te strategijama kojima se nastojalo prenijeti dijalektalne elemente izvornika. Analiza će također uzeti u obzir različit odnos standarda i dijalekta u hrvatskome i mađarskome jeziku, pri čemu hrvatski karakterizira izražena narječna raznolikost, dok su mađarske regionalne varijante bliže standardu i međusobno razumljivije. Upravo takav odnos standarda i dijalekta nameće pitanje mogućnosti adekvatnoga prijenosa dijalektalne obilježenosti u prijevodu, zbog čega mađarski prevoditelji često posežu za stvaranjem umjetnog sociolekta koji ne pripada nijednoj stvarnoj regiji.

Klíčová slova
standardni jezik; dijalekt; književno prevođenje

Abstract
This paper examines dialect as one of the most complex challenges in translation, since within a literary text it functions not only as a stylistic feature, but also as a marker of cultural identity, social status, and local colour. The analysis focuses on the novel *Adio, kauboju* (2010) by the Croatian writer Olja Savičević Ivančević, characterized by the use of Split and Dalmatian vernacular, urban slang, and Italianisms. Particular attention is given to the Hungarian translation of the novel (*Így távoznak a kavbojok*, trans. Viktorija Radics, 2024) and the strategies employed to convey the dialectal elements of the source text. The paper also considers the differing relationship between standard language and dialect in Croatian and Hungarian: while Croatian is characterized by marked dialectal diversity, Hungarian regional varieties are generally closer to the standard language and mutually more intelligible. Such a relationship between standard and dialect raises the question of whether dialectal markedness can be adequately conveyed in translation, a problem that Hungarian translators often address through the creation of an artificial sociolect not associated with any real region.

Keywords
standard language; dialect; literary translation

BLOK 1/3 15.00–17.00 A31

Barbara ŠTEBIH GOLUB
Institut za hrvatski jezik, Zagreb | *Institute of Croatian Language, Zagreb*

Dubravka IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ
Institut za hrvatski jezik, Zagreb | *Institute of Croatian Language, Zagreb*

Kristijanovićeva Biblija – zaboravljeno poglavlje hrvatske biblijske traduktologije
Kristijanović's Bible – An Overlooked Chapter in the History of Croatian Biblical Translation

Abstrakt
Temom izlaganja jest neobjavljeni prijevod Svetoga pisma na kajkavski književni jezik koji je načinio zagrebački kanonik Ignac Kristijanović (1796.–1884.). Osvrnut ćemo se na motive koji su Kristijanovića potaknuli da se odvaži na taj poduhvat: od doktrinarnih do kulturoloških i jezičnopolitički. Nadalje se pozornost posvećuje traduktološkim i stilskim obilježja Kristijanovićeva prijevoda, tj. postupcima kojima se postiže komunikativnost prijevoda. Iako Kristijanović, katolički svećenik, prevodi *Vulgatu Sixto-Clementinu*, jedan je od prvih hrvatskih prevoditelja Biblije koji konzultira i druge izvore: počevši od hebrejskih i grčkih izvornika, pa sve do njemu suvremenih prijevoda na druge jezike (slovenski, ruski, njemački), pa se u radu osvrće i na tu specifičnost njegova prijevoda.

Klíčová slova
kajkavski književni jezik; Ignac Kristijanović; prijevod Biblije; 19. stoljeće

Abstract
The subject of this paper is the unpublished translation of the Bible into the Kajkavian literary language created by the Zagreb canon Ignac Kristijanović (1796–1884). Kristijanović worked on his translation from the 1830s to the 1870s, translating the greater part of the Bible. The paper examines the motives that prompted Kristijanović to undertake this endeavor, ranging from doctrinal to cultural and sociolinguistic/language-political reasons. Furthermore, attention is given to the traductological and stylistic features of Kristijanović's translation, specifically the methods used to achieve communicative clarity. Although Kristijanović, a Catholic priest, translated the *Vulgata Sixto-Clementina*, he was one of the first Croatian Bible translators to consult other sources: from Hebrew and Greek originals to contemporary translations in other languages (Slovenian, Russian, German). The paper also reflects on this specific aspect of his translation work.

Keywords
Kajkavian literary language; Ignac Kristijanović; Bible translation; 19th century

Viktoria LEGKIKH
Nezávislá badatelka | *Independent researcher*

Lost in Translation: Translation Errors and Intercultural Contacts in Slavic Liturgical Manuscripts

Abstract
This paper explores translation strategies, textual variation, and linguistic interference in the transmission of Slavic liturgical manuscripts between Byzantine and East Slavic cultural centres. The study examines Slavic menaia, typika, sticheraria, and chant collections from Kievan Rus', Novgorod, and Supraśl in comparison with Greek manuscripts from Southern Italy and Sicily, especially the Messina and Grottaferrata traditions. The chronological scope covers the 11th–17th centuries. Focusing on the offices of St. Nicholas and Sts. Boris and Gleb, the paper analyses how translation errors, lexical substitutions, and variant readings reflect intercultural contacts between Byzantine and Slavic traditions. The novelty of the study lies in showing how repeated textual errors and hybrid compilations can help reconstruct manuscript transmission and cultural mediation between Byzantine and East Slavic traditions.

Keywords
ancient Greek; Slavonic; mistakes

Matija IVAČIĆ
Sveučilište u Zagrebu | *University of Zagreb*

Časopisecká recepce Jaroslava Haška v Chorvatsku
The Reception of Jaroslav Hašek in Croatian Periodicals

Abstrakt
Příspěvek se zabývá recepcí Jaroslava Haška v chorvatském kulturním tisku za posledních přibližně sto let, což je téma dosud neprozkoumané a neznámé. Jaroslav Hašek představuje v Chorvatsku významný kulturní fenomén především díky románu *Osudy dobrého vojáka Švejka za světové války*, který vyšel v několika vydáních v překladech tří překladatelů, a také díky několika dalším autorovým knižním vydáním. Méně známou skutečností však je, že Hašek měl bohatou a dlouhodobou recepci také na stránkách kulturní periodiky, která trvá dodnes. Příspěvek nabídne historický přehled této recepce, přičemž vedle Haškových kratších próz publikovaných v chorvatském tisku budou zohledněny také publicistické, esejistické a odborné texty věnované Haškovi a jeho dílu. V závěru budou tendence této recepce analyzovány v širším kontextu, tedy ve světle kulturních a kulturněpolitických souvislostí posledních sta a více let v Jugoslávii a Chorvatsku.

Klíčová slova
Jaroslav Hašek; Chorvatsko; literární recepce; kulturní periodika

Abstract
This presentation examines the reception of Jaroslav Hašek in the Croatian cultural press over the past hundred years, a topic that has remained largely unexplored and unknown to date. In Croatia, Jaroslav Hašek occupies a prominent place in cultural memory primarily thanks to his novel *The Good Soldier Švejk*, which has appeared in several editions translated by three different translators, as well as through several other book editions of his works. Less well known, however, is the fact that Hašek has also enjoyed a long and rich reception in Croatian cultural periodicals, a reception that continues to this day. The presentation will provide a historical overview of this reception, taking into account not only Hašek's shorter prose works published in the Croatian press, but also journalistic, essayistic, and scholarly texts devoted to Hašek and his works. Finally, the presentation will seek to analyse the main tendencies of this reception within a broader context, namely in light of the cultural and cultural-political currents that have shaped Yugoslavia and Croatia over the past century and more.

Keywords
Jaroslav Hašek; Croatia; reception; periodicals

Stanisława NIEBRZEGOWSKA-BARTMIŃSKA
Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin | *Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin*

Program aksjologicznych badań porównawczych (przykład *Leksykonu aksjologicznego Słowian i ich sąsiadów*)
A Comparative Axiological Research Program (example: Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and their Neighbors*)*

Abstrakt
Od 2009 roku lingwistyczne badania nad wartościami nabrały specjalnego wymiaru w skali słowiańskiej i europejskiej. W sposób metodyczny i zorganizowany są one prowadzone w ramach międzynarodowego konwersatorium EUROJOS, powołanego do prac nad *Leksykonem aksjologicznym Słowian i ich sąsiadów* (2015–2026). W Leksykonie wartości są traktowane jako podstawa językowego obrazu świata i wyraz tożsamości wspólnotowej. Pojmowane są holistycznie jako to, co dla określonego subiektu cenne, dobre, jest przedmiotem aspiracji (dążeń i pragnień) oraz motywacją dla ludzkich postaw i zachowań. W referacie zostaną przybliżone cele, podstawy metodologiczne i materiałowe leksykonu, struktura przykładowego artykułu hasłowego, stan dotychczasowych badań oraz perspektywy ich kontynuacji.

Klíčová slova
leksykon; badania porównawcze; aksjologia; wartości

Abstract
Since 2009, linguistic research on values has taken on a special dimension on a Slavic and European scale. This research is conducted in a methodical and organized manner within the framework of the international EUROJOS

seminar, established to compile the *Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their Neighbors* (2015–2026). In the Lexicon, values are treated as the foundation of the linguistic worldview and an expression of collective identity. They are understood holistically as that which is valuable and good for a given subject, serving as the object of aspirations (strivings and desires) and as a motivation for human attitudes and behaviors. This paper will outline the goals, methodological and material foundations of the Lexicon, the structure of a sample entry, the state of current research, and the prospects for its continuation.

Keywords
lexicon; comparative studies; axiology; values

Marta NOWOSAD-BAKALARCZYK
Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, Lublin | *Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin*

O konceptualizacji tolerancji w polszczyźnie – z prac nad hasłem do „Leksykonu aksjologicznego Słowian i ich sąsiadów“

On the Conceptualization of Tolerance in the Polish Language – from the Work on the Entry for the "Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their neighbors"

Abstrakt
Wystąpienie stanowi praktyczną egzemplifikację założeń metodologicznych projektu *Leksykon aksjologiczny Słowian i ich sąsiadów* (LASiS), realizowanego z inicjatywy Jerzego Bartmińskiego przez międzynarodowy zespół badaczy w ramach konwersatorium EUROJOS. Celem referatu jest prezentacja wyników prac nad konceptem tolerancja oraz rekonstrukcja jego wyobrażenia w polskiej lingwokulturze, zgodnie z metodologią lubelskiej szkoły etnolingwistycznej. Podstawę analizy stanowią trzy typy danych: systemowe (S), ankietowe (A) i tekstowe (T), co pozwala na uchwycenie jądra semantycznego wartości oraz jej profilowań. W referacie zaprezentowane zostaną wyniki badań ankietowych młodego pokolenia Polaków w zderzeniu z ustaleniami leksykograficznymi. Materiał ukaże napięcie między współczesnym komponentem 'szacunku i akceptacji' a dawnym, etymologicznym znaczeniem 'znoszenia ciężaru'. Eksplikacja tych niuansów stanowi przyczynek do badań nad komunikacją międzykulturową i barierami w dialogu o wartościach.

Klíčová slova
tolerancja; językowy obraz świata; LASiS; dane S-A-T; dyskurs publiczny; etnolingwistyka

Abstract
The presentation exemplifies the methodology of the international project "Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their Neighbors" (LASiS), initiated by Jerzy Bartmiński. The paper aims to present the results of research on the concept of tolerance and reconstruct its image in Polish linguaculture, following the linguistic view of the world approach of the Lublin ethnolinguistic school. The analysis is based on three types of data: systemic (S), questionnaire (A), and textual (T), capturing the core semantic nucleus of the value and its profiling. The paper presents questionnaire research among young Poles, contrasted with lexicographic data. The material reveals a tension between the modern component of "respect and acceptance" and the etymological meaning of "bearing a burden". This explication contributes to intercultural communication research.

Keywords
tolerance; linguistic worldview; LASiS; S-A-T data; public discourse; ethnolinguistics

SEKCE 2 | *SECTION 2*
VÝUKA SLOVANSKÝCH JAZYKŮ JAKO CIZÍCH V MĚNÍCÍM SE SVĚTĚ
Teaching Slavonic Languages as Foreign Languages in a Changing World

BLOK 2/1 12.00–14.00 B2.44

Tatiana KANANOWICZ
Uniwersytet Gdański | *University of Gdańsk*

Интерактивная интеркомпрехенсия в славянской коммуникации: стратегии достижения взаимопонимания в условиях многоязычного взаимодействия
Interactive Intercomprehension in Slavic Communication: Strategies for Achieving Mutual Understanding in Multilingual Interaction

Abstrakt
Взаимопонятность определяется как степень понимания друг друга носителями родственных языков. Одним из важнейших проявлений данного феномена является интеркомпрехенсия, понимаемая как способность воспринимать и понимать незнакомый, но родственный язык при отсутствии необходимости активно владеть им. Современные исследования интеркомпрехенсии развиваются в рамках нескольких взаимодополняющих подходов, каждый из которых акцентирует различные аспекты данного феномена. Все чаще интеркомпрехенсия рассматривается как одна из коммуникативных практик многоязычного общения. Цель выступления – представить результаты эксперимента, основанного на методе *task-based multilingual interaction*, направленного на изучение интеракционной интеркомпрехенсии в группе носителей различных славянских языков. Особое внимание уделяется коммуникативным стратегиям, используемым участниками в процессе достижения взаимопонимания, а также выявлению внесистемных факторов, то есть факторов, не обусловленных непосредственно сходством языковых систем, способствующих пониманию в условиях многоязычного взаимодействия..

Klíčová slova
интерактивная интеркомпрехенсия; многоязычное взаимодействие; славянские языки; коммуникативные стратегии; взаимопонимание; согласование значений

Abstract
Mutual intelligibility refers to the degree to which speakers of one language are able to understand a closely related language. One of the most significant manifestations of this phenomenon is intercomprehension, understood as the ability to comprehend an unfamiliar but related language without necessarily being able to use it actively. Contemporary research on intercomprehension has developed along several complementary lines, each emphasizing different aspects of the phenomenon. Increasingly, intercomprehension is viewed as one of several communicative practices within multilingual communication. The aim of this article is to present the findings of an experiment employing a *task-based multilingual interaction* approach to investigate *interactive intercomprehension* among speakers of different Slavic languages. Particular attention is paid to the communication strategies employed by participants in the process of achieving mutual understanding, as well as to identifying factors beyond structural linguistic similarities that facilitate comprehension.

Keywords
interactive intercomprehension; multilingual interaction; Slavic languages; communication strategies; mutual understanding; negotiation of meaning

Alan TUŁACZ
Uniwersytet Wrocławski | *University of Wrocław*

Події повномасштабної війни як мотивуючий фактор у вивченні української мови як іноземної – результати пілотного дослідження

Full-scale War Events as a Motivational Factor in Learning Ukrainian as a Foreign Language – Results of a Pilot Study

Abstrakt
Повномасштабна війна Росії проти України спричинила зростання захоплення вивченням української мови як іноземної з різноманітних причин – звичайного бажання комунікації з українськими біженцями або брати участь у волонтерських подіях. У відповіді на війну осередки вищої освіти пов'язані з україно-знавчою тематикою організували курси української мови як іноземної на початковому рівні для волонтерів, яке зустріли з інтересом зі сторони вчителів, волонтерів та (молодих) вчених. Нинішні пілотні дослідження спрямовані на отримання інформації щодо того, якою мірою геополітичні події в Україні вплинули на мотивацію учасників курсу організованого Кафедрою україністики Вроцлавського університету до вивчення української мови і до розвитку мовних навичок після закінчення курсу. У дослідженні використано авторську анкету, розроблену дослідником, яка допомогла отримати необхідні дані.

Klíčová slova
геополітика; війна; УМІ; мотивація до вивчення мови

Abstract
The full-scale war waged by the Russian Federation against Ukraine has led to increased interest in learning Ukrainian as a foreign language for various reasons, ranging from a simple desire to communicate with Ukrainian refugees to participation in volunteer activities. In response to the war, higher education institutions involved in Ukrainian studies organised basic-level courses in Ukrainian as a foreign language for volunteers, teachers, and (young) academics. This pilot study aims to investigate the extent to which geopolitical events in Ukraine have influenced the motivation of participants in a course organised by the Department of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Wrocław to learn Ukrainian and continue developing their language skills after completing the course. The main data collection instrument was an author-designed questionnaire, which provided relevant information on participants' motivation.

Keywords
geopolitics; war; UFL; FL motivation

Maria KOSSAKOWSKA-MARAS
Uniwersytet Rzeszowski | *University of Rzeszów*

Трансформация ценностных ориентиров в зеркале новейшего российского экрана: лингводидактический аспект (уровни B2–C1)

The Transformation of Value Systems as Reflected in Contemporary Russian Cinema: A Language Teaching Perspective (Levels B2–C1)

Abstrakt
Статья посвящена проблеме формирования социокультурной компетенции иностранных учащихся (уровни B2–C1) в рамках обучения русскому языку как иностранному (РКИ). Предметом исследования выступает методический потенциал новейшего российского экрана при изучении комплексной трансформации ценностно-нормативной системы общества. На основе анализа кино- и медиатекстов рассматриваются такие процессы, как деградация нравственных ориентиров, кризис института семьи, социальное расслоение, коррупция и доминирование потребительских ценностей. Особое внимание уделяется возможностям использования кинематографа для демонстрации изменений общественных настроений, феномена «красивой жизни» и конформизма в сложных геополитических условиях. Указанные проблемы анализируются на примере популярных сериалов («Бывшие», «Обычная женщина», «Кеша должен умереть», «Жуки»), а также знаковых авторских кинокартин («Нелюбовь», «Рассказы»), включая новейшую социально-политическую драму Андрея Звягинцева «Минотавр» (2026). Автор приходит к выводу, что интеграция актуального кинопроцесса в практику преподавания РКИ не только развивает коммуникативные навыки, но и выступает важным индикатором культурной динамики, способствуя глубокому пониманию иностранными студентами современной российской действительности.

Klíčová slova
методика преподавания РКИ; социокультурная компетенция; российский кинематограф; ценностные ориентации; Андрей Звягинцев

Abstract
The article addresses the development of sociocultural competence in foreign students (levels B2–C1) within the framework of teaching Russian as a Foreign Language (RFL). The subject of the research is the methodological potential of the latest Russian screen productions in studying the complex transformation of society's value-normative system. Based on the analysis of cinema and media texts, the study examines processes such as the erosion of moral standards, the crisis of the family institution, social stratification, corruption, and the dominance of consumerist values. Particular attention is paid to the possibilities of utilizing cinema to demonstrate shifts in public sentiment, the phenomenon of the "glamorous life," and conformism under complex geopolitical conditions. These issues are analyzed through the lens of popular TV series ("Addicted", "An Ordinary Woman", "Kesha Must Die," "Zhuki") and iconic auteur films ("Loveless", "Short Stories"), including Andrey Zvyagintsev's latest socio-political drama "Minotaur" (2026). The author concludes that integrating the contemporary filmmaking process into RFL teaching practices not only enhances communicative skills but also serves as a vital indicator of cultural dynamics, fostering a profound understanding of contemporary Russian reality among foreign students.

Keywords
methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language; sociocultural competence; Russian cinema; value orientations; Andrey Zvyagintsev

Volodymyr SHYLOV
Pécsi Tudományegyetem | *University of Pécs*

Мемы как средство повышения мотивации к изучению иностранного языка
Memes as a Tool for Enhancing Motivation in Foreign Language Learning

Abstrakt
В современных реалиях мемы стали новым культурным кодом, отражающим языковые, социальные и культурные особенности общества. У русских мемов – своя, особая история, которая демонстрирует уникальный путь развития интернета и юмора в русскоязычном пространстве. Следует отметить, что в русской интернет-культуре мемы давно вышли за рамки традиционного западного формата: они представлены в виде вирусных видео, реплик из популярных шоу, цитат из социальных сетей, песен и даже комментариев. Использование подобных ресурсов в качестве дополнения к основному материалу урока позволяет студентам лучше понять культуру изучаемого языка, а также установить связь между учебным процессом и повседневной жизнью. Таким образом, мемы могут использоваться не только в развлекательных, но и в образовательных целях.

Klíčová slova
мемы; интернет-культура; цифровая культура; мотивация в обучении иностранному языку

Abstract
In contemporary reality, memes have become a new cultural code reflecting the linguistic, social, and cultural characteristics of society. Russian memes have their own distinctive history, demonstrating a unique path of development of the internet and humor in the Russian-speaking space. In Russian internet culture, memes have long gone beyond the traditional Western format: they are presented in viral videos, lines from popular shows, quotations from social media, songs, and even comments. The use of such resources as a supplement to the main lesson material allows students to better understand the culture of the target language and to establish a connection between the learning process and everyday life. Thus, memes can be used not only for entertainment but also for educational purposes.

