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Pavel Trost a jeho celostní filologie

Jan Čermák (Praha)

Pavel Trost and his Holistic Philology

The article attempts to portray the life and work of Pavel Trost, the oldest among the first generation of the distinguished disciples of the Prague Linguistic Circle, as a linguist, literary scholar, university professor and philologist. Surveying the principal areas of Trost's academic interest – German and Baltic philology, historical linguistics, onomatology, contact linguistics, stylistics, etymology, German and Czech medieval literature –, as well as his method, style and major achievements, the portrayal presents Trost's scholarly programme as one based on what might be characterized as *holistic philology*, guided by, and drawing upon, what Trost himself described as “the great unifying power of language”.

Key words: Prague Linguistic Circle, philology, historical linguistics, medieval literature, language contact

Klíčová slova: Pražský lingvistický kroužek, filologie, historická lingvistika, středověká literatura, kontakt mezi jazyky

Celostní filologie jako program (na příkladu baltistiky)

Tomáš Hoskovec (Praha)

An encompassing approach to philology – a programme exemplified by Baltic philology

The concept of philology seems awkward and obsolete nowadays and, therefore, we cannot bring it back into use without endowing it with an explicit and positive programme. The author's programme is a consciously structuralist one, based on the polarity between language as an abstract sign system and concrete texts (including utterances) as sign formations. Signs are studied by oppositional differentiation, which leads, when applied to the abstract system of language, to their meaning, and when applied to concrete texts, to their sense. Meaning and sense are values philology must never cease searching for, while philologists must always be aware that the abstract system of language is (i) an intellectual construction only, whereas concrete texts are real, and (ii) the key to understanding any concrete text. The different size of linguistic signs is recognized and taken into consideration: not only morphemes, but also sentences are signs. Even concrete texts themselves may at least in one aspect be conceived of as signs, for they are also studied by oppositional differentiation. Since the value of a sign depends on the definitional domain of the other signs to which it is compared, a concrete text, be it a historical document or a poetic work, is not graspable if not read oppositionally in contrast to others. Yet, definitional domains of texts do not exist by themselves as natural phenomena. They are created by philologists who are responsible for their own choices. This will be illustrated, in a further paper, by a new *esquisse* of historical Baltic philology.

Key words: philology, structuralism, linguistic sign, encompassing approach

Klíčová slova: filologie, strukturalismus, jazykový znak, celostní přístup

Lingvistický odkaz Ľudovíta Nováka

Ján Sabol (Košice)

Ľudovít Novák's Linguistic Legacy

In his paper, the author considers both the methodological and the research contribution of the Academician Ľudovít Novák (*15th October 1908 in Skalica – †27th September 1992 in Lubochňa), the creator of modern Slovak linguistics. His work as its founder and as a philologist influenced Slovak linguistic thought. In a wider context, it was also influential especially in the field of Slovak orthoepy and phonology, that of phonological and partly morphological, but also “external”, history of the Slovak language and within the milieu of general linguistics.

Key words: Ľudovít Novák, orthoepy, orthography, phonology, history of the Slovak language, literary style, general linguistics

Kľúčové slová: Ľudovít Novák, ortoepia, ortografia, fonológia, dejiny slovenčiny, umelecký štýl, všeobecná jazykoveda

Ľudovít Novák, Juraj Furdík, Miloš Dokulil a onomaziologické inšpirácie

Martin Ološtiak (Prešov)

Ľudovít Novák, Juraj Furdík, Miloš Dokulil and Onomasiological Inspiration

The paper deals with some aspects concerning semantics of word-formation, i.e. the onomasiological structure of a motivated word. It provides comments on three concepts introduced by Slovak and Czech linguists (Ľ. Novák, J. Furdík and M. Dokulil). Novák's theses on *axiomatics of semiology of linear structures* (ternarity of linear structure and the various relations among its components: *a beginning – a middle – an end*) were adopted into word-formation theory by Furdík. He postulates ternarity of the onomasiological structure of each motivated word (ternarity in terms of *onomasiological base – onomasiological connective – onomasiological mark*). His approach was also influenced by Dokulil's theory of word-formation. In the paper special attention is paid to the middle component, the onomasiological connective, and to the relationship between lexical and word-formational meaning.

