

Slavic Languages and Literatures

Departmental Adviser: Robert Bird, F 415, 702-0035

Coordinator of Russian Language Courses: Valentina Pichugin, F 401, 702-7739; Steven Clancy, G-B 438, 702-8567

Departmental Secretary: Kerolann Haslam, F 406, 702-8033

Program of Study

The Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures offers courses in the Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Czech, Polish, and Russian languages and literatures, and in Slavic linguistics and other general Slavic and East European subjects. The department also offers a program leading to the B.A. degree with a concentration in Russian language and literature, a program leading to the B.A. degree with a concentration in Russian language and linguistics, a program leading to the B.A. degree with a concentration in West Slavic (Czech and Polish) languages and literatures, and a program leading to the B.A. degree with a concentration in Interdisciplinary Studies in Balkan, Baltic, and Slavic.

Students in other fields of study may also complete a minor in Slavic Languages and Literatures. Details and sample programs follow information about the concentration.

Program Requirements

Degree Program in Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in Russian Language and Literature or Linguistics. This program is designed to teach students skills in written and spoken Russian, instruct them in Russian literature (or linguistics, as an option), and acquaint them with the main characteristics of Russian history and culture. The program is similar to the concentration in Russian civilization but has a more humanistic emphasis. It is intended for students preparing for graduate work, those planning a career in government or industry in which knowledge of Russian is useful, and those whose primary aim is to read the masterpieces of Russian literature in the original or to study Russian linguistics as part of a humanistic education. Within the program there are two concentration options, one with emphasis on literature and the other with emphasis on Russian linguistics.

Thirteen courses are required for the B.A. in Russian:

(1) Second-, third-, and fourth-year Russian (or their equivalents). Under exceptional circumstances, students may petition the Departmental Adviser and coordinator of Russian language courses to be excused from the fourth-year Russian requirement.

(2a) Students in Russian literature must take four courses in literature including any two of the three parts of RUSS 25500-25600-25700 (Introduction to Russian Literature). RUSS 29900 (B.A. Paper) cannot be

counted toward this requirement except by written permission of the Departmental Adviser. RUSS 29700 (Independent Reading and Research) cannot be counted toward the concentration course requirement.

(2b) Students in Russian linguistics must take SLAV 20100 (Introduction to Slavic Linguistics), RUSS 23000 or 23100 (Structure of Russian Phonology or Morphology of Russian), and two additional courses to be chosen from the fields of Russian literature, Slavic linguistics, and general linguistics. The last two must be approved in writing by the Departmental Adviser.

It is recommended that students fulfill their civilization studies requirement in general education with a sequence in Russian civilization; they are advised to choose electives from such related fields as general linguistics, history, philosophy, political science, and literature. The department suggests that students planning to do graduate work in a Slavic-related field should take a year of French, German, or a second Slavic language. All concentrators in their final year must write an acceptable B.A. paper under supervision of a faculty member in the Slavic Department. In doing so, they may register for the B.A. preparation course (RUSS 29900) with approval of the supervisor; this course will confer general elective credit but will not be counted towards the concentration.

Summary of Requirements:

Concentration in Russian Language and Literature or Linguistics

College Language Requirement		<i>demonstrated competence in Russian equivalent to one year of college-level study</i>
General Education		SOSC 24000-24100 (recommended)
Concentration	3	RUSS 20100-20200-20300 or RUSS 20400-20500-20600 (second-year Russian)†
	3	RUSS 20702-20802-20902 (third-year Russian)†
	3	RUSS 21002-21102-21202 (fourth-year Russian)
	4	courses from one of the options below: either the Russian Literature option (2 courses chosen from RUSS 25500-25600-25700 plus 2 additional Russian literature courses); or the Russian Linguistics option (SLAV 20100; plus RUSS 23000 or 23100; plus 2 approved courses in Russian literature, Slavic linguistics, or general linguistics)
		B.A. paper
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† Credit may be earned by placement.

Grading. Students in the Russian concentration must take quality grades in the thirteen required courses.

Degree Program in Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in West Slavic (Czech and Polish) Languages and Literatures. The program in West Slavic studies aims to give students essential skills in written and spoken Czech or Polish, as well as a close acquaintance with Czech or Polish literature, culture, and history. The program is ideal for students preparing for graduate study, as well as for those interested in a career in government, diplomacy, or business in which knowledge of Czech or Polish is useful.

Students interested in the following degree program are required to consult with the Departmental Adviser.

Twelve courses are required for the B.A. in Czech or Polish:

- (1) Concentrators will be required to demonstrate proficiency in their major language (Czech or Polish) equivalent to three years of college study. The first two years normally will be acquired by taking the elementary and second-year language courses; and the third year may be acquired by independent study (CZEC or POLI 29700) or study abroad (as approved by the Departmental Adviser). Students who meet the College language requirement by examination in Czech or Polish may begin their language study with the second year of Czech or Polish followed by independent study or study abroad (as approved by the Departmental Adviser) to complete the requirement for a third year of the language.
- (2) Two quarters of a survey or of other general courses in the literature of the major language (2 courses).
- (3) Two further literature or culture courses in the specialization, to be approved by the Departmental Adviser (2 courses).
- (4) Two courses in Slavic literature, culture, or linguistics in the Department; one of these must be a course in General Slavic (SLAV) (2 courses).