Keywords
memes; internet culture; digital culture; motivation in foreign language learning

BLOK 2/2 15.00–17.00 B2.44

Andreana EFTIMOVA
Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“ | *Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“*

Достъпният език в чуждоезиковото обучение: потенциал на музейната комуникация
Plain Language in Foreign Language Teaching: Potential of Museum Communication

Abstrakt
Докладът обсъжда влиянието на езика и стила на текстовете на етикетите в една изложба върху комуникативните и образователните цели на културната институция. Съдържанието и езикът на текстовете могат да привлекат по-широка неспециализирана аудитория и да включат повече граждани в комуникативното взаимодействие. За целта институцията би следвало да предложи нови наративни възможности и да изготви текстове на достъпен или лесен език. Изследването се извършва чрез методите на контент анализа, лингвостилистичния анализ, метода case study и анкетно допитване. Резултатите показват, че изготвените диалогични етикети с образователна цел са добър образец за текстове на достъпен език, предназначени за широка аудитория.

Klíčová slova
достъпен език; културни институции; образователен потенциал; комуникация

Abstract
The paper discusses the influence of the language and style of exhibition label texts on the communicative and educational goals of a cultural institution. The content and language of the texts can attract a wider non-specialized audience and include more citizens in communicative interaction. For this purpose, the institution should offer new narrative possibilities and prepare texts in plain or easy language. The research is carried out using the methods of content analysis, linguistic and stylistic analysis, the case study method, and a questionnaire survey. The results show that the prepared dialogic labels with an educational purpose are a good example of texts in accessible language intended for a wide audience.

Keywords
plain language; cultural institutions; educational potential; communication

Mateja KOSI
Univerza v Ljubljani | *University of Ljubljana*

Magda LOJK
Univerza v Ljubljani | *University of Ljubljana*

Spoznavanje slovenske kulture skozi krilatice pri pouku slovenščine kot tujega jezika
Introducing Slovenian Culture in Teaching Slovene as a Foreign Language Through Catchphrases

Abstrakt
V prispevku bo predstavljen didaktični pristop k informiranju o slovenski kulturi pri pouku slovenščine kot tujega jezika (STJ) preko ustaljenih jezikovnih sestavin (t. i. krilatice), ki so v slovenskem jezikovnem okolju nastale v literaturi, filmih, reklamah in družbenopolitičnem dogajanju v preteklosti, živijo pa še danes, bodisi v vsakdanjem govoru bodisi v literaturi in medijih. Gre za pomembne kulturne sestavine, ki v učbenike za STJ niso vključene in jih tuji študenti preko pouka le redko spoznajo, njihovo nepoznavanje pa jih lahko pri razumevanju slovenščine in slovenskega družbenega konteksta precej omejuje. Predstavljen bo izbor krilatic, katerih poznavanje bo med govorci slovenščine kot prvega jezika preverjeno z anketnim vprašalnikom. Zanimala nas bo živost krilatic glede na pokrajinsko in generacijsko pripadnost govorcev. Nekatere krilatice se dotikajo tudi družbeno občutljivih tem, povezanih z nacionalizmom (npr. krilatici Trst je naš! in čefurji raus), pri čemer je potreben kritičen razmislek, ali te teme v pouk vključevati (oziroma zakaj ne) in kako. V zaključku bo predstavljen primer didaktiziranega članka na temo ene od krilatic.

Klíčová slova
slovenska kultura; krilatice; slovenščina kot tuji jezik

Abstract
The paper presents a didactic approach to introducing Slovenian culture in the teaching of Slovene as a Foreign Language (SFL) through set linguistic expressions (i.e., catchphrases) originating from Slovenian literature, film, advertising, and socio-political discourse of the past that continue to appear both in everyday communication, literature, and the media. These expressions constitute an important component of cultural literacy; however, they are generally absent from SFL teaching materials, and foreign learners are rarely exposed to them in formal instructional settings, despite the fact that unfamiliarity with such expressions may substantially hinder their comprehension of the Slovenian language and the broader sociocultural context. The paper presents a selection of catchphrases whose degree of recognizability among native speakers of Slovene will be examined through a questionnaire-based survey. The analysis focuses on the extent to which individual catchphrases are recognized across different age groups and regional backgrounds of speakers. Particular attention is devoted to catchphrases that engage with socially sensitive issues related to nationalism (e.g., the catchphrases "Trieste is ours!" and "Čefurji raus"), raising important questions regarding whether, why, and in what manner such content should be incorporated into SFL instruction, or whether it should be incorporated at all. The conclusion presents an example of a didacticized text based on one selected catchphrase.

Keywords
Slovenian culture; catchphrases; Slovene as a foreign language

Jana KOSTINCOVÁ
Univerzita Hradec Králové | *University of Hradec Králové*

Die Macht der Mehrsprachigkeit aneb transligválnílíteratura v plurilingvní škole
Die Macht der Mehrsprachigkeit *or Transligual Literature in Plurilingual Education*

Abstrakt
Die Macht der Mehrsprachigkeit je název knihy, jejíž německy píšící, z Ázerbajdžánu pocházející autorka Olga Grjasnowa se zamýšlí nad mnohojazyčností v současné Evropě, nad místem cizích jazyků v současném vzdělávání. Její úvahy využívá příspěvek jako východisko pro formulaci otázek souvisejících s možnostmi využití literárních textů v jazykové výuce. Je pravda, že v posledních několika desetiletích dochází k uvolňování vazby mezi jazykem, literaturou a národní kulturou? Jak můžeme v současné situaci efektivně využívat různé typy literárních textů při rozvíjení interkulturní komunikační kompetence? Pozornost bude věnována zejména příkladům z oblasti transligválníliteratury, tedy literatury psané jiným než autorovým mateřským jazykem, včetně textů, jejichž autoři záměrně směšují několik jazyků. Zvolené ukázky budou prezentovat, jakým způsobem tento typ literatury prozkoumává fluidní kulturní identity.

Klíčová slova
translingválníliteratura; plurilingvismus; postmigrační Evropa

Abstract
Die Macht der Mehrsprachigkeit is the title of a book in which the German-language author Olga Grjasnowa, originally from Azerbaijan, reflects on multilingualism in contemporary Europe and the place of foreign languages in contemporary education. The article uses her reflections as a starting point for formulating questions related to the possibilities of using literary texts in language teaching. Is it true that in the last few decades the link between language, literature and national culture has been loosening? How can we effectively use different types of literary texts in the development of intercultural communication competence in the current context? Attention will be paid in particular to examples from the area of translingual literature, i.e. literature written in a language other than the author's mother tongue, including texts whose authors deliberately interweave multiple languages. Selected examples will present how this type of literature explores fluid cultural identities.

Keywords
translingual literature; plurilinguism; postmigrational Europe

Katarzyna BUCZEK
Uniwersytet Rzeszowski | *University of Rzeszów*

Иноязычный спектакль как средство формирования межкультурной компетенции (на материале русского как иностранного)

Foreign-language Theater Performance as a Means of Developing Intercultural Competence (Based on Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language)

Abstrakt
В эпоху, когда владение иностранным языком всё чаще рассматривается через призму межкультурного взаимодействия, особую актуальность приобретают методы обучения, сочетающие языковую практику с культурным погружением. В статье рассматривается потенциал иноязычного спектакля как инструмента формирования межкультурной компетенции при обучении русскому языку как иностранному. На материале театральных постановок студентов-русистов Жешувского университета показано, каким образом работа над спектаклем способствует развитию языковых, коммуникативных и социокультурных навыков, а также формирует способность интерпретировать культурные коды и модели поведения. Особое внимание уделяется роли эмоционального вовлечения, невербальной коммуникации, музыкальных и материальных носителей культуры. Театральная практика рассматривается как форма аутентичного межкультурного опыта, позволяющая студентам не только изучать язык, но и «проживать» культуру изнутри.

Klíčová slova
иноязычный спектакль; иностранный язык; межкультурная компетенция

Abstract
In an era when foreign language proficiency is increasingly viewed through the lens of intercultural interaction, teaching methods that combine language practice with cultural immersion are becoming particularly relevant. This paper examines the potential of foreign-language theatre performances as a means of developing intercultural competence in teaching Russian as a foreign language. Drawing on theatrical productions staged by Russian Studies students at the University of Rzeszów, it demonstrates how preparing and performing a play contributes to the development of linguistic, communicative, and sociocultural skills, as well as the ability to interpret cultural codes and patterns of behaviour. Particular attention is paid to emotional engagement, non-verbal communication, and the role of music and material expressions of culture. Theatre practice is presented as a form of authentic intercultural experience that enables students not only to learn the language but also to experience the culture from within.

Keywords
foreign-language; theater performance; intercultural competence

Katarzyna BARNA KRAWCZYK
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Lektorska inicjatywa „Halo, Ziemia?!" i jej wykorzystanie podczas zajęć lektoratowych JPJO

The "Hello, Earth?!" Teacher-Led Initiative: A Virtual Exchange Approach to Polish as a Foreign Language Teaching with Classroom Examples

Abstrakt
Wystąpienie poświęcone jest lektorskiej inicjatywie „Halo, Ziemia?!", realizowanej podczas zajęć z języka polskiego jako obcego. Projekt opiera się na modelu wirtualnej wymiany i polega na losowym łączeniu studentów z dwóch uczelni, którzy regularnie komunikują się w języku polskim za pomocą komunikatorów internetowych. Celem inicjatywy jest rozwijanie kompetencji komunikacyjnej, autonomii uczących się oraz dialogu międzykulturowego poprzez autentyczną interakcję online. Referat przedstawia założenia dydaktyczne projektu, jego implementację w praktyce glottodydaktycznej oraz wybrane przykłady zastosowania podczas zajęć JPJO.

Klíčová slova
kompetencja komunikacyjna; tandem językowy; dialog międzykulturowy; współpraca międzyuczelniana

Abstract
The presentation discusses the teacher-led initiative “Hello, Earth?!”, implemented in Polish as a Foreign Language (PFL) classes/courses. The project is based on virtual exchange and involves randomly pairing students from two universities who communicate regularly in Polish via messaging applications. The initiative aims to develop communicative competence, learner autonomy, and intercultural dialogue through authentic online interaction. The presentation outlines the project’s didactic principles, its implementation in foreign language teaching practice, and selected examples of its use in Polish as a foreign language classes.

Keywords
communicative competence; tandem language learning; intercultural dialogue; inter-university cooperation

SEKCE 3 | *SECTION 3*
VZÁJEMNÉ VZTAHY A INTERAKCE MEZI SLOVANSKÝMI NÁRODY A ZEMĚMI
Mutual Relations and Interactions between Slavonic Nations and Countries

BLOK 3/1 12.00–14.00 B2.43

Mirko ĆURIĆ
Srednja strukovna škola Antuna Horvata Đakovo | *Secondary Vocational School "A. Horvat", Đakovo*

Kunderin roman „Ignorance" („Neznanje") kao paradigmatski prikaz promjene identitetskih svojstava u postkomunističkim slavenskim zemljama
Kundera's Novel „Ignorance" as a Paradigmatic Representation of Changing Identity Characteristics in Post-Communist Slavic Countries

Abstrakt
Rad analizira roman Milana Kundere *L'ignorance* (2000), primarno njegove identitetsko-ideološke aspekte, koji su se u vrijeme objavljivanja smatrali kako zemlje istočne i srednje Europe postepeno kreću prema „kraju povijesti". Kundera uviđa kako se dio promjena u postkomunističkim zemljama ne odvija samo zbog izmijenjene svijesti stanovnika Češke u koju dolaze njegovi junaci već zbog činjenice kako su komunistički sustav i uvjerenja koja je nametao postali beskorisnima te se zamjenjuje novim vrijednostima. Analizirat će se ideje Kunderinih likova o gubitku nacionalne svijesti, odricanju od suverenosti te nespremnosti „umiranja za domovinu" te se ukazati koliko je aktualno stanje različito od zbilje Kunderina romana. U okviru istraživanja i analiziranja romana metodologiju je u prvom redu činila književnoteorijska, književnopovijesna, antropološka i kulturalna analiza te pragmatička analiza. Izvršit će se kontekstualizacija: smještanje teksta u povijesni, društveni i kulturni okvir u kojem je nastao te ga komparativnom metodom usporediti s aktualnim književnim i društveno-političkim kontekstima.

Klíčová slova
identitet; Milan Kundera; neznanje; povratak; Odisej

Abstract
The paper analyzes Milan Kundera's novel *L'ignorance* (2000), primarily its identity-ideological aspects, in countryes of Eastern and Central Europe, which at the time of its publication were considered to be gradually moving towards the "end of history". Kundera sees that some of the changes in post-communist countries are not taking place only due to the changed consciousness of the inhabitants of the Czech Republic, where his heroes come, but also due to the fact that the communist system and the beliefs it imposed have become useless and are being replaced by new values. The ideas of Kundera's characters about the loss of national consciousness, the renunciation of sovereignty, and the unwillingness to "die for the homeland" will be analyzed, and it will be shown that the current state of affairs is different from the reality of Kundera's novel. Within the framework of researching and analyzing the novel, the methodology primarily consisted of literary theory, literary history, anthropological and cultural analysis, and pragmatic analysis. Contextualization will be performed: placing the text in the historical, social, and cultural framework in which it was created and comparing it with current literary and socio-political contexts using the comparative method.

Keywords
identity; Milan Kundera; ignorance; return; Odyssey

Martin FORET
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University Olomouc*

Český a slovenský komiksový román mezi komiksem a literaturou – vznik a vývoj nové kulturní formy

Czech and Slovak Graphic Novel Between Comics and Literature – the Emergence and Evolution of a New Cultural Form

Abstrakt
V novém tisíciletí se i ve slovanských kulturách začal etablovat původně americký formát komiksového románu (graphic novel). Přimykal se přitom v určitých ohledech spíše ke světu literatury než světu komiksu, jehož představuje v jistém smyslu nový vývojový stupeň. Příspěvek se zaměří na to, jak se ustavoval v rámci české a slovenské kultury, tedy na jeho vznik a vývoj, jakož i postupné etablování společenské i kulturní. Pokusí se rovněž charakterizovat jeho specifika a naznačit podobu jeho ustavujícího se „kánonu", tedy souboru výjimečných děl, která v obou uvedených kulturách v posledních dvou dekádách vznikla. Příspěvek musí rovněž tematizovat vztahy mezi českým a slovenským komiksovým románem, neboť ty jsou poměrně specifické.

Klíčová slova
komiksový román; vznik; vývoj

Abstract
In the new millennium, the American format of the graphic novel began to establish itself in Slavic cultures as well. In some aspects, it has gravitated more toward the world of literature than toward the world of comics, representing, in a sense, a new stage of its development. This paper will focus on how it has taken root within Czech and Slovak culture – that is, on its origins and development, as well as its gradual social and cultural establishment. It will also attempt to characterize its specific features and outline the form of its emerging "canon" – that is, the collection of exceptional works that have emerged in both of these cultures over the past two decades. The paper must also address the relationships between the Czech and Slovak graphic novel, as these are quite specific.

Keywords
graphic novel; emergence; evolution

Jitka KOMENDOVÁ
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University Olomouc*

Žánr východoslovanských letopisů v komparaci s českým a polským dějepisectvím

The Genre of East Slavic Chronicles in Comparison with Czech and Polish Historiography

Abstrakt
Referát porovnává žánrovou povahu nejstarších východoslovanských letopisů se středoevropskou historiografií a mapuje vývoj vědeckého nahlížení na toto téma. Zatímco sovětští badatelé zdůrazňovali unikátnost letopisů, ve středoevropské vědě se prosadila představa, že nejstarší dějepisectví Rusi, Polska a Čech představují variace konceptu tzv. národní kroniky. Nejbližší paralelu k východoslovanskému dějepisectví však představují nikoli nejstarší kroniky, ale česká dějepisná produkce 12. a 13. století, konkrétně Pokračovatelé Kosmovi. Ty s letopisy spojuje chronologické řazení, potlačené autorství a otevřenost k dalším úpravám. Na rozdíl od Čech, kde šlo o jeden z mnoha směrů, však tento styl ve východoslovanském prostředí zcela dominoval po celý středověk.

Klíčová slova
letopisy; kroniky; Rus; Polsko; Čechy

Abstract
This paper compares the genre characteristics of the oldest East Slavic chronicles with Central European historiography and traces the evolution of scholarly perspectives on this topic. While Soviet scholars emphasized the uniqueness of the chronicles, the view that the earliest historiography of Rus', Poland, and Bohemia represents variations on the concept of the so-called national chronicle has gained traction in Central European scholarship. The closest parallel to East Slavic historiography, however, is not the oldest chronicles but Czech historical writings of the 12th and 13th centuries, specifically the Continuators of Cosmas. These share with the chronicles a chronological order, suppressed authorship, and openness to further revisions. Unlike in Bohemia, where this was one of many trends, however, this style completely dominated the East Slavic environment throughout the Middle Ages.

Keywords
annals; chronicles; Rus'; Poland; Bohemia

Iva TEŠIĆ
Institut za književnost i umetnost u Beogradu | *Institute for Literature and Arts, Belgrade*

Dve ankete o književnom zajedništvu i književnoj krizi u međuratnoj Jugoslaviji
Two Surveys on Literary Community and Literary Crisis in Interwar Yugoslavia

Abstrakt
U fokusu rada biće dve književne ankete: prva objavljivana u nastavcima u hrvatskom dnevnom listu „Obzor" 1924. godine, a druga u beogradskoj „Pravdi" 1933. U prvoj anketi postavljeno je pitanje „Da li postoji stagnacija u književnosti u Kraljevini SHS", dok je tema druge ankete bila „O književnom stvaranju iza rata u našoj književnosti". Učesnici pomenutih anketa su srpski i hrvatski pisci različitih generacija i poetičkih opredeljenja, među kojima su, između ostalih, bili: Milan Begović, Josip Kulundžić, Gustav Krklec, Branimir Livadić, Milutin Nehajev, Ivan Nevistić, Bogdan Popović, Pavle Popović, Isidora Sekulić, Momčilo Nastasijević, Dragutin Domjanić, Stanko Tomašić, Vladimir Nazor itd. Cilj rada je da ukaže na značaj ovih anketa, koje predstavljaju dragoceno svedočanstvo o književnim tokovima, dinamici i sporovima u Kraljevini SHS (1924), odnosno Kraljevini Jugoslaviji (1933).

Klíčová slova
jugoslovenska književnost; anketa; književno jedinstvo; literarne tendencije

Abstract
The paper focuses on two literary surveys: the first, published in installments in the Croatian daily "Obzor" in 1924, and the second, published in the Belgrade newspaper "Pravda" in 1933. The central question of the first survey was "Is There Stagnation in Literature in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes?", while the second survey addressed the topic "On Literary Creation in Our Literature after the War." The participants in these surveys were Serbian and Croatian writers of different generations and poetic orientations, including Milan Begović, Josip Kulundžić, Gustav Krklec, Branimir Livadić, Milutin Nehajev, Ivan Nevistić, Bogdan Popović, Pavle Popović, Isidora Sekulić, Momčilo Nastasijević, Dragutin Domjanić, Stanko Tomašić, Vladimir Nazor, and others. The aim of the paper is to highlight the significance of these surveys, which constitute valuable testimony to the literary trends, dynamics, and debates in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1924) and, subsequently, in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1933).

Keywords
Yugoslav literature; literary survey; literary unity; literary trends

Soňa BELEŠOVÁ
Univerzita sv. Cyrila a Metoda v Trnave | *University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava*

Strata identity v poviedkách N. V. Gogoľa *Nos* a *Plášť* v kontexte stoickej filozofie
The Loss of Identity in N. V. Gogol's short stories The Nose *and* The Overcoat *in the Context of Stoic Philosophy*

Abstrakt
Práca skúma, akým spôsobom sú v poviedkach Nikolaja Vasilieviča Gogoľa *Nos* a *Plášť* konštruované mechanizmy straty osobnej identity a do akej miery ich možno interpretovať prostredníctvom vybraných princípov stoickej filozofie – vzťahu k osudu, adiaphory a apatheie. Zvolená filozofia s vybranými princípmi ponúka odlišný pohľad na analýzu Gogoľových poviedok. Stoicizmus predstavuje v práci interpretačný rámec, prostredníctvom ktorého sú identifikované situácie, v ktorých postavy reagujú na stratu alebo ohrozenie vonkajších statkov v zmysle fyzického zdravia, majetku a spoločenského postavenia. Práca poukazuje na to, že z pohľadu stoikov u oboch postáv dochádza ku kolapsu identity, ktorá je naviazaná na materiálne statky, čo poukazuje na absenciu ich vnútornej autonómie.

Klíčová slova
stoicizmus; identita; N. V. Gogoľ; *Nos*; *Plášť*

Abstract
This paper examines how the mechanisms of personal identity loss are constructed in Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol's short stories *The Nose* and *The Overcoat*, and to what extent they can be interpreted through selected principles of Stoic philosophy – the relationship to fate, adiaphora, and apatheia. The chosen philosophy and its selected principles offer a distinct perspective on the analysis of Gogol's short stories. Within the paper, Stoicism represents an interpretive framework through which situations are identified where characters react to the loss or threat of external goods in terms of physical health, property, and social status. The paper highlights that, from the Stoic perspective, both characters experience a collapse of identity that is tied to material goods, which underscores the absence of their inner autonomy.

