



BRILL

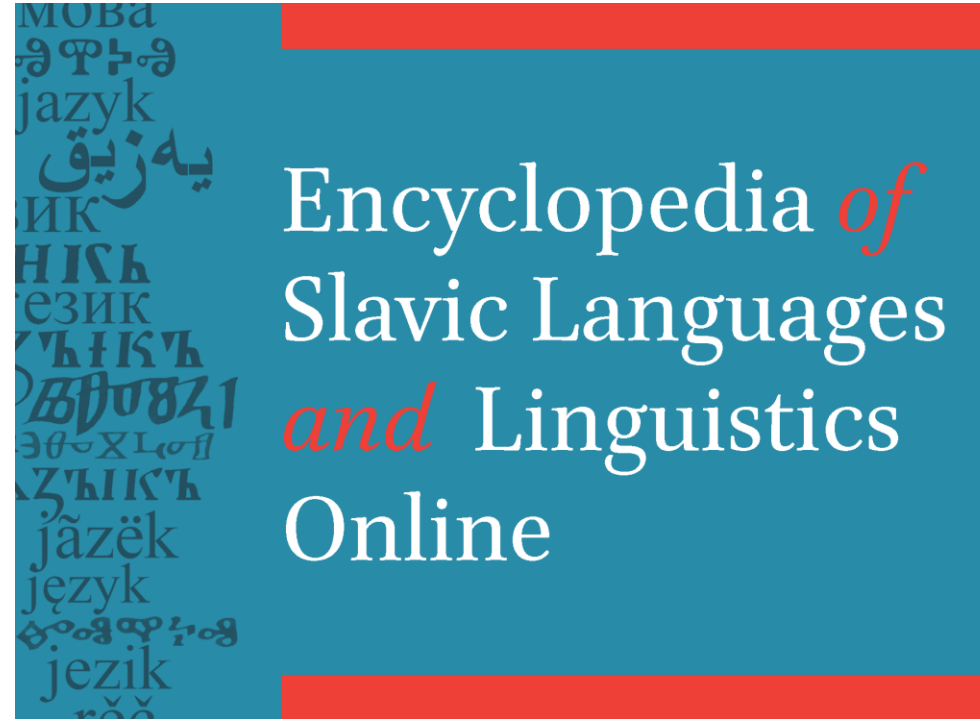
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
SLAVIC LANGUAGES
AND LINGUISTICS

Building the Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics

Slavic-Eurasian Research Center Winter Symposium:
*Languages, nations and standardization in Slavia: so
similar and yet so different*

Hokkaido University, Sapporo, 19 December 2024

Marc L. Greenberg
University of Kansas



1. Introduction

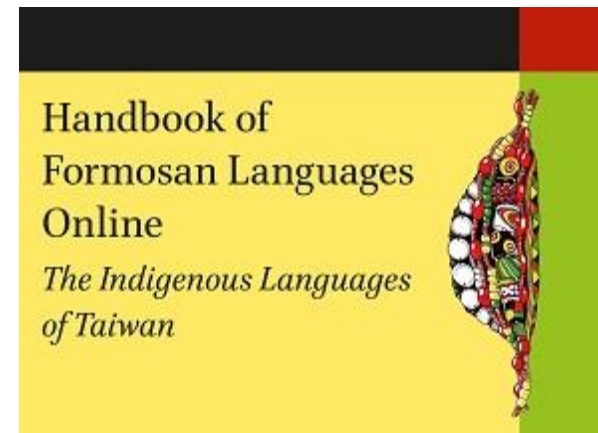
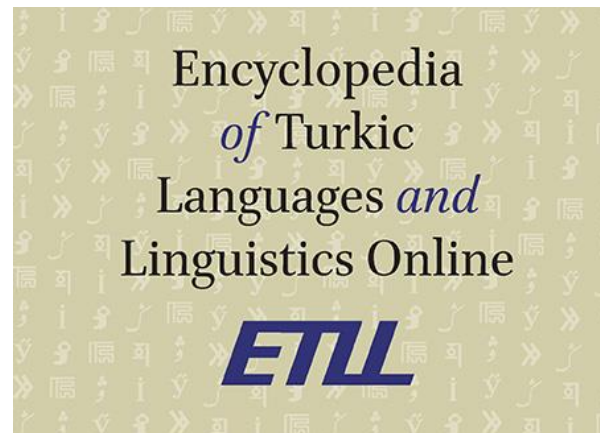
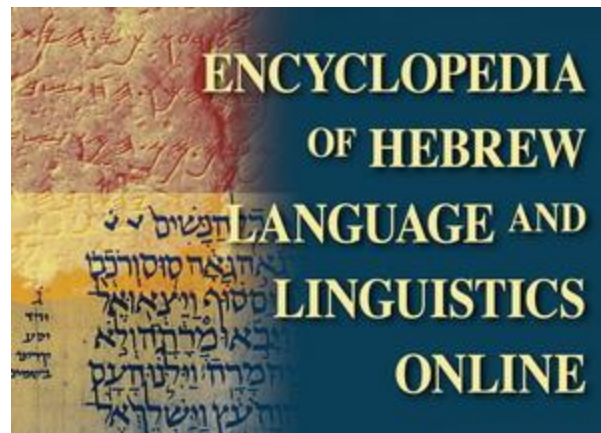
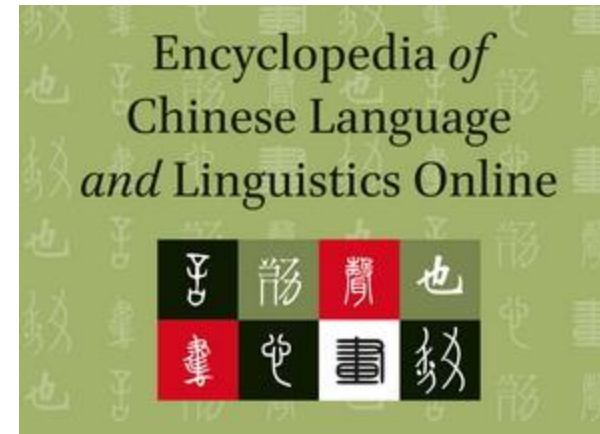
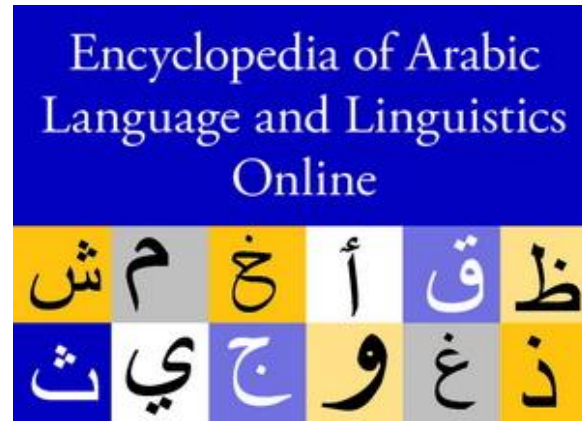
Brill Publishers

- Began publishing in 1683
- Headquartered in Leiden, where it is linked to the University of Leiden, the oldest university in the Netherlands
- Specializes in multilingual texts with complex typography in languages of the world

Right: A. Schultens: *Grammatica Arabica*, I. 1767



The ESLL is associated with a series of focused reference works



Timeline of project

- The ESLO was organized in 2015
- First commissions began in 2016
- First batch of online entries published in 2020
- Additional online entries added about 3x yearly
- Print edition planned for late 2024 or early 2025
- ESLO will be continually updated indefinitely

ESLO vs. ESLL

Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics Online

Balto-Slavic Accentology, Schools of

(4,878 words)

The prosodic system of Proto-Slavic ([Accentology](#), [Accent Systems](#), [Suprasegmental Phonetics and Phonology](#)) is characterized by stress pattern (or accentual mobility/immobility), distinctive tones, and vowel quantities. The reconstruction is based on the accentuation systems of the attested Slavic languages, the western varieties of South Slavic languages, i.e., [BCMS](#) and [Slovene](#), which have distinctive tone systems and mobile and immobile paradigms for nominals and verbs. [East Slavic languages](#) also exhibit accentual mobility. These features have systematic parallels in the Baltic languages as well, and the accentuation systems of both branches have been investigated synchronically and diachronically. This research area is called Balto-Slavic accentology, and there are many theories and schools in the area. This entry provides the research history of Balto-Slavic accentology and the backgrounds of the accentological schools with a focus on Slavic.

