

Slavic Languages and Literatures

Acting Chairman: Yuri Tsivian, CWAC 254, 702-0254

Departmental Adviser: Robert Bird, F 407, 702-4015

Coordinator of Slavic Language Courses:

Steven Clancy, G-B 438, 702-8567, sclancy@uchicago.edu

Departmental Secretary: Erin Rice, 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 in Slavic Languages and Literatures. Students choose one of three areas of concentration to meet the requirements of this major: Russian language and linguistics; West Slavic (Czech and Polish) languages and literatures; or Interdisciplinary Studies in Balkan, Baltic, and Slavic.

Students in other fields of study may also complete a minor in Slavic Languages and Literatures. Information follows the description of the major.

Program Requirements

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in Russian Language and Literature or Russian 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 major in Russian Civilization, but it 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 options: one with emphasis on literature and the other with emphasis on Russian linguistics.

Students must take thirteen courses that meet the following requirements:

(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 take four courses in literature including any two from RUSS 25500, 25600, or 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 this 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 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 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 take a year of French, German, or a second Slavic language. All students must write an acceptable B.A. paper in their final year under supervision of a faculty member in the Slavic department. 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 count toward the thirteen courses required in the concentration.

Summary of Requirements for Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in Russian Language and Literature or Russian Linguistics

<i>General Education</i>		SOSC 24000-24100 (recommended)
<i>Concentration</i>	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 (two courses chosen from RUSS 25500-25600-25700 plus two additional Russian literature courses); or the Russian Linguistics option (SLAV 20100; plus RUSS 23000 or 23100; plus two approved courses in Russian literature, Slavic linguistics, or general linguistics)
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 3	B.A. paper

* Credit may be earned by placement.

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in West Slavic (Czech or 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 program are required to consult with the Departmental Adviser.

Students must take twelve courses that meet the following requirements:

(1) Students will be required to demonstrate proficiency in their primary language of study (Czech or Polish) equivalent to three years of college study. The first two years typically 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 with credit by examination for the first year of 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 primary language of study.

(3) Two further literature or culture courses in the primary language of study, to be approved by the Departmental Adviser.

(4) Two courses in Slavic literature, culture, or linguistics in the department; one of these must be a course in General Slavic (SLAV).

Students are expected to fulfill the course requirements above with regular courses offered by the Slavic department. Reading courses (CZEC or POLI 29700) will not count toward the twelve courses required for 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 students in their final year must write an acceptable B.A. paper under supervision of a faculty member in the Slavic department. 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 toward the twelve courses required for the concentration.

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

<i>General Education</i>		HIST 13100-13200-13300 (recommended)
<i>Concentration</i>	6	CZEC 20100-20200-20300 (second-year Czech)* or POLI 20100-20200-20300* (second-year Polish); 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 primary language of study
	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
	$\frac{-}{12}$	B.A. paper

* *Credit may be granted by examination.*

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Concentration in Interdisciplinary Studies.

This program comprises instruction in a Balkan, Baltic, or Slavic 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. Students wishing to declare the concentration in interdisciplinary studies must first meet with the Departmental Adviser.

Students must take twelve courses that meet the following requirements:

- (1) Second and third year (or equivalent) of one 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.

All students in their fourth year must write an acceptable B.A. paper under supervision of a faculty member in the Slavic department. With approval of their B.A. supervisor, students may register for SLAV 29900. This course will confer general elective credit but will not be counted toward the twelve courses required for the concentration.

Summary of Requirements for Slavic Languages and Literatures:

Concentration in Interdisciplinary Studies

General Education SOOSC 24000-24100 (recommended)

<i>Concentration</i>	3	second-year courses in a Balkan, Baltic, or Slavic language*
	3	third-year courses in a Balkan, Baltic, or Slavic language*
	4	approved courses in art, film, and/or literature
	2	elective courses in the cultures of the region
	—	B.A. paper
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 12	

* *Credit may be granted by examination.*

Grading. Students in Slavic Languages and Literatures must take quality grades in the courses required for any Slavic concentration.

