

**18.00–19.30 UHR**  
**IHB – INSTITUT FÜR DIE ERFORSCHUNG DER HABSBURGERMONARCHIE UND DES  
BALKANRAUMES, ÖAW**  
**HOLLANDSTRASSE 11–13 / 1020 WIEN, SEMINARRAUM 1. STOCK**  
**MONTAG, 20. JUNI 2022: ÖAW, SONNENFELSGASSE 19, 1010 WIEN, THEATERSAAL**

WWW.OEAW.AC.AU

**DIENSTAG 17. MAI 2022**

Emmerich Kelih | Wien  
Sprachkontakt und Entlehnungsprozesse in den südslawischen Sprachen

**DIENSTAG, 24. MAI 2022**

Brian D. Joseph | Columbus, Ohio (USA)  
ERIC Loans in the Balkans: Typological and Historical Sociolinguistic Perspectives on the role of  
conversation in language contact

**FREITAG 27. MAI 2022**

Beginn: wird rechtzeitig bekanntgegeben, siehe <https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/home>  
Workshop  
*Linguistic Evidence of the Settlement Dynamics in the Balkans*

**DIENSTAG, 31. MAI 2022**

Luka Špoljarić | Zagreb  
*Croatian Aristocrats and their Lost Renaissance: The Cultural Politics of Stjepan Frankapan of  
Modruš*

**DIENSTAG, 14. JUNI 2022**

Pieter Troch | Gent  
*Modern development politics and ethnicity: Some insights from the Trepça mining complex in Kosovo*

**MONTAG, 20. JUNI 2022**

Ort: Herbert-Hunger-Haus, Theatersaal, Sonnenfelsgasse 19, 1010 Wien  
Vera Tchtensova – Bernard Heyberger – Vasilios N. Makrides – Ivan Biliarsky –  
Radu G. Păun | Bucharest – Paris – Erfurt – Sofia – Paris  
Round table and Book Launch  
*Du combat pour la « juste foi » au péché politique. Pour une histoire du Synodikon de l'Orthodoxie*

**MAI – JUNI 2022**

**ÖAW**  
ÖSTERREICHISCHE  
AKADEMIE DER  
WISSENSCHAFTEN



**BALKANFORSCHUNG  
AN DER ÖAW  
VORTRÄGE**

**ihb**

# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

## VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

MAI – JUNI 2022

Österreich und der Balkanraum sind seit Jahrhunderten eng miteinander verflochten. Als wichtiger kultureller, gesellschaftlicher und politischer Bezugsort für die Gesellschaften des Balkans war und ist Wien auch ein Zentrum der wissenschaftlichen Beschäftigung mit dieser Region. Der 2017 eingerichtete Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung am Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes (IHB) greift diese Forschungstradition auf und versucht in seiner multidisziplinären Ausrichtung neue Akzente zu setzen.

Die Vortragsreihe Balkanforschung an der ÖAW versteht sich dabei als Forum, auf dem Wissenschaftler/innen ihre Ergebnisse einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen und zur Diskussion stellen können.

*Austria and the Balkans have been intertwined for centuries. As an important cultural, social and political hub for the Balkan societies, Vienna remains a center of scientific engagement with this region. The research unit "Balkanforschung" established in 2017 at the Institute for Habsburg and Balkan Studies (IHB) continues this research tradition and aims to set innovative trends through its multidisciplinary orientation.*

*The lecture series "Balkan Research" at the ÖAW is intended as a forum for researchers to present their results accessible to a broader public and to open them up for discussion.*

Die Vorträge werden unter Beachtung der zum jeweiligen Zeitpunkt geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften stattfinden und in jedem Fall auch im Internet via Zoom mitverfolgt werden können.