[BCMS](#) and [Slovene](#) exhibit tone distinctions on the accented syllables (e.g., BCMS *bíti* 'to be', Sn *bíti* 'id'; BCMS/Sn *drŭg* 'friend'). BCMS distinguishes a falling tone on a short vowel (Ŷ) and on a long vowel (Ŵ), and a rising tone on a short vowel (Ŷ) and a long vowel (Ŵ). Slovene possesses a rising tone (Ŵ) and a falling tone (Ŷ) distinctively only on long vowels. The tones in these languages correspond to each other, and they further exhibit a systematic correspondence with the tones in the Baltic languages as summarized by Stang (1957: 5–9; see also "[Accentology](#)"). Some examples are found in the following tables.

Table of Contents

- [Classical accentology](#)
- [Proto-Indo-European laryngeal theory](#)
- [Stang's *Slavonic accentuation*](#)
- [Moscow \(Accentological\) School](#)
- [Dutch/Leiden \(Accentological\) School](#)
- [Applications of modern theories on accentology](#)
- [Further contributions](#)
- [Bibliography](#)

Above: The online edition has been published incrementally since 2020, reaching ca. 50% of the total entries (400+) by the end of 2023). *Right:* The print edition is scheduled for 2025.

Balto-Slavic Accentology, Schools of

INTRODUCTION

Serbo-Croatian (or →BCSM) and →Slovene exhibit tone distinctions on the accented syllables (e.g., SCr. *bíti* 'to be', Sln. *bíti* 'id'; SCr./Sln. *drŭg* 'friend'). Serbo-Croatian distinguishes a falling tone on a short vowel (Ŷ) and on a long vowel (Ŵ), and a rising tone on a short vowel (Ŷ) and a long vowel (Ŵ). Slovene possesses a rising tone (Ŵ) and a falling tone (Ŷ) distinctively only on long vowels. The tones in these languages correspond to each other, and they further exhibit a systematic correspondence with the tones in the Baltic languages. Some examples are found in the following tables.

In addition to the languages represented in these tables, →Russian indirectly shows a tonal reflex in the *TORT/TERT* contexts, e.g., *vóron* ~ SCr./Sln. *vrân* 'raven'; *voróna* ~ SCr. *vràna*, Sln. *vrána* 'crow'.

The tones in the first table (Lithuanian falling tone, Latvian sustained tone and broken tone, Old Prussian rising tone, Serbo-Croatian short falling tone, and Slovene long rising tone) are classified by tradition as the "acute" tone, and the tones in the second table as the "circumflex" tone. Their systematic correspondences led researchers to assume that the tones can be traced back to common sources in Proto-Balto-Slavic. Investigations in the origin of such tonal contrast of "acute vs. circumflex" in the Baltic and Slavic are a focus of Balto-Slavic accentology.

Apart from the correspondence of the type of tones, the accentual mobility in the inflectional

Baltic			Slavic	
Lithuanian falling tone (bimoraic nucleus; Ŷ)	Latvian sustained tone (Ŷ)/ broken tone (Ŵ)	Old Prussian rising tone (VŴ)	SCr. short falling tone	Slovene long rising tone
<i>bŭti</i>	<i>bŭt</i>	<i>boŭt</i>	<i>bíti</i>	<i>bíti</i> 'to be'
<i>dŭoti</i>	<i>duōt/duōt</i>	(<i>dātwei</i> : ambiguous tone)	<i>dāti</i>	<i>dāti</i> 'to give'
<i>várna</i>	<i>vârna</i>	(<i>warne</i> : tone unattested)		
<i>víenas</i>	<i>viēns</i>	<i>aīnan</i> 'one'	<i>vràna</i>	<i>vrána</i> 'crow'
			—	—

Print edition 2025

Celine van Hoek designed the cover art. Standardized lettering on the basis of medieval Slavic manuscripts were collected and designed by prof. dr. Lejla Nakaš (U. of Sarajevo), who also wrote the entry on the History of Cyrillic.

Prof. dr. Lejla Nakaš

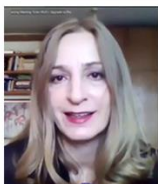
Područje (oblast): Humanističke nauke

Polje: Nauka o jeziku i književnosti (filologija)

Grana: Bosanski, hrvatski i srpski jezik: historija jezika

Područja interesovanja: Ćirilica paleografija, crkvenoslavenski prijevod Biblije, ćirilometodske studije, srednjovjekovni rukopisi, kodikologija, apokrifna književnost, pseudepigrafija, korpusna lingvistika, konkordancijski rječnik srednjovjekovnih tekstova, historijska fonetika, ćirilica korespondencija 15-17. stoljeća

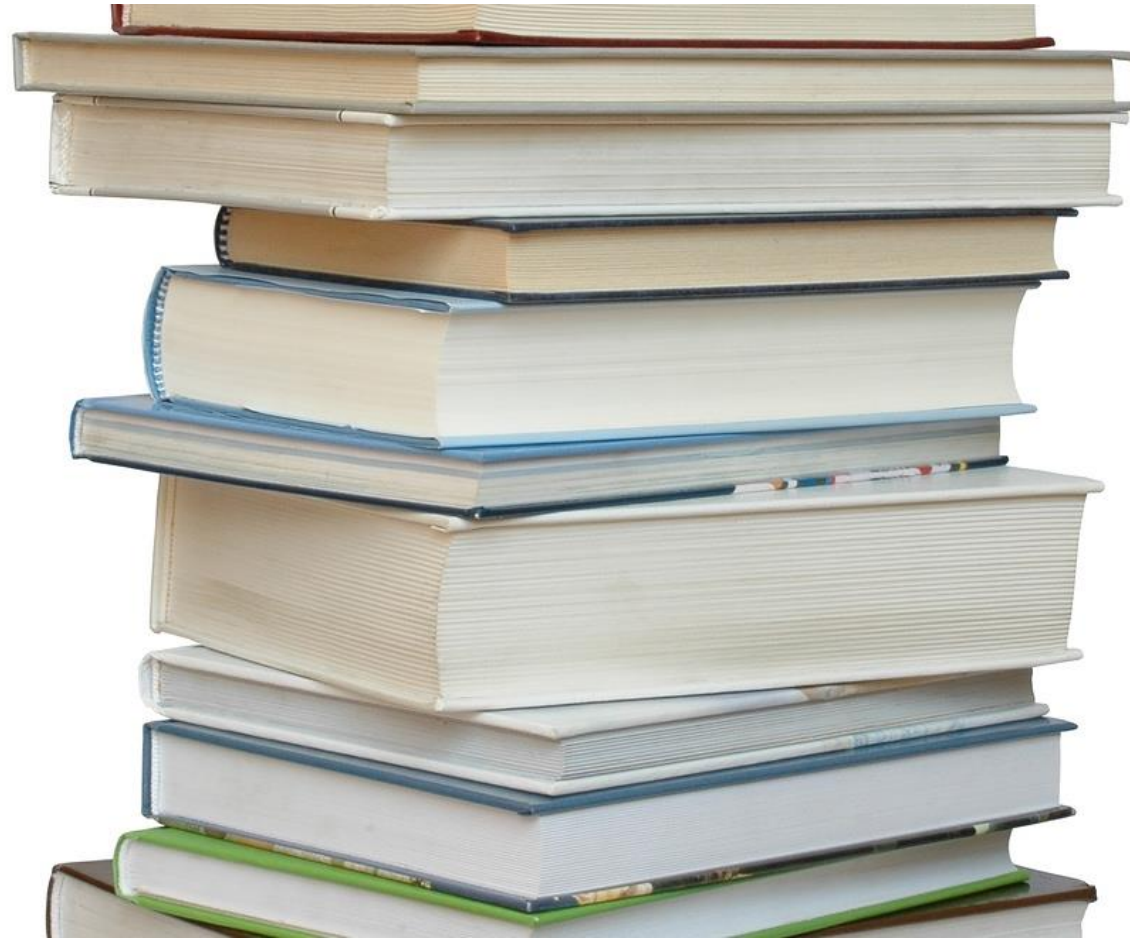
KONTAKT



This block displays a collage of various Cyrillic and Arabic script styles and their standardized print counterparts, along with an encyclopedia cover snippet.