B.A. Paper. All students write a B.A. paper, which must be submitted to the department no later than Friday of seventh week in Spring Quarter of their fourth year. In Autumn Quarter of their fourth year, students should begin the B.A. process by consulting with the Departmental Adviser. The B.A. course confers general elective credit, but it may not be counted toward the courses required for any concentrations in Slavic Languages and Literatures.

This program may accept a B.A. paper or project used to satisfy the same requirement in another major if certain conditions are met and consent is obtained from both program chairs. Approval from both program chairs is required. Students should consult with the chairs by the earliest B.A. proposal deadline (or by the end of their third year, if neither program publishes a deadline). A consent form, to be signed by both chairs, is available from the College adviser. It must be completed and returned to the College adviser by the end of Autumn Quarter of the student's year of graduation.

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 major. Students must submit applications to the Departmental Adviser, typically not later than first quarter of their fourth year. 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. Students wishing to declare the major in Interdisciplinary Studies must first meet with the Departmental Adviser. Further information on the undergraduate program is available in the Departmental Office (F 406, 702-8033). 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 in the primary language of study, 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 must meet with the Departmental Adviser before the end of Spring Quarter of their third year to declare their intention to complete the minor. Students choose courses in consultation with the Departmental Adviser. The Departmental Adviser'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 College adviser.

Courses in the minor (1) may not be double counted with the student's major(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 Departmental Adviser. 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

CZEC 10100-10200-10300. Elementary Czech
 POLI 20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Polish
 SLAV 24100. Comparative West Slavic Linguistics

Slavic Languages and Literatures Sample Minor

BCSN 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

Joint Degree Program

Students who demonstrate a record of uncommon excellence in the fulfillment of their undergraduate degree requirements are eligible to apply for the B.A./M.A. joint degree in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. After discussing their options with the College B.A./M.A. adviser and the Departmental Adviser, qualified students in the College should apply to the Division of the Humanities no later than first quarter of their third year. Students will receive an admission decision from the Division of the Humanities. Students must meet the following requirements:

Departmental Requirements

- (1) To be accepted for admission, students must maintain a 3.5 or higher grade point average in their College work, including the Slavic Languages and Literatures major.
- (2) Students must earn a total of forty-eight course credits toward the joint degree. Nine of these courses should be at the graduate level, typically including the Advanced Russian sequence and one other course required for the M.A. A maximum of four graduate-level courses may be counted toward the B.A.
- (3) By the beginning of their third year, students should have completed at least two courses toward their undergraduate major in addition to the language.
- (4) Students must also complete all requirements for the M.A. as stipulated in the Departmental Graduate Degree Requirements for the appropriate program of study (Linguistics, Literature, or Interdisciplinary Studies).
- (5) The M.A. thesis counts as the B.A. paper only in Interdisciplinary Studies. Students must submit the paper no later than the end of seventh week of Spring Quarter of their fourth year.
- (6) All courses for the joint program must be completed three quarters after entering the program.

Faculty

R. Bird, S. Clancy, V. Friedman, D. Hristova, J. Kurowska-Mlynarczyk,
 N. Petkovic, V. Pichugin, B. Shallcross, L. Steiner, M. Sternstein, Y. Tsvian

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

Courses: Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCSN)

Language

10100-10200-10300/31000-31100-31200. Elementary Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian I, II, III. *Knowledge of a Slavic language and 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 held in addition to scheduled class time. N. Petkovic. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300/32000-32100-32200. 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 held in addition to scheduled class time. N. Petkovic. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Courses: Bulgarian (BULG)

Language

20100-20200-20300/30100-30200-30300. Intensive Elementary Bulgarian I, II, III. *Knowledge of a Slavic language not required.* This course is a thorough introduction to the fundamentals of Bulgarian, covering all major grammatical structures and encompassing all four skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. With a multimedia approach, there is an initial emphasis on oral mastery of the language that furnishes a solid basis for the development of reading and writing skills during Winter and Spring Quarters. Language instruction is supplemented by readings of classic Bulgarian poetic and prose texts. *D. Hristova. Autumn, 2006; Winter, 2007; Spring, 2007.*