Concentrators are expected to fulfill the course requirements above with regular courses offered by the Slavic Department. Reading courses (CZEC or POLI 29700) will not be counted towards the concentration except by special permission of the Departmental Adviser. Students planning to do graduate work in Slavic or a related field are strongly advised to use some of their electives for studying Russian, German, or French language; or for studying Russian literature.

All concentrators in their final year must write an acceptable B.A. paper under supervision of a faculty member in the Slavic Department. In doing so, they may register for the B.A. preparation course (CZEC 29900 or POLI 29900) with approval of the supervisor; this course will confer general elective credit but will not be counted towards the concentration.

**Summary of Requirements:
Concentration in West Slavic (Czech or Polish)
Languages and Literatures**

College Language Requirement		<i>demonstrated competence in Czech or Polish equivalent to one year of college-level study</i>
General Education		HIST 13100-13200-13300 (recommended)
Concentration	6	CZEC 20100-20200-20300 (second-year Czech) or equivalent, or POLI 20100-20200-20300 (second-year Polish) or equivalent; and completion of the third year of Czech or Polish as described in number 1 of the preceding section
	2	survey or general courses in the literature of the major language
	2	Czech or Polish literature or culture courses
	2	courses in Slavic literature or culture, or linguistics; one of which must be a General Slavic (SLAV) course
	—	B.A. paper
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Grading. Students in the West Slavic concentration must take quality grades in the twelve required courses.

Degree Program in Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in Interdisciplinary Studies. This program comprises instruction in a Slavic, Balkan, or Baltic language and in the cultures of the region, with an emphasis in the humanities. It is intended for students preparing for graduate work in Slavic or in comparative humanistic studies, for those planning a career in which knowledge of the region and its languages is useful, and for those with an interest in the culture of Central and Eastern Europe.

Twelve courses are required for the B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies in Slavic, Balkan, and Baltic:

- (1) Second and third year (or their equivalent) of a single Balkan, Baltic, or Slavic language.
- (2) Four approved courses in art, film, and/or literature comprising a coherent course of study in the Slavic and East European area.
- (3) Two additional approved courses in the humanities or social sciences with focus on Eastern Europe or Russia.

Summary of Requirements: Concentration in Interdisciplinary Studies

College Language Requirement	<i>demonstrated competence in Slavic, Balkan, or Baltic language equivalent to one year of college-level study</i>	
General Education	SOSC 24000-24100 (recommended)	
Concentration	3	second-year language courses
	3	third-year language courses
	4	approved courses in art, film, and/or literature
	2	elective courses in the cultures of the region
	—	B.A. paper
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Grading. Students in the Interdisciplinary Studies concentration must take quality grades in the twelve required courses.

Honors. To be eligible for honors in any Slavic concentration, students must maintain a GPA of 3.0 or higher overall, and 3.5 or higher in the concentration. Applications should normally be submitted to the Departmental Adviser not later than the first quarter of the senior year. If approved, the candidate writes an honors paper under the supervision of a member of the department. Honors students may use the honors paper as a bachelor's paper. If the completed bachelor's paper is judged by the supervisor and a second faculty member to be a distinguished example of original research or criticism, the student is recommended to the College for graduation with honors in Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Advising. Concentrators must obtain the Departmental Adviser's approval for their program of study before registration and should consult periodically with him or her afterward. Students should consult the Departmental Office (F 406, 702-8033) for further information on the undergraduate program. Questions about placement, competency, and proficiency examinations in Russian should be directed to the coordinator of Russian language courses; for more information about Czech, Polish, or other Slavic languages, consult the Departmental Adviser.

Minor Program in Slavic Languages and Literatures

The minor in Slavic Languages and Literatures requires seven courses beyond the first-year language sequence, including at least three language courses at the 20000 level or higher and at least one course in Slavic literature, culture, or linguistics. Up to three of the language course requirements may be met by placement test credit.

Students who elect the minor program in Slavic Languages and Literatures must meet with the director of undergraduate studies before the end of Spring Quarter of their third year to declare their intention to complete the minor. (The deadline for students graduating in 2003–04 is the end of Autumn Quarter 2003.) Students choose courses in consultation with the

director of undergraduate studies. The director's approval for the minor program should be submitted to a student's College adviser by the deadline above on a form obtained from the adviser.

Courses in the minor (1) may not be double-counted with the student's concentration(s) or with other minors and (2) may not be counted toward general education requirements. Courses in the minor must be taken for quality grades, and more than half of the requirements for the minor must be met by registering for courses bearing University of Chicago course numbers.

The following groups of courses would comprise a minor in Slavic Languages and Literatures. Other programs may be designed in consultation with the director of undergraduate studies. Minor program requirements are subject to revision.