- Top Left:** Standardized Cyrillic 'ЭЕӨ' (EeÖ) with a sample from 'Zografsko evanđelje' (Mt. 21,24).
- Top Right:** Standardized Cyrillic 'Ъ' (Uppercase Umlaut) with a sample from 'Savvina kniga' (Mt. 24,7).
- Middle:** Standardized Arabic 'يه زيق' (Ih Zayiq) with a sample from 'Bosna, osmansko razdoblje (novi vijek), arebica'.
- Middle-Left:** Standardized Cyrillic 'Ъ' (Uppercase Umlaut) with a sample from 'Mletački zbornik' (Mt. 24,7).
- Middle-Right:** Snippet of the cover for 'Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics', featuring a vertical title and a word cloud of the word 'jazyk' in various Cyrillic, Arabic, and Latin scripts.
- Bottom Left:** Standardized Cyrillic 'Ъ' (Uppercase Umlaut) with a sample from 'Hrvojev misal' (Mt. 24,7).
- Bottom Right:** Standardized Cyrillic 'Ъ' (Uppercase Umlaut) with a sample from 'Hrvojev misal' (Mt. 24,7).

Size: ca 2 million words means the ESLL will be by far the largest reference work for Slavic languages



Other references
on Slavic
languages
intended for an
international
audience

- *Die slavischen Sprachen / The Slavic Languages* (De Gruyter, 2015):
- This work is similar in structure and scope to ESLL;
- Ca 2000 pp., 1 million words;
- 165 thematic chapters;
- Written in German and English.

Die slavischen Sprachen
The Slavic Languages

Ein internationales Handbuch zu ihrer Struktur,
ihrer Geschichte und ihrer Erforschung
*An International Handbook of their Structure,
their History and their Investigation*

Band 2 / Volume 2

Herausgegeben von/Edited by
Karl Gutschmidt
Sebastian Kempgen
Tilman Berger
Peter Kosta

Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science
Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft

HSK32.2

DE GRUYTER
MOUTON

Other references
on Slavic languages
intended for an
international
audience

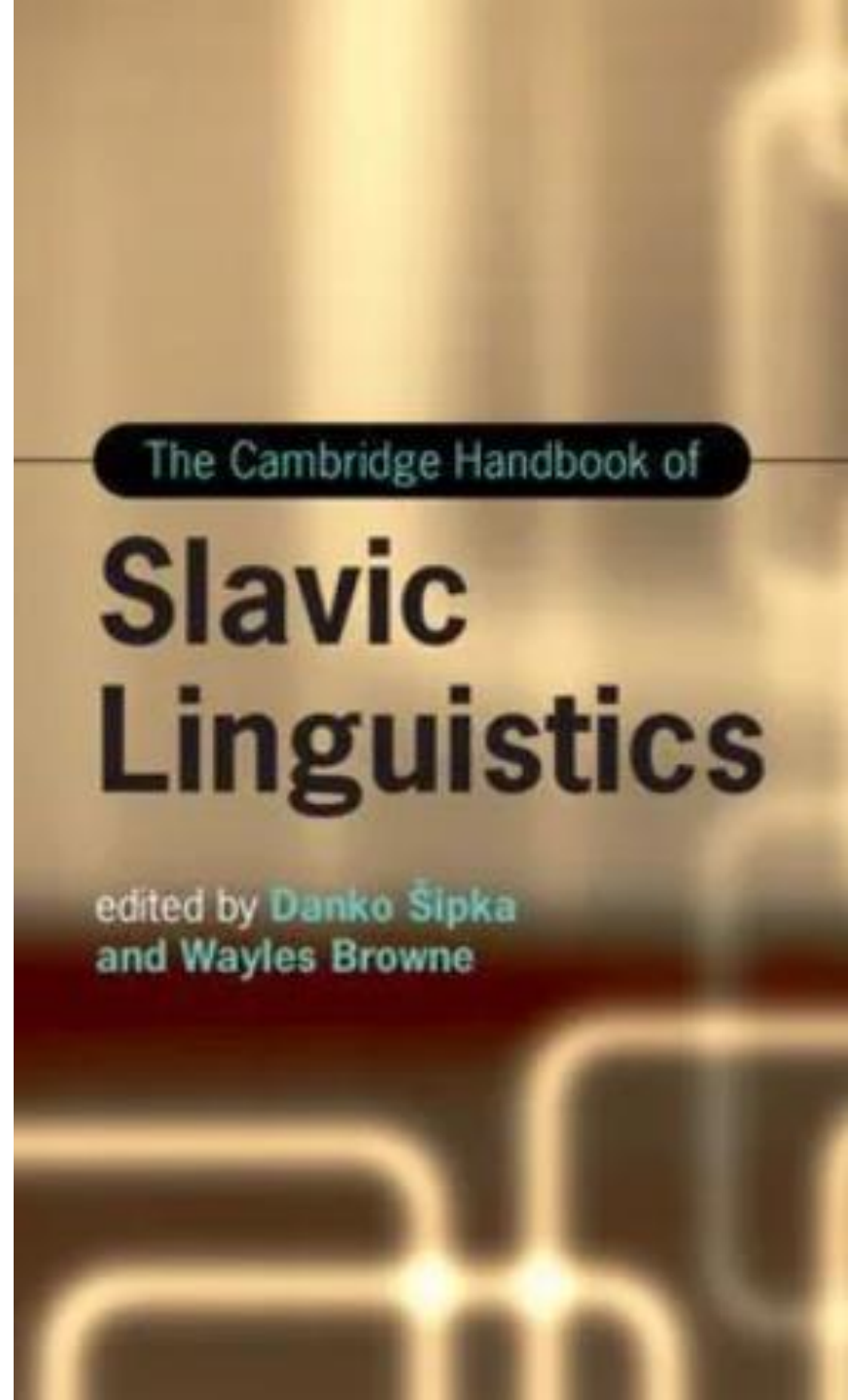
The Slavonic Languages, 1st
ed. (London: Routledge,
1994): ca. 1000 pp., 2nd ed.
will appear in 2024 (ca.
2000 pp.), ed. by V.
Friedman, L. Grenoble

*Jazyki mira: Slavjanske
jazyki* (St. Peterburg: Nestor-
Istorija, 2017), 670 pp.



Other
references on
Slavic languages
intended for an
international
audience

- *Slavic Linguistics*
(Cambridge University
Press, 2024): ca. 900
pp., 35 thematic
chapters.



International editorial team



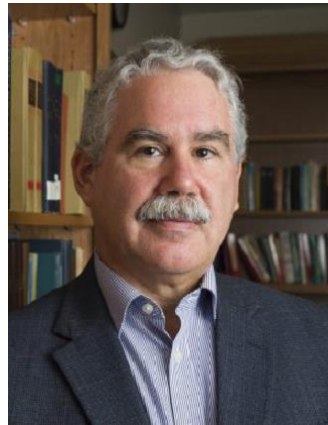
Anita Peti-Stantić (Zagreb U.)

1st editorial meeting in Toronto (Oct. 2016): **MLG**, **Nadežda Zorihina-Nilsson** (U. Uppsala), **René Genis** (U. Amsterdam), **Marek Łaziński** (U. Warsaw), **Irene van Rossum** (Brill Publishers, Leiden).

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




















Björn Wiemer, *U Mainz*
morphosyntax, typology

Responsibilities and activities of the editorial board

- Present as rich and comprehensive a reference of the field as possible.
- Present the field to Slavic specialists and non-specialists optimally, using internationally accessible English.
- The board is situated in various countries, but we remain in contact daily through various electronic applications



1	Country	Population	as % of populatio
2	 Slovenia	2,116,972	0.0000080303
3	 Montenegro	619,211	0.0000048449
4	 Croatia	3,871,833	0.0000028410
5	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,270,943	0.0000021401
6	 Czech Republic	10,505,772	0.0000019037
7	 Macau	686,607	0.0000014564
8	 Switzerland	8,738,791	0.0000009155
9	 Finland	5,541,017	0.0000009024
10	 Austria	8,955,797	0.0000008933
11	 Estonia	1,330,932	0.0000007514
12	 Serbia	6,834,326	0.0000007316
13	 Lithuania	2,800,839	0.0000007141
14	 Poland	37,747,124	0.0000006888
15	 Norway	5,408,320	0.0000005547
16	 North Macedonia	2,065,092	0.0000004842
17	 Sweden	10,415,811	0.0000004800
18	 Netherlands	17,590,672	0.0000003979
19	 Slovakia	5,447,247	0.0000003672
20	 Germany	83,149,300	0.0000003608
21	 Russia	143,449,286	0.0000003276
22	 Belarus	9,340,314	0.0000003212
23	 Bulgaria	6,447,710	0.0000003102
24	 Israel	9,364,000	0.0000002136
25	 Hungary	9,709,891	0.0000002060
26	 New Zealand	5,122,600	0.0000001952
27	 Canada	38,246,108	0.0000001830
28	 Ukraine	43,792,855	0.0000001827
29	 Belgium	11,592,952	0.0000001725
30	 Denmark	5,822,863	0.0000001717
31	 United States	331,893,745	0.0000001024
32	 United Kingdom	67,326,569	0.0000000743
33	 France	67,749,632	0.0000000738
34	 Italy	59,109,668	0.0000000508
35	 Spain	47,415,750	0.0000000211
36	 South Africa	60,142,978	0.0000000166
37	 Japan	125,681,593	0.0000000159