Key words: word-formation, onomasiological structure, ternarity, word-formational meaning, lexical meaning

Klíčové slová: slovo tvorba, onomaziologická štruktúra, ternárnosť, slovo tvorný význam, lexikálny význam

Slavistické zájmy Karla Horálka z perspektivy více než 50 let

Irena Bogoczová (Ostrava)

Karel Horálek's Slavonic Interests from the Perspective of over 50 Years

The introductory part of the contribution entitled *Karel Horálek's Slavonic Interests from the Perspective of over 50 Years* brings a brief overview of Karel Horálek's pedagogical and scientific activities; the author of the contribution then discusses the issue of classification and evaluation of Slavonic languages. Close attention is paid to the changes that have occurred in the linguistic map of Slavonic languages since the textbook *An Introduction to the Study of the Slavonic Languages* by Karel Horálek was published (1955) until the present time and to the extralinguistic factors that influence the sovereignty of a Slavonic language (its recognition as an independent language). The article mentions the following languages: Cassubian, Burgenland Croatian (Croatian in Austria), Bosnian, the Montenegrin language and Ruthenian.

Key words: Cassubian, the language of the Croatian minority in Austria, Bosnian, Montenegrin language, Ruthenian

Klíčová slova: kašubština, jazyk chorvatské menšiny v Rakousku, bosenština, černohorština, rusínština

Karel Horálek – folklorista

Ilja Lemeškin (Praha)

Karel Horálek – The Folklorist

Horálek's position as a leading folklorist resulted from the situation after WW2. The pre-war tradition of Folklore Studies (represented by Polívka, Tille, Horák, Murko) came to an end when the Slavonic Institute was closed and the grand editorial project *Slavonic Folklore* never got off the ground. In the late 19th century and the early 20th century, Prague was a world-known centre of Folklore Studies, especially Fairy-Tale Studies, thanks to its original geographical-historical research method. The Prague folklorists resisted the structuralist theoretising schemata and Russian formalism. Although Horálek, who attempted to fill the gap, called for a structuralist approach to folklore, he had no contacts with folklore structuralists, never wrote any major work on structuralism in folklore and confined himself to writing textbooks for students.

Key words: Karel Horálek, Czech Folklore Studies, geographical-historical method, structuralism

Klíčová slova: Karel Horálek, česká folkloristika, geograficko-historická metoda, strukturalismus

Vachkův pohled na jazykový systém a jazykové normy

Ludmila Urbanová (Brno)

Vachek's View of Language and Language Norms

In her paper the author recalls her collaboration with the great Czech and world-known Anglicist Josef Vachek, and characterizes his view of the development of the language system. She compares his philosophy of language with that of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who likewise understood language changes as the result of cooperation between internal factors, originating in the language system, and external factors, operating in consonance with ever-changing extralinguistic reality.

The paper deals with Vachek's view of language, which he regards as having two autonomous and complementary language norms: written and spoken. The author presents her position on the shifting borderline between the spoken and the written language in contemporary communication. She compares Vachek's assessment of the two norms with the British and American approaches as represented especially by M. A. K. Halliday and W. Chafe.