Keywords
stoicism; identity; N. V. Gogol; *The Nose*; *The Overcoat*

BLOK 3/2 12.00–14.00 B2.41

Maroš MELICHÁREK
Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika, Košice | *Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice*

Andrea SKYBOVÁ
Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika, Košice | *Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice*

Juhoslavizmus – myšlienka, koncept a jeho premeny
Yugoslavism – The Idea, Concept, and Its Transformations

Abstrakt
Príspevok analyzuje transformácie a možné interpretácie juhoslovanskej idey/juhoslavizmu ako ideologického a teoretického konceptu. Jej cieľom je vymedziť, pochopiť a konceptualizovať pojmy spojené s juhoslovanskou ideou, ako aj uskutočniť analýzu, kritiku a interpretáciu jej kľúčových konceptov s ohľadom na domáce i zahraničné pramene (predovšetkým západnú historiografiu, keďže juhoslovanská produkcia tejto téme nevenuje dostatočnú pozornosť). Teoretický rámec vychádza najmä z prác van Dijka, Faircloughа a Rabieho. Analýza sa primárne zameriava na juhoslavizmus na jeho ideologickej úrovni. Môže byť juhoslavizmus vôbec chápaný ako ideológia, a ak áno, za akých podmienok a komu by slúžil? Ide v tomto prípade o (politickú) ideológiu alebo skôr o ideu? Najdôležitejšou úlohou je jasná kategorizácia často nesprávne používaných a následne aj nesprávne interpretovaných pojmov spojených s juhoslavizmom. Príspevok ponúka vhľad do fenoménu juhoslavizmu v jeho ideologickom kontexte a zároveň predkladá definíciu (resp. definície) tohto konceptu. Zároveň poukazuje na značnú komplexnosť skúmanej problematiky. Dôležitým kritériom výskumu bolo upozorniť na (nesprávne) používanie jednotlivých termínov v súvislosti s juhoslovanskou otázkou, ktoré autori často používajú bez dostatočného logického zdôvodnenia.

Klíčová slova
Srbsko; juhoslavizmus; Juhoslávia; idea; ideológia; politický koncept

Abstract
The paper analyses transformations and possible views of Yugoslav idea/Yugoslavism as an ideological and theoretical concept. The study aims to delimit, understood and conceptualize the notion of all terms which are connected to Yugoslav idea and to conduct an analysis, critique and interpretation of its key concepts with regard to domestic as well as foreign sources (mainly of western historiography, since Yugoslav does not pay too much attention to the topic). Theoretical basis rises mainly from van Dijk, Fairclough and Rabie. The analysis focuses primarily on the Yugoslavism on its ideological level. Could Yugoslavism be an ideology at all, and if so, under what conditions and to whom would it serve? Is it (political) ideology or an idea in this case? The most important task set is a clear categorization of often incorrectly used and subsequently interpreted terms in connection with Yugoslavism. The study offers an insight into the phenomenon of Yugoslavism in its ideological context and offers a definition(s) of this concept. The paper demonstrates huge complexity of the elaborated issue. An important criterion for research was to point out the (incorrect) use of individual terms in connection with the Yugoslav question, which the authors often use without logical justification.

Keywords
Serbia; Yugoslavism; Yugoslavia; idea; ideology; political concept

Milan SOVILJ
Akademie věd ČR, Praha | *Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague*

Národnostní otázka v socialistické Jugoslávii z úhlu pohledu jugoslávského demokratického a nekomunistického exilu ve Velké Británii
The National Question in Socialist Yugoslavia from the Perspective of the Yugoslav Democratic and Non-Communist Exile Community in Great Britain

Abstrakt
Koncem 50. a v průběhu 60. let 20. století se ve Velké Británii začala formovat skupina převážně mladších intelektuálů z jugoslávského prostoru. Na rozdíl od svých předchůdců shromážděných kolem exilových politiků z druhé světové války měli na Jugoslávii poněkud odlišné názory, byť s vývojem situace v Jugoslávii po roce 1945 nesouhlasili,

neusilovali o návrat k politickému systému před druhou světovou válkou. Jejich myšlenky se zabývaly vytvořením federálního pluralitního parlamentního státu, v němž podstatné místo měla mít národnostní otázka. Jako základ budoucí, jak se v exilu doufalo, společnosti, označované občas jako Společnost národů Jugoslávie (Zajednica naroda Jugoslavije), mělo být právo každého národu na sebeurčení. Své názory tito intelektuálové v čele s Božidarem Vlajićem, Vanem Ivanovićem, Brankem Pešeljem, Desimirem Tošićem a dalšími vyjadřovali hlavně v exilových periodicích *Naša reč* nebo časopisu *Review* (od začátku 70. let *Review of the study Centre for Jugoslav Affairs*), vycházejícími v Londýně. Případně o tom zanechali záznamy a svědectví ve svých spisech. Někteří z nich byli shromážděni kolem Svazu osvobození (Savez Oslobođenje), organizace mladých srbských demokratů v exilu. Tato studie je založena na analýze pamětí a různých spisů jednotlivých jugoslávských emigrantů, emigrantských dobových článků, archivních zdrojů i málopočetné odborné literatuře.

Klíčová slova
exil; socialistická Jugoslávie; národnostní otázka

Abstract
In the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s, a group of predominantly younger intellectuals from Yugoslavia emerged in Great Britain. Unlike earlier émigré circles that had coalesced around World War II–era political leaders, this generation articulated distinct political perspectives. Although critical of post-1945 developments in Yugoslavia, they did not advocate a return to the prewar political order. Instead, they envisioned a federal, pluralistic parliamentary state in which the national question would occupy a central place. At the core of their political thought was the principle of national self-determination, which they saw as the foundation of a future Yugoslav community—often conceptualized as a "League of Nations of Yugoslavia" (Zajednica naroda Jugoslavije). Prominent figures within this circle included Božidar Vlajić, Vane Ivanović, Branko Pešelj, Desimir Tošić, and others. Their ideas were primarily disseminated through émigré periodicals such as *Naša reč* and the London-based journal *Review* (from the early 1970s, *Review of the Study Centre for Jugoslav Affairs*), as well as through memoirs and other writings. Some members were also associated with the Union of Liberation (Savez Oslobođenje), an organization of young Serbian democratic émigrés. This study draws on memoirs, contemporary émigré publications, archival materials, and the limited existing historiography to examine their interpretations of the national question in socialist Yugoslavia.

Keywords
exile; socialist Yugoslavia; national question

Georgi VELEV
Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Budapest | *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

The Slavic Idea in the Works of Hungarian Slavists in the Early 20th Century

Abstract
My presentation is an attempt to present the interpretation among Hungarian scholars of the main theses of the "Slavic idea" ("szláv eszme") and to explain the reasons for this interpretation in the light of different global events that took place during the period under examination (the years before and after the First World War).

Keywords
Slavic idea; Hungary; cultural identity

Hanuš NYKL
Národní pedagogické muzeum a knihovna J. A. Komenského, Praha | *National Pedagogical Museum and J. A. Comenius Library, Prague*

Эмиграция из бывшей Российской империи и межвоенная Чехословакия: встреча двух пространств
Emigration from the Former Russian Empire and Interwar Czechoslovakia: the Meeting of Two Spaces

Abstrakt
Эмиграция из бывшей Российской империи была сложным и многогранным явлением. Она включала людей из разных социальных классов, религий и национальностей. Если учитывать только последний критерий, то в нее входили не только русские и украинцы, но и белорусы, калмыки, караимы, армяне, грузины и

другие национальности. Межвоенная Чехословакия также была многонациональной страной, где, помимо титульных чехов и словаков, проживало большое количество немцев, венгров, русинов и других национальностей. У каждой из них была своя история, традиции и ожидания. Присутствие беженцев из разрушенной страны в новообразованной республике стало встречей двух культурных пространств, связанных многонациональностью и мультикультурализмом. В данной работе будут рассмотрены различные аспекты взаимосвязи этих двух явлений, их встречи и разногласия, надежды и разочарования.

Klíčová slova
эмиграция из бывшей Российской империи; межвоенная Чехословакия; культурные связи

Abstract
Emigration from the former Russian Empire was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It included people from different social classes, religions, and nationalities. Taking into account only the last criterion, it included not only Russians and Ukrainians, but also Belarusians, Kalmyks, Karaites, Armenians, Georgians, and other nationalities. Interwar Czechoslovakia was also a multiethnic country, home to, in addition to the titular Czechs and Slovaks, large numbers of Germans, Hungarians, Rusyns, and other nationalities. Each had its own history, traditions, and expectations. The presence of refugees from a devastated country in the newly formed republic became a meeting of two cultural spaces, linked by multinationality and multiculturalism. This paper will examine various aspects of the relationship between these two phenomena, their encounters and disagreements, hopes and disappointments.

Keywords
emigration from the former Russian Empire; interwar Czechoslovakia; cultural ties

Ondřej VOJTĚCHOVSKÝ
Univerzita Karlova, Praha | *Charles University, Prague*

Boris MOSKOVIĆ
Univerzita Karlova, Praha | *Charles University, Prague*

Jugoslávská krize 1990–1991 z pohledu československé diplomacie
Yugoslav Crisis 1990–1991 from the Perspective of the Czechoslovak Diplomacy

Abstrakt
Počátkem roku 1990 nastoupilo Československo a Jugoslávie novou kapitolu svých vzájemných vztahů. Nové československé státní vedení v čele s Václavem Havlem a diplomacie v čele s Jiřím Dienstbierem očekávaly další rozvoj úzké spolupráce. Domnívali se, že Československo se bude moci v řadě oblastí poučit ze zkušeností Jugoslávie, které tato země s předstihem před post-socialistickými státy středovýchodní Evropy učinila v oblasti ekonomické i politické transformace a úsilí o zapojení do evropských integrací. Následující události však význam spolupráce mezi oběma zeměmi rychle snižovaly. Přesto však československá diplomacie pod vedením nového velvyslance Františka Lipky bedlivě sledovala překotný vývoj v partnerské zemi a detailně o něm informovala pražské ústředí. Příspěvek představí výsledky analýzy těchto zpráv a pokusí se rekonstruovat obraz, který československé diplomatické zprávy o situaci Jugoslávii prezentovaly.

Klíčová slova
Jugoslávie; Československo; československo-jugoslávské vztahy; Jugoslávská krize 1990–1991; transformace; nacionalismus; post-socialismus

Abstract
In early 1990, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia began a new chapter in their bilateral relations. The new Czechoslovak leadership anticipated further development of close cooperation. They believed that Czechoslovakia would learn from Yugoslavia's experiences in a number of fields, as Yugoslavia had, ahead of the Central-European post-socialist states, already undergone economic and political transformation and made efforts to join European integration processes. However, subsequent events soon diminished the significance of cooperation between the two countries. Nevertheless, Czechoslovak diplomacy, under the leadership of the new ambassador František Lipka, closely monitored the rapid developments in the partner country and provided detailed reports to headquarters in Prague. This paper will present the results of an analysis of these reports and attempt to reconstruct the picture that Czechoslovak diplomatic reports painted of the situation in Yugoslavia.

Keywords
Yugoslavia; Czechoslovakia; Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Relations; Yugoslav Crisis; 1990–1991; transformation, nationalism; post-socialism

BLOK 3/3 15.00–17.00 B2.43

Magdalena KOSTOVA-PANAYOTOVA
Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“ | *Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“*

Образ мира у Милорада Павича и Владимира Набокова
The Image of the World in the Works of Milorad Pavić and Vladimir Nabokov

Abstrakt
В тексте исследуется образ творца и мира в произведениях Милорада Павича и В. Набокова, основное внимание уделяется двум рассказам, которые ясно отражают чувство одиночества и маргинальности творца, невозможность побега из мира теней и игры как часть реакции творца на мир лжи. Мир Павича – искусственный и гротескный, населенный марионеточными персонажами. Неслучайно его тексты сравнивают с доведенными до абсурда играми, компьютерными видеоиграми и гипертекстовыми пространствами. Здесь игра – не просто развлечение, а способ существования. Главная мысль, пронизывающая мир Павича, заключается в том, что человек – это, по сути, возможность; и только от самого индивида зависит, реализует ли он этот потенциал или погрузится в состояние «жизни-смерти». В творчестве Набокова мир – это игра, которой управляет невидимая рука. Его концепция реальности в целом нестабильна. Иллюзия, в которой теряется «я» персонажа, проявляется как некое сновидческое состояние, а события его жизни повторяются – это повторение создает ощущение бесцельного блуждания, движения по кругу.

Klíčová slova
творец; мир; игра; бегство; неприкаянность творчества

Abstract
The text explores the image of the creator and the world in the works of Milorad Pavić and Vladimir Nabokov, focusing primarily on two short stories that vividly reflect the creator's sense of loneliness and marginality, the impossibility of escaping a world of shadows, and play as part of the creator's response to a world of falsehood. Pavić's world is artificial and grotesque, populated by puppet-like characters. It is no coincidence that his texts have been compared to games pushed to the point of absurdity, computer video games, and hypertextual spaces. Here, play is not merely entertainment but a mode of existence. The central idea permeating Pavić's work is that a human being is essentially a possibility, and it is up to the individual alone to decide whether to realize that potential or sink into a state of "living death." In Nabokov's work, the world is a game controlled by an invisible hand. His concept of reality is fundamentally unstable. The illusion in which the character's self becomes lost manifests itself as a dreamlike state, while the events of the character's life continually repeat themselves. This repetition creates a sense of aimless wandering, of moving in circles without direction or purpose.

Keywords
creator; world; game; escape; the restlessness of creativity

Dejan AJDAČIĆ
Uniwersytet Gdański | *University of Gdańsk*

Kozaci u delima srpskih autora i u srpskoj prevodnoj književnosti
Cossacks in the Texts of Serbian Authors and in Serbian Translated Literature

Abstrakt
Najpre se ukazuje na saznanja Srba 18. veka o Kozacima u istorijskim delima Zaharija Orfelina i Jovana Rajića, te tada napisanih, ali kasnije objavljenih "Memoara" Simeona Piščevića, oficira ruske armije u Slavenoserbiji i Novoj Serbiji. Iako je država zaporoških kozaka ugušena u 18. veku, u 19. veku likovi kozaka su bili veoma popularni kako u slovenskim, tako i u neslovenskim evropskim književnostima. U nastavku rada biće navedeni i analizirani srpski prevodi pripovedaka Poljaka Mihaila Čajkovskog u srpskim listovima 19. veka i u knjigama, priča Lucjana Sjemenjskog, prevodi romana Henrika Sjenkjeviča "Ognjem i mačem", prevodi pripovedaka sa ruskog Nikolaja Gogolja i Lava Tolstoja, te prevodi stihova sa ukrajinskog Tarasa Ševčenka i dr. Biće razmatrani i različiti aspekti recepcije, kao i imagoloških aspekti prikazanih tema, a autor će navesti i teme su manje interesovale srpske urednike i čitaoce i istači razlike u prikazima Kozaka u različitim slovenskim književnostima.

Klíčová slova
Kozaci; istorija; srpska književnost; prevodi; imagologija

Abstract
First, attention is drawn to eighteenth-century Serbian knowledge of the Cossacks as reflected in the historical works of Zaharije Orfelin and Jovan Rajić, as well as in the "Memoirs" of Simeon Piščević – written during that period but published later – who served as an officer in the Russian army in Slaveno-Serbia and New Serbia. Although the state of the Zaporozhian Cossacks was suppressed in the eighteenth century, Cossack figures enjoyed great popularity in nineteenth-century literature, both in Slavic and non-Slavic European traditions. The subsequent sections of the paper will present and analyze Serbian translations of short stories by the Polish author Michał Czajkowski published in nineteenth-century Serbian periodicals and books, the stories of Lucjan Siemieński, translations of Henryk Sienkiewicz's novel With Fire and Sword, translations of short stories from Russian by Nikolai Gogol and Leo Tolstoy, as well as translations of poetry from Ukrainian by Taras Shevchenko, among others. Various aspects of reception, as well as imagological dimensions of the represented themes, will be examined. The author will also identify the topics that attracted less interest among Serbian editors and readers and will highlight differences in the portrayal of the Cossacks across various Slavic literatures.

Keywords
Cossacks; history; serbian literature; translations; imagology

Jacek NOWAKOWSKI
Uniwersytet Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Współczesne, transnarodowe, polsko-czesko-słowackie filmy Agnieszki Holland
Agnieszka Holland's Contemporary Transnational Polish-Czech-Slovak Films

Abstrakt
Referat przedstawia związki i zależności pomiędzy tematami i charakterem kilku najnowszych utworów Agnieszki Holland. Zrealizowane w koprodukcji Czech, Polski, Słowacji i niekiedy innych krajów filmy kinowe i telewizyjne dawnej absolwentki FAMU, koncentrują się na wydarzeniach z życia autentycznych postaci, od Juraja Jánošika (*Janosik. Prawdziwa historia*, 2009), poprzez Jana Palacha (*Gorejący krzew*, 2013) i Jana Mikoláška (*Szarlatan*, 2020) po Franza Kafkę (*Franz*, 2025). Kontekstem będzie tu idea kina transnarodowego, biografizm filmowy, oraz zbliżona, a niekiedy wspólna historia wspomnianych narodów, a także poetyka twórczości polskiej reżyserki.

Klíčová slova
kino transnarodowe; biografie filmowe; filmy Agnieszki Holland

Abstract
This paper explores the connections and interrelationships between the themes and character of several of Agnieszka Holland's latest works. The cinematic and television films by the former FAMU graduate, co-produced by the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and occasionally other countries, focus on events from the lives of real-life figures, from Juraj Jánošik (*Janosik: A True Story*, 2009) , through Jan Palach (*Burning Bush*, 2013) and Jan Mikolášek (*Charlatan*, 2020), to Franz Kafka (*Franz*, 2025). The context will be the concept of transnational cinema, film biography, and the similar, sometimes shared, histories of these nations, as well as the poetics of the Polish director's work.

Keywords
transnational cinema; film biographies; Agnieszka Holland's films

Joanna GORZELANA
Uniwersytet Zielonogórski | *University of Zielona Góra*

Obraz polskiego i słowiańskiego papieża w rosyjskich mediach
The Image of the Polish and Slavic Pope in Russian Media

Abstrakt
Celem wystąpienia jest przedstawienie tego, jak w rosyjskich mediach ukazywano papieża Jana Pawła II, który był Polakiem i Słowianinem. Interesujące jest to, że najczęściej wiąże się to z dwoma skrajne różnymi sposobami wartościowania. Przedstawia się pozytywnie papieża- Słowianina, który zna język rosyjski, rozumie Rosjan, a nawet śpiewał o nim Włodimir Wysocki. Natomiast obraz papieża – Polaka jest najczęściej negatywny. Ten papież – pochodzący z socjalistycznej Polski (*выходец из социалистической Польши*), był Polakiem do szpiku kości pod każdym względem(*поляк до мозга костей*). Określenia papieża Polaka wskazują na konstruowany w Rosji obraz Polaka w ogóle. Był

konserwatystą religijnym (*церковный консерватор*), angażował się politycznie współpracował z Ronaldem Reganem i Zbigniewem Brzezińskim w walce z socjalizmem. Był katalizatorem rozpadu obozu socjalistycznego (*катализатор развала соцлагеря*) i grabarzem socjalizmu (*могильщик коммунистической системы*) i w ogóle wrogiem Rosji.

Klíčová slova
papież; Polak; Słowianin; media rosyjskie

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to present how Pope John Paul II, who was both Polish and Slavic, was portrayed in Russian media. An interesting aspect of this portrayal is that it is usually associated with two markedly different modes of evaluation. The Slavic Pope is portrayed positively — as someone who speaks Russian and understands Russians, and about whom even Vladimir Vysotsky sang. In contrast, the image of the Polish Pope is predominantly negative. Hailing from socialist Poland (*выходец из социалистической Польши*), he was a Pole to the very core in every respect (*поляк до мозга костей*). The characterizations of the Polish Pope reflect the image of Poles in general as constructed in Russia. He was a religious conservative (*церковный консерватор*), who engaged in politics, collaborating with Ronald Reagan and Zbigniew Brzeziński to combat socialism. He was a catalyst for the collapse of the socialist bloc (*катализатор развала соцлагеря*) and the gravedigger of the communist system (*могильщик коммунистической системы*) an enemy of Russia, all in all.

Keywords
pope; Pole; Slav; Russian media

Mónika FARKAS BARÁTHI
Szegedi Tudományegyetem | *University of Szeged*

България през погледа на унгарското списание „Туран“: произход, герои и култура
Bulgaria Through the Lens of the Hungarian Journal Turan*: Origins, Heroes and Culture*

Abstrakt
Настоящият доклад изследва образа на България в унгарското списание „Туран“, издание на Туранското дружество, публикувано през първата половина на XX век. Анализът се основава на статии, посветени на българската история, култура, литература и фолклор, достъпни в дигиталната база данни Arcanum. Целта е да се проследи как България и българите са представени пред унгарската публика и кои елементи изграждат този образ. Особено внимание се отделя на три тематични направления: представите за произхода на българите и мястото им в туранистките концепции; образите на Паисий Хилендарски и Христо Ботев като символични фигури на националното Възраждане; както и представянето на българската култура, народното творчество и лирическата поезия. Анализът показва, че списание „Туран“ изгражда последователен и до известна степен идеализиран образ на България като народ с древен произход, богато културно наследство и историческа съдба, възприемана като близка до унгарската.