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2. Montenegro 
3. Croatia 
4. Bosnia a Herzegovina 
5. Czech Republic 
6. Macao 
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2. Content

Principles of organization

More than 400 entries in 12 thematic groups:

1. Languages of the Slavic family: structure and history
2. Theoretical approaches
3. Phonetics and phonology
4. Grammar and semantics
5. Lexicon and lexicography
6. Discourse and pragmatics
7. Diachrony and diatopy
8. Writing and writing traditions
9. Sociolinguistics and the political status of languages
10. Language contact, multilingualism
11. Language acquisition
12. Special and interdisciplinary topics

Typology of entries: size

- XL – 5,000 to 10,000+ words
- L – 3,000 to 5,000 words
- S/M – 1000 to 2500 words



Typology: the structure of an entry

Abstract
(visible to non-
subscribers)

Contact Linguistics and Slavic

(14,115 words)

Most studies on language contact are universal in character and do not focus on any language families in particular. This article provides an overview of research into language contact and various aspects of bilingualism in Slavic linguistics, specifically against the background of general contact linguistics. Beginning with a historical outline of mainstream research in the pre-Weinreich period, the theoretical and descriptive achievements of major research schools are discussed, and the Slavic material found by Weinreich (1953) is referenced. The global development of systematic contact linguistics since the 1950s is also relevant for Slavic studies. Due to the large number and variety of approaches, this survey of research on bilingualism and contact of Slavic languages uses a subject- and region-related key with a special emphasis on milestones and original methodological approaches.

The pre-Weinreichian period

From a historical perspective, Slavic contact linguistics, like general contact linguistics, can be divided into two periods: before and after the publication of *Languages in contact* by Uriel Weinreich (1953), a study that not only systematized the conceptual apparatus in that field but also established major research directions. However, the issues of language differentiation, contact, and bilingualism had been raised decades, and even centuries, earlier. The beginnings of research in this field are open to question, but one may consider Dante Alighieri as one of its pioneers. In the early 14th century, he addressed the problem of language differentiation in his treatise *De vulgari eloquentia* (Heinz 1983: 81–82). In modern times, a number of typological and comparative works have been produced (Heinz 1982: 110–111), in which Slavic linguistics first appeared in the early 19th century in the form of Christian Bernd's studies on the connections of Slavic and Germanic languages against the background of other Indo-European families – Romance and Greek (Bernd 1822). Another one of Bernd's achievements, which reflects contemporaneous comparative-typological discussions and descriptive studies, is the predominantly lexicographic study treating the German language in Poland. He noted not only the lexical influence of Polish and other Slavic languages on German but also the problem of pronunciation differences depending on ethnic origin (Bernd 1820: 95).

In the mid-19th century, Izmail Sreznevskij paid a great deal of attention to language contact in his diachronic description of the Russian language. He stressed the role of other languages in the development of Russian and other linguistic systems, which had abandoned their “obsolete” vocabulary and replaced it with forms derived from more relevant and productive roots as well as with borrowings (Sreznevskij 1959: 20, 63). As in other 19th-century linguistic works, Sreznevskij understood by “borrowings” primarily lexical, i.e., matter or MAT-borrowings; yet, he also

Cross-
references

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South Slavic

West Slavic

All-Slavic considerations and further issues without a clear areal specificity

Bibliography

Chapters for
longer entries

Overview
article

Typology: structure (continued)

References follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* format (author-date)

The research trends presented here, and especially the examples of publications representing them, do not exhaust the entire diversity of Slavic contact linguistics. Further survey discussions can be carried out using print and electronic bibliographic databases, but there is no complete database dedicated to this topic. Although there are special bibliographies dedicated to the issue of language contact (Gunar 1979) as well as general ones with subsections on “relations to other languages” (Stankiewicz and Worth 1966–1970), due to their publication dates, they cover only the periods up to the 1960s or 1970s. Another solution is to excerpt bibliographical data from general Slavistic databases using keywords referring to language contact and bilingualism, but they refer only to selected periods, too: the European Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (EBSEES 2007) covers the years 1991–2007 and the Bibliography of Slavic Linguistics the period 2000–2014 (Genis and Tol 2015a; 2015b).

Michał Głuszkowski

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Transliteration of Cyrillic for non-Slavists

Overview article

Typology: structure (continued)

Date of access

Cite this page

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<http://dx.doi.org/www2.lib.ku.edu/10.1163/2589-6229_ESLO_COM_0360000>

First published online: 2020

Digital object identifier (DOI)

Basic data about languages, language groups, sociolects, as well as constructed Slavic languages

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behind the
scenes

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120	2. Theoretical approachesre	Slavic Gender Linguistics	Scheller-Boltz, Dennis
121	2. Theoretical approaches	Translation studies	Julie Hansen
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Content: Special emphasis on grammatical categories, functional approach to the structure of Slavic languages

Recipient Passive

(1,681 words)

The entry describes voice constructions that promote the indirect object of a verb to the subject position. The main type is built from a verb meaning 'get' perfective passive participle. It can be found in several Slavic languages, but with different degrees of grammaticalization, and in all cases, it seems to be of language contact with German. A second type, with the verb "have" and an imperfective passive participle, occurs mostly in Polish.

A recipient passive is a voice construction promoting the indirect object of a verb to the subject position, cf. "Adam gave the apple to Eve" => "Eve was given the apple by Adam." Several Slavic languages employ specific recipient voice constructions using an auxiliary with the original meaning 'get' and a passive participle of a lexical verb. This holds namely for Burgenland Croatian, Czech, Kashubian, Slovak, Slovene, and Lower and Upper Sorbian. All the constructions developed under quite evident German influence, as the mentioned languages are contact languages of German, and German uses an analogous recipient passive with an auxiliary *bekommen/kriegen* 'get' attested from the 16th century onward and more grammaticalized (see [Grammaticalization](#)) than the Slavic languages, especially in Middle German dialects (Diewald 1997; Giger 2003; 2012; Glaser 2005). The criteria of grammaticalization are (i) the exclusion of the lexical verbs occurring in the construction (transfer verbs > three-valent speech act verbs > speech act verbs without a direct object > verbs with the meaning 'give a person a beating' > other verbs with indirect objects, including those that mean 'deprive someone of something') and, in connection with (ii) bleaching of the original meaning of 'get', (iii) possible loss of the direct object of the verb meaning 'get', and (iv) loss of agreement between object and participle (with constructions without an object or, in case of agreement loss, the passive participle occurring in the form of the neuter singular).

In accordance with these criteria, among Slavic languages, the recipient passive is most grammaticalized in Lower and Upper Sorbian, including such constructions as (1), (2), and (3):

(1) US *Wón dōstanj-e wot wšitk-ich pomha-n-e*
 he get.PFV.PRS-3SG from all-ACC.PL help.IPFV-PP-SG.N

'He is helped by everyone'

(2) US *Su to přeč wza-t-e kryny-l-i*
 AUX.PRS.3PL it away take.PFV-PP-SG.N get-LF-PL

'They got it taken away'

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- Language acquisition, language teaching

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Genetics and Slavic Languages

(6,653 words)

West, East, and South Slavs occupy a vast region within Europe, but culturally they form a group of closely related peoples speaking languages that diverged only recently (the Slavic language group). It is believed that Slavic languages had spread in the early medieval period (after 500 CE) due to the dispersion of their bearers from east-central Europe (see [Slavic migrations](#)). The genetic profile of today's Slavs, however, reveals patterns that do not follow linguistic ones. In particular, there is a substantial closeness between West and East Slavs and Baltic speakers, whereas South Slavs are clearly differentiated and genetically akin to other non-Slavic Balkan peoples. This suggests that the distribution of Slavic languages was chiefly due to the cultural assimilation (via language shift) of pre-Slavic people rather than to the replacement of autochthonous populations by Slavs. On the other hand, a high number of long genomic segments shared between East Europeans including Slavic and non-Slavic peoples suggests that there were migrations across East Europe in the medieval period, i.e., a demic component – an actual movement of people – in the establishment of the Slavic community. Collectively, genetic evidence suggests that the genesis of Slavs has been a complicated process with a predominant cultural component.