Key words: Josef Vachek, language system, philosophy of language, changes in language, spoken language, written language

Klíčová slova: Josef Vachek, jazykový systém, filozofie jazyka, změny v jazyce, mluvený jazyk, psaný jazyk

Pražská škola a empirický funkcionalismus: vachkovské inspirace

Bohumil Vykpěl (Brno)

The Prague School and Empirical Functionalism: Vachekian Inspiration

The paper deals with the relationship between the Prague School and the “empirical functionalists”, or “Greenbergians”, i.e. linguists such as Talmy Givón, William Croft, Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath or Joan Bybee. Common concepts are pointed out, primarily those elaborated by Josef Vachek (synchronic dynamism, interaction of language levels, interplay of external and internal factors in the shaping of language). Further, aspects are mentioned in which these current trends can enrich each other: e.g., a broad empirical basis, the methodology of explicative comparison of languages, grammaticalization and iconicity offered by empirical functionalism; on the other hand, the methodology of detailed holistic description of individual languages, questions of language cultivation, topics leading beyond linguistics, etc, provided by the Prague School. Finally, work to make classical Praguean texts accessible is urgently needed.

Key words: Prague School, functionalism, structuralism, linguistics, Josef Vachek

Klíčová slova: pražská škola, funkcionalismus, strukturalismus, lingvistika, Josef Vachek

Julie Nováková – osud osobnosti

Eva Stehlíková (Praha)

Julie Nováková – the Fate of a Great Scholar

The paper briefly outlines the life and work of Julie Nováková (1909–1991), the first Czech woman to lecture in the Prague Linguistic Circle.

She recently published the lectures that she originally gave in the PLC at Palacký University in Olomouc (1948–1961) as an associate professor of ancient history. After the dissolution of the department, she moved to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, where she was employed (1961–1973) in the department for the study of the works of Jan Amos Komenský. There she reached the peak of her career, publishing outstanding editions, educating a new generation of scholars, and deciphering the autograph of Komenský's *Clamores Eliae*. She mentioned the PLC in the manuscript of her Memoirs.

Key words: Prague Linguistic Circle, Julie Nováková, metrical theories, translation, Roman literature

Klíčová slova: Pražský lingvistický kroužek, Julie Nováková, versologie, překlad, římská literatura

Funkční náhrady řeckého a latinského hexametru v raném překladatelském díle Julie Novákové

Martin Bažil (Praha)

Functional Equivalents of the Greco-Latin Hexameter in the Early Translations by Julie Nováková

In the first phase of her translating career (1944–1950), influenced heavily by the Prague Linguistic Circle, Julie Nováková used four functional equivalents for the translation of the Greco-Latin dactylic hexameter into Czech: dactylic pentapody (Lucretius), alexandrine (Musaïos), a meter “halfway between hexameter and alexandrine” (Vergil) and trochaic octosyllable (Hesiod). The article analyses the relation between the verse form and other formal elements (lexical choices, rhyme) in Nováková’s translations.

Key words: hexameter, functional equivalent, Greek and Latin poetry, poetry translation, Julie Nováková

Klíčová slova: hexametr, funkční ekvivalent, řecká a latinská poezie, básnický překlad, Julie Nováková

Julie Nováková a komeniologie

Martin Steiner (Praha)

Julie Nováková and Comenius Studies

The focal point of Julie Nováková's comeniological activities consists in the editing of Comenius' Latin writings and in uncovering the characteristics of his Latin and style. She introduced precision of textual criticism into comeniology, an emphasis on philological interpretation of the text and the observation of the "ad fontes" principle. What is definitely of lasting value in her contribution to comeniology is the approach to editing based on painstaking investigation of the edited text as well as the author, his language and style. However, future generations of comeniologists will have to come to terms with the results of her other research activities, too.

Key words: Julie Nováková, comeniological activities, critical editions of Comenius writings, Comenius work, philological approach, Czech Comenius studies in the 2nd half of the 20th century, Early Modern Latin

Klíčová slova: Julie Nováková, komeniologická činnost, kritické vydávání Komenského spisů, Komenského dílo, filologický přístup, česká komeniologie ve 2. polovině 20. stol., raně novověká latina

Felix Vodička: Úkoly literární historie a jejich zdroj

Tomáš Kubíček (Brno)

Felix Vodička: The Goals of Literary History and their Starting Point

The paper aims to present and interpret the methods of literary history developed by Felix Vodička, one of the main representatives of Czech structuralism. The paper describes the variables of the paradigm in the field of literary history and the reasons for this metamorphosis. Attention is focused on the most significant notions of the structuralist analysis of the diachrony of structure: aesthetic object, aesthetic norm, aesthetic function and aesthetic value, which were traditionally connected with the synchronic point of view of analysis, and which Vodička strives “to translate” into the language of diachronic analysis.