*The lectures will take place in compliance with the safety regulations in force at the time and can in any case also be followed on the Internet via zoom.*

Für weitere Informationen zu Schwerpunkten und laufenden Vorhaben an der Balkanforschung, siehe:

*For further information on main research fields and ongoing research projects at the research unit, see:*

[www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/)

Siehe auch / See also:

<https://www.derstandard.at/diskurs/blogs/ub-balkanblog>

DIENSTAG, 17. MAI 2022  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

EMMERICH KELIH  
Wien

*Sprachkontakt und Entlehnungsprozesse in den südslawischen Sprachen*

Als dynamisch sich verändernde Systeme sind Sprachen in einem konstanten Austausch mit anderen Sprachen und Lekten. Dies manifestiert sich in unterschiedlichen Formen von Sprachkontakt, sei es auf der individuellen oder der kollektiven Ebene. Jedes rezenten Zusammentreffen kann zu Interferenzen, Adaptionen und Veränderungen der Nehmersprachen führen. Und zwar auf der Ebene der Aussprache, oder – vorausgesetzt der Kontakt ist intensiv genug – der Grammatik. Sprachkontakt hinterlässt aber auch mehr oder weniger offenkundige Spuren in der Lexik von Sprachen. Im Vortrag wird genau auf diesen Aspekt näher einzugehen sein. Der Fokus liegt auf dem Basiswortschatz (Grundwortschatz) der südslawischen Sprachen und darin identifizierbaren Entlehnungen. Durch einen Vergleich mit nichtslawischen Sprachen (vgl. The World Loanword Database, <https://wold.clld.org/>) sollen Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede in Hinblick auf Entlehnungsprozesse und deren Relevanz für die Rekonstruktion von Sprache aufgezeigt werden.

**Emmerich Kelih** ist seit 2017 Assoz. Prof. am Institut für Slawistik der Universität Wien. Die thematischen Schwerpunkte seiner Forschung umfassen die allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft slawischer Sprachen (Fokus: Schrift, Phonologie, Morphosyntax, Lexik), dabei besonders auch quantitativ-statistische Methoden. Emmerich Kelih ist Herausgeber von *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics* seit 2020, Mitglied in zahlreichen Herausgeberbeiräten sowie häufig beauftragter Reviewer im Bereich slawistischer und allgemeiner Sprachwissenschaft.

DIENSTAG, 24. MAI 2022  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

BRIAN D. JOSEPH  
Columbus, Ohio (USA)

*ERIC Loans in the Balkans: Typological and Historical Sociolinguistic Perspectives on the role of conversation in language contact*

It is well known that the languages of the Balkans show many shared characteristics of structure, such as an enclitic definite article, extensive use of finite complementation, and a loss of certain case-distinctions. These structural convergences are usually explained by reference to long-standing intense contact in the region among speakers of different languages. Moreover, the convergence extends beyond structural features and is manifested also in the lexicons of the languages in question. While many shared lexical items – i.e. borrowings or loanwords – reflect shared cultural items or differential prestige of the languages involved, it is claimed here that the Balkan languages show also a particular type of loanword that is not recognized in most standard typologies of loanwords (e.g. those of Bloomfield 1933 or Hockett 1958). These loans can be referred to as “ERIC” loans, standing for those that are “Essentially Rooted in Conversation”, and it is argued that such loans emerge in conditions of intense and sustained speaker-to-speaker contact that is “human-oriented” – as opposed to “object-oriented” – and is thus reflected in the passage between languages of conversationally based lexical items, e.g. discourse markers, interjections, and the like. These ERIC loans thus are consistent with the overall convergence in the region and further signal the existence of conditions that are conducive as well to the observed structural convergences in the Balkans.

**Brian D. Joseph** is a Distinguished University Professor of Linguistics, and Kenneth E. Naylor Professor of South Slavic Linguistics, at The Ohio State University. He has held fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Fulbright Program. Linguistic Society of America (LSA) President in 2019, he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the LSA, and the Academia Europaea. He researches language change, especially involving Greek – Ancient through Modern – in its Indo-European and its Balkan contexts.

**FREITAG, 27. MAI 2022**

**BEGINN:** wird rechtzeitig bekanntgegeben, siehe <https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/home>

**ORT: KONFERENZRAUM IHB, HOLLANDSTRASSE 11-13, 1020 WIEN**

Workshop

### *Linguistic Evidence of the Settlement Dynamics in the Balkans*

It is common knowledge that toponymy – macrotoponymy as well as microtoponymy – mirrors the historical, in general, and linguistic dynamics in particular, and is, therefore, highly indicative of various language developments. Especially for Southeast Europe, a historical analysis of the toponymy contributes to a better understanding not only of the linguistic history but also of the settlement dynamics of this area, often poorly documented. Whereas toponymy has recently been the subject of intense research in the Western parts of Europe, the research into the toponymy of the Balkans is still often outdated and sometimes loaded with ideological and/or nationalistic content. The research project “Linguistic History of the Place-Names of Albania” (<https://hapa.ihb.oeaw.ac.at/en/>) currently carried out at the Balkan Research Unit of the IHB of the Austrian Academy of Sciences is determined to tackle these issues offering the historical linguistic analysis of the place-names of the territory of modern Albania.