Groups of people have lengthy histories of migrating, interacting with one another, growing or declining in size in different environments, and being exposed to diseases. All of these events have left traces in their genomes. To the availability of new analytical tools from the discipline of evolutionary genetics makes it easier to study the demographic history of a population via comparisons between the genetic structure of modern and ancient humans. Coupled with other approaches to the study of human past, evolutionary genetics should in the future greatly improve our understanding of the genetic and cultural diversity of today's human communities.

Slavic-speaking populations occupy nearly a half of the European continent and constitute around a third of its population. Numerous and widespread language groups in today's Europe (Simons and Fennig 2018). Moreover, owing to the late medieval period, Russian, an East Slavic language, is spoken today far beyond the historical area of its origin – in the Volga and Ural region, north Caucasus, Siberia and the Far East. Linguistically, the Slavs are divided into West Slavs, located in central Europe, and South Slavs, located in the eastern Alps and the Balkan Peninsula. Geographically, the South Slavs in the Carpathian Mountains and are linguistically distinct from non-Slavic Hungarians, Austrians, and Romanians.

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[Uniparental genetic diversity of today's Slavs illuminate pre-Slavic history](#)

[Genome-wide variation reveals both ancient and recent layers of the demographic history of Slavs](#)

Humor in Slavic

(3,502 words)

This article provides a review of research on humor based on Slavic data. The discussion covers forms and genres of humor as well as the function of humor in different contexts. The context for this discussion is provided by a brief initial overview of linguistic perspectives on humor.

Humor is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It is notoriously difficult to define and has been analyzed from the perspective of disciplines as diverse as psychology, sociology, literature, and linguistics (see Chłopicki 1995; Raskin 2008 for overviews). Theories of humor are usually divided into three groups, with each group considering one specific factor as responsible for the humorous effect often associated with laughter (Attardo 1994: 47–52). In incongruity theories, that factor is an unusual or unexpected contrast; in superiority theories, it is the social capacity of humor to express aggression in a playful way; and in relief theories, the essential basis of humor is its ability to overcome sociocultural inhibitions by psychological means.

These theories can account for diverse forms of humor in language to varying degrees. Relief theories are rarely referred to in linguistic accounts of humor, because they focus exclusively on the psychological effect. However, incongruity theories can explain the humorous effect of wordplay, puns, or jokes, as they usually allow for contrastive interpretations. Lastly, as forms of conversational humor such as teasing or mock [impoliteness](#) enable speakers to express aggression in a playful way, they can be accounted for by superiority theories.

Archaeology of the Slavic Migrations

(8,730 words)

Most archaeologists associate the Roman-period Proto-Slavs with the Kiev culture in the middle and upper Dnieper basin, kindred to it sites of the type Zaozer'e in the upper Dnieper and the upper Dvina basins, and finally the groups of sites of the type Cherepyn–Teremtsy in the upper Dniester basin and of the type Ostrov in the Pripyat basin. The fate of the early Slavs was much influenced by the events on the early stage of the Great Migration, when the Huns attacked the Goths in 375 CE. In the Dnieper area, from the mid-5th century CE on, the lands of the Goths were gradually taken by the populations of early Slavic cultures, who moved there from the upper Dnieper region. For the age of Slavic migrations from the 5th to the 7th centuries CE, most archaeologists have identified the Slavs with the Prague culture, some of the sites of the Ipotești–Budești, the Penkovka culture, the Kolochin culture, and far to the north the Long Barrows culture, at least partially relatable to some Slavic or Balto-Slavic population. There are two specific aspects of the archaeology of Slavic migrations: the movement of the populations of the Slavic cultural model and the diffusion of this model amid non-Slavic population. Several stages and directions are associated with the Slavic migrations of the 5th–8th centuries CE:

- migration into the forest-steppe zone of Eastern Europe (5th c. CE);
- migrations in the lower Danube area (late 5th – early 6th cc. CE);

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[Slavic movement into the forest-steppe zone of Eastern Europe](#)

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Content

Color maps

Map 1: Early migrations

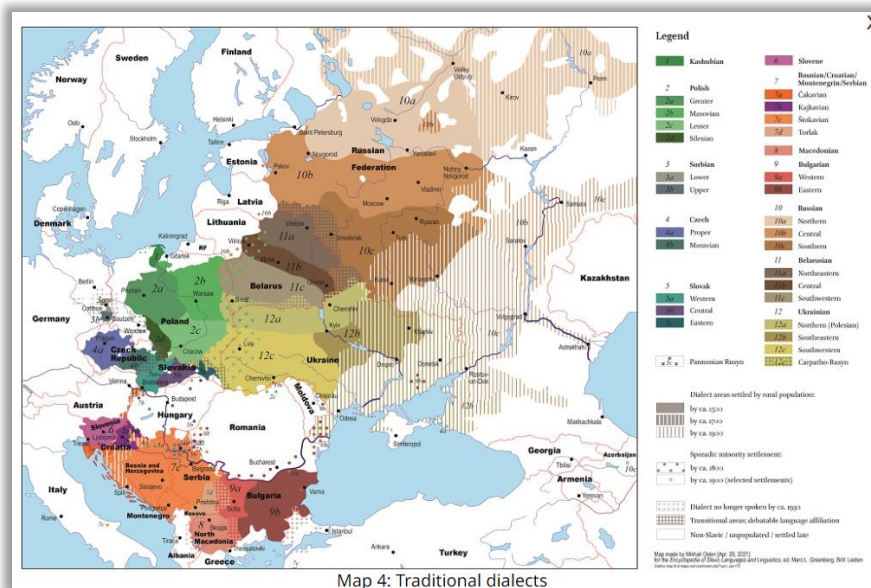
Map 2: Extinct languages

Map 3: Official languages

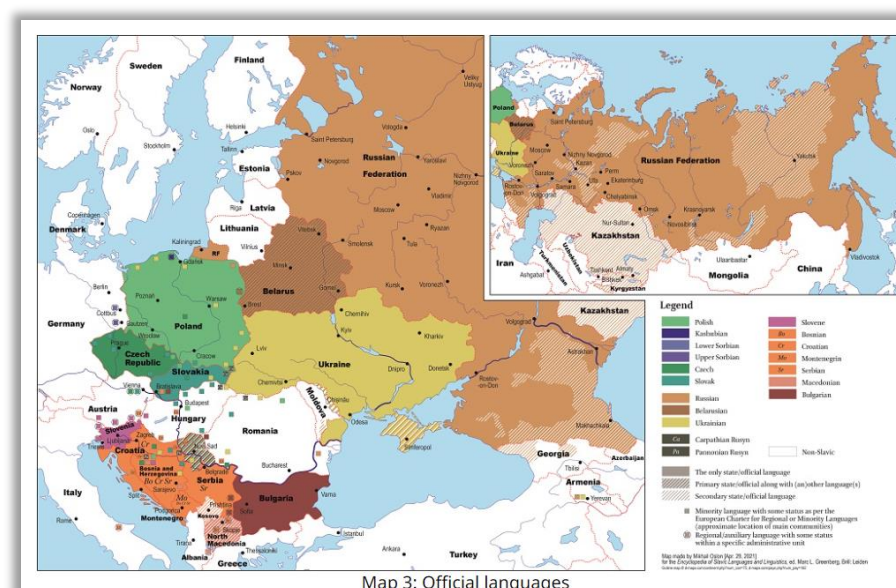
Map 4: Traditional dialects

Map 5: Spoken languages

Mikhail Oslon



Map 4: Traditional dialects



Map 3: Official languages

Promoting equal rights for all Slavic languages

- South-Slavic authors are proportionally over-represented, in part because of connections to editors. Effectively this has shifted away from traditional, arguably biased perspectives.
- Editors have consciously encouraged authors to include full range of standard Slavic languages as well as dialect material where possible and relevant.
- Net effect:
 - Reduction of perspective from larger metropolises:
 - E.g., Russian cannot stand for East Slavic – Br, Uk must be included.
 - E.g., “Serbo-Croatian” does not stand for South Slavic, etc. We insist on BCMS (= Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Serbian) or “Štokavian” or individual languages as appropriate.