Slavic Languages and Literatures Sample Minor

RUSS 20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Russian

RUSS 20700-20800-20900. Third-Year Russian

RUSS 25500. Introduction to Russian Literature

Slavic Languages and Literatures Sample Minor

RUSS 20400-20500-20600. Russian through Literary Readings

RUSS 25500-25600-25700. Introduction to Russian Literature

SLAV 23000. Language, Power, and Identity in Southeastern Europe

Slavic Languages and Literatures Sample Minor

POLI 20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Polish

CZEC 10100-10200-10300. Elementary Czech

SLAV 24100. Comparative West Slavic Linguistics

Slavic Languages and Literatures Sample Minor

SBCR 20100-20200-20300. Intermediate Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian

EEUR 20900. Structure of Albanian

SLAV 22000. Old Church Slavonic

SLAV 23000. Language, Power, and Identity in Southeastern Europe

SLAV 28600. Kitsch

Faculty

H. Aronson, R. Bird, S. Clancy, A. L. Crone, B. Darden, M. Ehre, V. Friedman, D. Hristova, N. Ingham, J. Kurowska-Mlynarczyk, N. Petkovic, V. Pichugin, S. Sandler, B. Shallcross, L. Steiner, M. Sternstein, F. Svejksky, Y. Tsivian, E. Wasiolek

Courses

A more complete listing of courses offered by the department is given in the graduate Announcements.

Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCSN)

Language

10100-10200-10300. Elementary Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian I, II, III. *Knowledge of a Slavic language or background in linguistics not required.* The major objective of the course is to build a solid foundation in the basic grammatical patterns of written and spoken Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, while simultaneously introducing both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets. This course is complemented with cultural and historical media from the Balkans and is designed for students with a wide range of interests. *Screenings of movies and other audio-visual materials are in addition to scheduled class time. N. Petkovic. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Intermediate Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian I, II, III. *PQ: BCSN 10300 or consent of instructor.* The first quarter is devoted to an overview of grammar, with emphasis on verbal morphology and syntax, through the reading of a series of literary texts in both the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. The second and third quarters are devoted to further developing active mastery of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian through continued readings, grammar drills, compositions, and conversational practice. Study of word formation, nominal and adjectival morphology, and syntax are emphasized. *Screenings of movies and other audio-visual materials are in addition to scheduled class time. N. Petkovic. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

30100-30200-30300. Advanced Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian I, II, III. *PQ: BCSN 20300 or consent of instructor.* This course is tailored to the needs of enrolled students based on their concentration in the field. It enhances language acquisition with continuous reading and translation of essays, newspaper articles, literary excerpts, letters, and other selected writings. Vocabulary building is emphasized by the systematic study of nominal and verbal roots, prefixes and suffixes, and word formation thereafter. Each assigned reading is followed by discussion and a written composition related to the topic. *N. Petkovic. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Czech (CZEC)**Language**

10100-10200-10300. Elementary Czech I, II, III. An introduction to the basic grammar of Czech with attention given to all four skills of speaking, listening, reading, and writing, as well as exposure to Czech culture. Winter and Spring Quarters include work with Czech film and literature. Students gain some familiarity with the major differences between literary and spoken Czech as they learn to use the language both as a means of communication and as a tool for reading and research. *S. Clancy. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

10101-10201-10301. Elementary Slovak I, II, III. An introduction to the basic grammar of Slovak with attention given to all four skills of speaking, listening, reading, and writing, as well as exposure to Slovak culture. Students learn to use language both as a means of communication and as a tool for reading and research. Students also gain familiarity with the major differences between Slovak and its closely related neighbor, Czech. *S. Clancy. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Czech I, II, III. *PQ: CZEC 10300 or consent of instructor.* The main emphasis is on giving students proficiency in reading Czech in their particular fields. Conversation practice is included. The program is flexible and may be adjusted according to the needs of the students. *Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Literature and Linguistics

27700/37700. Kafka in Prague. (=GERM 29600/39600, ISHU 27900/37900) The goal of this course is a thorough treatment of Kafka's literary work in its Central European, more specifically Czech, context. In critical scholarship, Kafka and his work are often alienated from his Prague milieu. The course revisits the Prague of Kafka's time, with particular reference to *Josefov* (the Jewish ghetto), *Das Prager Deutsch*, and Czech/German/Jewish relations of the prewar and interwar years. We discuss most of Kafka's major prose works within this context and beyond (including *The Castle*, *The Trial*, and the stories published during his lifetime), as well as selected critical approaches to his work. *M. Sternstein. Winter.*

29700. Reading and Research Course. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29900. B.A. Paper. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Open to concentrators with fourth-year standing. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

East European (EEUR)

Literature and Linguistics

24600/34600. Structure of Lak. (=LGLN 26500/36500) *PQ: Basic knowledge of linguistics. Knowledge of Russian helpful but not required.* Lak is a Northeast Caucasian language spoken by more than 100,000 people, mostly in the central highlands of Daghestan. It is characterized by a four-way series of stop oppositions, pharyngealized vowels, unusually complex declension, a five-way deictic opposition, four noun classes, agreement markers on any part of speech, a complex verbal system, interesting uses of agreement and cliticization to express focus, evidentiality and other categories, complex case-marking strategies, and much more. This course gives an overview of Lak grammar focusing on the basic structures and interesting phenomena. *V. Friedman. Spring.*