Courses: Czech (CZEC)

Language

10100-10200-10300. Elementary Czech I, II, III. This course is 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. *Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Czech I, II, III. *PQ: CZEC 10300 or consent of instructor.* The main emphasis of this course is to enable students to read Czech proficiently 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

22200/32200. History of Czech. This course maps out the evolution of Czech from Proto-Slavic to modern Czech. In addition to the basic issues traditionally investigated whenever a Slavic language is studied diachronically, we also explore the strong influence of German on Czech's grammar and syntax as well as the complicated problem of how the current diglossia came to exist. *D. Hristova. Spring, 2007.*

24500/34500. Jaroslav Hasek's *The Good Soldier Svejk*. One of the greatest, most iconoclastic, and anarchically comedic novels to emerge from the Great War, *The Adventures of the Good Soldier Svejk* has been the inspiration for operettas, novels like *Catch 22*, and subversives everywhere. The course reads the novel by the hard-drinking Jaroslav Hasek in as anabastic a way as possible, while situating it in the prevailing politics of absurdity and the hangover of *kakania*. *M. Sternstein. Autumn, 2006.*

26700/36700. Czech New Wave Cinema. (=CMST 24401/34401) The insurgent film movement known as the Czech New Wave spawned such directors as the internationally acclaimed Milos Forman (*The Fireman's Ball*, *Loves of a Blonde*), Jiri Menzel (*Closely Watched Trains*), Jan Kadar (*The Shop on Main Street*), and Vera Chytilova (*Daisies*), and the lesser known but nationally inspirational Evald Schorm, Jarmir Jires, Odlrich Lipsky, and Jan Nemeč. The serendipitous life of the Czech New Wave is as much a subject of the course's inquiry as close technical and semantic research of the films themselves. *M. Sternstein. Spring, 2007.*

27701/37701. Franz Kafka: The Diaries. (=GRMN 27900/37900, ISHU 29005) *Enrollment preference given to students with a reading knowledge or better of German and/or Czech.* This course is a close reading of Kafka's diaries and notebooks. *M. Sternstein. Winter, 2007.*

27900/37900. Jan Svankmajer and Contemporary Surrealism. (=CMST 27900/37900, ISHU 27901) The animator of Prague, Jan Svankmajer, is one of the greatest living advocates of Surrealism as a *modus vivendi*. This seminar-style course studies intensively his life work, from film shorts such as *Dimensions of Dialogue* to feature films like the recent *Conspirators of Pleasure* and *Little Otik* to his “tactile poems” and collages. We also read interviews with Svankmajer and his colleagues, essays on contemporary Surrealism, and critical works on the theory of the “neo-avant-garde” and the cultural situation of avant-garde art in East/Central Europe. *M. Sternstein. Winter, 2008.*

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 Slavic Languages and Literatures majors with fourth-year standing. This course must be taken for a quality grade. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Courses: East European (EUR)

Literature and Linguistics

21000/31000. Romani Language and Linguistics. (=ANTH 27700/47900, LGLN 27800/37800) This is a beginning course on the language of the Roms (Gypsies) that is based on the Arli dialect currently in official use in the Republic of Macedonia with attention also given to dialects of Europe and the United States. An introduction to Romani linguistic history is followed by an outline of Romani grammar based on Macedonian Arli, which serves as the basis of comparison with other dialects. We then read authentic texts and discuss questions of grammar, standardization, and Romani language in society. *V. Friedman. Spring, 2008.*

21100-21200-21300/31100-31200-31300. Elementary Modern Armenian I, II, III. (=ARME 10101-10102-10103) For course description, see Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (Armenian). *H. Haroutunian. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

23400/33400. Introduction to the Musical Folklore of Central Asia. (=ANTH 25905, MUSI 23503/33503, NEHC 20765/30765) For course description, see Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (Near Eastern History and Civilization). *K. Arik. Spring, 2007.*

23500/33500. Shamans and Oral Poets of Central Asia. (=ANTH 25906, NEHC 20766/30766) For course description, see Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations (Near Eastern History and Civilization). *K. Arik. Spring, 2008.*

