



evropský  
sociální  
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,  
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání  
pro konkurenceschopnost

## INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

### Diverzifikace a systematizace postgraduálního studia na FF UP v Olomouci

reg. č.: CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0179

Projekt **UPdoc** ve spolupráci s **Vydavatelstvím FF UP**

zvou všechny zájemce na sérii přednášek

prof. PATRICKA SÉRIOTA (Université de Lausanne)

na půdě FF UP v Olomouci

**2. – 3. června 2015**

Prof. Sériot bude realizovat tři přednášky:

(1) *Language and Nation* (úterý 2. 6. v 15.00);

(2) *R. Jakobson and the Prague Linguistic Circle* (středa 3. 6. v 10.00);

(3) *Impersonal sentences, dependency grammars and neo-humboldtianism* (středa 3. 6. v 15.00).

Všechny tři přednášky budou realizovány v angličtině.

[Místo konání přednášek bude upřesněno.]

Více informací lze nalézt ve STAGU u popisu předmětu: **KOL / 92BPS**.

**Studenti DSP programů** budou zapsáni do STAGU na základě účasti dodatečně (rovnou s udělením zápočtu), případní zájemci se mohou hlásit u dr. Michala Kříže | [michal.kriz@upol.cz](mailto:michal.kriz@upol.cz)

#### **ANOTACE PŘEDNÁŠEK:**

##### **(1) Language and Nation**

Neither languages nor nations are natural objects, their limits are blurred, their homogeneity is questionable and their identity is unstable. Nonetheless, some people consider languages and nations to be not only natural, but also discontinuous and homogeneous objects, so that identifying the limits of a language is like drawing the borders of the corresponding nation. We will discuss the discourse on overlapping, or one-to-one correspondences of languages and nations as natural and distinct objects of knowledge, and the effects this discourse has on political practice. The field of study is the border situation in Central and Eastern Europe, where continuity can be thought of as discontinuity. After examining the non-isomorphic relationship between language and nation across various regions of Europe, we can lay out a more nuanced view of the relationship between these concepts, even in a region which places such high symbolic value on linguistically based (national) identity.



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## **(2) R. Jakobson and the Prague Linguistic Circle**

Was Jakobson a structuralist? This provocative question should lead us towards a more thorough understanding of some obscure passages in his writings of the 1920s-1930s. For instance, how is the idea of a 'language union' compatible with the structural notion of the phoneme? Why did Jakobson refuse causality and propose instead teleology as a working hypothesis? Why did he write a very positive obituary of Nikolaj Marr? What are the intellectual sources of the metaphor/metonymy opposition? Why did he despise positivism so intensively? The answers to those questions should reveal a very different scholar from the one we are accustomed to in the main books and papers dedicated to his work.

## **(3) Impersonal sentences, dependency grammars and neo-humboldtianism**

Since the middle ages, impersonal sentences raise both a difficult logical and grammatical problem, because they are incompatible with Plato's 'subject-predicate' basis of the judgment (in the Sophist). For instance, in 'Me paenitet erroribus meis', if the accusative 'me' is a subject, where is the nominative? but if it is an object, where is the subject?

All the Slavic languages present a great variety of those bizarre syntactic constructions. In the evolutionary perspective, some grammarians think that they are a progress of thought, some others that they are a survival of some archaic type of thought. The Neo-humboldtians argue that the presence of numerous impersonal sentences in the Slavic languages reveals a "fatalist, or passive mentality"? (A. Wierzbicka).

The dependency grammars, by taking down the subject to the level of the other complements (Lucien Tesnière) offer an elegant solution for tackling the problem of impersonal sentences. But what is poorly known is that in the 1870 in a small town of Southern Russia A. Dmitrievskij, a supporter of the 'Slavophile grammars', invented the dependency model, at the same time that G. Frege proposed the function/argument model in logic.