Klíčová slova
образ на България; списание „Туран“; туранизъм; българо-унгарски отношения; национална идентичност; културна памет

Abstract
This paper examines the image of Bulgaria in the Hungarian journal *Turan*, the periodical of the Turanian Society published during the first half of the twentieth century. The analysis is based on articles devoted to Bulgarian history, culture, literature, and folklore available in the Arcanum Digital Database. The aim is to explore how Bulgaria and the Bulgarians were presented to a Hungarian readership and which elements contributed to the construction of this image. Special attention is paid to three thematic areas: concepts of Bulgarian origins and their place within Turanist interpretations; the representations of Paisii Hilendarski and Hristo Botev as symbolic figures of the Bulgarian National Revival; and the presentation of Bulgarian culture, folklore, and lyric poetry. The study demonstrates that *Turan* created a coherent and partly idealized image of Bulgaria as a nation with ancient roots, a rich cultural heritage, and a historical destiny perceived as closely connected to that of Hungary.

Keywords
image of Bulgaria; Turan journal; Turanism; Bulgarian–Hungarian relations; national identity; cultural memory

BLOK 3/4 15.00–17.00 B2.41

Roman MADECKI
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Roman BARON
Akademie věd ČR, Praha | *Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague*

Česko-polské vědecké vztahy v pamětech prof. Mariana Szyjkowského
Czech-Polish Scientific Relations in Prof. Marian Szyjkowski's Memoirs

Abstrakt
Příspěvek bude vycházet z analýzy dosud nevydaných pamětí prof. Mariana Szyjkowského (1883–1952), jenž se v roce 1923 ujal vedení nově založené Katedry polského jazyka a literatury na Univerzitě Karlově v Praze. Jde o dosud badatelsky v zásadě nevyužitý pramen nejen k dějinám a vývoji české institucionální polonistiky, ale také obecně k česko-polským kulturním vztahům. Paměti M. Szyjkowského jsou věnovány především česko-polským vědeckým kontaktům v meziválečném období, do nichž byl sám zapojen a aktivně je spoluvytvářel. Tyto kontakty jsou v pamětech zasazeny do širšího mezinárodněpolitického kontextu, v jehož rámci se vyvíjely rovněž vztahy mezi českým a polským vědeckým prostředím. Česko-polské vědecké kontakty autor pamětí ilustruje především na příkladech spolupráce českých a polských badatelů z oblasti humanitních věd, zejména filologie.

Klíčová slova
česko-polské vědecké vztahy; česká polonistika; paměti; Marian Szyjkowski

Abstract
The conference paper will be based on an analysis of the unpublished memoirs of Prof. Marian Szyjkowski (1883–1952), who in 1923 took over the newly established Department of Polish Language and Literature at Charles University in Prague. This is a source that has been largely unexplored by researchers, not only in terms of the history and development of Czech institutional Polish studies, but also in terms of Czech-Polish cultural relations in general. M. Szyjkowski's memoirs are primarily devoted to Czech-Polish scientific contacts in the interwar period, in which he himself was involved and actively participated. In the memoirs, these contacts are placed in a broader international political context, within which relations between the Czech and Polish scientific communities also developed. The author of the memoirs illustrates Czech-Polish scientific contacts primarily through examples of cooperation between Czech and Polish researchers in the humanities, especially philology.

Keywords
Czech-Polish scientific relations; Czech Polish Studies; memoirs; Marian Szyjkowski

Elżbieta Justyna BARON
Národní pedagogické muzeum a knihovna J. A. Komenského, Praha | *National Pedagogical Museum and J. A. Comenius Library, Prague*

Činnost Svazu slovanského učitelstva v Rakousku (1908–1918)
The Activities of the Union of Slavic Teachers in Austria (1908–1918)

Abstrakt
Svaz slovanského učitelstva v Rakousku vznikl v roce 1908 u příležitosti Slovanského sjezdu v Praze. O dva roky později už do něj náleželo 25 tisíc učitelů z Předlitavska a v roce 1914 čítal dokonce až 30 tisíc členů. Svaz se mimo jiné zasazoval o to, aby výuka v jednotlivých slovanských zemích mohla probíhat na všech úrovních, tzn. od škol základních až po vysoké v jejich mateřských jazycích. Do vypuknutí 1. světové války se uskutečnily celkem 4 valné hromady: první v Praze v roce 1908, druhá v Luhačovicích v roce 1910, třetí v Krakově v roce 1912 a čtvrtá (a zároveň poslední) ve Lvově v roce 1914, těsně před vypuknutím války. Následně se Svaz zapojil i do poskytování pomoci válečným utečencům z Haliče. Na Josefa Závadu – jako jednatele Svazu – se obraceli jak čeští učitelé, kteří mu posílali informace a seznamy pedagogů, jimž bylo nutné pomoci, tak i samotní jejich kolegové z Haliče. Svaz byl nakonec zrušen v roce 1918 v důsledku rozpadu Rakousko-Uherska.

Klíčová slova
Svaz slovanského učitelstva v Rakousku; Josef Závada; Halič

Abstract
The Union of Slavic Teachers in Austria was founded in 1908 on the occasion of the Slavic Congress in Prague. Two years later, it already had 25,000 teachers from Cisleithania as members, and by 1914, its membership had grown to as many as 30,000. The Union advocated for education in the individual Slavic countries to be conducted at all levels in their native languages. A total of four general assemblies were held before the outbreak of World War I: the first in Prague (1908), the second in Luhačovice (1910), the third in Kraków (1912), and the fourth in Lviv (1914), just before the outbreak of the war. The Union also became involved in providing aid to war refugees from Galicia. Czech teachers, who sent him information and lists of educators in need of assistance, as well as their colleagues from Galicia themselves, turned to Josef Závada – as the Union's executive director. The Union was ultimately dissolved in 1918 following the collapse of Austria-Hungary.

Keywords
Union of Slavic Teachers in Austria; Josef Závada; Galicia

Aleksander BARON
Univerzita Karlova, Praha | *Charles University, Prague*

Pozapomenutá kapitola moravsko-polské vzájemnosti. Artur Závodský, Zdeněk Smejkal a jejich styky s polským prostředím

A Forgotten Chapter in Moravian-Polish Reciprocity: Artur Závodský, Zdeněk Smejkal, and Their Connections with the Polish Science Community

Abstrakt
Artur Závodský (1912–1982) a Zdeněk Smejkal (1927–2020) jsou spojováni hlavně s divadelní vědou, kritikou a literárněvědnou bohemistikou, respektive filmovou vědou na Filozofické fakultě Masarykovy univerzity (potažmo Univerzity Jana Evangelisty Purkyně). Přesto byla jejich bohatá a různorodá akademická a pedagogická činnost navázaná taktéž na brněnskou univerzitní polonistiku. Stejně tak udržovali oba vědečtí pracovníci významné vztahy se široko definovaným polským badatelským prostředím. Profesor Závodský byl od roku 1963 vedoucím Katedry slovanských literatur, divadelní a filmové vědy na brněnské univerzitě a zároveň udržoval i mnohaleté přátelské kontakty s významnou polskou literární teoretičkou a historičkou profesorkou Stefanií Skwarczyńskou z Lodže. Docent Smejkal naproti tomu v 50. letech zastával post lektora češtiny na univerzitách ve Varšavě a Poznani. Zkušenosti a inspirace nabyté během pobytu v sousedním Polsku poté využil i v Brně při budování místních filmových studií.

Klíčová slova
Artur Závodský; Zdeněk Smejkal; česko-polské vědecké vztahy; česká literárněvědná univerzitní polonistika; Masarykova univerzita

Abstract
Artur Závodský and Zdeněk Smejkal are mainly associated with theatre studies, criticism and literary Czech studies, respectively film studies at the Masaryk University's Faculty of Arts (the University of Jan Evangelista Purkyně from 1960). Nevertheless, their rich and diverse academic and pedagogical activities were also linked to the Brno university Polish studies. Both scientists also maintained significant relations with a broadly defined Polish research environment. Professor Závodský was the head of the Department of Slavic Literatures, Theatre and Film Studies from 1963 and maintained many years of friendly contacts with the prominent Polish literary theorist and historian Professor Stefania Skwarczyńska from Łódź. Associate Professor Smejkal, on the other hand, held the post of lecturer of Czech at the universities in Warsaw and Poznań in the 1950s. He then used the experience and inspiration gained during his stay in neighboring Poland to build Brno's university film studies.

Keywords
Artur Závodský; Zdeněk Smejkal; Czech-Polish Scientific Relations; Czech Literary-Scientific University Polish Studies; Masaryk University

Hanna BURKHARDT
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin | *Humboldt University, Berlin*

Czeskie ślady w prywatnej bibliotece Aleksandra Brücknera
Czech Traces in Alexander Brückner's Private Library

Abstrakt
Punktem wyjścia do podjęcia niniejszego tematu stało się odkrycie w 2023 r. osobistego księgozbioru Aleksandra Brücknera, długoletniego profesora na Uniwersytecie Fryderyka Wilhelma w Berlinie. Księgozbiór ów składa się z 775 pozycji książkowych, z czego 124 egzemplarzy jest opatrzonych dedykacjami. Zdecydowaną większość stanowią dary polskich uczonych i tylko znikomą część tworzą inskrypcje w języku czeskim. Zarówno one jak i inne dedykacje ofiarodawców wskazują na ścisłe powiązania świata slawistycznego z naukowym środowiskiem czeskim, co pokażemy w wystąpieniu. Za przykład niech posłużą m. in. takie nazwiska jak: Stanisław Dobrzycki, Konrad Górski, Jan Máchal, Joseph Vajs, Wilhelm Feldman i wiele innych.

Klíčová slova
dedykacja; biblioteka prywatna; sieć powiązań slawistycznych

Abstract
The starting point for this topic was the discovery of the personal library of Aleksander Brückner, a long-time professor at the Frederick William University in Berlin, in 2023. This collection contains 775 volumes, 124 of which bear dedications. The majority of them are gifts from Polish scholars, with only a small portion containing inscriptions in Czech. Both these and other dedications from the donors indicate close ties between the Slavic world and the Czech scholarly community, as we will demonstrate in this presentation. Examples include authors such as Stanisław Dobrzycki, Konrad Górski, Jan Máchal, Joseph Vajs, Wilhelm Feldman, and many others.

Keywords
dedication; private library; network of Slavic connections

Milica LUKIĆ
Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku | *J. J. Strossmayer University, Osijek*

Vera BLAŽEVIĆ KREZIĆ
Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera u Osijeku | *J. J. Strossmayer University, Osijek*

Aspekti međukulturne komunikacije D. A. Parčića i J. Vajsa u okviru novocrkvenoslavenskoga projekta
Aspects of Intercultural Communication of D. A. Parčić and J. Vajs within the New Church Slavonic Project

Abstrakt
Rad se usmjerava na pitanja novocrkvenoslavenskoga jezika, liturgijskih prijevoda i međukulturne komunikacije na relaciji Josef Vajs – Dragutin Antun Parčić u okviru novocrkvenoslavenskog projekta potkraj 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća. Istraživački korpus čini javnosti uglavnom nepoznata korespondencija koja se čuva u Arhivu Provincije franjevaca trećoredaca glagoljaša na Ksaveru u Zagrebu (Vajsova pisma Parčiću) te Vajsov priručnik *Abecedarium palaeoslovenicum in usum glagolitarum* (1909., 1917.) koji uspostavlja izravnu vezu s Parčićevim *Malim azbukvarom* (1894.) i čije drugo izdanje iz 1917. predstavlja iskorak u opisu i propisu hrvatske novocrkvenoslavenske norme. Novi se zaključci kontekstualiziraju i dopunjuju već velikim dijelom poznatim i istraženim pojedinostima ove problematike. Iako su izazovi latiničnoga prijepisa glagoljskih liturgijskih knjiga neizostavna tema Vajsova djelovanja, sada je ta problematika podređena zadatku sociolingvistički, pa i pragmalingvistički, usmjerenoga prepoznavanja i opisivanja češko-hrvatskih međukulturnih posrednika – crkvenoslavenskoga jezika, prijevoda i liturgije – prepoznatljivih u filološkim razmjenama D. A. Parčića i J. Vajsa.

Klíčová slova
(hrvatski i češki) novocrkvenoslavenski jezik; međukulturna komunikacija; D. A. Parčić; J. Vajs, 19./20. stoljeće

Abstract
This paper focuses on the issues of the New Church Slavonic language, liturgical translations, and intercultural communication between Josef Vajs and Dragutin Antun Parčić within the framework of the New Church Slavonic

project in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The research corpus consists of a largely unknown correspondence kept in the Archive of the Croatian Province of Tertiary Glagolitic Franciscans at Ksaver in Zagreb (Vajs's letters to Parčić), as well as Vajs's manual *Abecedarium palaeoslovenicum in usum glagolitarum* (1909, 1917). This manual establishes a direct link with Parčić's *Mali azbukvar* (1894), and its second edition from 1917 represents a step forward in the description and prescription of the Croatian New Church Slavonic norm. The new conclusions are contextualized and complemented by the already largely known and researched details of this issue. Although the challenges of Latin transliteration of Glagolitic liturgical books are an essential theme in Vajs's work, this issue is now secondary to the task of identifying and describing Czech-Croatian intercultural mediators – namely, the Church Slavonic language, translation and liturgy – from a sociolinguistic and pragmalinguistic perspective, as observed in the philological exchanges between D. A. Parčić and J. Vajs.

Keywords
(Croatian and Czech) New Church Slavonic language; intercultural communication; D. A. Parčić; J. Vajs; 19th/20th century

WORKSHOP **15.00–18.00** **B2.42**

SLOVANSKÉ KULTURY V EVROPSKÉM KONTEXTU: VÝVOJOVÁ, UMĚLECKÁ A IDEOVÁ SPECIFIKA

Slavonic Cultures in the European Context: Developmental, Artistic, and Intellectual Specifics

Workshop k připravované stejnojmenné kolektivní monografii zaměřený na prezentaci jejího obsahu a debatu o dosavadní i budoucí spolupráci. Autoři jednotlivých kapitol představí zpracovávaná témata a v následné diskusi získají zpětnou vazbu od ostatních badatelů zapojených do projektu, sestavovatelů monografie a dalších členů akademické veřejnosti, kteří se workshopu zúčastní. Monografie si klade za cíl zmapovat vybrané vývojové, umělecké a ideové zvláštnosti slovanských kultur v evropském kontextu. Společným jmenovatelem těchto specifik je fakt, že jsou výslednicí kreativního přejímání a souběžného vymezování se vůči evropským vzorům. Tento proces vedl ke vzniku určitých kulturně-historických anomálií, jež jsou slovanským kulturám vlastní. Nabývají při tom podobu svébytných uměleckých forem, směrů a žánrů nebo specifických kulturních praxí, intelektuálních tradic, politických koncepcí a ideologických proudů. Právě takovéto zvláštnosti budou komplexně a přehledně představeny v jednotlivých kapitolách připravované knihy.

This workshop on the upcoming edited volume of the same name will focus on the subject matter of the book and a discussion about current and future collaboration. The authors will present the topics covered in each chapter and, thanks to the discussion, will gain feedback from the other researchers involved in the project, the volume editors, and other members of the academic public who will take part in the workshop. The goal of the volume is to examine select developmental, artistic, and intellectual specifics of Slavonic cultures in the European context. These characteristics have one thing in common: the fact that they are the results of the creative adoption of European models and at the same time of distancing from such models. This process led to the emergence of certain cultural-historical anomalies typical of Slavonic cultures. They became distinctive art forms, movements, and genres, or specific cultural practices, intellectual traditions, political ideas, and ideological currents. These distinctive features will be comprehensively and synoptically presented in the individual chapters of the book.

Marek PŘÍHODA
Kultura a společnost pozdního Novgorodu – alternativní model ruských dějin?

Petr STEHLÍK
Slované jako obránci a sjednotitelé křesťanstva: evropské horizonty a moderní ozvěny jihoslovanského barokního slavismu

Miroslav KOUBA
Počátky jihoslovanské místopisné pohlednice v komparativních souřadnicích Belle Époque

Marcel ČERNÝ
Evropské inspirace a klíčové milníky bulharského literárního expresionismu

Jakub MIKULECKÝ
Ideologizace literatury a politika paměti v Evropě 20. století: bulharský případ

Jan VOREL
Estetika českého a ruského symbolismu jako součást evropského literárního kánonu

Stanislav TUMIS
Fašizace a její meze: ukrajinský integrální nacionalismus v evropské komparativní a transnacionální perspektivě

Pavel PILCH
Zobrazení jugoslávského antifašistického odporu v kontextu evropského komiksu

Jaroslav OTČENÁŠEK
Panslavismus jako součást sovětské doktríny pro východní Evropu v letech 1945–1991 v kontextu soudobých národně integračních procesů

ČTVRTEK | THURSDAY
19. 11. 2026

SEKCE 1 | *SECTION 1*
INTERKULTURNÍ KOMUNIKACE A PŘEKLAD
Intercultural Communication and Translation

BLOK 1/4 10.00–12.00 B2.42

Natália MESELMI
Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre | *Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra*

Прагматические аспекты перевода фразеологизмов-конструкций в немецко-русско-словацком сопоставлении
Pragmatic Aspects of Phraseme Constructions Translation in German-Russian-Slovak Comparison

Abstrakt
Доклад посвящен способам передачи коммуникативного намерения автора с помощью фразеологизмов-конструкций (ФК) и проблемам их перевода. ФК представляют собой идиоматичные регулярно воспроизводимые в речевой деятельности языковые структуры с частично фиксированным, а частично переменным составом. ФК являются наиболее типичными представителями синтаксической фразеологии, специфика которой в переводческом аспекте будет следующим объектом рассмотрения. В качестве методологической базы привлекается грамматика конструкций (Construction Grammar). ФК будут подвергнуты структурно-семантическому анализу и рассмотрены с точки зрения переводческой эквивалентности на материале немецкого, русского и словацкого языков. Источник материала – мультиязычный репозиторий «Фразеологизмы-конструкции и их перевод», создаваемый на платформе GitHub в рамках международного проекта COST „A Multilingual Repository of Phraseme Constructions in Central and Eastern European Languages (PhraConRep)“.

Klíčová slova
фразеологизм-конструкция; прагмалингвистика; перевод; эквивалентность

Abstract
This paper explores methods for conveying the author‘s communicative intent using phraseme constructions (PCs) and the challenges of translating them. PCs are idiomatic linguistic structures, partly fixed and partly variable, regularly reproduced in speech. They are the most typical representatives of syntactic phraseology, the specifics of which, from a translation perspective, will be the next object of study. Construction Grammar is used as a methodological framework. Phraseme constructions will be subjected to structural and semantic analysis and examined from the perspective of translation equivalence using material from German, Russian, and Slovak. The source of the material is the multilingual repository „Phraseme Constructions and Their Translation,“ created on the GitHub platform as part of the research COST project „A Multilingual Repository of Phraseme Constructions in Central and Eastern European Languages (PhraConRep).“

Keywords
phraseme construction; pragmatics; translation; equivalence

Radost ŽELEZAROVA
Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“ | *Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“*

Превод на фразеологизми с компонент мерна единица
Translation of Phraseological Units with a Unit of Measurement Component

Abstrakt
Мерките за дължина, тегло, време, обем или температура имат характерни особености, когато стават част от фразеологичните единици във всеки отделен език. Тяхната универсалност става относителна, а много от тях се срещат само в дадените фразеологизми или представляват остарели форми, които не се използват другаде. Старите мерни единици и остарелите названия често се превръщат в истинско предизвикателство за преводачите. Не е възможно преводът на подобни устойчиви изрази в изходния език винаги да съдържа същите компоненти и в преводния. Една от опасностите, които се крият при превод на фразеологизми с компонент мерна единица между славянските езици е буквалният превод. Текстът предлага примери за различни преводни решения между някои от славянските езици.

Klíčová slova
превод; славянски езици; фразеологизми; мерни единици

Abstract
Measures of length, weight, time, volume or temperature have characteristic features when they become part of phraseological units in each individual language. Their universality becomes relative, and many of them are found only in given phraseological units or represent obsolete forms that are not used elsewhere. Old units of measurement and obsolete names often become a real challenge for translators. It is not possible to translate such idioms in the source language always containing the same components in the target language. A certain danger when translating phraseological units with a unit of measurement component between Slavic languages is literal translation. The text offers examples of different translation solutions between some of the Slavic languages.