General Slavic (SLAV)

Literature and Linguistics

20100/30100. Introduction to Slavic Linguistics. A survey of principles of general synchronic and diachronic linguistics as applied to the Slavic languages. *D. Hristova. Autumn.*

21000/31000. Comparative Slavic. *PQ: SLAV 20100/30100.* This course studies the development of Slavic phonological systems. This includes the prehistory of the phonological system of Common Slavic and the break up of that language into the major early Slavic languages. *B. Darden. Autumn.*

21700/31700. Human Being, Language, and Mind: An Introduction to Cognitive Linguistics. (=LING 26700/36700) This course explores the relatively new framework of cognitive linguistics. Topics include metaphor and metonymy, prototypes, polysemy, categorization and conceptualization, blends, constructions, the embodiment of meaning, construal, grammaticalization, and language pedagogy. The major ideas behind this linguistic theory are grasped quickly, affording students the opportunity to begin applying this theoretical knowledge to their own interests through classroom assignments and a research project. Readings are drawn from the work of Croft, Janda, Fillmore, Lakoff and Johnson, Langacker, Sweetser, Talmy, Turner, Wierzbicka, and others. *S. Clancy. Winter.*

22000/32000. Old Church Slavonic. (=LGLN 25100/35100) *PQ: Knowledge of another Slavic language or good knowledge of one or two other old Indo-European languages required; SLAV 20100/30100 recommended.* This course is an introduction to the language of the oldest Slavic texts. The course begins with a brief historical overview of the relationship of Old Church Slavonic to Common Slavic and the other Slavic languages. This is followed by a short outline of Old Church Slavonic inflectional morphology. The remainder of the course is spent in the reading and grammatical analysis of original texts in Cyrillic or Cyrillic transcription of the original Glagolitic. *V. Friedman. Winter.*

22100/32100. Early Slavic Bible Translations. (=BIBL 32100) We examine and compare the earliest translations of the Christian Bible into South Slavic, East Slavic, Czech, and Polish. The focus is on the interconnections and the function of these translations in the formation of literary languages. *B. Darden. Spring.*

23000/33000. Language, Power, and Identity in Southeastern Europe: A Linguistics View of the Balkan Crisis. (=ANTH 27400/37400, HUMA 27400, LING 27200/37200) Language is a key issue in the articulation of ethnicity and the struggle for power in Southeastern Europe. This course familiarizes students with the linguistic histories and structures that have served as bases for the formation of modern Balkan ethnic identities that are being manipulated to shape current and future events. Course content may vary in response to current events. *V. Friedman. Winter.*

25900/35900. Words and Images: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Approaches. (=ISHU 25901/35901) In this course we explore theories of the verbal-visual interrelationship. While we focus on major contemporary approaches, attention is also given to the history of interart discourse. *B. Shallcross. Autumn.*

26600/36600. Novel Films: Cinematic Adaptations of Russian and Polish Literary Works. (=CMST 28300/38300, ISHU 26601/36601) In this course we examine the phenomenon of translating literature into filmic texts. In juxtaposing literature and films, we critically evaluate the dominant concept of faithfulness to the literary originals. Filmic adaptations are viewed as

creative commentaries on literary works and interpreted in conjunction with recent theoretical thought. *B. Shallcross. Spring.*

26900/36900. Narratives of Suspense in European and Russian Literature and Cinema. (=CMLT 22100, ENGL 28901/48901, HUMA 26901, ISHU 26901/36901) This course explores the source of suspense, its structural role in narratives, and its implications for narrative theory and philosophical aesthetics. Examples are taken from various genres by authors including Lord Byron, E. A. Poe, Ivan Turgenev, Fedor Dostoevsky, Henry James, Aleksandr Blok, T. S. Eliot, and Samuel Beckett. Consideration is also given to suspense in cinematic narratives (from Hitchcock to Tarkovsky). Theoretical readings (from Kierkegaard to Losev, Genette, Ricoeur, and Derrida) link suspense to detachment, distance, distraction, suspension of belief, and engagement. *Class discussion encouraged. R. Bird. Winter.*

27500/37500. The Modern Drama: 1830 to 1914. (=CMLT 20700, HUMA 27501, ISHU 27501/37501) The nineteenth century witnessed profound changes in dramatic literature and theatrical production. Dramatists questioned traditional representations of stable characters or types and logical sequences of motive and action. Plays became more inward, mysterious, and unpredictable. Playwrights were often at odds with their societies. This course examines the major trends of melodrama, vaudeville, realism, naturalism, impressionism, and expressionism by using examples from various European literatures. We give special emphasis to close readings of the major figures, such as Gogol, Ibsen, Chekhov, and Strindberg. *M. Ehre. Spring.*

28400/38400. Avant-Garde in East Central Europe. (=ARTH 25500/35500, CMST 25100/35100, ISHU 28401/38401) *PQ: Knowledge of one of the languages of the region (including French or German).* The avant-gardes of the “other” Europe are the mainstay of this course. We focus especially, but not exclusively, on the interwar avant-gardes of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Yugoslavia. A comparative framework is employed whenever lucrative to comprehend the East/Central European movements in the wider context of the European avant-garde. The course also traces the development and legacy (political, artistic) of these avant-gardes in their contemporary scenes. Plastic, verbal, and performative arts (including film) are studied. *M. Sternstein. Autumn.*

