

Program of the XVIIth International Congress of Slavists, Paris, 2023

Main sections

- 1. Language**
- 2. Literature, Culture, Folklore**
- 3. History and Theory of Slavic studies**
- 4. Special Congress Topics**

I. LANGUAGE.

1.1. Comparative-historical and areal study of the Slavic languages.

1.1.1 Origins of Proto-Slavic

1.1.1.1. Interaction between Proto-Slavic and Proto-Baltic

1.1.1.2. Proto-Slavic and its dialects)

1.1.2 Glottogenesis

1.1.2.1 Influence of non-Slavic languages and various language groups on the development of Slavic languages (ancient linguistic slavo-germanic, slavo-italic, slavo-celtic, slavo-iranian, slavo-turcic, slavo-balkanic, and slavo-finno-ougrian relations)

1.1.3 Etymology

1.2. History of the Slavic languages.

1.2.1 Development of Slavic languages under conditions of language contact

1.2.2 Historical grammar of the Slavic languages.

1.2.3 Historical semantics and lexicology of the Slavic languages.

1.2.4 Old Slavic and Church Slavonic and their influence on the formation of the Slavic literary languages

1.2.5 Interrelations of national literary languages and native dialects in different historical periods.

1.3. Dialectology of the Slavic languages.

1.3.1 Linguistic Geography and areal study of the Slavic languages

1.3.2 Contemporary state of Slavic dialects.

- 1.3.3 The development of Slavic dialects.
- 1.3.4 Dialect lexicography and lexicology.
- 1.3.5 The language of the city
- 1.3.6 Dialect interference
- 1.3.7 Dialect data online

1.4. Onomastics.

- 1.4.1 Onomastic etymology
- 1.4.2 Onomastic lexicography
- 1.4.3 Cartography of the Slavic onomastic area
- 1.4.4 Onomastics under conditions of language contact
- 1.4.5 Semantic history of proper noun
- 1.4.6 Terminological problems in onomastics

1.5. Grammar of contemporary Slavic literary languages.

- 1.5.1 Phonetic-phonological and prosodic characteristics of the Slavic languages.
- 1.5.2 Accent studies in Slavic languages
- 1.5.3 Inflection in Slavic languages (morphology, paradigms structure, formation and expression of grammatical categories).
- 1.5.4 Word formation in Slavic languages (morphology and semantics)
- 1.5.5 Grammatical semantics of Slavic languages. Aspectology
- 1.5.6 Formal and functional syntax of Slavic languages. Slavic languages and construction grammar
- 1.5.7 Pragmatic studies in the Slavic languages.
- 1.5.8 Discourse analysis.
- 1.5.9 Theoretical and methodological aspects of grammatical studies of the Slavic languages
- 1.5.10 Typological and contrastive studies in Slavic languages grammar

1.6. Lexicography, semantics and stylistics of modern Slavic languages.

- 1.6.1 Lexicon of the Slavic languages and systemic relations in the lexicon.

- 1.6.2 Lexicography of the Slavic languages. Online dictionaries of the Slavic languages
- 1.6.3 Phraseology of the Slavic languages.
- 1.6.4 Linguistic and functional stylistics in Slavic languages
- 1.6.5 Theoretical and methodological aspects of lexical, semantical and stylistic studies of the Slavic languages
- 1.6.6 Slavic terminology and terminography
- 1.6.7 Typological and contrastive studies in lexicology, semantics and stylistics of modern Slavic languages

1.7. Interdisciplinary studies of the Slavic languages.

- 1.7.1 Sociolinguistics (language situations, language compartment in the Slavic area)
- 1.7.2 Language politics
 - 1.7.2.1. National (Slavic) programs of language politics
 - 1.7.2.2 Language and education politics of EU and studies of Slavic languages as foreign languages
 - 1.7.2.3. Multilingualism
 - 1.7.2.4 Slavic languages as language of a minority
- 1.7.3 Psycholinguistics and Neurolinguistics
- 1.7.4 Linguistic culturology
- 1.7.5 Ethnolinguistics
- 1.7.6 Computer linguistics.
- 1.7.7 Corpus linguistics.
- 1.7.8 Internet resources of the Slavic languages.

1.8. Standardization and norm among the Slavic languages.

- 1.8.1 Problems of normalizing the Slavic languages.
- 1.8.2 Issues of orthography
- 1.8.3 Development of norms in a literary language.
- 1.8.4 Internet communication and its impact on the norms of Slavic literary languages.

II.LITERATURE, CULTURE, FOLKLORE.