The workshop aims to revive the interest in and re-energize the discussions of various aspects of the toponymy of Southeastern Europe, with a time frame ranging from prehistory to the present.

**Organisation:** Joachim Matzinger, Katsiaryna Ackermann

Teilnahme kostenlos

**Anmeldung unter:** [balkantoponomastics@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:balkantoponomastics@oeaw.ac.at)

Gefördert aus Mitteln des FWF, Projektnummer P 33706-G Sprachgeschichte der Ortsnamen Albaniens.



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

**DIENSTAG, 31. MAI 2022**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**LUKA ŠPOLJARIĆ**

Zagreb

### *Croatian Aristocrats and their Lost Renaissance: The Cultural Politics of Stjepan Frankapan of Modruš*

In the mid fifteenth century, without a strong king on the Hungarian throne, the Croatian aristocrats were left free to expand their influence and vie for local power. This talk will show how during this period the most prominent of these aristocrats, Count Stjepan Frankapan of Modruš, sought to strengthen his position by building a support network in Italy, and how as a result he became receptive to the ideas of the Renaissance movement. Stjepan employed artists, architects, and humanists to maintain an international presence and to turn his seat of power into a city reflective of his status. However, the renaissance of Modruš did not last long. During the late 1460s the Ottomans began to raid Croatia and in 1493 the city was burned to the ground. Nevertheless, Count Stjepan's short-lived project invites us to reconsider the early diffusion of the Renaissance movement across the Adriatic which until now has been presented in the historiography largely as an urban phenomenon exclusive to Dalmatian cities.

**Luka Špoljarić** is assistant professor of medieval history at the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. He received his PhD in 2013 at the Central European University in Budapest and has held fellowships at Harvard University, the Warburg Institute and Villa I Tatti: The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies. His work explores the sociopolitical aspects of the humanist movement and its diffusion across the Adriatic. He has recently edited a volume on the *Neapolitan Horizons of the Croatian Late Middle Ages* and is currently finishing his first book, a biography of Nicholas of Modruš (ca. 1425–1480), one of the most prominent Croato-Dalmatian bishops of the fifteenth century.

**DIENSTAG, 14. JUNI 2022**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**PIETER TROCH**

Gent

*Modern development politics and ethnicity: Some insights from the Trepça mining complex in Kosovo*

The Trepça/Trepča mining, metallurgy, and chemical industry enterprise is one of the icons of socialist modernisation in Kosovo. It also was and still remains a crucial site of ethnopolitical strife, especially associated with the massive Albanian miners' demonstrations and strike during the winter of 1988–89. In this lecture, I use the case study of the Trepça enterprise during socialist Yugoslavia as an empirical starting point for theorising the relation between modern development politics and ethnic boundary making. After a brief contextualisation of the case study, I first analyse the various migration trajectories generated by the mining enterprise. Secondly, I explore shifting patterns of social stratification. Finally, I look at the impact of industrialisation on urbanisation. By means of conclusion, I argue that the particular temporal and spatial features of modern development politics are key elements in processes of ethnic boundary making.

**Pieter Troch** holds a PhD in East-European languages and cultures (subfield: history) from Ghent University (2012). After obtaining his PhD, Troch was engaged in the non-governmental sector in Serbia and Kosovo, working on minority rights and transitional justice. In 2017, he returned to academic research as a postdoctoral researcher at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg, Germany) with a Marie Skłodowska-Curie mobility grant of the European Commission. He was also briefly employed as postdoctoral researcher at the University of Regensburg and as a researcher on an ERC-project coordinated by the Masaryk Institute and Archives of the Czech Academy of Science. At present, he is Assistant Professor of Southeast European Languages and Cultures at Ghent University. Troch is a social historian of Southeast Europe, with particular interest in the modern history of the former Yugoslavia and Albanian-Slavic relations. His research themes include nationhood, urban studies, labour and business, and migration.