24600/34600. Structure of Lak. (=LGLN 26500/36500) *PQ: Basic knowledge of linguistics required; knowledge of Russian recommended.* This course gives an overview of Lak grammar, focusing on the basic structures and interesting phenomena. Lak is a Northeast Caucasian language spoken by over 100,000 people, mostly in the central highlands of Daghestan. Its characteristics include 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; and complex case-marking strategies. *V. Friedman. Spring, 2007.*

Courses: General Slavic (SLAV)

Literature and Linguistics

20100/30100. Introduction to Slavic Linguistics. The main goal of this course is to familiarize students with the essential facts of the Slavic linguistic history and with the most characteristic features of the modern Slavic languages. In order to understand the development of Proto-Slavic into the existing Slavic languages and dialects, we focus on a set of basic phenomena. The course is specifically concerned with making students aware of factors that led to the breakup of the Slavic unity and the emergence of the individual languages. Drawing on the historical development, we touch upon such salient typological characteristics of the modern languages such as the rich set of morphophonemic alternations, aspect, free word order, and agreement. *D. Hristova. 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. Readings are drawn from the work of Croft, Janda, Fillmore, Lakoff and Johnson, Langacker, Sweetser, Talmy, Turner, Wierzbicka, and others. *S. Clancy. Winter.*

21800/31800. The Manifesto, Revolution, and Modernity. (=CMLT 22000/32000, ISHU 21801) As a genre, the manifesto provides a unique opportunity for studying the political and aesthetic movements of modernity. It thrives on a culture of crisis by articulating demands, galvanizing public opinion, and dividing the body politic. This class studies the politics, poetics, and geography of the manifesto form between 1870 and 1930. Readings include symbolist, futurist, dada, and surrealist manifestoes. Additional texts are by Karl Marx, Walter Benjamin, Carl Schmitt, Leon Trotsky, Hugo Ball, Andre Breton, Kazimir Malevich, Wyndham Lewis, Sergei Eisenstein, and Sergei Tretiakov. *R. Borislavov. Winter, 2007.*

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 introduces the language of the oldest Slavic texts. It 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.*

23000/33000. Language, Power, and Identity in Southeastern Europe: A Linguistics View of the Balkan Crisis. (=ANTH 27400/37400, HUMA 27400, LING 27200/37200) This course familiarizes students with the linguistic histories and structures that have served as bases for the formation of modern Balkan ethnic identities and that are being manipulated to shape current and future events. The course is informed by the instructor's thirty years of linguistic research in the Balkans as well as his experience as an adviser for the United Nations Protection Forces in Former Yugoslavia and as a consultant to the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Crisis Group, and other organizations. Course content may vary in response to ongoing current events. *V. Friedman. Winter.*

24100/34100. Comparative West Slavic Linguistics. *PQ: One year of any West Slavic language or consent of instructor.* This course examines the linguistic history and contemporary dialectology of the West Slavic Languages with an emphasis on Polish, Czech, Slovak, and Upper and Lower Sorbian. Some attention is also given to Kashubian, Slovincian, and Polabian. *S. Clancy. Autumn, 2006.*

26100/36100. Theories of Vision. (=ISHU 26303/36303) In this theory-intensive course, we reassess the interdisciplinary framework of vision and gaze through readings of Ortega y Gasset, Gombrich, Barthes, Foucault, Pollock, Sontag, Lacan, Zizek, Bryson, and others. We investigate historical (mystical, romantic, naturalist, symbolist) construals of vision and gaze against their contemporary notions (in particular, those articulated in literature, painting, cinema, and photography). *B. Shallcross. Spring, 2008.*

27200/37200. Modern Central European Novel. (=GRMN 28900/38900, ISHU 28102) This course conducts a close study of the major novels of Central European origin from the twentieth century. We read and discuss Witold Gombrowicz's *Trans-Atlantyk*, Milan Kundera's *Book of Laughter and Forgetting*, Hermann Broch's *Sleepwalkers*, Franz Kafka's *Amerika*, Robert Musil's *Young Törless*, and recent works by Peter Esterhazy and Dubravka Ugresic, with emphasis on the aesthetic construction, ethical attitude, and cultural context of the novels cited. One main concern is what constitutes the "national" and "regional" character of these novels/novelists and to what extent grouping these novels under the rubric of "Central European" is feasible. *M. Sternstein. Autumn, 2007.*

