**INVITATION**

**The Institute of Russian and Ukrainian Philology**

**of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań**

has the honour to invite

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**to attend the XVII International Conference in the series**

**“EUROPEAN RUSSIAN STUDIES AND MODERNITY”**

**that will be held on 20-24 September 2021**

**The Conference will include the following Thematic Sessions:**

**Session I – Linguistics**

***Dynamic processes in lexical system and word formation of the contemporary Russian language***

*Language is a subject to constant changes, the intensity of which depends on many factors, both extra- and intralinguistic. Undoubtedly, the lexical system is one of the systems that are most susceptible to dynamic changes, in which various events of lesser or greater importance, social reforms, actions of politicians, social moods, population migrations, influences of other cultures and many others are reflected like in a mirror.*

*The way of life of a modern man, the pace of which is determined by the ubiquitous internetization and digitization, also has an impact on language. Recently, the coronavirus pandemic has definitely contributed to the expansion of cyberspace, forcing a large part of global societies to work remotely, resign from direct interpersonal contacts, and maintain social distance.*

*The components of the new reality are instantly represented in the form of linguistic transformations. New words and word combinations appear, the networks of meanings of words present in language are restructured, lexical units are shifted within the passive and active, marked and unmarked lexis. The changing living conditions significantly also affect the word-formation system of language, leading to the emergence of new derivative models and an increase in the activity of the specific models already existing in language.*

**Session II – Linguistics**

***Contemporary Polish-Russian / Russian-Polish (meta)lexicography and (meta)phraseography***

*In the contemporary workshop of a lexicographer and phraseographer, the latest technologies are used: neural networks, taggers, corpus resources, graph representations of semantic networks, computer stylometry, automatic text syntax and morphology analyzers, etc. This type of research is called lexicographic (or phraseographic) engineering. It includes collecting words, phrasemes, and translates (components of a contextual or translation pair), their systematization, and parameterization of ontic features. Modern scientific research focuses on the parameterization of mono- and bitext metadata (parallel texts), therefore theoretical and practical inquiries are of particular importance. It is not just about the computer aspect of applied lexicography. What should be stressed is that classical non-computer lexicography often gives much more useful and significant solutions and effects in the form of profiled dictionaries, demonstrating the rich worlds of contemporary discourses, specialized languages, and thematic areas, not only in mono-, but also in bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. The classic and computer lexicography enrich each other and mutually improve the ways of representing the extralingusitic reality. They differ not only in terms of the amount of analyzed data, but also in terms of the area of application within the micro- and macrostructure of a dictionary as a text. However, regardless of the amount of data, the priority is the common methodological denominator — verification and representativeness of data — linguistic objects reflecting the world of designates and metadata of a dictionary (metaobjects) related to a specific type of realism in the description of these entities. Therefore, it is important to approach contemporary lexicography (understood as engineering and vocabulary at the same time) and phraseography (as its subdomain) from the metalexicographic, and hence the metaphrazeographic side.*

**Session III – Literary Studies**

***Hope in the Russian Literature***

*The literary studies section wishes to make the topos of hope an object of reflection. In Greek mythology, this topos appears in the myth of Pandora, who received a tightly closed box as a dowry. In addition to all the misfortunes that befell humanity after its opening, at the bottom of the box – in accordance with the will of Zeus – there was also hope. The proposed theme, in the context of the pandemic and the complex socio-political situation, seems to be what we all expect and think about. At the times of the great trial, alongside faith and love, hope is one of the elements of the triad most eagerly used by literary artists. The Polish poet Leopold Staff described hope as “the sister of fear, the mother of request, the guardian of the old man’s humble infirmity”. Historical cataclysms such as wars, revolutions, totalitarianisms caused writers to try and make art a source of hope, and readers in a situation of hopelessness wanted to find solace in literary texts. Also today, hope is a motivating factor for the creative search for contemporary writers, as evidenced by the words of Yevgeny Vodolazkin: “What is just a text for me can be hope for someone else”. The conference organizers are convinced that literature is hope, so they count on the unfailing attendance of Scholars from national and foreign academic centers and Their participation in the substantive discussion.*