2.1. Interdisciplinary studies on Slavic literatures

2.1.1 Textological studies and Slavic literatures

2.1.2 Computer technologies and studies in Slavic literatures

2.1.3 Interaction between Slavic and non-Slavic literatures

2.1.4 Slavic languages and cultures in the time of computer technologies

2.1.5 Slavic languages and cultures in a comparative, transliterary and transcultural perspective

2.2. Development of Slavic writing.

2.2.1 Slavic writing at various stages of its development.

2.2.2 The Scriptural tradition of Cyril and Methodius in the Slavic languages.

2.2.3 New editions of the monuments of Slavic written culture

2.3 Slavic literatures and the Middle Ages.

2.3.1 Poetics of medieval literature.

2.3.2 Genres of medieval literature.

2.3.3 Mutual bonds of Slavic literatures and cultures in the Middle-Ages.

2.3.4 Interrelations between Slavic, Byzantine et West-European written cultures until modern period

2. 4 History of Slavic literatures

2.4.1 Development of stylistic systems in Slavic literatures.

2.4.2 Genres in Slavic literatures

2.4.3 Theory, the history of verse, and comparative Slavic metrics

2.4.4 Literary traditions and Slavic literatures today

2.4.5 Mutual bonds and contacts among Slavic literatures and cultures

2.4.6 Theoretical aspects of the study of contemporary Slavic literatures.

2.5 Translations of Slavic literatures as cultural transfer.

2.5.1 Inter-Slavic translations and translations between Slavic and non-Slavic languages

2.5.2 Linguistic aspects of translation

2.5.3 Translation of works from the Antique (Byzantine, Judeo-Christian, Jewish and Islamic) tradition in Slavic literatures

2.5.4 Translation as element of philosophical, religious and political thought among the Slavs

2.6. Literary-historical knowledge, literary criticism, and journalism.

2.6.1 Periodicals in Slavic literatures and cultures: intermediary, index of changes in poetics, stylistics, genres.

2.6.2 Decanonization and reconstruction of the (national) history of literature.

2.6.3 Journalism and mass-media: relativization/affirmation of cultural and literary identity.

2.6.4 Values and (Slavic) literary criticism.

2.7 Slavic literatures, religion, philosophy, politics, culture.

2.7.1 Philosophical, religious, and political thought among the Slavs.

2.7.2 The legacy of antiquity, Byzantine and Judeo-Christian tradition in Slavic literatures and cultures.

2.7.3 The East-West dialogue in Slavic literatures and cultures.

2.7.4 Problems of the mutual reception of Slavic national cultures

2.8. Slavic literatures and cultural heritage in the 21st century.

2.8.1 Europeanization/globalization and Slavic literatures.

2.8.2 Literary and cultural “utopias”

2.8.3 Slavic studies and problems of (post)colonialism in today’s world.

2.8.4 The problem of flight/expulsion/migration/emigration in Slavic literatures and cultures.

2.8.5 Us and them (anthropological and social aspects) in Slavic literatures and cultures.

2.8.6 Gender studies in Slavic literatures and cultures

2.8.7 European literary and cultural paradigms and Slavic literatures and cultures.

2.8.8 Slavic literatures and Slavic diasporas

2.9 Slavic folklore, folklore studies, and mythology in an international context.

2.9.1 Slavic folklore and other ethnocultural traditions: parallels and interactions

2.9.2 Collectors and researchers of folklore and their contribution to Slavic studies

- 2.9.3 Mythological bases of folklore.
- 2.9.4 Word and ritual.
- 2.9.5 The general and the regional in folklore.
- 2.9.6 Edition of main folkloric texts
- 2.9.7 Folklore and literature.
- 2.9.8 Genres of “living” folklore today. Post-folklore
- 2.9.9 Folklore as an identification factor of ethnic communities abroad

III. HISTORY AND THEORY OF SLAVIC STUDIES.

3.1. History of Slavic studies.

- 3.1.1 Slavic studies schools and their contribution to linguistics, literary studies, folklore
- 3.1.2 Slavic studies from the perspective of education and pedagogical ideas.
- 3.1.3 Slavic studies in the 20th century: trends, contradictions, polemics and legacy
- 3.1.4 The legacy of prominent Slavists.
- 3.1.5 Historiography of Slavic studies in national traditions.

3.2. Theory and methodology of Slavic studies.

- 3.2.1 Tradition and novelty in the methodology of Slavic studies.
- 3.2.2 Slavic studies and new scientific paradigms in the humanities.
- 3.2.3 Slavic studies and the study of culture.
- 3.2.4 Slavic studies and interdisciplinarity.

3.3. Perspectives of Slavic studies.

- 3.3.1. Directions of development of Slavic studies in the 21st century.
- 3.3.2 Slavic studies and processes of globalization.
- 3.3.3 Slavic world out of European borders

3.4. Theoretical-methodological aspects of the study and teaching of Slavic languages, literatures, and cultures.

3.4.1 Problems and perspectives in the field of teaching of Slavic languages, literatures, and cultures.

3.4.2 Trends of contemporary studies in the field of the teaching of Slavic languages, literatures, and cultures.

4. SPECIAL TOPICS OF THE PARIS CONGRESS

4.1. Slavic studies in non-Slavic countries

4.2. Non-slavists in Slavic studies.