Fictive interaction

Quotative expressions often reflect “non-actual” locutions. Buchstaller (2014: 8) even notes that the English new quotative “be like” was used to express internal states and thought before signaling speech. And Güldemann (2008) finds that quotative indexes in African languages display a wide range of functions beyond speech.

It should be noted that this function is by no means reserved for quotatives. Compare examples (24) and (25).

(24) En Winston had woken up with his eyes full of tears. Julia rolled sleepily against him, murmuring **something that might have been** “What’s the matter?” (ASPAC Orwell)

(25) Uk *Vinston prokinuvsja z očima povnimi sliz. Džulija prigornulasja do n'oho sprosonnja, probubonivši ščos' ščo mohlo označati “Ščo stalosja?”*



Only the Ukrainian translation of (24) is shown above, but in the ParaSol sample, all examples express the sentence as a type of direct speech. Direct-speech forms in particular are frequently used to express non-actual speech events or to attribute speech to non-actual speakers in the languages of the world (Pascual 2014). Pascual (2014) regards such expressions (e.g., *A facial expression that says: “Come here”*) as part of a broader phenomenon, which she calls “fictive interaction.”

'On'

The meaning of 'on' involves a two-dimensional plane, i.e., a surface, on which something is located. The idea of boundaries is not important in this case. What is interesting in Slavic languages is that they do not mark the distinction between horizontal and vertical surfaces (as opposed to, for example, *Ge auf dem Tisch* 'on the table' and *an der Wand* 'on the wall'), and for both configurations, the preposition *na* + LOC is the default: Ru *na ploščadi*, Br *na plošči*, Uk *na plošči*, Po *na placu*, Cz *na náměstí* 'on the square'; Sk *na stole*, Sn *na mizi*, LS *na bliže*, US *na blidže* 'on the table', BCMS *na poslužavniku* 'on the tray', and Bg and Mk *na masata* 'on the table'. Note that while 'on the table' really implies the idea of colocation, because the trajector really occupies part of the landmark, the situation is slightly different for 'on the square'. While a monument can be placed on the square, a building is rather adjacent to the edges of the square; for the latter schema, other constructions than *na* + LOC can be used. Consider, for example, Po *sklep przy placu miejskim* 'a shop on the town square', in which the preposition *przy* 'next to' is used with the locative case.

Location on a flat surface represents the prototypical situation. However, it is worth mentioning that the meaning of 'on' can be extended from surfaces to the idea of support and attachment; in most cases, such attachment is also expressed by *na* + LOC. Consider Br *na haline* 'on the branch' for the situation in which some fruit is hanging on a branch; see, for example, Uk *vysyt' na hilci žolud'* 'an acorn is hanging on the branch', Po *gruszki na gałęzi* 'pears on the branch', Cz *balon visína větvi* 'a balloon is hanging on the branch', BCMS *šljiva na grani*, and Bg *kopčeto na rizata* 'buttons on the shirt'. While *na* + LOC is the default construction, it seems that some languages differentiate various types of attachment, and while the situation in which some fruit is hanging on the branch is coded by *na* + LOC in Polish, *przy*+ LOC is used for buttons being attached to the shirt: *guziki przy koszuli* 'buttons on the shirt'.

While location in a country (a space with clear boundaries) is normally marked by *v* + LOC in Slavic (Po *w Polsce*, BCMS *u Srbiji*), location in a region with special characteristics (such as islands and mountain ranges as well as regions in the countries) can be marked differently, most frequently with *na*+ LOC (Po *na Kaukazie* 'in the Caucasus'). It has to be noted, however, that there is variation across languages as well as within the languages, whereby, for example, Slovakia gets the preposition *na* both in Slovak and several other languages, while for Belarus and Ukraine, a variation between *v* and *na* is attested. In recent years, this variation is rather becoming a shift from *na* to *v*: Br *na Belarusi* and Uk *na Ukrajini* is replaced by *u Belarusi* and *v Ukrajini*, respectively, not only in Belarusian and Ukrainian but also in other Slavic languages. For an analysis of the *v/na* variation with countries and regions, see Łaziński 2021.

Ukrainian authors and Ukrainian-related topics well represented

- **Andriy Danylenko**: Arabo-Slavic, Carpathian Convergence Area, Carpatho-Rusyn, Kharkiv School, Linguistic Relations of East Slavic (Southern Tier), Ukrainian, Ukrainian Orthography
- **Marija Shvedova**: Lexicographic Portals: Ukrainian
- **Marija Shvedova and Dmitri Sitchinava**: Gender
- **Marija Sotnikova**: Language Policy in Ukraine
- **Maksym Vakulenko**: Transliteration
- **Serhii Vakulenko and Yevhen Redko**: Patronymics
- **Laada Bilaniuk**: Surzhyk
- **Michael Moser**: Middle Ruthenian
- **Reagan Kanter**: Jazyčie
- **Ewa Dzięgiel** : Polish in Ukraine
- **Andrii V. Petrauskas and Aleksandr Motsia**: Iskorosten': Archaeology of the Drevljane Slavic Tribe at the Time of the Chronicles
- **Andrii V. Petrauskas and Ihor A. Hotun**: Archaeology of Natural Beekeeping in Kievan Rus'
- **Oleg V. Petrauskas and Yuriy Bashkatov**: Archaeology of the Early Slavs
- **Andrii Skyba and Ievgen Synytsia**: Material Culture of the Early Slavs: 500–1000 CE

3. Dilemmas and solutions

Досвід зарубіжних країн



Проблема наукової активності:

Чому відкритий доступ є необхідним.
Трансатлантичний погляд

Вступне слово

Нова модель наукової комунікації — відкритий доступ (Open Access, ВД) — народилася тільки 2001 р., але наразі вже понад 20 млн наукових публікацій (препринтів та постпринтів наукових рецензованих статей, дисертацій, матеріалів конференцій тощо) знаходяться у вільному й безкоштовному доступі для користувачів Інтернету через відкриті електронні архіви (репозитарії) та журнали відкритого доступу. Про ініціативу відкритого доступу, відомі проєкти у світі та в Україні, ініціативи України в цьому напрямі журнал "Бібліотечний форум України" вже повідомляв (див. Ярошенко Т. Бібліотеки України за відкритий доступ до знань! /Тетяна Ярошенко./ Бібл. форум України. — 2009. — № 3. — С. 44-47).

Нижче пропонується ще одна стаття на цю тему від дослідників американського університету штату Канзас, який став першим державним університетом США, що прийняв обов'язкову політику відкритого доступу. Всі статті, підго-

товані науковцями університету, мусять бути розміщені в відкритому електронному архіві (репозитарії) університету — KU ScholarWorks. Це рішення сенат університету ухвалив 30 квітня 2009 р. Аналогічні політики щодо обов'язкового самоархівування робіт науковцями раніше прийняли такі університети: Гарвард, Стенфорд та Массачусетський технологічний інститут. Але всі три вищеперераховані є приватними університетами. Так, Канзас став першим державним публічним університетом, що не лише підтримує рух відкритого доступу до знань, але й затвердив це як обов'язкову вимогу для своїх науковців. Нагадаємо, що в Україні зареєстровано вже 13 інституційних репозитаріїв (та гарвестер пошуку по цих репозитаріях — www.oai.org.ua), та поки лише один — Тернопільський технічний університет ім. І. Пулюя прийняв подібне рішення для своїх учених та співробітників.

Сподіваємось, публікація наших колег з університету штату Канзас допоможе укра-

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Access



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Commentary

How Open Access Is Crucial to the Future of Science

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ABSTRACT A commentary published recently in *The Journal of Wildlife Management* argued that open access publication has strong negative implications for the future of science. Unfortunately, that commentary was founded in serious and deep misconceptions about the distinctions between open access, commercial, and society publications, and the rigor of peer review in open access journals. To the contrary, open access responds more appropriately than traditional closed publishing venues to the needs and participation of an increasingly global scholarly research community, and peer review by a broader community may in many cases be more rigorous, responding to the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of modern research. We respectfully suggest that The Wildlife Society consider a transition from closed access to open access for *The Journal of Wildlife Management*, as a means of optimizing and maximizing its role in communications in the field. © 2017 The Wildlife Society.

KEY WORDS open access, peer review, publishing, scholarly communication, scholarly society.

Recently, Romesburg (2016) argued that society journals are superior to open access (OA) journals, offered advice to researchers about where best to publish their work, and presented a plan for strengthening and sustaining *The Journal of Wildlife Management* (JWM). Unfortunately, however, his commentary was based on assumptions about OA and scholarly communication that are incorrect and out of touch with current realities. We are concerned with his mischaracterization of OA; besides being misleading, it denies The Wildlife Society (TWS) members a clear understanding of the benefits of OA to the wildlife management community. Here, we offer an alternative vision for scholarly communication and the future of JWM.