Key words: structuralism, literary history, semiotics, pragmatics, aesthetics (aesthetic object, aesthetic norm, function, value)

Klíčová slova: strukturalismus, literární historie, semiotika, pragmatika, estetika (estetický objekt, estetická norma, funkce, hodnota)

Felix Vodička v kontextu současné literární teorie a historie: recepce a revize

Ondřej Sládek (Brno)

Felix Vodička in the Context of Contemporary Literary Theory and History: Reception and Revision

A great many of the critical receptions and studies of Felix Vodička's work as well as many of his students and followers concur in the lasting inspirational value of his heritage. In my paper I focus on tracing the impact of Vodička's work both at home and abroad and on the recapitulation of the crucial literary theoretical and historical concepts informing Vodička's work which literary critics and theoreticians still find thought-provoking. In the first part I deal with the most important studies, conferences and proceedings devoted to Vodička's work; in the second part I elaborate on the three main principles of his structural theory (the development of literary structure, the history of the impact of literary works and structural thematics) which have been adopted by other scholars (H. R. Jauss, W. Iser, L. Doležel) in their works.

Key words: F. Vodička, literary history, reception theory, structural thematics, Prague School

Klíčová slova: F. Vodička, literární historie, teorie recepce, strukturální tematika, pražská škola

Vladimír Skalička

František Čermák (Praha)

Vladimír Skalička

Vladimír Skalička (1909–1991) was professor of general linguistics at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, and a member of the second generation of the Prague Linguistic Circle, specifically a typologist and a Finno-Ugric scholar. Having originally studied Latin in Prague, he showed an early interest in Finno-Ugric languages and Turkish, but also many other languages. Having no predecessors, he was largely self-taught, though he acknowledged Vilém Mathesius as a major source of influence (apart from Ferdinand de Saussure), i.e. within the general framework of the Prague Circle. Gradually his scope of interest grew broader, covering hundreds of languages in all imaginable aspects. The two years spent in Finland predetermined his primary preoccupation with Finnish so much so that he founded a fully-fledged study of Finno-Ugric languages at Charles University in the 1960s. In addition to his translations from Finnish and Hungarian he published over 200 articles and eight books on various linguistic topics. Skalička is probably best-known as the author of an original linguistic typology which had been his life-long concern.

Key words: Vladimír Skalička, second generation of the Prague Linguistic Circle, Finno-Ugric Studies, linguistic typology

Klíčová slova: Vladimír Skalička, druhá generace PLK, ugrofinistika, jazyková typologie

Jazyková různost v současné teorii a praxi

Ivo Vasiljev (Praha)

Approaches to Language Diversity in Present-Day Theory and Practice

The subject was chosen to honour the memory of Professor Vladimír Skalička, who is best known for his contributions to language typology, but who also considered due attention to language diversity in general to be one of the corner stones of linguistics. The author maintains that despite the huge increase in interest in various problems of language diversity over the last fifty years, the most influential linguistic theories either underestimate its theoretical value (Chomskian approaches), or do not sufficiently test their tenets against its reality (cognitive linguistics). The author goes on to outline present-day multilingualism as the language ideology and language policy of the European Union and to show some specific examples of the EU language planning activities, including organized research into language diversity and various aspects of multilingualism within its member countries.

Key words: European Union, language diversity, language policy, multilingualism, linguistic theories

Klíčová slova: Evropská unie, jazyková různost, jazyková politika, mnohojazyčnost, teorie jazyka