Keywords
translation; Slavic languages; phraseological units; unit of measurement

Jitka BIELEŃ
Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków | *Jagiellonian University, Kraków*

Srovnávací analýza frazeologismů a jejich ekvivalence ve fejetonistické próze J. Pilcha *Bezpowrotnie utracona leworęczność* a jejím českém překladu *Nenávratně ztracené leváctví*
Comparative Analysis of Phraseologisms and Their Equivalence in J. Pilch's Columnist Prose Bezpowrotnie utracona leworęczność *and its Czech Translation* Nenávratně ztracené leváctví

Abstrakt
Příspěvek je věnován analýze a ekvivalenci frazeologismů ve fejetonistické próze *Bezpowrotnie utracona leworęczność* (1998) polského spisovatele Jerzyho Pilcha a jejím českém překladu *Nenávratně ztracené leváctví* (2018), jehož překladatelkou je autorka tohoto resumé. Přestože Pilchův autorský jazyk byl mnohokrát zpracován, představuje tato analýza díky mezijazykové ekvivalenci sondu do novější frazeologie publicistického a uměleckého funkčního stylu v obou jazycích. Jazykový materiál byl získán analýzou a komparací textu polského originálu a českého překladu. Autorka vysvětluje svůj výběr překladatelských strategií, hledání rovnováhy mezi funkčním a pragmatickým přístupem k frazeologii a poukazuje na obtížnost překladu kulturně vázaných frazeologismů. Provedená srovnávací analýza naznačuje určité shody v centrální frazeologické slovní zásobě v Pilchových fejetonech, ale autorka prezentuje i vlastní řešení – rozšíření nebo vytvoření chybějících ekvivalentů v češtině.

Klíčová slova
frazeologismy; ekvivalence; komparace; Jerzy Pilch; čeština; polština

Abstract
The paper is devoted to an analysis of phraseological units and their equivalence in the feuilletonistic prose *Bezpowrotnie utracona leworęczność* (1998) by the Polish writer Jerzy Pilch and its Czech translation *Nenávratně ztracené leváctví* (2018), translated by the author of this résumé. Although Pilch's authorial language has been examined on numerous occasions, this analysis, through its focus on interlingual equivalence, offers insight into more recent phraseology of the journalistic and literary functional styles in both languages. The linguistic material

was obtained through an analysis and comparison of the Polish original and the Czech translation. The author explains her choice of translation strategies, her search for a balance between functional and pragmatic approaches to phraseology, and highlights the difficulty of translating culturally bound phraseological units. The comparative analysis carried out indicates certain correspondences in the core phraseological vocabulary of Pilch's feuilletons, while the author also presents her own solutions, namely the extension or creation of missing equivalents in Czech. (přeloženo pomocí AI).

Keywords
phraseologism; equivalence; comparison; Jerzy Pilch; Czech language; Polish language

Pavel KREJČÍ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Podoby frazeologické aktualizace (na příkladu českých, chorvatských a bulharských frazémů)

Forms of Phraseological Updating (Using the Example of Czech, Croatian and Bulgarian Phrasemes)

Abstrakt
Frazeologická aktualizace je fenomén, který signalizuje využití ustálených frazeologických jednotek v rámci konkrétního kontextu, v němž autor požaduje od frazému nové, aktuální vyznění, vztahující se k požadovanému obsahu, aniž by ovšem došlo k porušení ustálené sémantiky příslušné frazeologické jednotky. Aktualizace ve frazeologii se může projevovat různými způsoby, jako např. doplnění frazému, rozštěpení frazému, zkrácení frazému, změny v gramatickém plánu, komponentová substituce, křížení frazému, destrukce frazému apod. V příspěvku se zaměříme na vybrané analogické frazémy v češtině, chorvatštině a bulharštině a budeme si všímat, jaké jejich části (komponenty) podléhají aktualizačním změnám a proč.

Klíčová slova
česká frazeologie; chorvatská frazeologie; bulharská frazeologie; frazeologická aktualizace

Abstract
Phraseological updating is a phenomenon that signals the use of established phraseological units within a specific context, in which the author requires a new, up-to-date expression from the idiom, related to the desired content, without violating the established semantics of the respective phraseological unit. Update in phraseology can manifest itself in various ways, such as phraseme addition, phraseme splitting, phraseme shortening, changes in grammatical plan, component substitution, phraseme crossing, phraseme destruction, etc. In this paper, we will focus on selected analogous phraseological units in Czech, Croatian and Bulgarian and note which of their parts (components) are subject to updating changes and why.

Keywords
Czech phraseology; Croatian phraseology; Bulgarian phraseology; phraseological updating

BLOK 1/5 10.00–12.00 B2.41

Nina AGAPOVA
Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci | *Palacký University, Olomouc*

От свидетельства к постпамяти: современная чешская проза о Холокосте в русскоязычном восприятии (к постановке вопроса)

From Testimony to Post-Memory: Contemporary Czech Prose on the Holocaust as Perceived by Russian-Speaking Readers

Abstrakt
Автором предлагается введение в анализ диахронической трансформации темы Холокоста в чешской литературе (от социалистического периода к современным текстам) с фокусировкой на современном периоде, анонсируется анализ представленности современной (после 1989 г.) чешской прозы о Холокосте на российском книжном рынке и мониторинг степени интереса к ней со стороны русскоязычного читателя. В центре внимания выступления находится обзор современных чешских литературных произведений, объединенных данной темой и доступных русскоязычному читателю, в первую очередь – имеющих переводы на русский язык. Особое внимание автора привлекают механизмы оценки русскоязычным читателем выбранных чешскими авторами тактик повествования («взгляд внука», «история домашним образом»: напр. «Гана» Алены Морнштайновой, «работа с архивами»: Катержина Тучкова и др.), анализ читательских оценок и восприятие читателями стиля и языка перевода. В качестве эмпирической базы исследования выступают читательские отзывы и рецензии с книжных платформ (LiveLib, Флибуста, Goodreads, BookMix.ru и др.), обсуждений в русскоязычных социальных сетях, комментарии в рамках тематических форумов.

Klíčová slova
Холокост; литературная рефлексия; инокультурное восприятие

Abstract
The author proposes an introduction to the analysis of the diachronic transformation of the Holocaust theme in Czech literature (from the socialist period to contemporary texts), with a focus on the contemporary period, announcing an analysis of the representation of contemporary (post-1989) Czech prose on the Holocaust in the Russian book market and monitoring the level of interest in it among Russian-speaking readers. The presentation focuses on an overview of contemporary Czech literary works united by this theme and accessible to Russian-speaking readers, primarily those that have been translated into Russian. The author pays particular attention to the mechanisms by which Russian-speaking readers perceive the narrative tactics chosen by Czech authors ("the grandson's perspective," "the family history": e.g., Alena Mornsteinová's "Hana"; "working with archives": Kateřina Tučková et al.), analysis of reader evaluations, and readers' perception of the style and language of the translation.

Keywords
the Holocaust; literary reflection; foreign cultural perception

Dorota BURDA-FISCHER
University of Haifa

A Long-Awaited Visit: Vincenz, Jewish Themes, and the Hebrew Translation

Abstract
Stanisław Vincenz (1888–1971) was a Polish writer who spent his life writing a prose epic rooted in a Carpathian world where Poles, Ukrainians, and Jews lived side by side. Jewish culture is not marginal in his work – it is woven into its fabric. And yet Hebrew readers had to wait until 2025 for a translation. The source is a thematic selection – Jewish topics – compiled by Vincenz's wife and son from his great œuvre and published shortly after his death. Its Hebrew translation, half a century later, is a small, non-commercial publication with no commercial ambition behind it. This paper traces that journey – from Vincenz's own desire to reach Israeli readers, through scattered early fragments, to the surprising 2025 publication. It then asks what happens when a text saturated with Hasidic echoes and a vanished Jewish world is rendered into Hebrew. Finally, it considers how a small book can open the door to a major writer – and what role surrounding events (an exhibition, lectures, film) play in making that introduction complete.

Keywords
Stanisław Vincenz; Hebrew translation; Jewish topics; Polish-Jewish cultural heritage

Jasminka DELOVA SILJANOVA
Универзитетот „Св. Кирил и Методиј“ во Скопје | *Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje*

Česká a makedonská literatura po roce 2000: překlad a recepce
Czech and Macedonian Literature after 2000: Translation and Reception

Abstrakt
Tento příspěvek se zabývá vzájemnými literárními vztahy mezi českou a makedonskou literaturou po roce 2000. Zaměřuje se na roli překladu jako hlavního prostředku kulturní komunikace mezi oběma literárními prostředími a na způsob, jakým překlad ovlivňuje obraz „druhé“ literatury. Analýza ukazuje, že recepce české literatury v Makedonii je stabilní a poměrně široká. Nejčastěji jsou překládáni autoři jako Milan Kundera, Bohumil Hrabal, Karel Čapek nebo Jaroslav Hašek, a v posledních letech i současní čeští spisovatelé. Naproti tomu recepce makedonské literatury v České republice je omezenější a soustředí se jen na několik autorů. Studie ukazuje, že překlady nevytvářejí úplný obraz literatury, ale jen její výběr. Tento výběr závisí na institucích, překladatelích a kulturních podmínkách.

Klíčová slova
česká literatura; makedonská literatura; literární překlad; recepce literatury; kulturní transfer

Abstract
This paper examines the mutual literary relations between Czech and Macedonian literature after 2000. It focuses on the role of translation as the main means of cultural communication between the two literary environments and on how translation shapes the image of the “other” literature. The analysis shows that the reception of Czech literature in Macedonia is stable and relatively broad. The most frequently translated authors include Milan Kundera, Bohumil Hrabal, Karel Čapek, and Jaroslav Hašek, as well as, in recent years, contemporary Czech writers. In contrast, the reception of Macedonian literature in the Czech Republic is more limited and focuses on only a few authors. The study demonstrates that translations do not provide a complete picture of a literature, but only a selective representation. This selection depends on institutions, translators, and cultural conditions.

Keywords
Czech literature; Macedonian literature; literary translation; literary reception; cultural transfer

Dagmar HALADOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Překlad současného polského dramatu jako forma interkulturní komunikace: na příkladu her *Schwarzcharakterki* (Antihrdinky), *Bezpieczne miejsce* (Bezpečné místo) a *Pośrod gospodarstw* (Mezi statky)
The Translation of Contemporary Polish Drama as a Form of Intercultural Communication: the Plays Schwarzcharakterki *(Anti-Heroines),* Bezpieczne miejsce *(Safe Place) and* Pośrod gospodarstw *(Between Farms)*

Abstrakt
Příspěvek se zaměří na překlad současných polských dramat jako specifické formy interkulturní komunikace na příkladu her *Schwarzcharakterki* (Antihrdinky) Martyny Wawrzyniak, *Bezpieczne miejsce* (Bezpečné místo) Piotra Fronie a *Pośrod gospodarstw* (Mezi statky) Przemysława Pilarského. Pozornost bude věnována nejen samotnému jazykovému převodu textu z polštiny do češtiny, ale především procesu zprostředkování kulturních významů, společenských zkušeností a hodnotových rámců, které jsou v dramatických textech obsaženy. Současný dramatický text představuje svébytný typ komunikátu, v němž význam nevzniká pouze prostřednictvím slov, ale také prostřednictvím kulturních reálií, kolektivní paměti, historických souvislostí či specifických sociálních zkušeností. Příspěvek proto bude reflektovat překlad jako akt kulturní mediace, jehož cílem není pouze převod významu mezi dvěma jazyky, ale také vytvoření takového textu, který bude adekvátně rezonovat v cílové kultuře, tedy v českém prostředí.

Klíčová slova
překlad dramatu; interkulturní komunikace; kulturní reálie; kulturní transfer; polsko-český překlad; současné polské drama

Abstract
This paper will focus on the translation of contemporary Polish plays as a specific form of intercultural communication, using the plays *Schwarzcharakterki* (Anti-Heroines) by Martyna Wawrzyniak, *Bezpieczne miejsce* (Safe Place) by Piotr Fronia and *Pośrod gospodarstw* (Between Farms) by Przemysław Pilarski as examples. Attention will be paid not only to the linguistic translation of the text from Polish into Czech, but above all to the process of mediating the cultural meanings, social experiences and value frameworks contained within the dramatic texts. The contemporary dramatic text represents a unique type of communication in which meaning arises not only through words, but also through cultural realities, collective memory, historical contexts and specific social experiences. This paper will therefore examine translation as an act of cultural mediation, the aim of which is not merely to transfer meaning between two languages, but also to create a text that will resonate appropriately within the target culture, namely the Czech cultural environment.

Keywords
drama translation; intercultural communication; cultural background; cultural transfer; Polish-Czech translation; contemporary Polish drama

Katarzyna MAJDZIK PAPIĆ
Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach | *University of Silesia, Katowice*

Reemigracija teksta: o povratku emigrantskih tekstova u hrvatski kulturni prostor
Text Re-emigration: On the Return of Migrant Texts to the Croatian Cultural Space

Abstrakt
U izlaganju će se razmotriti fenomen „reemigracije teksta“, koji se ovdje razumije kao ponovno pojavljivanje tekstova nastalih ili objavljenih izvan zemlje podrijetla autora u kulturnom prostoru regije iz koje potječu. Takva perspektiva omogućuje pomicanje fokusa s migracijskog iskustva autora na kasnije sudbine tekstova i načine njihova funkcioniranja u različitim jezičnim i kulturnim prostorima. Analiza će biti ograničena na slučajeve povratka tekstova u hrvatski kulturni prostor nakon 2000. godine. Cilj izlaganja jest razmotriti različite mehanizme reemigracije teksta te promišljati ulogu jezika i prijevoda u suvremenom migrantskom stvaralaštvu. Među autorima i umjetnicama čije se stvaralaštvo može analizirati iz te perspektive nalaze se, među ostalima, Dubravka Ugrešić, Marica Bodrožić, Velibor Čolić i Katarina Gotić.

Klíčová slova
reemigracija teksta; migrantska književnost; prijevod; kulturni transfer; transnacionalnost; hrvatski kulturni prostor

Abstract
The paper examines the phenomenon of “text re-emigration,” understood here as the reappearance of texts written or published outside the author’s country of origin within the cultural space of the region from which they originate. This perspective shifts the focus from the authors’ migratory experience to the subsequent trajectories of texts and the ways in which they function across different linguistic and cultural contexts. The analysis is limited to cases of texts returning to the Croatian cultural space after 2000. The aim of the paper is to explore different mechanisms of text re-emigration and to reflect on the role of language and translation in contemporary migrant writing. Among the authors and artists whose work can be analysed from this perspective are, among others, Dubravka Ugrešić, Marica Bodrožić, Velibor Čolić, and Katarina Gotić.

Keywords
text re-emigration; migrant literature; translation; cultural transfer; transnationality; Croatian cultural space

BLOK 1/6 13.00–15.00 B2.42

Katarina MITRIĆEVIĆ-ŠTEPANEK
Univerzitet u Beogradu | *University of Belgrade*

Вулгаризми у чешком језику и њихови преводни еквиваленти у српском – лексикографска и корпусна анализа

Vulgarisms in the Czech Language and Their Serbian Translation Equivalents – A Lexicographic and Corpus-Based Analysis

Abstrakt
Рад ће се бавити вулгаризмима у чешком језику и њиховим лексикографским и преводним еквивалентима у српском језику. Будући да ове лексичке јединице припадају социјално табуизованом језичком слоју, оне су недовољно заступљене како у лексикографији, тако и у лингвистичким истраживањима. Такође, уочава се несразмера између присуства ових лексема у лексикографским изворима с једне стране, и њихове употребе у усменој и писаној комуникацији са друге стране. На материјалу двотомног Чешко-српског речника Српске академије наука и уметности анализираће се лексикографска обрада чешких вулгаризама и упоредити са подацима из електронског корпуса чешког језика (Český národní korpus) који омогућава претраживање база преводних еквивалената у два или више језика. Циљ рада јесте да укаже на јаз између лексикографске праксе и прагматичке употребе наведених језичких јединица, као и да понуди могућа решења, примењива у обради вулгаризама у двојезичној лексикографији.

Klíčová slova
вулгаризам; чешки језик; српски језик; преводни еквивалент; двојезична лексикографија; корпусна анализа

Abstract
The paper will deal with vulgarisms in the Czech language and their lexicographic and translation equivalents in Serbian. Since these lexical units belong to a socially tabooized layer of language, they remain insufficiently represented both in lexicography and in linguistic research. At the same time, a discrepancy can be observed between the presence of these lexemes in lexicographic sources, on the one hand, and their use in spoken and written communication, on the other. Using the two-volume Czech-Serbian Dictionary (Чешко-српски речник) published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts as primary material, the paper will analyze the lexicographic treatment of Czech vulgarisms and compare it with data from the electronic corpus of the Czech language (Český národní korpus), which enables searches of databases of translation equivalents in two or more languages. The aim of the paper is to point out the gap between lexicographic practice and the pragmatic use of the aforementioned lexical units, as well as to propose possible solutions applicable to the treatment of vulgarisms in bilingual lexicography.

Keywords
vulgarism; Czech language; Serbian language; translation equivalent; bilingual lexicography; corpus analysis

Ljubica STAKIĆ
Univerzitet u Beogradu | *University of Belgrade*

Лексема „цвок“ у чешком језику и њени еквиваленти у српском

The Lexeme „Cvok“ in the Czech Language and Its Equivalents in Serbian

Abstrakt
У раду ће бити анализирана лексема cvok у чешком језику и њени еквиваленти у српском. Наведену лексему ћемо анализирати са лексичко-семантичког становишта, са акцентом на њену секундарну семантичку реализацију којом се именује човек одн. на њено одступање од примарног значења које се односи на предмет (cvok – чавао, погрд. лудак, будала). У вези са тим ћемо указати на третман наведене лексеме у једнојезичним речницима чешког језика. Истраживање ће се заснивати на подацима из Чешко-српског речника (у издању Српске академије науке и уметности), апликације Treq Чешког националног корпуса и електронских корпуса српског језика (Корпус савременог српског језика, Serbian web corpus pdrs.0 i Serbian web corpus srWaC). Циљ истраживања је да на материјалу Чешког националниг корпуса утврдимо на који начин и у којој мери се наведена лексема јавља у функцији пејоратива у контексту, као и да проучимо њене еквиваленте у српском језику.

Klíčová slova
пејоративи; чешки језик; српски језик; контекстуална употреба; међујезичка еквиваленција

Abstract
The paper analyzes the lexeme cvok in the Czech language and its equivalents in Serbian. The lexeme will be analyzed from a lexical-semantic perspective, with a focus on its secondary semantic realization in which it denotes, i.e. its deviation from the primary meaning referring to an object (cvok – nail, pejoratively fool, idiot). In this regard, attention will be paid to the treatment of this lexeme in monolingual dictionaries of the Czech language. The research is based on data from the Czech–Serbian Dictionary (published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts), the Treq application of the Czech National Corpus, and electronic corpora of the Serbian language (Corpus of Contemporary Serbian Language, Serbian web corpus pdrs.0, and Serbian web corpus srWaC). The aim of the research is to determine, on the material of the Czech National Corpus, in what way and to what extent the given lexeme appears in the function of a pejorative in context, as well as to examine its equivalents in the Serbian language.

Keywords
pejoratives; Czech language; Serbian language; contextual use; interlingual equivalence

Mária DUDÁS
Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Budapest | *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Словообразователни модели за названия на лица в българския и унгарския език
Word-Formation Patterns of Personal Nouns in Bulgarian and Hungarian

Abstrakt
Изследването е посветено на словообразователните модели за названия на лица в българския и унгарския език. Целта е да се представят и съпоставят начините, по които двата езика образуват съществителни имена за лица, както и да се открояят основните сходства и различия между тях. Анализират се най-продуктивните суфикси и словообразователни модели при девербалните и деноминалните съществителни. Разглеждат се названия за професии, извършители на действия, принадлежност и носители на определени качества. Всеки модел е илюстриран с примери от двата езика. Специално внимание се отделя на продуктивността и семантичните функции на отделните суфикси. Съпоставката показва, че в унгарския език по-малък брой продуктивни суфикси изпълняват по-широк кръг от функции, докато българската система се характеризира с по-голямо разнообразие от словообразователни средства.

Klíčová slova
словообразуване; названия за лица; видове съществителни; съпоставително езикознание

Abstract
The study is devoted to word-formation models for person-denoting nouns in Bulgarian and Hungarian. Its aim is to present and compare the ways in which the two languages form nouns denoting persons and to highlight the main similarities and differences between them. The analysis focuses on the most productive suffixes and derivational patterns in deverbal and denominal noun formation. It examines nouns denoting professions, agents, affiliation, and bearers of particular qualities. Each derivational pattern is illustrated with examples from both languages. Special attention is paid to the productivity and semantic functions of the individual suffixes. The comparison shows that Hungarian employs a smaller number of productive suffixes with a broader range of functions, whereas Bulgarian is characterized by a greater variety of derivational means.