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, 2008.*

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 Slavic Languages and Literatures majors with fourth-year standing. This course must be taken for a quality grade. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Courses: 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 multileveled target-language exposure. *J. Kurowska-Mlynczyk. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

20100-20200-20300. Second-Year Polish I, II, III. *PQ: POLI 10300 or equivalent.* This course 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, the independent reading of students is emphasized and reinforced by class discussions. Work is adjusted to each student's level of preparation. *J. Kurowska-Mlynczyk. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Literature and Linguistics

22200/32200. History of Polish. In this course, we explore the linguistic history of Polish as the main representative of the Lechitic branch of the West Slavic languages. Focus is placed on those phonological and morphosyntactic processes with outcomes that shaped the most characteristic features of Modern Polish tracing them to Proto-Slavic. We weigh the diachronic developments against their synchronic linguistic geography. In addition, we investigate the pronounced influence of Czech language on medieval Polish and its role as linguistic arbiter between Malopolska dialect features and Wielkopolska dialect features in the formation of literary Polish. *D. Hristova. Winter, 2007.*

27801/37801. Feminism after Communism: Praxis and Discourse. (=GNDR 27801/37801, ISHU 27802) Our approach to feminism includes rereading relevant verbal and visual texts that include ideological venue for implementing societal reforms (domestic violence and gender inequality). Particular attention is given to establishing why Polish/post-Communist feminist discourse differs from its Western counterpart. We read Olga Tokarczuk, Natasza Goerke, Beth Holmgren, Grazyna Borkowska, Ewa Ziarek-Plonowska, Halina Filipowicz, Jolanta Brach-Czaina, and other prominent feminist writers and critics. *B. Shallcross. Autumn, 2007.*

28101/38101. Modern Polish Novel. (=ISHU 28101) In this course, we study the development of the Polish modern novel from its early dependence on the nineteenth-century realistic conventions (Reymont), the modernist employment of language (Berent), and the attempt at forging psychological (Freudian) narrative (Irzykowski). We consider the impact of pragmatism and Bergsonism in Nalkowska's writings, as well as read Gombrowicz and Witkiewicz's experimental fiction and attend to the engagement of autobiography, history, and document by Choromanski, Nalkowska, Dabrowska, Kaden, Rembek, and Unilowski, respectively. *B. Shallcross. Winter, 2007.*

28600/38600. Reading the Arch-Text: Adam Mickiewicz's *Master Tadeusz*. *PQ: Knowledge of Polish.* Central to Polish literature, *Master Tadeusz* by the Polish national poet Adam Mickiewicz is an epic poem full of textual surprises. The mystery, humor, and poetic and visual intricacies of this Romantic work invite diverse interpretations, which we apply through a close reading. Thus we analyze how Mickiewicz solves various artistic challenges and how he manipulates all aspects of his text to meet his creative goals. We put the work in the context of European and Polish Romanticism, the author's biography and other writings, and contemporary writings (e.g., Gombrowicz's *Trans-Atlantic* and Różycki's *Twelve Stations*). *B. Shallcross. Autumn, 2007.*

29000/39000. Moments of Happiness. (=FNDL 26902, ISHU 29001) The sudden moment of illumination is a rare and sudden cognitive experience. In its high modernist version it is irrelevant to its cause, while later on it is mediated by diverse phenomena that range from works of art to libido. This course traces the presence of these awakenings in Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*. We also refer to several very brief poems and essays by Hugo von Hoffmanstahl, James Joyce, Czeslaw Milosz, Zbigniew Herbert, and Adam Zagajewski. *B. Shallcross. Autumn, 2006.*