**Session IV – Comparative Literature and Cultural Studies**

***(Un)awareness. Between affect and boredom***

*The categories of affect and boredom – which are often considered as opposites – constitute one of the most up-to-date and intellectually challenging ways of studying a full spectrum of human experience. Contemporary humanities, defining affects as the pre-stage of expressing intensity, generated beyond control and awareness of a human individual, make an attempt of contesting the tendency of strict differentiation between the spheres of affects and discourse. In this context literature and art become the engaging areas of recognition, transmission and production of affects, which may provoke reflection not only on the artistic representation of stimuli and emotions but also on the problem of the reception of the work. Boredom – if juxtaposed with moving but uncontrollable affect – would be the state conditioned by the consciously experienced lack of something, the suspension of activity. Having in mind the abundance of potential philosophical and literary approaches to this phenomenon, we would like to turn attention to the ones which validate the given state as the moment of openness towards the totality of being, the subsoil for mindfulness, introspection and deepened reflection. In this domain the words of Iosif Brodsky, who perceived boredom as the insight into the infinity of time, may be an important source of inspiration. The notions of affect and boredom, conceptualised in this way, show multiple perspectives of analyses of Russian literature and culture, extending between the space of the Karamazov’s intensity and the intellectually meaningful ennui of the superfluous men. We invite all contributions inspired by the broad spectrum of contexts generated by the core categories included in the title of this conference section.*

**Session V – Linguodidactics**

***Glottodidactics in the face of new challenges***

*The modern world sets teachers many new challenges. The dynamic changes taking place in society, new forms of socialization, the increasing influence of virtual reality, and the increasing social distance have imposed the obligation to search for new ways and means of educating students on the representatives of science, both theorists and practitioners.*

*The rapid advances in the digitalisation of various aspects of life, additionally stimulated by the coronavirus pandemic, have somehow forced educators to adapt quickly to the circumstances. Alternative forms of education and communication have proved essential. The use of the internet as a source of educational material has become the norm. Knowledge of information technology, at least at the basic level, is the necessary condition in modern education.*

*In the glottodidactic context, all these transformations have entailed the need to change the communicative situations which the students are being acquainted with, to take a new look at the ways of shaping individual language skills, to replace traditional language exercises with more modern, interactive ones, to modernize the syllabi, to compile new textbooks, and to reflect on the students' motivation to study in these new circumstances.*

***Session VI – Ecolinguistics***

***Ecolinguistic and communicological aspects in the contemporary world***

*The ecolinguistic and communicology section aims to initiate discussions in the field of ecolinguistics and communicology covering all possible forms of human communication from an ecological perspective in the contemporary world. This section proposes topics related to: the uniqueness of language and human communication located among all communication systems present in Nature, managing linguistic and communicative resources of human communicators in various communication niches, transcommunicator parameters, typology of linguistic communities in relation to such concepts as the robustness and vitality of a natural language, issues of effectiveness, success and comfort of communication acts in which communicators are involved in specific communication niches resulting from communication events/meetings and involving circumstances of a translinguistic and/or transcultural nature.*

**CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:**

* **Prof. Wawrzyniec Popiel-Machnicki**

(The Moderator of Session III: Literary Studies)

* **Prof. Beata Waligórska-Olejniczak**

(The Moderator of Session IV: Comparative Literature and Cultural Studies)

* **Prof. Katarzyna Kuligowska**

(The Moderator of Session V: Linguodidactics)

* **Prof. Andrzej Narloch**

(The Moderator of Session I: Linguistics)

* **Prof. Joanna Puppel-Wobalis**

(The Moderator of Session VI: Ecolinguistics)

* **Yury Fedorushkov, Ph.D.**

(The Moderator of Session II: Linguistics)

**CONFERENCE ORGANISATION COMMITTEE:**

* **Prof. Beata Waligórska-Olejniczak**

(The Head of the Committee)

* **Wojciech Kamiński, Ph.D.**

(The Conference Secretary)

* **Konrad Rachut, Ph.D.**

(The Secretary of the Journal “Studia Rossica Posnaniensia”)

* **Weronika Świerkowska, M.A.**

(technical support)

* **Hubert Patrzykąt, M.A.**

(technical support)

**•The Conference will be held online via Microsoft Teams.**

**•The Conference participants will be sent the follow-up, detailed information concerning organisational matters, including the terms of publication of papers, after submitting their applications that are expected until 31 March 2021.**

**•We also invite you to visit the Institute of Russian and Ukrainian Philology’s website:** [**www.ifros.home.amu.edu.pl**](http://www.ifros.home.amu.edu.pl)

**•The application forms should be sent to the Conference Secretary’s, Dr. Wojciech Kamiński’s e-mail address:** [**kawo@amu.edu.pl**](mailto:kawo@amu.edu.pl)

**•The Institute’s postal address:**

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