Keywords
word formation; personal nouns; types of nouns; contrastive linguistics

Velichko PANAYOTOV
Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“ | *Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“*

Porovnávajúca glotometria pri štylistickej analýze prekladov zo slovenčiny do bulharčiny
Comparative Glottometry in the Stylistic Analysis of Translations from Slovak to Bulgarian

Abstrakt
V texte sa navrhuje model štylistickej analýzy opierajúci sa o glotometrický prístup. Objektom vedeckého záujmu sú štylistické hodnoty slovenských umeleckých textov a ich bulharských prekladov. Za účelom vyznačenia týchto hodnôt sa popisujú jazykové prostriedky sledovaných textov využité ako štylémy a ich glotometrické charakteristiky. V tejto súvislosti sa stručne uvádza koncepcia Miroslava Janakieva poskytujúca algoritmus zberu glotometrických údajov na rôznych jazykových rovinách a paradigmatická štrukturácia štylém Jana Findru, pri ktorej sa používajú dve roviny analýzy: mikrorovina a makrorovina. V tom príspevku sa pozornosť sústreďuje na makrorovinu a sleduje sa Findrom uplatňovaný opozičný prístup, podľa ktorého sa štylistické prostriedky členia na základe troch privatívnych protikladov: 1. bezpríznakovosť – príznakovosť; 2. nocionálnosť – emocionálnosť-expresívnosť; 3. neutrálnosť – štylistická zafarbenosť.

Klíčová slova
porovnávajúca jazykoveda; glotometria; štylistika; preklad; slovenčina

Abstract
This paper proposes a model of stylistic analysis based on the glottometric approach. The subject of scientific interest is the stylistic features of Slovak literary texts and their Bulgarian translations. In order to identify these features, the linguistic elements of the texts under study — used as stylemes — and their glottometric characteristics are described. In this context, the concept proposed by Miroslav Janakiev — an algorithm for collecting glottometric data at various linguistic levels — and the paradigmatic structuring of stylemes by Jan Findra, which employs two levels of analysis (the micro-level and the macro-level), are briefly outlined. This paper focuses on the macro-level and examines the oppositional approach applied by Findra, according to which stylistic devices are categorised on the basis of three privative oppositions: 1. unmarkedness – markedness; 2. conceptuality – emotionality-expressiveness; 3. neutrality – stylistic colouring.

Keywords
contrastive linguistics; glottomertry; stylistic; translation; Slovak language

BLOK 1/7 13.00–15.00 B2.41

Eka VARDOSHVILI
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

Грузино-польские литературные отношения и взаимодействия в XIX веке: Адам Мицкевич и Николоз Бараташвили

Georgian-Polish literary relations and interactions in the 19th century: Adam Mickiewicz and Nikoloz Baratashvili

Abstrakt
XIX век характеризовался тесными грузино-польскими отношениями. Эти отношения нашли свое отражение и в литературных процессах. Считается, что «Фарис» Мицкевича был одним из источников вдохновения для «Мерани» Н. Бараташвили. Кроме общего культурного и исторического фона, конкретных фактов и настроений писателей, между этими двумя стихотворениями есть множество поэтических совпадений. Философская идея «Фариса» состоит в том, что безудержно несущегося всадника на пути подстерегает множество преград, однако он не смиряется с судьбой. Бросить вызов судьбе и торить путь для будущих поколений также является центральной идеи «Мерани» Бараташвили. Символически оба стихотворения выражают стремление человеческого разума к добру и безграничности.

Klíčová slova
Мицкевич; Бараташвили; произведение; литературные взаимоотношения

Abstract
The 19th century was characterized by close Georgian-Polish relations. These relations were also reflected in literary developments. Mickiewicz's "Faris" is believed to have been one of the sources of inspiration for N. Baratashvili's "Merani". In addition to the shared cultural and historical background, specific facts, and the writers' sentiments, there are numerous poetic similarities between the two poems. Philosophical idea of "Faris" is such a self-sacrificing rider goes at full speed on his horse. On his way he encounters a lot of obstacles, but he never gives up. Defying fate and blazing a trail for future generations is also a central idea of Baratashvili's "Merani". Symbolically, both poems express striving of a human's mind for goodness and infinity.

Keywords
Mickiewicz; Baratashvili; poems; literary relations

Lenka NÉMETH VÍTOVÁ
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Recepce díla Karla Hynka Máchy v Polsku

The Reception of Karel Hynek Mácha's Work in Poland

Abstrakt
Počátky recepce díla Karla Hynka Máchy jsou v polsky psaných publikacích 19. století provázeny skepticismem (Małecki 1855, Zdziechowski 1897). V polovině 20. století se básníkově tvorbě dostává relativního uznání (Szyjkowski 1948), a teprve později je mu připisována výjimečná hodnota (Waczków 1971). Po roce 1989 je vedle řady odborných studií (publikovaných zejména v letech máchovských výročí) vydán román polského bohemisty a novináře Aleksandra Kaczorowského *Praskie łowy* (2007), využívající kromě máchovského motta také jeho osobu a dílo jako jeden z motivů děje. Postupně se rozvíjející recepce – chápaná jako soubor interpretací nesoucích stopy čtení určité intrepretační komunity (S. Fish) – odkazuje k dynamickým proměnám vzájemných polsko-českých vztahů a interakcí v dvou posledních stoletích.

Klíčová slova
recepce; Karel Hynek Mácha; Polsko

Abstract
The early reception of Karel Hynek Mácha's work in 19th-century Polish publications was met with skepticism (Małecki 1855, Zdziechowski 1897). In the mid-20th century, the poet's work received relative recognition (Szyjkowski 1948), and it was only later that exceptional value was attributed to it (Waczków 1971). Following 1989, in addition to a number of scholarly studies (published primarily during Mácha anniversaries), the novel *Praskie łowy* (2007)

by the Polish Bohemist and journalist Aleksander Kaczorowski was published; in addition to Mácha's motto, it also draws on his life and work as one of the plot's central themes. The gradually evolving reception – understood as a set of interpretations bearing the traces of a particular interpretive community's reading (S. Fish) – reflects the dynamic changes in Polish-Czech relations and interactions over the past two centuries.

Keywords
reception; Karel Hynek Mácha; Poland

Halyna KLICHAK
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk university, Brno*

Анатомія перекладацьких рішень: як звучать «Морські свинки» Людвіка Вацуліка українською

The Anatomy of Translation Decisions: How Ludvík Vaculik's "Sea Pigs" sounds in Ukrainian

Abstrakt
Роман Людвіка Вацуліка «Морські свинки» — абсурдистська сатира на тоталітарну буденність. Головний герой веде подвійне життя: контролює фінансові потоки та ставить експерименти над гризунами. Ця алегорія розкриває механізми маніпуляцій і деформації особистості. Доповідь присвячена першому українському перекладу твору. Досліджено специфіку перекладацьких трансформацій, необхідних для повного відтворення унікального індивідуального стилю автора. Особливу увагу зосереджено на збереженні його гострої іронії та контекстуальної гри слів. Сьогодні вкрай важливо повернутися до цього досвіду задля його переосмислення, а знайомство читача з геніальним текстом є вагомим внеском у наш культурний простір.

Klíčová slova
Людвік Вацулік, «Морські свинки»; чесько-український переклад; переклад гри слів; перекладацькі трансформації

Abstract
Ludvík Vaculík's novel "The Guinea Pigs" is an absurdist satire on totalitarian everyday life. The protagonist leads a double life: he controls financial flows and conducts experiments on rodents. This allegory reveals the mechanisms of manipulation and the distortion of the individual. This paper is dedicated to the first Ukrainian translation of the work. It examines the specific nature of the translational transformations required to fully reproduce the author's unique individual style. Particular attention is paid to preserving his sharp irony and contextual wordplay. Today, it is vitally important to revisit this work in order to reinterpret it, and introducing readers to this brilliant text is a significant contribution to our cultural landscape.

Keywords
Ludvík Vaculík; "The Guinea Pigs"; Czech-Ukrainian translation; wordplay in translation; translational transformations

SEKCE 2 | *SECTION 2*
VÝUKA SLOVANSKÝCH JAZYKŮ JAKO CIZÍCH V MĚNÍCÍM SE SVĚTĚ
Teaching Slavonic Languages as Foreign Languages in a Changing World

BLOK 2/3 10.00–12.00 B2.44

Monika ŠEVEČKOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Jekatěrina MIKEŠOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

CEFR ve vysokoškolské výuce ruštiny jako cizího jazyka: Podpora mediace, plurilingvismu a projektového učení
The CEFR in Higher Education Russian as a Foreign Language Instruction: Fostering Mediation, Plurilingualism, and Project-Based Learning

Abstrakt
Příspěvek se zaměřuje na možnosti využití Společného evropského referenčního rámce pro jazyky (CEFR) při navrhování výukových aktivit v kurzech ruštiny jako cizího jazyka na vysokých školách. Vychází z pojetí studenta jako sociálního a kulturního aktéra a představuje konkrétní příklady úloh podporujících rozvoj mediačních strategií, plurilingválních kompetencí a projektové výuky. Příspěvek ukazuje, jak může CEFR přispět k rozvoji komunikačních, interkulturních a kooperativních dovedností studentů v akademickém prostředí a zároveň zdůrazňuje roli vícejazyčných zdrojů a reflektivních učebních postupů ve vysokoškolském vzdělávání.

Klíčová slova
didaktické strategie; plurilingvismus; mediace; interkulturalita; projektová výuka; motivace

Abstract
This paper focuses on the potential of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) in the design of learning activities for Russian as a Foreign Language courses at the university level. It is based on the concept of the learner as a social and cultural agent and presents specific examples of tasks that foster the development of mediation strategies, plurilingual competence, and project-based learning. The paper demonstrates how the CEFR can contribute to the development of students' communicative, intercultural, and collaborative skills in an academic environment while also highlighting the role of multilingual resources and reflective learning practices in higher education contexts.

Keywords
didactic strategies; plurilingualism; mediation; interculturality; project-based learning; motivation

Janina KREJČÍ
Univerzita obrany, Brno | *University of Defence, Brno*

Nataliia SOROKINA
Universität Innsbruck | *Innsbruck University*

Між мовами і культурами: стратегії медіації та рефлексивні практики у навчанні української мови як іноземної в плюрилінгвальному класі
Between Languages and Cultures: Mediation Strategies and Reflective Practices in Teaching Ukrainian as a Foreign Language in a Plurilingual Class

Abstrakt
Дослідження присвячене письмовій медіації в навчанні української мови як іноземної у плюрилінгвальній групі студентів рівня A2. Метою дослідження є з'ясування того, які медіаційні стратегії використову-

ють учасники під час виконання комунікативних завдань, як на вибір цих стратегій впливає їхній мовний репертуар, а також які труднощі вони усвідомлюють у процесі роботи. Матеріал дослідження складають письмові роботи учасників, їхні короткі рефлексії після виконання завдань та дані про їхню мовну біографію. Особливу увагу приділено відбору головної інформації, переформулюванню, спрощенню, поясненню та адаптації змісту українською мовою. Аналіз дає змогу показати, як чесько-, польсько- та німецькомовні студенти використовують плюрилінгвальні ресурси для розуміння й передавання інформації, а також як рефлексія допомагає їм усвідомлювати власні стратегії навчання.

Klíčová slova
медіація; рефлексивні практики; плюрилінгвальний клас; українська мова як іноземна

Abstract
The study focuses on written mediation in the teaching of Ukrainian as a foreign language in a plurilingual group of A2-level students. Its aim is to identify which mediation strategies participants use when completing communicative tasks, how their linguistic repertoire influences their choice of strategies, and what difficulties they report during the process. The research material consists of participants' written work, their short reflections after completing the tasks, and data on their linguistic biographies. Particular attention is paid to the selection of key information, reformulation, simplification, explanation, and adaptation of content in Ukrainian. The analysis examines how Czech-, Polish-, and German-speaking students use plurilingual resources to understand and convey information, as well as how reflection helps them become aware of their own learning strategies.

Keywords
mediation; reflective practices; plurilingual class; Ukrainian as a foreign language

Joanna OSIPOVA-POLICHA
Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków | *Jagiellonian University, Kraków*

Создание учебника нового поколения: концепция и практика работы над пособием „Русский язык в зеркале современности“
Creating a New-Generation Textbook: Concept and Practice Behind the Coursebook Russian Language in the Mirror of Modernity

Abstrakt
В условиях изменений гуманитарного образования и современного коммуникативного пространства возрастает потребность в новых учебных материалах по русскому языку. Доклад посвящён концепции учебного пособия «Русский язык в зеркале современности». Цель пособия — представить русский язык как живой и развивающийся феномен, связанный с современной культурой, медиапространством и общественными процессами. Авторы стремятся сочетать развитие языковой компетенции с формированием критического мышления и навыков анализа современных языковых явлений. Пособие основано на интеграции традиционных лингводидактических подходов и современных технологий, включая цифровую дидактику, проектную работу и аутентичные материалы. Особое внимание уделяется актуальным медийным текстам, межкультурной коммуникации, а также поиску баланса между традицией и современностью в преподавании русского языка как иностранного.

Klíčová slova
преподавание русского языка как иностранного; разработка учебного пособия; современная культура; цифровая дидактика; межкультурная коммуникация

Abstract
In the context of ongoing changes in humanities education and contemporary communication, the development of new Russian language teaching materials has become increasingly important. This presentation introduces the concept of the coursebook Russian Language in the Mirror of Modernity. The textbook presents Russian as a living and evolving phenomenon connected with contemporary culture, media, and social processes. It aims to develop not only linguistic competence but also critical thinking and the ability to analyse contemporary linguistic phenomena. The coursebook combines traditional teaching approaches with digital pedagogy, project-based learning, and authentic materials, including media texts and examples of online communication. Special attention is paid to intercultural communication and to balancing tradition and modernity in teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Keywords
Russian language teaching; coursebook development; contemporary culture; digital pedagogy; intercultural communication

Lilia ZHELEVA
Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“ | *Sofia University „St. Kliment Ohridski“*

Дигитални ресурси в обучението по българска лексикология
Digital Resources in Teaching Bulgarian Lexicology

Abstrakt
Лексикологията се приема за най-динамичното езиково равнище. Лексикалната система има свойството да отразява непрекъснато променящата се обективна действителност. Неоспоримо е влиянието на обществените процеси и развитието на технологиите не само върху формата, съдържанието и употребата на думите, а и върху обучението по лексикология, което трябва да бъде съобразено с новите реалии. За да се поддържа в часовете по българска лексикология темпото, с което лексиката реагира на промените в света, необходимо е да се поддържа дигитална база от актуални помощни материали за упражнения, които да служат на преподавателя в часовете по българска лексикология. Целта на доклада е да се представят различни дигитални ресурси в обучението по българска лексикология, които имат потенциала да се използват както при работа с носители, така и с неносители на българския език.

Klíčová slova
дигитални ресурси; български език; лексикология

Abstract
Lexicology is considered the most dynamic level of the language system. The lexical system has the capacity to reflect the ever-changing objective reality. The influence of societal processes and technological advancements is undeniable – affecting not only the form, meaning, and use of words, but also the teaching of lexicology, which needs to respond to these new realities. To keep Bulgarian lexicology classes in step with the pace at which vocabulary responds to changes in the world, it is necessary to maintain a digital repository of up-to-date supplementary materials for classroom exercises. The aim of this paper is to present various digital resources for teaching Bulgarian lexicology that have the potential to be used with both native and non-native speakers of Bulgarian.

Keywords
digital resources; Bulgarian language; lexikology

Karolina GOŁĄBEK
Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków | *Jagiellonian University, Kraków*

Дидактические компетенции будущих преподавателей иностранных языков в контексте методической подготовки: результаты анкетного исследования среди студентов Института восточнославянской филологии Ягеллонского университета

Didactic Competencies and Professional Readiness of Future Foreign Language Teachers in the Context of Methodological Training: Results of a Survey Among Students of the Institute of East Slavic Studies, Jagiellonian University

Abstrakt
Подготовка будущих преподавателей иностранных языков является одной из ключевых задач современного филологического и педагогического образования. В статье анализируются дидактические компетенции студентов Института восточнославянской филологии Ягеллонского университета, обучающихся по направлениям «Русская филология» и «Русский язык в специализированном переводе». Исследование основано на результатах анкетного опроса студентов, участвующих в курсе «Методика преподавания иностранного языка». Особое внимание уделяется самооценке профессиональной готовности, уровню сформированности дидактических компетенций, использованию современных образовательных технологий, а также развитию практических методических навыков. Результаты исследования показывают, что студенты высоко оценивают свою языковую подготовку, однако указывают на необходимость дальнейшего развития практических умений, связанных с планированием занятий и организацией учебного процесса.

Klíčová slova
дидактические компетенции; подготовка преподавателей; иностранные языки; методическая подготовка; педагогическое образование; профессиональная готовность; анкетное исследование; студенты-филологи; глоттодидактика; образовательные технологии

Abstract
The preparation of future foreign language teachers constitutes one of the key challenges of contemporary philological and pedagogical education. The article analyses the didactic competencies of students of the Institute of East Slavic Studies at the Jagiellonian University enrolled in the programmes “Russian Philology” and “Russian Language in Specialised Translation.” The study is based on the results of a survey conducted among students participating in the course “Methodology of Foreign Language Teaching.” Particular attention is devoted to students’ self-assessment of professional readiness, the level of development of didactic competencies, the use of modern educational technologies, and the development of practical methodological skills. The findings indicate that students highly evaluate their language proficiency, while also emphasising the need for further development of practical teaching competencies related to lesson planning and classroom management.

Keywords
didactic competencies; foreign language teaching; teacher training; methodological training; professional readiness; survey research; student teachers; glottodidactics; educational technologies; teacher education

Taťjana ZAŇKO
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Языковые биографии будущих учителей русского языка как пространство рефлексии профессиональной идентичности

Language Learning Biographies of Pre-Service Teachers of Russian: Reflecting on Professional Identity

Abstrakt
Доклад посвящен языковым биографиям студентов – будущих учителей русского языка – как источнику сведений об их языковом опыте и одновременно как пространству формирования и рефлексии профессиональной идентичности. Материалом исследования послужили языковые биографии и последующие рефлексивные интервью студентов, в которых они осмысляют собственный путь изучения русского языка.

На основе тематического анализа особое внимание уделяется значимым людям, ключевым событиям и образовательному опыту, повлиявшим на отношение студентов к русскому языку и выбор педагогической профессии. Анализ показывает, что языковые биографии отражают не только историю языкового обучения, но и процесс становления будущего учителя, его профессиональных ценностей, представлений о преподавании и педагогических ориентиров. Цель доклада – показать потенциал языковых биографий как инструмента исследования и развития профессиональной идентичности будущих учителей иностранных языков.

Klíčová slova
языковые биографии; профессиональная идентичность; будущие учителя русского языка; рефлексия

Abstract
The paper focuses on language learning biographies of pre-service teachers of Russian as a source of information about their language-learning experiences and, at the same time, as a space for the construction and reflection of professional identity. The research material consists of students' language learning biographies and subsequent reflective interviews in which they make sense of their individual pathways of learning Russian. Based on thematic analysis, particular attention is paid to significant people, key events, and educational experiences that have influenced students' attitudes towards the Russian language and their choice of the teaching profession. The analysis shows that language learning biographies reflect not only the history of language learning but also the process of becoming a teacher, including the development of professional values, beliefs about teaching, and pedagogical orientations. The aim of the paper is to demonstrate the potential of language learning biographies as a tool for researching and fostering the professional identity of future foreign language teachers.

Keywords
language learning biographies; professional identity; pre-service teachers of Russian; reflection

Krisztina MENYHÁRT
Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Budapest | *Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Ролята на превода в преподаването на български език като чужд в Будапещенския университет „Л. Йотвьош“

The Role of Translation in Teaching Bulgarian as a Foreign Language in Eötvös Loránd University

Abstrakt
Настоящият доклад представя методиката на усвояване на превода при преподаване на български език като чужд в Будапеща, както и при други дисциплини като българска литература или историята на българската националност. Преводът, първо от български на унгарски, а в по-горните курсове и от унгарски на български, има значителна роля за придобиването на важни компетентности като разбиране на текст, трансформация от един език на друг, създаване на смислен, литературен текст от или на друг език. Поради значителната разлика между двата езика студентите трябва да се научат смело да променят словореда на думите, да добавят или съкратят думи, докато не достигнат най-близо до смисъла на оригиналния текст. С помощта на преводите се научават нови думи, граматични конструкции на чуждия език, а често се забелязват и дефицитите в знанията и на майчиния език..

Klíčová slova
превод; текст; терминология

Abstract
The paper presents the methodology for teaching translation in Bulgarian as foreign language in Budapest, as well as in other disciplines such as Bulgarian literature or the history of the Bulgarian minority in Hungary. Translation — first from Bulgarian into Hungarian, and in higher-level courses from Hungarian into Bulgarian — plays a significant role in the acquisition of key competencies such as text comprehension, transformation from one language to another, and the creation of meaningful, literary text from or into another language. Due to the significant differences between the Bulgarian and Hungarian languages, students must learn to boldly reorder words, add or omit words, until they come as close as possible to the meaning of the original text. Through translation, students learn new words and grammatical structures in the foreign language, and often gaps in their knowledge of their native language are also revealed.