29201/39201. The Traumatic Everyday: The Holocaust in Polish Literature. (=ISHU 29201) Our investigation of the search for adequate means of representing and conceptualizing the Holocaust ranges from the poetics of absence to testimonial accounts and traumatic memorization. Cinematic, literary, and pictorial representations of the Holocaust run from Borowski's real life experience in Auschwitz through Grynberg's sense of mission as a survivor to Polanski's filmic vision seemingly unrelated to his own survival. We reconstruct

the realities of the Holocaust against the post-Holocaust mechanics of idealization and aestheticization, trace the emergence of the new approach to the “other,” and read recent theories (Agamben, Rothberg). In this course, the Polish perspective is juxtaposed to that of Polish Jewry. *B. Shallcross. Autumn, 2006.*

29400/39400. Bodies, Things, Objects: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry. (=ISHU 29401) *Knowledge of Polish not required.* This course investigates the fascination that post-war Polish writers, poets, and painters share for objects through their excessive presence or pervasive absence. We discuss construals of things as the “other,” fluctuations of intimate ownership of things versus consumerism, and reification and commodification of bodies. Our exploration of the object-world is put in the context of abstract painting, material culture, phenomenology, existentialism, anthropology, and recent thing discourse. This course is theory intensive. *B. Shallcross. Winter, 2008.*

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 Slavic Languages and Literatures majors with fourth-year standing. This course must be taken for a quality grade. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Courses: Russian (RUSS)

Language

10100-10200-10300. First-Year Russian I, II, III. This course introduces modern Russian to students who would like to speak Russian or to use the language for reading and research. All four major communicative skills (reading, writing, listening comprehension, and speaking) are stressed. Students are also introduced to Russian culture through readings, videos, and class discussions. This yearlong course prepares students for the College Language Competency Exam, for continued study of Russian in second-year courses, and for study or travel abroad in Russian speaking countries. *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.* This literary and linguistic approach to Russian allows students to learn the language by engaging classic Russian poetic texts, such as Pushkin’s *The Bronze Horseman*, as well as excerpts from *Eugene Onegin* and selections from Pushkin’s shorter poems and prose works. Although the focus is on reading Russian, all four major communicative skills (reading, writing, listening comprehension, and speaking) are stressed, preparing students for the College Language Competency Exam and for continued study of Russian in second-year courses. *Conversation practice is held 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, which is designed for third-year students of Russian, 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 television 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.* This 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.* This course, which is designed for fifth-year students of Russian, 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 television 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 required; formal training in Russian 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 (e.g., Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov,

Platonov, Bulgakov, Erofeev, Tolstaya), with special emphasis on their linguistic and stylistic differences. All work in Russian. *Autumn*.

Literature and Linguistics

22201/32201. Tolstoy's Late Works. (=ISHU 22201, RLIT 32900, RLST 28501) After completing *Anna Karenina*, Tolstoy underwent a series of spiritual crises and subsequently became known around the world as a moralist and religious thinker. Yet he also remained an artist who never ceased exploring new creative avenues. We address both sides of Tolstoy's work. Major fictional works include "The Death of Ivan Il'ich," "The Kreutzer Sonata," *Hadji-Murad*, and *Resurrection*. We also read Tolstoy's *Confession* and *What Is Art?*; and selections from his philosophical and religious writings. *R. Bird. Autumn, 2007.*

22301/32301. Tolstoy and Stendhal. (=CMLT 28800/38800) *PQ: Advanced standing.* While working on *War and Peace*, Tolstoy was influenced by the Stendhal's aesthetic views and innovative approach to the novel. In this course, we examine Tolstoy's debt to this French writer by focusing on two novels (i.e., Stendhal's *The Charterhouse of Parma* and Tolstoy's *War and Peace*) and on several shorter works by both novelists. Texts in English and the original. *L. Steiner. Winter, 2008.*

22300/33200. Marxism and Modernism. (=CMLT 21200, HUMA 23201, ISHU 23201/33201) The problem of engagement is one of the central issues in modern aesthetics. A case in point is the uneasy coexistence of Marxism and modernism. 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. We read ideologically engaged literary texts ranging from Mayakovsky and Brecht to the Socialist Realist novel, together with major works on engagement by authors including Lukacs, the Russian Formalists, the Bakhtin Circle, Sartre, Adorno, and Jameson. *Class discussion encouraged. R. Bird. Winter, 2008.*