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

A significant problem with Romesburg's (2016) commentary is that it centers on a grossly oversimplified model of scholarly communication. Romesburg (2016) considered 3 kinds of academic journals: society journals (e.g., JWM), commercial journals (e.g., *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy*, published by Taylor & Francis), and OA journals (e.g., *Microbial Biotechnology*, *Journal of Pest Management*). However, the real scholarly communications landscape is vastly more complicated. For example, society journals themselves are frequently published by commercial

presses (e.g., JWM is published by Wiley-Blackwell), whereas others are published independently or via lower-cost consortia such as BioOne, and some are OA journals. Although most commercial journals are not open (i.e., access by individual payment or institutional subscriptions), others are OA; increasing numbers of new journals are created under various OA models. Some OA journals are for-profit, commercial enterprises (e.g., *PeerJ*, BioMed Central journals). Because his categorization of journals falls apart on examination, much of Romesburg's (2016) analysis fails as well; quite simply, the logic that society journals are good and OA journals are bad falls apart because the distinction does not actually exist.

Romesburg (2016) also linked OA journals with article processing charges (APCs). Again, Romesburg (2016) oversimplified: not all OA journals are APC-funded. Indeed, recent studies indicated that only about 26% of OA journals rely on APCs (Solomon and Björk 2012, Morrison et al. 2015). Numerous solutions exist that do not involve APCs: institutional subsidy (e.g., *American Museum Novitates*, *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, *Slovene Linguistic Studies*), society subsidy (e.g., *Microbial Biotechnology*, *Journal of Pest Management*), low-cost lifetime author subscription (e.g., *PeerJ*), and university library support (e.g., *Biodiversity Informatics*), or combinations thereof. We, in spite of our intense advocacy of OA, have argued that OA APCs create authorship barriers out of readership barriers (Bonaccorso et al. 2014), that these barriers are an emerging problem in scholarly

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Open Access is Broken: What Can Be Done?

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Abstract

The idea of "Open Access" (hereafter OA) emerged in the late 1990's and early 2000's with a noble goal: to provide comprehensive access to the scholarly literature for everyone around the world by making the results of scholarly research freely and immediately available online to all. After more than 20 years of OA advocacy and development, where do things stand? Has the noble goal of universal access been realized, and is the scholarly literature now accessible and open to the global community of scholars? How strong is the current OA movement and where is it headed? While significant advances have been made, to be sure, the fact is that elements of OA have taken a wrong turn somewhere, resulting in a system that is broken and has not lived up to its promise. Early OA efforts focused on the need for better access to read and reuse scholarly literature. While significant advancement has been made in this area, it has created another barrier to the free and open sharing of scholarly research—access for authors to publish their research. This is especially problematic for those without the means or support to participate in the "pay to publish" model of OA that has become dominant. There is still hope to correct this imbalance, but the scholarly community must refocus and recalibrate its efforts to get back on track.

The Dawn of OA

OA rose to prominence in the late 1990s and early 2000s as a response to the increasing difficulty of access to scholarly literature, a result of a publishing system dominated by for-profit corporations that control publishing venues, prices, and intellectual property of the majority of scholarly-research output. The buying power of libraries in US and European institutions has not kept up with the growing costs of scholarly literature, which has far outpaced inflation and forced institutions to cut journal subscriptions. In 'southern' and 'eastern' countries—the "Global South"—the challenges and effects were far graver. The emergence of the Web and other digital technologies offered new opportunities for editorial production and distribution and the call for new models of publishing grew, culminating in an official formulation of the term "open access" in the Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002), the Bethesda Statement on Open Access

Publishing (2003) and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003). These three statements, as well as subsequent OA initiatives, focused on the critical need for better access to read the scholarly literature. The Budapest declaration states:

By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself (Budapest Open Access Initiative).

The Colorful World of OA

Since those early statements and initiatives, the idea of OA—and the models and mechanisms to achieve

ESLO is firewalled

- Having been an active member of the open access movement for several years, I have reservations about working for a commercial academic publisher. I discussed the matter with like-minded people in the movement. We decided that the focus of open access is scholarly communication of *new knowledge* published in *scientific journals*.
- Without the infrastructure of a major publisher like Brill, a project of this scope would not be possible.
- Authors' contracts are author-friendly – they allow reworking and substantial republication of the text.

Language And Linguistics

- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Ancient Greek Language and Linguistics
- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics
- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics
- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics
- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics Online
- 🔒 Encyclopedia of Turkic Languages and Linguistics Online
- 🔒 Handbook of Formosan Languages: The Indigenous Languages of Taiwan

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African Research Online (2 titles)
Asian Studies
Brill's Encyclopedia of China
Chinese Research Perspectives Online
South Asian Religions (5 titles)
Biblical Studies And Early Christianity
Brill Encyclopedia of Early Christianity Online
Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible Online
Gregory of Nyssa Online (1 title)
Textual History of the Bible
Classical Studies
Lexicon of Greek Grammars of Antiquity
New Papy Online (23 titles)
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Brill's Encyclopaedia of the Neo-Latin World
Brill's Medieval Reference Library (4 titles)
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Enzyklopädie der Neuzeit Online
Jesuit Historiography Online
Lexikon des gesamten Buchwesens Online
The Plantin Press Online
The SHAFR Guide Online
International Relations
International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who including Who's Who in Public International Law (2 titles)
Jewish Studies
Catalog of Catalogs Online, A Bibliography of Temporary Exhibition Catalogs Since 1876 that Contain Items of Judaica
Encyclopaedia of Judaism
Encyclopedia of Jewish Book Cultures Online
Encyclopedia of Jewish History and Culture Online
Encyclopedia of Jewish Literature and Culture Online
Encyclopedia of Jewish Law
Enzyklopädie jüdischer Geschichte und Kultur
Language And Linguistics
Encyclopedia of Ancient Greek Language and Linguistics
Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics
Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics
Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics
Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics Online
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Foreign Law Guide
Handbook of WTO/GATT Dispute Settlement
International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law Online
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Oral Poetry and Narratives from Central Arabia Online
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Stoney Online
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Neues System der philosophischen Wissenschaften im Grundriss Online
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Dictionary of Gnosticism & Western Esotericism
Encyclopedia of Christianity Online
History of Global Christianity Online (2 titles)
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Religion Past and Present
Sacramentum Mundi Online
The Brill Dictionary of Religion
Vocabulary for the Study of Religion
World Christian Encyclopedia Online
Other Online Resources
Arkyves.org
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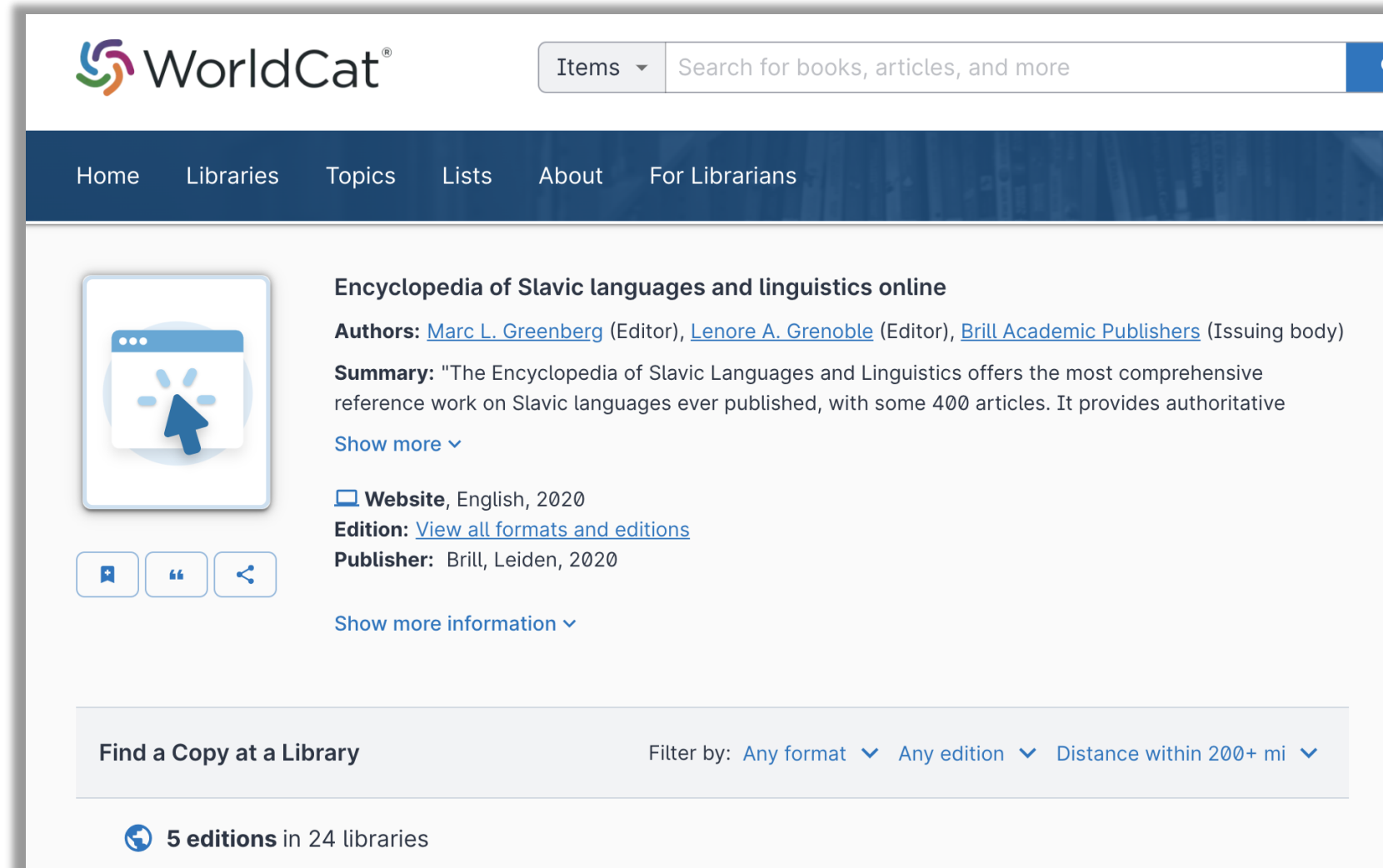
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Access