28500/38500. Slavic Critical Theory from Jakobson to Zizek. (=CMST 27200/37200, ISHU 21300/31300) This seminar-style course surveys the cultural and literary theory of critics, including Roman Jakobson, the Russian Formalists, Jan Mukarovsky, the Prague School, Mikhail Bakhtin, Tzvetan Todorov, Julie Kristeva, Mikhail Epstein, Slavoj Zizek, and the Slovenian Lacanians. *M. Sternstein. Spring.*

28600/38600. Kitsch. (=GRMN 26100/36100, ISHU 28200/38200) This course explores the concept of kitsch (and its attendants: camp, trash, and the Russian *poshlost*) as it has been formulated in literature and literary essays and theorized in modern critical thinking. The course is discussion-intensive with readings from Theodor Adorno, Clement Greenberg, Robert Musil, Hermann Broch, Walter Benjamin, Vladimir Nabokov, Milan Kundera, Matei Calinescu, and Tomas Kulka. No prior experience of kitsch is

necessary. *M. Sternstein. Autumn.*

29300/39300. Sex, Sexuality, Society: The Slavia Orthodoxa World. (=GNDR 28400, HUMA 29300) This course offers Western students of “the family” an opportunity to critically examine the social context of sexuality among premodern Orthodox Slavic societies. The interconnection between Bulgarians, East Slavs, and Serbs is especially revealing in their canon law on sexuality. We use medieval Western Europe as our point of departure for our study. At the same time, the influence of Byzantine cultural and political structures is argued to be the most influential factor in the development of these Slavic societies. The course is specifically concerned with the relationship between prescriptive teachings and actual behavior. *D. Hristova. Spring. Not offered 2003-04; will be offered 2004-05.*

29400/39400. Fundamentals of Structuralism. (=HUMA 27306) This course allows students to analyze the seminal works of structuralism in the domains of linguistics, literary theory, and cultural anthropology. We open with Plato’s prestructuralist meditation on the relationship of words, their meanings, and the things they refer to in *Cratylus*. The main texts include Saussure’s *Course in General Linguistics*; Jakobson’s “Linguistics and Poetics: Closing Statement,” as well as most of his articles in *On Language*; and Lévi-Strauss’s “Structure and Form: Reflections on a Work by Vladimir Propp” and “The Structural Study of Myth.” Special focus is placed on Saussure’s systematic reexamination of language, Jakobson’s model of the functions of language, and Lévi-Strauss’s methodological trademarks. *D. Hristova. Winter.*

29700. Reading and Research Course. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29900. B.A. Paper. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Open to concentrators with fourth-year standing. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Polish (POLI)

Language

10100-10200-10300. Elementary Polish I, II, III. This course teaches students to speak, read, and write in Polish, and familiarizes them with Polish culture. It employs the most up-to-date techniques of language teaching, such as communicative and accelerated learning, and learning based on students’ native language skills, as well as multi-leveled target-language exposure. *J. K.-Mlynarczyk. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Polish I, II, III. *PQ: POLI 10300 or equivalent.* The curriculum includes instruction in grammar, writing, and translation, as well as watching selected Polish movies. Selected readings are drawn from the course textbook, and students also read Polish short stories and press articles. In addition, students’ independent reading is emphasized and reinforced by class discussions. Work is adjusted to each student’s level of preparation. *J. K.-Mlynarczyk. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Literature and Linguistics

29400/39400. Bodies, Things, Objects: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry. (=ISHU 29401/39401) This course investigates the fascination that the postwar Polish writers, poets, painters, and filmmakers share for objects as shown by their excessive presence or pervasive absence. We discuss how the construing/imagining of things and reified bodies blurs differences among them and makes them more elusive. Our exploration of objecthood is put in the context of avant-garde art, material and popular cultures, phenomenology, existentialism, and anthropology. *B. Shallcross. Spring.*

29700. Reading and Research Course. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29900. B.A. Paper. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Open to concentrators with fourth-year standing. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Russian (RUSS)*Language*

10100-10200-10300. First-Year Russian I, II, III. This course introduces basic grammar and practice in the elements of spoken and written modern Russian. All four aspects of language skill (i.e., reading, writing, listening comprehension, speaking) are included. The course is designed to introduce students to using Russian both as a means of communication and as a tool for reading and research. *Conversation practice is held twice a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