**MONTAG, 20. JUNI 2022**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ORT: HERBERT-HUNGER-HAUS, THEATERSAAL, SONNENFELSGASSE 19, 1010 WIEN**

**VERA TCHENTSOVA – BERNARD HEYBERGER – VASILIOS N. MAKRIDES –**

**IVAN BILIARSKY – RADU G. PĂUN**

Bucharest – Paris – Erfurt  
Sofia – Paris

Round table and Book Launch

*Du combat pour la « juste foi » au péché politique. Pour une histoire du Synodikon de l'Orthodoxie*

Both liturgically and canonically, the Synodikon of Orthodoxy is a text of seminal importance in the Eastern Christianity. Recited on the first Sunday of Great Lent (also called "Sunday of Orthodoxy" or "Sunday of the Triumph of Orthodoxy") to celebrate the victory over icono-clasm (843), it has gradually become a pillar of the "right faith" and of the fight against all heresies. Therefore, the Synodikon can be seen as a yardstick of the theological and political developments, tensions and disputes in the Orthodox world. Authored by two specialists in early modern history of religion and published as the fourth volume in the *Schriften zur Balkanforschung series*, *Du combat pour la « juste foi » au péché politique* examines the relationship between text and ritual, the challenges of liturgical commemoration, and the ways in which "right faith" and "sin" are used as political arguments in the Hellenic, South Slavic, Muscovite and Romanian worlds. In addition to the two authors, three leading experts in the history of the Eastern Church, will join the round table discussion on the occasion of the book launch.

**Ivan Biliarsky** is Senior Research Associate at the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Professor at the University of Varna and the University of National and World Economy in Sofia. His fields of research include legal and institutional history, political theology, and the study of texts and manuscripts.

**Bernard Heyberger** is Directeur d'études at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) and the École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris. Historian and Arabist, he is a specialist in the study of Eastern Christians under Islam, especially in Ottoman Syria, with a focus on the interaction between the Christian minority and the Muslim society, the relations between Eastern Christians and the West.

**Vasilios N. Makrides** is Chair of Religious Studies at the University of Erfurt, with a vast expertise in the theology, sociology, and cultural history of Orthodox Christianity, including secular Cults and political Religions. He is interested in comparative religious history, as well as in the theory and methodology of religious studies.

**Radu Păun** is Researcher at the Centre d'Études des Mondes Russe, Caucasiens et Centre-Européen (CNRS, EHESS, Paris). He is a specialist of South-East Europe (16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries), with an interest in the theology of power and devotional practices, the history of political elites, and the relations between Christian Europe and the Ottoman world.

**Vera Tchentsova** is presently Senior Researcher within the ERC-ADG-project "Early Arabic Printing for the Arab Christians" (Bucharest) as Affiliated Researcher of the ERC StGr-project "Orthodoxies and Politics" (Vienna) as. As an expert manuscripts and archival documents she studies the relations between Russia and the Christian East in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the cultural and institutional history of post-byzantine Eastern Christianity.

An event in the context of the Research Project *ORTHPOL: Orthodoxies and Politics. The Religious Reforms of Mid-17<sup>th</sup> Century in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe*, European Research Council Starting Grant 950287.



#### **VERANSTALTER:**

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften  
IHB – Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes  
Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung  
Dr. Ignaz Seipel-Platz 2, 1010 Wien  
[www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/)

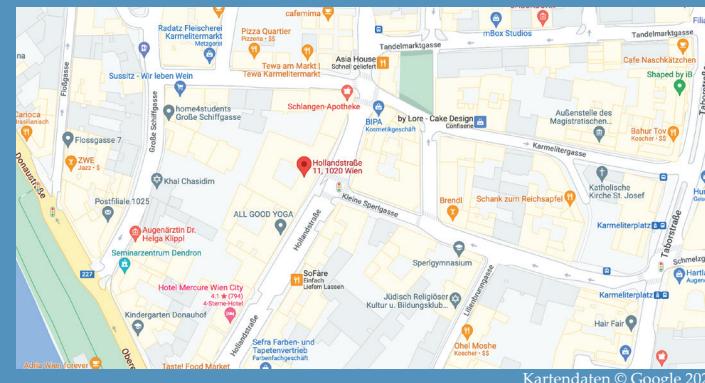
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IHB – Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes der ÖAW  
Hollandstraße 11–13, 1020 Wien, Seminarraum 1. Stock  
Montag, 20. Juni 2022:  
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften  
Sonnenfelsgasse 19, 1010 Wien, Theatersaal



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