Keywords
translation; text; terminology

Martina GRČEVIĆ
Sveučilište u Zagrebu | *University of Zagreb*

Interferencijske poteškoće hrvatskih studenata pri usvajanju slovačke pravopisne norme
Interference Difficulties of Croatian Students in the Acquisition of Slovak Orthographic Norms

Abstrakt
Rad se bavi interferencijskim poteškaćama hrvatskih studenata pri usvajanju slovačke pravopisne norme u okviru nastave slovačkoga kao stranoga jezika. Iako hrvatski i slovački pripadaju skupini slavenskih jezika te pokazuju brojne sličnosti na fonološkoj, morfološkoj i leksičkoj razini, upravo ta bliskost često dovodi do negativnoga jezičnog transfera i odstupanja od norme. Analiza je provedena na temelju studentskih ispitnih testova, pisanih sastavaka, eseja i drugih oblika pisane produkcije nastalih tijekom nastave slovačkoga jezika. U radu se analiziraju najčešći tipovi pravopisnih pogrješaka. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje interferenciji nastaloj pod utjecajem međujezične bliskosti i analogijskoga zaključivanja na temelju hrvatskoga jezičnog sustava. Cilj je rada upozoriti na najčešće interferencijske mehanizme pri usvajanju slovačke pravopisne norme te predložiti moguće metodičke pristupe koji bi mogli pridonijeti uspješnijemu ovladavanju slovačkim pravopisom u hrvatskome akademskom okružju.

Klíčová slova
međujezična interferencija; slovački jezik; hrvatski jezik; pravopisna norma

Abstract
This paper deals with the interference-related difficulties encountered by Croatian students in acquiring Slovak orthographic norms within the teaching of Slovak as a foreign language. Although Croatian and Slovak belong to the group of Slavic languages and share numerous similarities at the phonological, morphological, and lexical levels, this linguistic proximity often results in negative language transfer and deviations from the norm. The analysis is based on students' examination papers, written assignments, essays, and other forms of written production produced during Slovak language courses. The paper examines the most frequent types of orthographic errors. Special attention is paid to interference resulting from the closeness of the two languages and from analogical reasoning based on the Croatian linguistic system. The aim of the paper is to identify the most common interference mechanisms involved in the acquisition of Slovak orthographic norms and to propose possible methodological approaches that could contribute to a more successful mastery of Slovak orthography in the Croatian academic environment.

Keywords
interlingual interference; Slovak language; Croatian language; orthographic norm

Katja ISSA
Университет по архитектура, строителство и геодезия, София | *University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Sofia*

За движението на някои от клитиките на българския език от граматикализация към фразеологизация; за преподаването на „движещите се“ клитики на студенти славяни
On the Shift of Certain Bulgarian Clitics from Grammaticalization to Phraseologization: Teaching Bulgarian 'Mobile' Clitics to Slavic-Speaking Students

Abstrakt
Клитиките са един от най-ясните признаци за движението на българския език от синтетичен към аналитичен тип. Те заместват някои от функциите, които в другите славянски езици се изразяват чрез падежни окончания. Тъй като в атрибутивна функция кратките притежателни и възвратно-притежателни местоимения се съчетават винаги с членувано определяемо, в лингвистичната литература им се приписва задължително втора позиция. Така се оформя парадигматичното ниво на граматикализация на притежателните местоимения. На синтагматично ниво обаче кратките притежателни и възвратно-притежателни местоимения реализират непрекъснато движение по посока на сказуемото. Това разместване затруднява обучаемите славяни, в чиито езици местоименните форми са само пълни. Докладът предлага устойчиви изрази, характерни за целия славянски езиков ареал, при които кратките местоименни форми са фиксирани в пропозиция, а включването на фразеологизацията в обучението го превръща в по-лесно и интересно.

Klíčová slova
кратки притежателни и възвратно-притежателни местоимения; кратки обектни форми на личното местоимение

Abstract
Clitics are among the clearest indicators of the development of Bulgarian from a synthetic to an analytic language type. They replace some of the functions that are expressed by case endings in other Slavic languages. Since, in attributive function, short possessive and reflexive possessive pronouns always co-occur with a definite head noun, linguistic literature traditionally assigns them an obligatory second position. This constitutes the paradigmatic level of grammaticalization of possessive pronouns. At the syntagmatic level, however, short possessive and reflexive possessive pronouns display a continuous tendency to move toward the predicate. This displacement presents difficulties for Slavic learners whose native languages employ only full pronominal forms. The paper proposes the use of fixed expressions common throughout the Slavic linguistic area in which short pronominal forms are fixed within the proposition. Incorporating phraseologization into the teaching process makes learning these forms both easier and more engaging.

Keywords
possessive and reflexive possessive clitics; object clitics (of personal pronouns)

SEKCE 3 | *SECTION 3*
VZÁJEMNÉ VZTAHY A INTERAKCE MEZI SLOVANSKÝMI NÁRODY A ZEMĚMI
Mutual Relations and Interactions between Slavonic Nations and Countries

BLOK 3/5 10.00–12.00 A31

Jana ŠKERLOVÁ
Akademie věd ČR, Praha | *Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague*

Studentky z Jugoslávie a Bulharska na brněnských vysokých školách v meziválečném období
Female Students from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria at Higher Educational Institutions in Brno During the Interwar Period

Abstrakt
Konferenční příspěvek se zaměří na studentky z Jugoslávie a Bulharska, které studovaly na brněnských vysokých školách v meziválečném období. Bude se zabývat tím, v jakém počtu z uvedených zemí přicházely, jaká byla jejich motivace ke studiu v Brně, jaké obory studovaly a jaká byla úspěšnost jejich studia. Zároveň příspěvek přiblíží některé konkrétní osobnosti a jejich další osudy po dokončení studií. Studium žen z výše uvedených zemí bude zasazeno do širšího kontextu meziakademické spolupráce a studia zahraničních studentů v Brně v meziválečném období.

Klíčová slova
studentky; Jugoslávie; Bulharsko; Brno; meziválečné období

Abstract
This conference paper will focus on female students from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria who studied at higher education institutions in Brno during the interwar period. It will examine how many students came from these countries, what motivated them to study in Brno, what fields they studied, and how successful they were in their studies. At the same time, the paper will highlight specific individuals and their subsequent paths after completing their studies. The studies of women from the aforementioned countries will be placed within the broader context of inter-academic cooperation and the presence of foreign students in Brno during the interwar period.

Keywords
female students; Yugoslavia; Bulgaria; Brno; interwar period

Sylwia PANEK
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

„Sprawa kobieca jest sprawą męską" — Tomasz Garrigue Masaryk wobec emancypacji kobiet w polskiej publicystyce dwudziestolecia międzywojennego — rekonstrukcja dyskursu
"A Woman's Cause is a Man's Cause" — Tomasz Garrigue Masaryk on Women's Emancipation in Polish Journalism of the Interwar Period — Reconstruction of the Discourse

Abstrakt
Artykuł podejmuje próbę rekonstrukcji sposobów konceptualizacji stosunku Tomasza Garrigue Masaryka do problematyki emancypacji kobiet w polskiej prasie, publicystyce i piśmiennictwie biograficznym lat 1918–1939. Analiza koncentruje się nie tyle na faktograficznej wierności polskiego obrazu Masaryka, ile na jego funkcji performatywnej w negocjowaniu kształtu nowoczesności w II Rzeczypospolitej. Na podstawie zróżnicowanego korpusu źródłowego, obejmującego teksty okolicznościowe, nekrologiczne, monografie popularne oraz artykuły prasy kobiecej, wyróżniono trzy dominujące ramy interpretacyjne: etyczno-pedagogiczną, biograficzno-symboliczną oraz doktrynalno-programową. Każda z nich operowała odmiennym rejestrem językowym, od moralistycznej pedagogii poszanowania, przez symbolikę nazwiska i rodziny, po pogłębioną recepcję pism socjologicznych Masaryka. Analiza porównawcza z równoległymi dyskursami piłsudczykowskim, narodowo-demokratycznym, katolickim i socjalistycznym pozwala odczytać figurę Masaryka jako laboratorium polskiej nowoczesności, w której równouprawnienie było artykułowane nie jako rewolucja obyczajowa, lecz jako integralny element etyki demokratycznej.

Klíčová slova
Masaryk; emancypacja; dyskurs; II Rzeczpospolita; gender; nowoczesność; historia pojęć

Abstract
The article reconstructs the conceptualizations of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk's stance on women's emancipation in Polish press, journalism and biographical writing between 1918 and 1939. The analysis focuses not so much on the factual accuracy of Masaryk's Polish image, but on its performative function in negotiating the shape of modernity in the Second Polish Republic. Based on a diversified corpus including occasional texts, obituaries, popular monographs and women's press, three interpretative frames are distinguished: ethical-pedagogical, biographical-symbolic, and doctrinal-programmatic. Each operated with a distinct linguistic register, from moral pedagogy of respect, through the symbolism of the surname and family, to an in-depth reception of Masaryk's sociological writings. A comparative analysis with Piłsudskiite, National-Democratic, Catholic and socialist discourses reveals Masaryk as a laboratory of Polish modernity, in which equality was articulated not as moral revolution but as an integral element of democratic ethics.

Keywords
Masaryk; emancipation; discourse; Second Polish Republic; gender; modernity; conceptual history

Agnieszka KWIATKOWSKA
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Wokół dziecka — „Ženský list" a polskie czasopisma przełomu XIX i XX w.
The Child Question — "Ženský list" and Polish Periodicals at the Turn of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Abstrakt
Pod koniec XIX w. w Brnie zostało założone czasopismo „Ženský list". Profil pisma był postępowy – miało ono proletariacki charakter, łączyło idee socjalistyczne i feministyczne, propagowało nowoczesny obraz społeczeństwa i najnowsze osiągnięcia myśli pedagogicznej. Publikacje dotyczące wychowania dzieci to jeden z istotnych wątków podejmowanych w tym czasopiśmie. Na łamach „Ženskiego listu" pojawiają się też liczne artykuły na temat edukacji kobiet z warstwy proletariackiej w kwestii właściwego sprawowania opieki nad dziećmi. Zamierzam porównać sposób ujęcia tych tematów w czasopiśmie „Ženský list" i w wybranych polskich czasopismach przełomu XIX i XX w. Wydaje się, że te kwestie były podejmowane w polskiej literaturze i publicystyce później niż w Czechach, być może w konsekwencji inspiracji czasopismem „Ženský list". Eksponuje to istotną rolę Brna jako ośrodka postępowej myśli feministycznej w Europie początku XX w.

Klíčová slova
edukacja; wychowanie; dziecko; literatura dziecięca; czasopisma o dziecku

Abstract
At the end of the nineteenth century, the periodical "Ženský list" was established in Brno. Its editorial profile was progressive: the journal had a proletarian orientation and promoted a modern vision of society alongside contemporary developments in pedagogical thought. Publications concerning childrearing practices constituted one of the journal's major thematic concerns. "Ženský list" also featured numerous articles devoted to the education of proletarian women. This paper aims to compare the treatment of these issues in "Ženský list" with their representation in selected Polish periodicals from the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It appears that these issues emerged in Polish literature and journalism later than in the Czech context, and it is possible that Polish journalists drew inspiration from "Ženský list". This highlights the significant role of Brno as a centre of progressive feminist thought in early twentieth-century Europe.

Keywords
children's education; Polish and Czech magazines of the 19th and 20th centuries; women's magazines

Renata PUTZLACHER BUCHTOVÁ
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Česko-polské literární vztahy po roce 1989. Polské nositelky Nobelovy ceny za literaturu a jejich čeští překladatelé

Czech-Polish Literary Relations after 1989. Polish Female Nobel Laureates in Literature and Their Czech Translators

Abstrakt
Dlouhá a bohatá tradice recepce polské literatury a početná skupina aktivních překladatelů jsou přednostmi, díky nimž tato literatura zůstává v povědomí českého čtenáře. Po 2. světové válce byla věnována pozornost obnovení polsko-českých literárních vztahů a po roce 1956 byla díla významných polských autorů velmi intenzivně překládána do češtiny (umístila se na nevídaném třetím místě, hned za překlady z ruštiny a angličtiny co se týče počtu vydání). Polsko má od roku 1989 další dvě laureátky této ceny, a také díky novým vydáním jejich děl po roce 1989 je literatura našich severních sousedů nadále přítomna v českém literárním myšlení.

Klíčová slova
česko-polské literární vztahy; polská literatura; Nobelova cena; překlad

Abstract
A long and rich tradition of engaging with Polish literature and a large group of active translators are the strengths that keep this literature in the consciousness of Czech readers. After World War II, attention was focused on restoring Polish-Czech literary relations, and after 1956, the works of prominent Polish authors were translated into Czech at a very rapid pace (ranking an unprecedented third, just behind translations from Russian and English, in terms of the number of publications). Since 1989 Poland has had two more female laureates of this prize, and thanks to new editions of their works after 1989, the literature of our northern neighbors continues to be present in Czech literary thought.

Keywords
Czech-Polish literary relations; Polish literature; Nobel Prize; translation

BLOK 3/6 10.00–12.00 B2.43

Kornelija KUVAČ
Sveučilište u Zadru | *University of Zadar*

Intermedijalnost i reprezentacija ratne traume u hrvatskom i bosanskohercegovačkom romanu 21. stoljeća

Intermediality and the Representation of War Trauma in the Croatian and Bosnian-Herzegovinian 21st-Century Novel

Abstrakt
Na korpusu odabranih romana hrvatske i bosanskohercegovačke književnosti 21. stoljeća analizira se intermedijalnost kao ključna strategija nadilaženja neizrecivosti u reprezentaciji ratne traume. Ratna se trauma u objema književnostima prikazuje kao transgeneracijska jer je iskustvo Drugoga svjetskoga rata još uvijek prisutno među živim svjedocima te postaje generator novih ratova u generaciji njihovih potomaka. Nemogućnost verbalnoga jezika da prenese iskustvo traume u predmetnim se tekstovima nadilazi upotrebom vizualnog medija, najčešće fotografije, koja vrši diskurzivne promjene na razini teksta. Izlaganje će pokazati kako predmetni romani funkcioniraju kao tekstovi-svjedoci, a fotografije i fotografski diskurs strategija performativnoga čina svjedočenja. Riječ je o romanima Miroslava Kirina, Damira Pilića, Semezdina Mehmedinovića i Irfana Horozovića. Analiza otvara mogućnost uvida u analogne strategije u drugim slavenskim književnostima.

Klíčová slova
intermedijalnost; fotografija; ratna trauma; hrvatski roman; bosanskohercegovački roman; književnost 21. stoljeća

Abstract
Drawing on a corpus of selected 21st-century Croatian and Bosnian-Herzegovinian novels, this paper examines intermediality as a key strategy in the representation of war trauma as an inherently ineffable experience. In both literary contexts, war trauma is configured as transgenerational, insofar as the legacy of the Second World War persists among living witnesses and continues to inform and generate subsequent conflicts in the lives of their descendants. The limits of verbal language in articulating traumatic experience are negotiated through the incorporation of visual media – most notably photography – which reconfigures conventional narrative structures at the discursive level. The paper argues that these novels operate as testimonial texts, in which photography and photographic discours function as integral components of the performative act of witnessing. The analyses focuses on works by Miroslav Kirin, Damir Pilić, Semezdin Mehmedinović, and Irfan Horozović. The analysis opens up the possibility of gaining insight into analogous strategies in other Slavic literatures.

Keywords
intermediality; photography; war trauma; Croatian novel; Bosnian-Herzegovinian novel; 21st century literature

Štefan RIŠKA
Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre | *Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra*

Pamäť mesta v knihe *Príbehy z Vukovaru* Sinišu Glavaševića

The Memory of the City in Siniša Glavašević's Stories from Vukovar

Abstrakt
Príspevok sa zameriava na knihu *Príbehy z Vukovaru* Sinišu Glavaševića ako na literárnu výpoveď vznikajúcu v bezprostrednej blízkosti vojnového zániku mesta. Glavašević, novinár a vojnový spravodajca rádia Vukovar, svoje krátke prózy písal a odosielal z obliehaného Vukovaru pričom ich Matica hrvatska vydala už v roku 1992 pod názvom *Priče iz Vukovara*. Pozornosť bude venovaná tomu, ako sa v týchto textoch Vukovar formuje ako priestor individuálnej a kolektívnej pamäti. Ničenie mesta nie je zobrazené iba ako fyzická deštrukcia ulíc, domov či verejných priestorov, ale aj ako ohrozenie minulosti, identity a kontinuity spoločenstva. Súčasťou interpretácie bude aj obraz druhého a opozícia „my" a „oni", ktorá sa v Glavaševićových prózach viaže na hranicu medzi obliehaným mestom a silami jeho deštrukcie. Príspevok tak sleduje, ako sa pamäť Vukovaru utvára v napätí medzi svedectvom, stratou a potrebou uchovať identitu mesta a jeho obyvateľov.

Klíčová slova
Siniša Glavašević; *Príbehy z Vukovar*u; Vukovar; pamäť mesta; obraz druhého; chorvátska vojnová próza

Abstract
The paper focuses on Siniša Glavašević's *Stories from Vukovar* as a literary testimony created in close proximity to the wartime destruction of the city. Glavašević, a journalist and war correspondent for Radio Vukovar, wrote and sent his short prose texts from besieged Vukovar; they were published by Matica hrvatska as early as 1992 under the title *Priče iz Vukovara*. The paper will examine how Vukovar is represented in these texts as a space of individual and collective memory. The destruction of the city is portrayed not only as the physical devastation of streets, homes, and public spaces, but also as a threat to the past, identity, and continuity of the community. The interpretation will also address the image of the Other and the opposition between "us" and "them", which in Glavašević's prose is linked to the boundary between the besieged city and the forces of its destruction. The paper thus explores how the memory of Vukovar is shaped through the tension between testimony, loss, and the need to preserve the identity of the city and its inhabitants.

Keywords
Siniša Glavašević; *Stories from Vukovar*; Vukovar; memory of the city; image of the Other; Croatian war prose

Gabrijela PULJIĆ
Sveučilište u Zagrebu | *University of Zagreb*

Documenting the Fractured Self: Autofiction as a Strategy in Post-Yugoslav 1990s War Writing

Abstract
Utilizing Dragana Obradović's (2016) mapping of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian writers navigating the ethics of representing historical trauma, this paper examines 1990s war prose through the lens of autofiction. This study argues that the sudden collapse of the shared Yugoslav space forced a radical pivot toward the synthesis of the historical document and the fictionalized self. Tracing this development across a balanced comparative corpus of Semezdin Mehmedinović, Vladimir Arsenijević, Dubravka Ugrešić, and David Albahari, we explore how autobiographical and documentary materials operate within these texts. The analysis focuses on how these authors utilized emerging autofictional strategies – well before autofiction was formally established as a genre – to actively negotiate fractured identities. By demonstrating that 1990s war writing laid the groundwork for later developments, this work proves that autofiction is not merely a recent phenomenon but a practice deeply rooted in this historical crisis.

Keywords
autofiction; documentary fragments; crisis of representation; 1990s; war writing

Zvonimir GLAVAŠ
Sveučilište u Zagrebu | *University of Zagreb*

Kaleidoscopes of War in Literary Borderlands: Babel's *Red Cavalry* and Krleža's *Croatian God Mars*

Abstract
Although Soviet writer Isaak Babel and Croatian writer Miroslav Krleža had very disparate fates, intriguing parallels can be drawn between their personal and professional biographies. Even more compelling from a scholarly standpoint, however, are the manifest similarities between their war writing – specifically, two canonical novella cycles: Babel's *Red Cavalry* (1926) and Krleža's *Croatian God Mars*. These include an atypical formal structure, a thematic preoccupation with borderland space amid the collapse of the old empires and the rising revolutionary tide, as well as a shared stylistic liminality – poised between the ultra-modern and the anti-modern, and the avant-garde and aestheticism, while facing the growing pressure of social realism. This paper investigates these parallels and seeks to address what is, given their prominence and the conspicuousness of the similarities, a surprising gap in existing scholarship: comparative studies bringing the two authors together are virtually nonexistent.

Keywords
Miroslav Krleža; Isaak Babel; war writing; liminality; avant-garde; anti-modernism

Krystyna PIENIĄŻEK-MARKOVIĆ
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Postjugosłowiańskie etniczne uwikłania w prozie Gorana Vojnovicia
Post-Yugoslav Ethnic Entanglements in the Prose of Goran Vojnović

Abstrakt
Proza Gorana Vojnovicia przesiąknięta jest problematyką silnie powiązaną z konsekwencjami rozpadu Jugosławii, którą dokumentują losy jednostek pochodzących z mieszanych, wielonarodowych rodzin, problematyką tożsamości, pamięci i postpamięci, wspólnoty i wykluczenia. Celem wystąpienia jest koncentracja na wątkach międzyetnicznych, zarówno w ich jednostkowych wariantach (pojedynczy bohater), jak i stereotypowych, uogólniających wyobrażeniach Drugiego/Innego. Każda z powieści („Czefurzy raus!“, „Jugosławia, moja ojczyzna“ oraz „Figa“) przedstawia inne konsekwencje rozpadu wieloetnicznego państwa i ilustruje je innymi przykładami. Vojnović opisuje procesy przejścia od tożsamości jugosłowiańskiej do narodowej. Po 1991 roku etniczna przynależność może decydować o statusie społecznym, politycznym i o bezpieczeństwie jednostki.