10400-10500-10600. Russian through Pushkin I, II, III. *Not open to students who have taken RUSS 10100-10200-10300.* An experimental linguistic and literary approach to first-year Russian in which classic Russian poetic texts, such as Pushkin's *The Bronze Horseman*, are used to teach first-year grammar. Oral and reading skills are equally emphasized. *Activization drills meet twice a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Russian I, II, III. *PQ: RUSS 10300 or consent of instructor.* This course continues RUSS 10100-10200-10300; it includes review and amplification of grammar, practice in reading, elementary composition, and speaking and comprehension. Systematic study of word formation and other strategies are taught to help free students from excessive dependence on the dictionary and develop confidence in reading rather than translating. Readings are selected to help provide historical and cultural background. *Conversation practice is held twice a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20400-20500-20600. Russian through Literary Readings: Second Year I, II, III. *PQ: RUSS 10600.* This course is a continuation of Russian through Pushkin. Second-year grammar, as well as oral and reading skills, are strengthened through intensive reading of important poetic and prose texts

from the Russian classics. *Conversation practice is held twice a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20702-20802-20902. Third-Year Russian through Culture I, II, III. *PQ: RUSS 20300 (two years of Russian) or equivalent.* This course is designed for third-year students of Russian. It covers various aspects of Russian grammar in context and emphasizes the four communicative skills of listening, reading, speaking, and writing in a culturally authentic context. Excerpts from popular Soviet/Russian films and clips from Russian TV news reports are shown and discussed in class. Classes conducted in Russian with some aspects of grammar explained in English. *Drill practice is held twice a week. V. Pichugin. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

21002-21102-21202. Fourth-Year Russian through Short Story I, II, III. *PQ: Three years of Russian or equivalent.* The course treats some difficult issues of grammar, syntax, and stylistics through reading and discussing contemporary Russian short stories. This kind of reading exposes students to contemporary Russian culture, society, and language. Vocabulary building is also emphasized. Classes conducted in Russian. *Conversation practice is held twice a week. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

21302-21402-21502. Advanced Russian through Media I, II, III. *PQ: RUSS 21200 or consent of instructor.* The course is designed for fifth-year students of Russian. It covers various aspects of Russian stylistics and discourse grammar in context. It emphasizes the four communicative skills of listening, reading, speaking, and writing in culturally authentic context. Clips from Russian/Soviet films and TV news reports are shown and discussed in class. Classes conducted in Russian. *Conversation practice is held twice a week. V. Pichugin. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

21600. Russian for Heritage Learners. *PQ: Ability to speak Russian fluently, however, formal training in Russian is not required.* This course examines the major aspects of Russian grammar and stylistics essential for heritage learners. Students engage in close readings and discussions of short stories by classic and contemporary Russian authors including Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Platonov, Bulgakov, Erofeev, Tolstaya, and Pelevin, with special emphasis on the linguistic and stylistic differences between these authors. All work is in Russian. *Winter.*

Literature and Linguistics

22100/32100. History of Russian Morphology. *PQ: SLAV 20100/30100 and 22000/32000.* This course provides a description of the grammar of twelfth century East Slavic and its evolution into modern Russian. The functional morphology is treated from a Jakobsonian perspective. *B. Darden. Spring.*

22401/32401. The Enlightenment and Nineteenth-Century Russian Literature. *PQ: Knowledge of Russian is not required.* This course examines the continual influence of the ideas of the French and German Enlightenment philosophers and their Russian followers on the development of Russian prose fiction in the nineteenth century. We try to answer Kant's question posed in his 1784 essay "What is Enlightenment?" as applied to the cultural and sociopolitical context of nineteenth century Russia. The literary

texts in this course include the works of Tolstoy, Turgenev, Goncharov, Chernyshevsky, and Chekhov. We also consider philosophical and critical works by Rousseau, Kant, Wollstonecraft, Woolf, Adorno, and Horkheimer. *L. Steiner. Spring.*

23100/33100. Morphology of Russian. *PQ: SLAV 20100/30100.* This course examines the morphology and syntax of Modern Russian from a structuralist, Jakobsonian view. Focus is on the function of grammatical categories and syntactic formations, with less emphasis on formal description. *B. Darden. Winter.*

23200/33200. Marxism and Modernism. (=CMLT 21200, HUMA 23201, ISHU 23201/33201) Marxism and Modernism were almost precise contemporaries, yet in practice they have abided in an uneasy coexistence. Marxists have elaborated a broad range of aesthetic theories to account for modern art as an autonomous sphere, while modernist artists have struggled to implement their desire for social engagement. A central example of this conflict is early Soviet literature, which gave rise to many great texts and several significant movements in criticism. We read ideologically engaged literary texts ranging from Mayakovsky and Brecht to the Socialist Realist novel, together with major works by Marxist critics, including Lukacs, the Russian Formalists, the Bakhtin Circle, Antonio Gramsci, and Terry Eagleton. *R. Bird. Spring.*

23300/33300. Andrei Tarkovsky's *Andrei Rublev*. (=CMLT 22800, CMST 26600/36600, HUMA 23301, ISHU 23301/33301, RLST 28200) Using Andrei Tarkovsky's 1966 film *Andrei Rublev* as our primary focus, we investigate Tarkovsky's oeuvre and its antecedents in world cinema from Dreyer and Eisenstein to Bresson and Pasolini. Developing an aesthetic language capable of describing Tarkovsky's cinema, we seek a critical evaluation of such concepts as poetic or transcendental cinema, anti-montage cinema, Deleuze's "time-image," and Tarkovsky's own concept of cinema as "imprinted time." *Class discussion encouraged. R. Bird. Autumn.*