23900. Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita*. (=FNDL 25300, ISHU 24901) "Lolita, light of my life, fire of my loins. My sin, my soul, Lolita: the tip of the tongue taking a trip of three steps down the palate, to tap at three on the teeth." Popular as Nabokov's "all-American" novel is, it is rarely discussed beyond its psychosexual profile. This intensive text-centered and discussion-based course attempts to supersede the univocal obsession with the novel's pedophilic plot as such by concerning itself above all with the novel's language: language as failure, as mania, and as conjuration. *M. Sternstein. Winter, 2007.*

24300. *The Brothers Karamazov*. (=FNDL 26201, HUMA 23300) *PQ: Required of new Fundamentals majors; open to others with consent of instructor.* For course description, see Fundamentals. *S. Meredith. Winter, 2007.*

25100-25200. Introduction to Russian Civilization I, II. (=HIST 13900-14000, SOSC 24000-24100) *Taking these courses in sequence is recommended but*

not required. This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. For course description, see Social Sciences. *This course is offered in alternate years. R. Hellie. Autumn, Winter.*

25500/35500. Introduction to Russian Literature I: 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. *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. *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 and twenty-first centuries. 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, Solzhenitsyn and Pelevin. Texts in English. *Spring.*

25900/35900. History and the Russian Novel. (=HIST 23601/33601, SOSC 29000) For course description, see History. *R. Hellie. Autumn.*

26701/36701. The Soviet Imaginary. *PQ: Knowledge of a Slavic language.* We investigate specific texts in various media from the 1920s to the 1970s to illumine both the underlying Soviet imaginary and its evolution from modernism through Stalinism and the Thaw. Dominant cultural themes are traced via works by Aleksandr Bogdanov, Evgenii Zamiatin, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Marietta Shaginian, Veniamin Kaverin, Dziga Vertov, Aleksandr Dovzhenko, Andrei Platonov, and Valentin Rasputin. The ways in which the Soviet imaginary was adopted in other East and Central European countries are evaluated. For theoretical background, we consider key texts by Sartre, Lacan, Jameson, Castoriadis, Iser, and others. *R. Bird. Autumn, 2006.*

26702/36702. The Literature of the Fantastic. Texts for this course are written by Russian and English authors, including Pushkin, Gogol, Bulgakov, Nabokov, Poe, H. G. Wells, and Oscar Wilde. Theoretical positions are examined based on texts by Tzvetan Todorov, Jackson, Traill, and Lachmann. Texts in English. *R. Lachmann. Winter, 2007.*

27001/37001. Romanticism in Russia. *PQ: Advanced standing and good command of Russian language.* This course focuses on the “golden age” of Russian literary culture (1800-40). Texts are both poetry and prose by authors that include Karamzin, Zhukovsky, Boratynsky, Pushkin, Batiushkov, Viazemsky,

Ryleev, Vladimir Odoevsky, Bestuzhev-Marlinsky, and Lermontov. *L. Steiner. Autumn, 2007.*

27801/37801. How Dostoevsky's The Idiot Is Made. (=CMLT 29300/39300, ENGL 28902/48902, HUMA 27801) *Reading knowledge of Russian, French, and/or Spanish is helpful but not required.* This course examines the intellectual and aesthetic backgrounds and structure of Dostoevsky's novel *The Idiot* (1869). We approach *The Idiot* in the contexts of both European and Russian literary traditions, exploring its links to such antecedents as Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, Dickens' *The Pickwick Papers*, and Flaubert's *Simple Heart*, as well as its influence on Dostoevsky's later works such as *The Demons* and *The Brothers Karamazov*. All work in English. *L. Steiner. Spring, 2007.*

27902/37902. Russia in the 1860s: Literature, Thought, and Society. *PQ: At least two courses in Russian literature and two courses in Russian history.* The period of the "Great Reforms" was also one of the most intense periods in Russian literary history. This course focuses on the works of several major realist writers and critics and their daring (and often contradictory) visions of the future of Russia. The reading list includes works by Chernyshevsky, Herzen, Dostoevsky, and Turgenev. *L. Steiner. Spring, 2008.*