Klíčová slova
postjugosłowiańska powieść; Słowenia; post-jugosłowiańska przestrzeń; tożsamość; wieloetniczność

Abstract
Goran Vojnović's prose is deeply concerned with the consequences of the dissolution of Yugoslavia, documenting the fates of individuals from mixed-ethnic and multinational families while exploring issues of identity, memory and post-memory, belonging and exclusion. The aim of this presentation is to examine the interethnic relations considering both the experiences of individual protagonists and broader, stereotypical constructions of the ethnic Other. Each of Vojnović's novels (*Southern Scum Go Home!*, *Yugoslavia, My Fatherland*, and *The Fig Tree*) depicts different consequences of the collapse of the multiethnic Yugoslav state through distinct characters and narrative situations. Vojnović describes the processes of transition from Yugoslav identity to national identity. After 1991, ethnic affiliation could shape an individual's social and political position, and even their security.

Keywords
post-Yugoslav novel; Slovenia; post-Yugoslav space; identity; multiethnicity

BLOK 3/7 13.00–15.00 B2.43

Elżbieta TYSZKOWSKA-KASPRZAK
Uniwersytet Wrocławski | *University of Wrocław*

Память о вводе войск в Чехословакию (1968) в русскоязычной прозе: Василий Аксёнов и Анна Агнич

Memory of the Invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968) in Russian-Language Prose: Vasily Aksyonov and Anna Agnich

Abstrakt
Доклад будет посвящен образу ввода войск стран Варшавского договора в Чехословакию в 1968 году в двух русскоязычных текстах: эссе Василия Аксенова «Алхимический лимон…» и рассказе Анны Агнич «Девочка в окне». В центре анализа окажутся способы репрезентации памяти о событиях Пражской весны и ее подавлении: от размышлений о постсоветской идентичности до частного, эмоционального переживания истории. Особое внимание будет уделено взаимодействию индивидуальной и коллективной памяти, а также роли городского пространства Праги как носителя исторических смыслов и травматических воспоминаний. Сопоставление обоих произведений позволит показать литературу как пространство проработки исторической травмы и столкновения личности с коллективной памятью. Кроме того, анализ выявит различия между эссеистической и художественно-нарративной формами осмысления прошлого, а также значение ретроспективного взгляда для интерпретации событий 1968 года.

Klíčová slova
память; Пражская весна; русскоязычная проза; историческая травма; Василий Аксёнов; Анна Агнич

Abstract
The presentation will focus on the image of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 in two Russian-language texts: Vasily Aksyonov's essay *Alchemical Lemon…* and Anna Agnich's short story *The Girl in the Window*. The analysis will examine the ways memory of the events of the Prague Spring and its suppression is represented: from reflections on post-Soviet identity to the private, emotional experience of history. Special attention will be paid to the interaction between individual and collective memory, as well as to the role of Prague's urban space as a carrier of historical meanings and traumatic recollections. A comparison of the two works will show literature as a space for working through historical trauma and for the confrontation of the individual with collective memory. In addition, the analysis will reveal differences between essayistic and fictional-narrative forms of reflecting on the past, as well as the significance of the retrospective perspective for interpreting the events of 1968.

Keywords
memory; Prague Spring; Russian-language prose; historical trauma; Vasily Aksyonov; Anna Agnich

Bartosz GOŁĄBEK
Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków | *Jagiellonian University, Kraków*

Mother, Daughter, War: Female Experience and Political Violence in *Please Live: The Chechen Wars, My Mother and Me*

Abstract
This paper examines Lana Estemirova's *Please Live: The Chechen Wars, My Mother and Me* as a memoir of inherited trauma, female testimony, and political violence. The focus is placed on the author's narrative position: she writes simultaneously as the daughter of Natalia Estemirova, a murdered Chechen human rights defender, as a child shaped by war, and as a witness reconstructing a fragmented family and social history. The paper asks how Estemirova transforms private memory into a broader cultural account of the Chechen wars and their aftermath. Particular attention is given to the relationship between mother and daughter, the gendered experience of fear and responsibility, and the ethical function of autobiographical writing. The book is read as a form of testimonial literature in which personal loss becomes a medium for speaking about state violence, silence, and the survival of memory.

Keywords
Chechen wars; female experience; political violence; memory and trauma; testimonial literature

Aleksandra ZYWERT
Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | *Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań*

Krwawa historia Donbasu (Siergiej Lebiediew, „Biała pani“)
The Bloody History of Donbas (Sergey Lebedev, “White Lady”)

Abstrakt
Powieść „Biała pani“ Siergieja Lebiediewa to wielowymiarowa refleksja nad pamięcią, winą i dziedzictwem rosyjskiej historii. Autor, kontynuując tematykę wcześniejszych książek, bada wpływ przemocy systemowej oraz milczenia o przeszłości na współczesną tożsamość jednostki i społeczeństwa. Konstrukcja utworu przypomina śledztwo – narrator, zmagający się z własnym dziedzictwem, odkrywa tragiczną historię rodu i kraju, w której tytułowa „Biała pani“ staje się metaforą niewyrażalnego zła i duchów przeszłości nawiedzających teraźniejszość. Lebiediew łączy elementy realizmu psychologicznego z symbolizmem i poetyckim językiem, tworząc gęstą, niemal mistyczną narrację o pamięci jako formie odpowiedzialności moralnej. „Biała pani“ to zarazem egzystencjalna opowieść o próbie zachowania człowieczeństwa w świecie obciążonym dziedzictwem przemocy, jak i diagnoza duchowego kryzysu współczesnej Rosji.

Klíčová slova
Siergiej Liebiediew; „Biała pani“; Donbas; pamięć

Abstract
The novel *The White Lady* by Sergei Lebedev is a multidimensional reflection on memory, guilt, and the legacy of Russian history. Continuing the themes explored in his earlier works, the author examines the impact of systemic violence and the silence surrounding the past on the contemporary identity of both individuals and society. The structure of the novel resembles an investigation: the narrator, struggling with his own inheritance, uncovers the tragic history of both his family and his country, in which the titular “White Lady” becomes a metaphor for unspeakable evil and the ghosts of the past haunting the present. Lebedev combines elements of psychological realism with symbolism and poetic language, creating a dense, almost mystical narrative in which memory functions as a form of moral responsibility. The White Lady is at once an existential story about the attempt to preserve one’s humanity in a world burdened by the legacy of violence, and a diagnosis of the spiritual crisis of contemporary Russia.

Keywords
Sergey Lebedev; *White Lady*; Donbas; memory

Joanna KULA
Uniwersytet Wrocławski | *University of Wrocław*

Olga CHERNYSHOVA
Nezávislá badatelka | *Independent Researcher*

Влияние национальной травмы на образ угнетателя в «Воспоминаниях» Зыгмунта Ревковского
The Influence of National Trauma on the Image of the Oppressor in Zygmunt Rewkowski‘s “Memories”

Abstrakt
Статья посвящена анализу образа России и русских в воспоминаниях польского математика, профессора Виленского университета Зыгмунта Ревковского (1807–1893), сосланного на Кавказ. Авторы статьи исследуют влияние опыта политического поражения, ссылки и пребывания в многонациональном пространстве Российской империи на формирование представлений Ревковского о русских. Особое внимание уделяется связи между личным опытом автора воспоминаний и коллективной памятью польского общества XIX века. Анализ показывает, что восприятие русских формировалось не столько под воздействием повседневных контактов, сколько через призму национальной травмы, связанной с утратой государственности и репрессиями после польских восстаний. В мемуарах русские предстают как политические угнетатели и культурно чуждая общность. Целью работы является ответ на вопрос, как опыт поражения, ссылки и репрессий влияет на межэнтические отношения. Где заканчивается личный опыт и начинается национальный нарратив. Полученные результаты позволят глубже понять механизмы конструирования национальной идентичности в условиях имперского господства.

Klíčová slova
Зыгмунт Ревковский; мемуары; Российская империя; национальная идентичность

Abstract
This article analyzes the image of Russia and Russians in the memoirs of Zygmunt Rewkowski (1807–1893), a Polish mathematician and professor at Vilnius University who was exiled to the Caucasus. The authors examine the impact of the experience of political defeat, exile, and living in the multinational space of the Russian Empire on the formation of Rewkowski's ideas about Russians. Particular attention is paid to the connection between the author's personal experience and the collective memory of 19th-century Polish society. The analysis shows that the perception of Russians was shaped not so much by everyday contacts as by the prism of national trauma associated with the loss of statehood and the repressions following the Polish uprisings. In his memoirs, Russians are presented as political oppressors and a culturally alien community. The aim of the study is to answer the question of how the experience of defeat, exile, and repression influences multiethnic relations and where personal experience ends and the national narrative begins. The results will provide a deeper insights into the mechanism of national identity construction during imperial domination.

Keywords
Zygmunt Rewkowski; memoirs; Russian Empire; national identity

Václav ŠTĚPÁNEK
Masarykova univerzita, Brno | *Masaryk University, Brno*

Hrůzy války, válečná traumata a válečné zločiny ve spisech českých legionářů. Dokázala se literatura českých dobrovolníků v srbské armádě vypořádat se selháním vlastním i svého vojska?

The Horrors of War, War Trauma and War Crimes in the Writings of Czech Legionnaires. Did the Literature of Czech Volunteers in the Serbian Army Manage to Come to Terms with Their own Failures and the Failures of Their Army?

Abstrakt
Romány i dokumentární díla českých legionářských spisovatelů jsou ve své apoteózou jejich boje za „svobodu a vymanění se z habsburského otroctví", jakkoli většina z nich zpočátku takové cíle neměla a teprve v průběhu svého působení v dohodových armádách se s nimi začala ztotožňovat. Dokázala se ale legionářská literatura vyrovnat s vlastním selháním, selháním jednotlivců i celých oddílů, dokázala popsat traumata, která na autorech a hrdinech jejich děl válka zanechala, dokázala vylíčit dostatečně přesvědčivě hrůzy válečné litice či dokázala poukázat na zločiny proti válečnému právu, jichž se dopustili ať již oni sami, ať již jejich jednotky či jejich nadřízení? Ve vrcholné legionářské literatuře takových momentů nalezneme málo, neboť legionářská gloriola a čest nesměla být pošpiněna. Cílem našeho příspěvku je proto zjistit, zda tabu téma legionářské literatury dokázali překročit někteří méně známí autoři, především pak ti, kteří bojovali jako dobrovolníci v rámci srbské armády.

Klíčová slova
Velká válka; srbští legionáři; válečná literatura; tabu témata

Abstract
Both the novels and the documentary works of Czech legionnaire writers are, in their own right, a glorification of their struggle for 'freedom and liberation from Habsburg servitude', even though most of them did not initially harbour such aims and only began to identify with them during their service in the Entente armies. But was legionnaire literature able to come to terms with its own failures, the failures of individuals and entire troops, did it manage to describe the traumas that the war left on the authors and the heroes of their works, did it manage to depict the horrors of warfare convincingly enough, or did it manage to highlight the crimes against the laws of war committed either by the legionnaires themselves, their troops or their commanding officers? In the finest examples of legionary literature, such moments are few and far between, for the legionaries' glory and honour must not be tarnished. The aim of this paper is therefore to ascertain whether some lesser-known authors managed to transcend the taboo subject matter of legionary literature, particularly those who fought as volunteers within the Serbian army.

Keywords
the Great War; Czech volunteers in the Serbian army; war literature; taboo topics

SEZNAM ÚČASTNÍKŮ
List of Conference Participants

Nina	**AGAPOVA**	*agapowana@gmail.com*
Dejan	**AJDAČIĆ**	*dejajd@gmail.com*
René	**ANDREJS**	*rene.andrejs@upol.cz*
Katarzyna	**BARNA KRAWCZYK**	*k.krawczyk@mail.muni.cz*
Aleksander	**BARON**	*baronsasa@seznam.cz*
Elżbieta Justyna	**BARON**	*baronova@npmk.cz*
Roman	**BARON**	*baronroman20@gmail.com*
Soňa	**BELEŠOVÁ**	*belesova1@ucm.sk*
Olga	**BERGER**	*berger@phil.muni.cz*
Jitka	**BIELEŃ**	*jitka.luka@seznam.cz*
Vera	**BLAŽEVIĆ-KREZIĆ**	*vblazevic1@ffos.hr*
Katarzyna	**BUCZEK**	*kbuczek@ur.edu.pl*
Dorota	**BURDA FISCHER**	*dburda-fi@univ.haifa.ac.il*
Hanna	**BURKHARDT**	*hanna.burkhardt@rz.hu-berlin.de*
Mirko	**ĆURIĆ**	*Mirko.curic@skole.hr*
Olga	**ČADAJEVA**	*olga.cadajeva@upol.cz*
Marcel	**ČERNÝ**	*marcel.cerny@slu.cas.cz*
Jasminka	**DELOVA SILJANOVA**	*jasmin.del@flf.ukim.edu.mk*
Mária	**DUDÁS**	*dudas.maria@btk.elte.hu*
Andreana	**EFTIMOVA**	*a.eftimova@uni-sofia.bg*
Monika	**FARKAS BARÁTHI**	*farkasbm@lit.u-szeged.hu*
Martin	**FORET**	*martin.foret@upol.cz*
Zvonimir	**GLAVAŠ**	*zvglavas@ffzg.hr*
Bartosz	**GOŁĄBEK**	*bartosz.golabek@uj.edu.pl*
Karolina	**GOŁĄBEK**	*karolina.golabek@uj.edu.pl*
Joanna	**GORZELANA**	*J.Gorzelana@ifp.uz.zgora.pl*
Jadwiga	**GRACLA**	*j.gracla@uw.edu.pl*
Martina	**GRČEVIĆ**	*mgrcevic@m.ffzg.hr*
Natalia	**GUSEVA**	*natalia.guseva@unich.it*
Dagmar	**HALADOVÁ**	*dasa.haladova@gmail.com*
Andrzej	**CHARCIAREK**	*andrzej.charciarek@us.edu.pl*
Olga	**CHERNYSHOVA**	*olgoleche@gmail.com*
Katja	**ISSA**	*katiissa_fld@uacg.bg*
Matija	**IVAČIĆ**	*mivacic@m.ffzg.hr*
Dubravka	**IVŠIĆ MAJIĆ**	*divsic@ihjj.hr*
Tatiana	**KANANOWICZ**	*tatiana.kananowicz@ug.edu.pl*
Kristina	**KATALINIĆ**	*kkatalin@m.ffzg.hr*
Halyna	**KLICHAK**	*halyna.klichak@gmail.com*
Jitka	**KOMENDOVÁ**	*jitka.komendova@upol.cz*
Mateja	**KOSI**	*kosim@ff.uni-lj.si*
Maria	**KOSSAKOWSKA-MARAS**	*mkossakowska@ur.edu.pl*
Jana	**KOSTINCOVÁ**	*jana.kostincova@uhk.cz*
Magdalena	**KOSTOVA PANAYOTOVA**	*kostovapan@uni-sofia.bg*
Miroslav	**KOUBA**	*miroslav.kouba@slu.cas.cz*

Janina	**KREJČÍ**	*janina.krejci@gmail.com*
Pavel	**KREJČÍ**	*pkrejci@phil.muni.cz*
Elena	**KREJČOVÁ**	*elena.krejcova@gmail.com*
Joanna	**KULA**	*joanna.kula@uwr.edu.pl*
Kornelija	**KUVAČ**	*kkuvac@unizd.hr*
Agnieszka	**KWIATKOWSKA**	*agnieszka.kwiatkowska@amu.edu.pl*
Victoria	**LEGKIKH**	*vlegkikh@gmx.de*
Magda	**LOJK**	*magda.lojk@ff.uni-lj.si*
Milica	**LUKIĆ**	*mlukic@ffos.hr*
Roman	**MADECKI**	*madecki@phil.muni.cz*
Katarzyna	**MAJDZIK PAPIĆ**	*katarzyna.majdzik@us.edu.pl*
Maroš	**MELICHÁREK**	*maros.melicharek@upjs.sk*
Krisztina	**MENYHÁRT**	*menyhart.krisztina@btk.elte.hu*
Natália	**MESELMI**	*natkis2007@gmail.com*
Jekatěrina	**MIKEŠOVÁ**	*479142@mail.muni.cz*
Jakub	**MIKULECKÝ**	*jakub.mikulecky@slu.cas.cz*
Katarina	**MITRIĆEVIĆ ŠTEPANEK**	*k.mitricevic@fil.bg.ac.rs*
Boris	**MOSKOVIĆ**	*boris.moskovic@ff.cuni.cz*
Lenka	**NÉMETH VÍTOVÁ**	*lvitova@amu.edu.pl*
Stanisława	**NIEBRZEGOWSKA-BARTMIŃSKA**	*stanislawa.niebrzegowska-bartminska@mail.umcs.pl*
Jacek	**NOWAKOWSKI**	*janow@amu.edu.pl*
Marta	**NOWOSAD-BAKALARCZYK**	*marta.nowosad-bakalarczyk@umcs.pl*
Hanuš	**NYKL**	*hanus.nykl@seznam.cz*
Joanna	**OSIPOVA POLICHA**	*joanna.osipowa@uj.edu.pl*
Jaroslav	**OTČENÁŠEK**	*otcenasek@eu.cas.cz*
Martina	**PÁLUŠOVÁ**	*martina.palusova@upol.cz*
Velichko	**PANAYOTOV**	*velpan@mail.bg*
Sylwia	**PANEK**	*sylwia.panek@amu.edu.pl*
Krystyna	**PIENIĄŻEK MARKOVIĆ**	*krypien@amu.edu.pl*
Pavel	**PILCH**	*pilch@phil.muni.cz*
Elizaveta	**PROKOPOVICH-MIKUCKA**	*elizaveta.prokopovich@uken.krakow.pl*
Marek	**PŘÍHODA**	*marek.prihoda@ff.cuni.cz*
Gabrijela	**PULJIĆ**	*gpuljic@ffzg.hr*
Renata	**PUTZLACHER BUCHTOVÁ**	*putzlacher@gmail.com*
Štefan	**RIŠKA**	*stefanriska@gmail.com*
Volodymyr	**SHYLOV**	*shylov.volodymyr@pte.hu*
Andrea	**SKYBOVÁ**	*andrea.skybova@student.upjs.sk*
Nataliia	**SOROKINA**	*Natalia.Sorokina@uibk.ac.at*
Milan	**SOVILJ**	*sovilj@hiu.cas.cz*
Ljubica	**STAKIĆ**	*ljubicamilutinovic31@gmail.com*
Petr	**STEHLÍK**	*stehlik.petr@phil.muni.cz*
Monika	**ŠEVEČKOVÁ**	*seveckova@email.cz*
Jana	**ŠKERLOVÁ**	*skerlova@brno.avcr.cz*
Barbara	**ŠTEBIH-GOLUB**	*bstebih@ihjj.hr*
Václav	**ŠTĚPÁNEK**	*v.stepanek@int-cz.com*
Iva	**TEŠIĆ**	*megalofroneo@gmail.com*
Alan	**TUŁACZ**	*alanrtulacz@gmail.com*
Stanislav	**TUMIS**	*stanislav.tumis@ff.cuni.cz*
Elżbieta	**TYSZKOWSKA KASPRZAK**	*elzbieta.tyszkowska-kasprzak@uwr.edu.pl*

Monika	**VALKOVA MACIEJEWSKA**	*monval@amu.edu.pl*
Eka	**VARDOSHVILI**	*eka.vardoshvili@tsu.ge*
Georgi	**VELEV**	*georgi_velev@ymail.com*
Ondřej	**VOJTĚCHOVSKÝ**	*ondrej.vojtechovsky@ff.cuni.cz*
Jan	**VOREL**	*Jan.Vorel@osu.cz*
Taťjana	**ZAŇKO**	*zanko@phil.muni.cz*
Lilia	**ZHELEVA**	*lilia.zheleva@gmail.com*
Aleksandra	**ZYWERT**	*olazywert@o2.pl*
Radost	**ŽELEZAROVA**	*zelezarova@abv.bg*

MUNI ARTS Department of Slavonic Studies

BRNĚNSKÁ SLAVISTICKÁ SETKÁNÍ
18.–19. 11. 2026
SBORNÍK ABSTRAKTŮ

BRNO SLAVONIC STUDIES ENCOUNTERS
18.–19. 11. 2026
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

K vydání připravili:
Pavel Pilch, Petr Stehlík

Technické zpracování:
Pavel Pilch

Vydala:
Masarykova univerzita, Žerotínovo nám. 617/9, 601 77 Brno

Vydání první, elektronické 2026

ISBN 978-80-280-0932-8

MUNI
PRESS

MUNI
ARTS