23601/33601. Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* and Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*. (=FNDL 23103) *Madame Bovary* and *Anna Karenina* are without doubt the most important novels in the Western tradition where women are the central characters. In addition, *Madame Bovary* is considered by many to be the pivotal work in which the Western novel became an art form and, as such, the progenitor of the modern novel. *Anna Karenina* is, after *War and Peace*, Tolstoy's greatest novel and, in the view of many, a novel without peer in its portraiture of a woman. We immerse ourselves in these works and, with the help of the form and structure, comprehend what is being said about both women. *E. Wasiolek. Spring.*

24101/34101. Pushkin and His Age. This course approaches the Golden Age of Russian culture through the prism of the artistic and intellectual legacy of its most influential writer. We read and analyze Pushkin's poetry, prose fiction, essays, and critical works in the context of the critical, philosophical, and political debates of his time. We also consider writers such as Rousseau, Montesquieu, Karamzin, Balzac, Chaadaev, and Belinsky. Texts in English or the original; classes conducted in English. *L. Steiner. Winter.*

24300. *The Brothers Karamazov*. (=FNDL 27000, HUMA 23300) Close reading and discussion of the primary text: Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* in English translation (Norton Critical Edition). Students are asked to prepare one background reading in advance: Dostoevsky's *Notes from Underground*. The emphasis is on moral, intellectual, and religious issues, and, to a lesser extent, on novelistic technique. Text in English. *N. Ingham. Winter.*

25100-25200. Introduction to Russian Civilization I, II. (=HIST 13900-14000, SOSC 24000-24100) *It is recommended that students begin with the first course in this sequence. This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies.* This two-quarter, interdisciplinary course studies geography, history, literature, economics, law, fine arts, religion, sociology, and agriculture, among other fields, to see how the civilization of Russia has developed and functioned since the ninth century. The first quarter covers the period up to 1801; the second, since 1801. The course has a common lecture by a specialist in the field, usually on a topic about which little is written in English. Two weekly seminar meetings are devoted to discussion of the readings, which integrate the materials from a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives. The course attempts to inculcate an understanding of the separate elements of Russian civilization. Emphasis is placed on discovering indigenous elements of Russian civilization and how they have reacted to the pressures and impact of other civilizations, particularly Byzantine, Mongol-Tataric, and Western. The course also considers problems of the social sciences, such as the way in which the state has dominated society, stratification, patterns of legitimization of the social order, symbols of collective social and cultural identity, the degrees of pluralism in society, and the autonomy an individual has vis-à-vis the social order. Also examined are such problems as the role of the center in directing the periphery and its cultural, political, and economic order; the mechanisms of control over the flow of resources and the social surplus; and processes of innovation and modernization. *This course is offered in alternate years. R. Hellie, N. Ingham. Autumn, Winter.*

24400. Russian Culture. (=HUMA 24400, ISHU 21900) This course takes a detailed look at aspects of Russian culture not usually examined in Russian literature courses. Specific topics vary from year to year and are chosen from areas such as the visual arts and architecture, iconography, film, religion, music, dance, opera, the folk arts, and memoiristic writing, in addition to literature. For more information, consult the departmental office in Winter Quarter. Texts in English. *Spring.*

25500/35500. Introduction to Russian Literature I: From the Beginnings to 1850. (=HUMA 22600, ISHU 22600/32600) This is a survey of major writers and works from the mysterious "Igor Tale" to the middle of the nineteenth century. Major figures covered are Derzhavin, Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, and Turgenev. Texts in English. *N. Ingham. Autumn.*

25600/35600. Introduction to Russian Literature II: 1850 to 1900. (=HUMA 24000, ISHU 22400/32400) This is a survey covering the second half of the nineteenth century. Major figures studied are Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Leskov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and Chekhov. Representative works are read for their literary value and against their historical, cultural, and intellectual background. Texts in English. *Class discussion is encouraged.*

N. Ingham. Winter.

25700/35700. Introduction to Russian Literature III: Twentieth-Century Russian Literature. (=HUMA 24100, ISHU 23100/33100) This is a survey of major writers and works of the twentieth century. Special attention is paid to the evolution of modernism and post-modernism in Russia. Specific course topics include Symbolism, the avant-garde of the 1920s, socialist realism, émigré literature, and Russian post-modernism. Writers include Bely, Nabokov, Platonov, and Solzhenitsyn. Texts in English. *A. L. Crone. Spring.*

27600/37600. Tolstoy. (=HUMA 27601) A close reading of Tolstoy's principal works seen as aesthetic wholes and in the development of his ideological, moral, and aesthetic views. Readings in English. *N. Ingham. Spring.*

29700. Reading and Research Course. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

29900. B.A. Paper. *PQ: Consent of instructor and Departmental Adviser. Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Open to concentrators with fourth-year standing. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

South Slavic (SOSL)

21000/31000. Bulgarian for Reading Knowledge. (=HUMA 21001, LGLN 28200/38200) Bulgarian is a "must" language for any scholar with an interest in Southeastern Europe. The course constitutes an intensive practical instruction in the Bulgarian language with main focus on reading knowledge. All basic grammar points are covered through readings of modern Bulgarian prose. Other reading materials, as well as screenings of audio-visual materials and movies, are introduced based on students' particular fields, levels, and interests. *D. Hristova. Autumn.*