28901/38901. Soviet Fiction. *PQ: Knowledge of Russian.* This class is a survey of major trends in Soviet literary narrative from 1917 to 1991, with a special focus on socialist realism and the literature of the post-Stalinist "thaw." Close attention is paid to the texts' engagement with ideological issues. To this end, narrative texts are read alongside contemporary theoretical debates. Authors include Aleksandr Fadeev, Vsevolod Ivanov, Olesha, Sholokhov, Il'f and Petrov, Bulgakov, Ostrovskii, Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn, Trifonov, and Dovlatov. *R. Bird. Spring, 2008.*

29001/39001. Poetic Cinema. (=CMLT 29000/39000, CMST 25501/35501, ISHU 29002, RLIT 39000, RLST 28401) Films are frequently denoted as "poetic" or "lyrical" in a vague sort of way. It has been applied equally to religious cinema and to the experimental avant-garde. Our task is to interrogate this concept and to try to define what it actually is denoting. Films and critical texts are mainly drawn from Soviet and French cinema of the 1920s to the 1930s and the 1960s to the 1990s. Directors include Dovzhenko, Renoir, Cocteau, Resnais, Maya Deren, Tarkovsky, Pasolini, Jarman, and Sokurov. In addition to sampling these directors' own writings, we examine theories of poetic cinema by major critics from the Russian formalists to Andre Bazin and beyond. *R. Bird. Winter, 2007.*

29600/39600. Pale Fire. This course is an intensive reading of *Pale Fire* by Nabokov. *M. Sternstein. Spring, 2008.*

29601/39601. Narrative, Image, Thought. (=ISHU 29601, RLIT 39600, RLST 28201, RUSS 29601/39601) *Knowledge of Russian not required.* Russian thought has traditionally developed in close relation to literary and visual art. We focus on key moments in this interaction that include: the romantic invention of a dominant aesthetic and ideological framework; Dostoevsky's intervention in artistic and ideological debates; and key modernist trends, from the re-discovery of the icon and Russian Orthodoxy (Florensky, Kandinsky, Malevich) to the aesthetics of montage in early Soviet culture (Eisenstein, Rodchenko, Shklovsky).

Equal attention is paid to narrative practice and visual style, as well as to their relation to key ideas in intellectual history. Discussion encouraged. *R. Bird. Spring, 2007.*

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 Slavic Languages and Literatures majors with fourth-year standing. This course must be taken for a quality grade. Autumn, Winter, Spring.*

Courses: South Slavic (sosl)

Literature and Linguistics

27300/37300. The Burden of History: The Nation and Its Lost Paradise.

In Part Two we look at the narrative of loss and redemption through which Balkan countries retell the Ottoman past. With the help of Freud's analysis of masochistic desire and Zizek's theory of the subject as constituted by trauma, we contemplate the national fixation on the trauma of loss and the dynamic between victimhood and sublimity. The figure of the Janissary highlights the significance of the other in the definition of the self. Some possible texts are Petar Njegoš' *Mountain Wreath*, Ismail Kadare's *The Castle*, and Anton Donchev's *Time of Parting. A. Ilieva. Winter, 2007.*

26500/36500. Literature of the Balkan Non-Slavs in the Twentieth Century: Albania, Romania, Greece, and Turkey.

In this course, we examine the works of major writers from Albania, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey from the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. We examine how their works grapple with the issues of national identity and their countries' place in the Balkans and in Europe, with the legacies of the Austro-Hungarian and the Ottoman Empires, with socialism and its demise, with emigration, as well as simply with the modern experience of being. Readings include works by Ismail Kadare, Eqrem Basha, Mimoza Ahmeti, Lindita Arapi (Albania), Ion Luca Caragiale, Norman Manea, Daniela Crasnaru (Rumania), Latife Tekin, and 2006 Nobel Prize laureate Orhan Pamuk (Turkey), Nikos Katzankakis, Cóstas Taktís (Greece). *A. Ilieva. Winter, 2007.*