According to WorldCat more than 25 libraries have purchased access to ESLO:

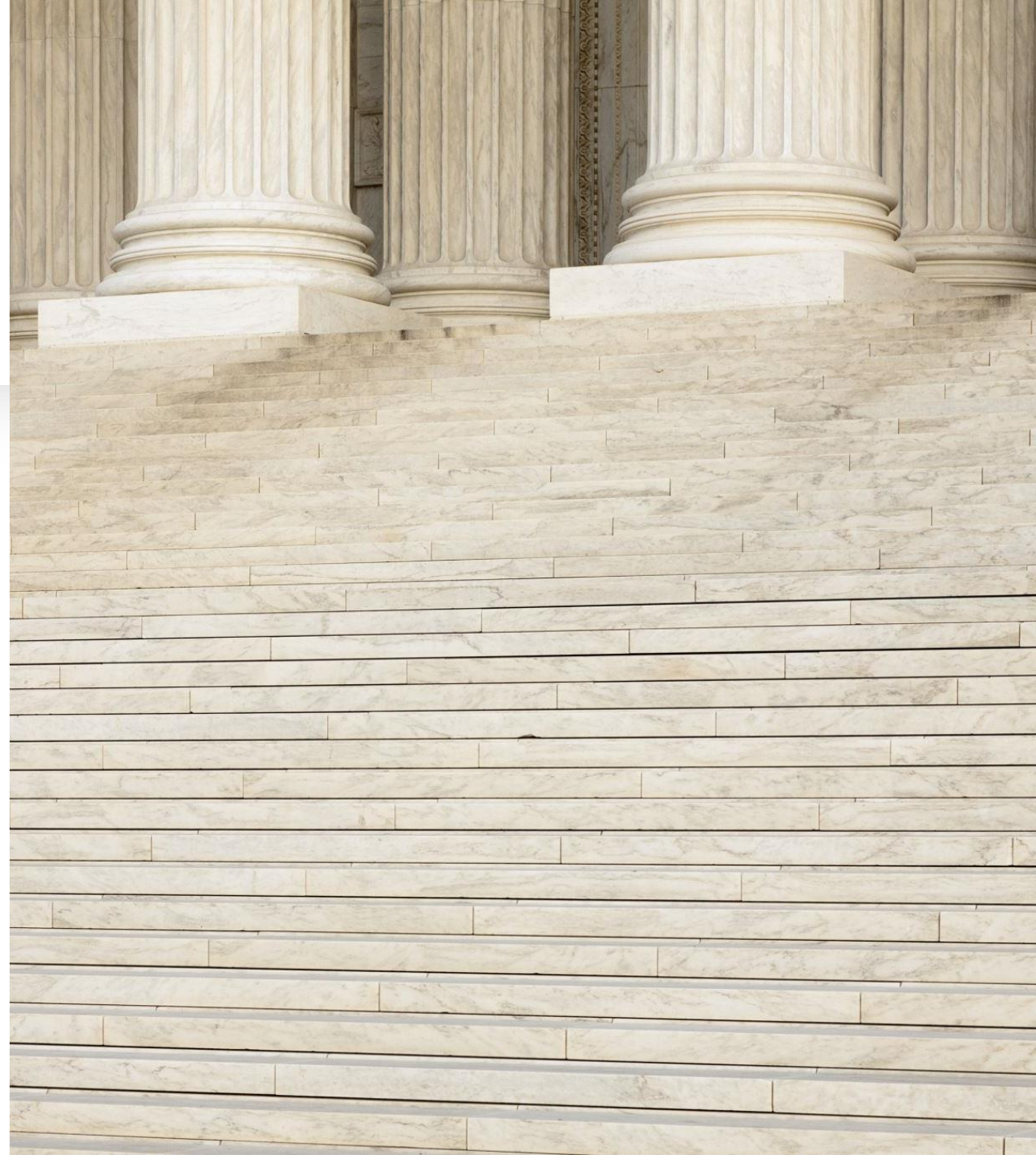
- Canada
- Germany
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Spain (Basque Country!)
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- USA



The screenshot shows the WorldCat website interface. At the top left is the WorldCat logo. To its right is a search bar with the text "Search for books, articles, and more" and a dropdown menu labeled "Items". Below the search bar is a dark blue navigation bar with links for "Home", "Libraries", "Topics", "Lists", "About", and "For Librarians". The main content area features a card for the "Encyclopedia of Slavic languages and linguistics online". On the left side of the card is a blue icon of a computer monitor with a cursor arrow pointing to it. To the right of the icon is the title "Encyclopedia of Slavic languages and linguistics online". Below the title are the authors: "Marc L. Greenberg (Editor), Lenore A. Grenoble (Editor), Brill Academic Publishers (Issuing body)". A summary follows: "The Encyclopedia of Slavic Languages and Linguistics offers the most comprehensive reference work on Slavic languages ever published, with some 400 articles. It provides authoritative". Below the summary is a "Show more" link. Further down are the details: "Website, English, 2020", "Edition: View all formats and editions", and "Publisher: Brill, Leiden, 2020". Another "Show more information" link is present. At the bottom of the card is a section titled "Find a Copy at a Library" with a filter by: "Any format", "Any edition", and "Distance within 200+ mi". Below this section is a globe icon and the text "5 editions in 24 libraries".

ESLO offers authors only “glory”

- Authors are not paid for writing for ESLO, though they are given access to the online edition.
- Encyclopedia entries typically ranked lower for institutional advancement.
- Editors receive modest honoraria.
- Authors and editors must invest considerable labor.
- As a result it's difficult to find willing authors.
- Nevertheless, most authors view their participation as an honor and a service to the field.



-
- 2016 to the present: For the aforementioned reasons, writing an encyclopedia entry ends up being a low priority for authors.
 - 2020–2021: The pandemic had its own effects: some authors had more time on their hands, some had less; some got sick and missed deadlines.
 - 2022 to the present: Consequences of the war against Ukraine



4. Conclusion

- The ESLO is the largest reference for Slavic languages and linguistics and will be continually updated.
- The engagement, experience, and creativity of the editorial team has assured the comprehensiveness and high quality of the content.
- Because of its scope, the project has brought together the leading experts in Slavic linguistics from around the globe.
- Closed access is problematic. However, without the sponsorship of Brill, such an ambitious project would not have been possible.
- Building the ESLO/ESLL has been a slow and difficult journey. To paraphrase an African proverb: *we could go fast alone, but we can go further together.*