21100/31100. Structure of Bulgarian. (=HUMA 21101, LGLN 28201/38201) *SOSL 21000/31000 or knowledge of another Slavic language helpful but not required.* The course constitutes an intensive review of the grammatical structure of Bulgarian language focusing on the complexity of the verbal tense-mood system. In addition, basic points of Slavic and Balkan linguistics are touched upon. Depending on interest, the course may also consider syntactic and semantic phenomena relevant to modern theories of syntax and semantics. *D. Hristova. Winter.*

21200/31200. History of Bulgarian. (=HUMA 21201, LGLN 28202/38202) *SOSL 21000/31000 or 21100/31100, or knowledge of another Slavic language helpful but not required.* An introduction to the history of Bulgarian. *D. Hristova. Spring.*

26100/36100. Literatures of the South Slavs I: From the Beginning to the Enlightenment (863 to 1804). Introductory lectures focus on the geography, peoples, and languages of the Balkans as well as on the early history, religious beliefs, and social structure of the South Slavs. Medieval

Bulgarian literature is examined in the works of representatives of Ohrid, Preslav, and Tarnovo literary schools. Serbian early literary tradition is explained in the works of St. Sava, Domentijan, and Archbishop Danilo. Croatian Renaissance is examined in poems, plays, sonnets, and pastoral novels by Marulic, Drzic, Mencetic, and Zoranic. Finally, the elements of the Baroque period and the Enlightenment are discussed in the works of Gundulic, Kacic-Miosic, and Obradovic, among others. *Autumn.*

26200/36200. Literatures of the South Slavs II: From Romanticism to the Moderna (1904 to 1914). The most important literary works of the South Slavs in the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century are examined against the historical background of their national revival, linguistic revolutions, and the political and military struggle for liberation and independence. Lectures and discussions focus on South Slavic folk poetry and its influence on the works of Petar Petrovic Njegos and Ivan Mazuranic. The poetry of France Presern is examined in light of its importance for the development of Slovene national identity. The appearance of modern Bulgarian literature is illustrated by the works of Ivan Vazov and Khristo Botev. *Winter.*

26300/36300. Literatures of the South Slavs III: Keeping Up with the World (1918 to the Present). Three important historical, political, and literary periods are discussed: 1918 to 1941, 1945 to 1991, and 1991 to the present. Trends of the twentieth century literature are examined within the national literatures of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia (modernist, "classical" modernist, socialist realist, postmodern). Writers such as Crnjanski, Andric, Krleza, Voranc, Pelin, Racin, Kis, Pekic, Selimovic, Pavic, Kosovel, Dimitrova, Marinkovic, Sopov, and Koneski are included. The reexamination of traditional literary values, the dance of literature to ideological tunes, the push for the freedom of literary expression, and the emergence of new literary trends are discussed. *Spring.*

26700/36700. South Slavic Oral Poetry. Lectures and discussions focus on the heroic songs of Vuk Karadzic's collections. Goethe's, J. Grimm's, Scott's, Merimee's, and Pushkin's responses are given in outline. Reading and analysis include songs on medieval grandeur and cruelty, on the Battle of Kosovo as moral triumph in disaster, on the heroic vassalage of Marko Kraljevic, on outlaws and border raiders, and on the struggle for independence in the nineteenth century. The reliability of wandering epic memory, as well as the singer's involvement in history and his ability to transcend its social realities, are discussed. Modern theories of improvisation and formulaic composition are set against the background of the material recorded from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. *Winter.*

27100/37100. Bosnian Ethnic Cauldron: Literature of Ivo Andric. Introductory discussions include examples of nationalism as literary and critical inspiration (Shakespeare, Voltaire, Tolstoy), the interplay of traditional "national" features in modern fiction (J. Conrad), and the modern international scene as a source of social comedy (H. James, E. M. Forster). Lectures and discussions focus on the Bosnian ethnic scene in the major works of Ivo Andric. Andric's imaginative representation of the Franciscan monks, Serbian peasantry, priests, and merchants, the Ottoman rulers, and the Muslim townspeople and their exaltations are discussed. The Jewish community is examined in its literary context and against its historical

background. *Autumn*.

27500/37500. Ideology as Literary Challenge: South Slavic Literature since World War II. This course examines literature versus ideology and politics in the works of Mesa Selimovic (*Death and the Dervish*: Islam as a metaphor of totalitarianism), Borislav Pekic (*How to Quiet the Vampire*: an attack on Western rationalism), Danilo Kis (*A Tomb for Boris Davidovich*: the anatomy of bolshevism), and Milorad Pavic (*Dictionary of the Khazars*: the mythic dimension of ideology). This is used as a starting point for the discussion of various political/ideological elements in literary works that were created in the period from the creation of communist Yugoslavia in 1945 to its disintegration in the 1990s, including those by Velmar-Jankovic, Selenic, Marinkovic, Jokanovic, Arsenijevic, Stefanovski, and Jancar. A theoretical framework is provided through essays by Slavenka Drakulic and Slavoj Zizek. *Spring*.