

18.00–19.30 UHR
HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07
SPITALGASSE 2, HOF 3, EINGANG 3.2 (CAMPUS), 1090 WIEN

DIENSTAG, 8. NOVEMBER 2022

Sir Noel Malcolm | London

Forbidden desire in the early-modern Mediterranean world: male-male sexuality in the Ottoman Empire and the West

DIENSTAG, 6. DEZEMBER 2022

Nathalie Clayer | Paris

Seeing Albanian interwar history from different angles: A multiperspective approach

DIENSTAG, 13. DEZEMBER 2022

Stephanie Schwander-Sievers | Bournemouth

What hip-hop can tell about societal and cultural developments in Albania: reflections on findings from arts-based, participatory action research with young people in Kukës and Shkodër in 2022.

DIENSTAG, 10. JANUAR 2023

Nicolò Villanti | Duisburg-Essen

A prominent merchant community in the 15th century Adriatic: the Cristiani Novelli of Apulia

DIENSTAG, 17. JANUAR 2023

Emmerih Kelih | Wien

Sprachkontakt und Entlehnungsprozesse in den südslawischen Sprachen

DIENSTAG, 24. JANUAR 2023

Nikolai Kazansky | Sankt Petersburg

The relative and absolute chronology of language change in Greek of the second Millennium BC

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BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW VORTRÄGE

NOVEMBER 2022 – JANUAR 2023

ihb

BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

NOVEMBER 2022 – JANUAR 2023

Österreich und der Balkanraum sind seit Jahrhunderten eng miteinander verflochten. Als wichtiger kultureller, gesellschaftlicher und politischer Bezugsort für die Gesellschaften des Balkans war und ist Wien auch ein Zentrum der wissenschaftlichen Beschäftigung mit dieser Region. Der 2017 eingerichtete Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung am Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes (IHB) greift diese Forschungstradition auf und versucht in seiner multidisziplinären Ausrichtung neue Akzente zu setzen.

Die Vortragsreihe Balkanforschung an der ÖAW versteht sich dabei als Forum, auf dem Wissenschaftler/innen ihre Ergebnisse einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen und zur Diskussion stellen können.

Austria and the Balkans have been intertwined for centuries. As an important cultural, social and political hub for the Balkan societies, Vienna remains a center of scientific engagement with this region. The research unit "Balkanforschung" established in 2017 at the Institute for Habsburg and Balkan Studies (IHB) continues this research tradition and aims to set innovative trends through its multidisciplinary orientation.

The lecture series "Balkan Research" at the ÖAW is intended as a forum for researchers to present their results accessible to a broader public and to open them up for discussion.

Die Vorträge werden unter Beachtung der zum jeweiligen Zeitpunkt geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften stattfinden und in jedem Fall auch im Internet via zoom mitverfolgt werden können.

The lectures will take place in compliance with the safety regulations in force at the time and can in any case also be followed on the Internet via zoom.

Die Vorträge finden in diesem Semester in Kooperation mit dem Institut für Osteuropäische Geschichte statt und werden im Hörsaal des Instituts für Osteuropäische Geschichte UniCampus Hof 3 2R-EG-07 abgehalten.

The semester's lectures will be held in cooperation with the Institute of Eastern European History and will be held in the lecture hall of the Institute of Eastern European History UniCampus Hof 3 2R-EG-07.

Für weitere Informationen zu Schwerpunkten und laufenden Vorhaben an der Balkanforschung, siehe:

For further information on main research fields and ongoing research projects at the research unit, see:

www.oearw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/

Siehe auch / See also:

<https://www.derstandard.at/diskurs/blogs/ub-balkanblog>

Schriften zur Balkanforschung:

www.oearw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/publikationen

DIENSTAG, 8. NOVEMBER 2022
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07

SIR NOEL MALCOLM
London

Forbidden desire in the early-modern Mediterranean world: male-male sexuality in the Ottoman Empire and the West

Early-modern West European travellers in the Ottoman Empire often commented on the phenomenon of male-male sexual relations there. Under the general description “sodomy”, it was regarded as a special characteristic of life in Ottoman (and, more generally, Muslim) society. Historians have treated this as a classic example of so-called Orientalism, the projection of hostile stereotypes – even completely imaginary ones – onto an Eastern “Other”. Yet there is plenty of evidence to show that, although individual writers exaggerated and generalised, the phenomenon they described was indeed common in the Ottoman world. What complicates the story is the fact that the actual forms of sexual activity which they condemned so strongly were also clearly present in the Christian societies of the Western Mediterranean, constituting a pan-Mediterranean pattern of behaviour that differed significantly from modern homosexuality. But while the sexual behaviour itself was identical, the ways in which it was expressed, avowed and treated did differ between “East” and “West”. This lecture explores these overlapping social and cultural patterns of identity and difference.

Sir Noel Malcolm is a Senior Research Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University, and a member of the British Academy. A specialist in early-modern intellectual history, and editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, he has also written histories of Bosnia and Kosovo. His recent books include *Agents of Empire* (2015), which explored the interconnected Venetian-Ottoman world of the late 16th century, *Useful Enemies* (2019), which studied the treatment of Islam and the Ottoman Empire in early-modern West European political thought, and *Rebels, Believers, Survivors* (2020), a collection of essays on Albanian history.

DIENSTAG, 6. DEZEMBER 2022
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07

NATHALIE CLAYER
Paris

Seeing Albanian interwar history from different angles: A multiperspective approach

How to capture and understand the formation of the Albanian state during the Interwar period? How to comprehend the transformation of its social spaces? The idea to get to a more differentiated “picture” of this period is to make snapshot movements, nor fixing the lens on the institutions as we usually observe them, nor fixing it only on the trajectories of individuals that would show the importance of intra- or transnational dynamics, but to make the “camera” constantly moving in order to better grasp the complexity of the dynamics at play.

Nathalie Clayer is professor at the EHESS and a senior research fellow at the CNRS-CETOBaC (Paris). Her main research interests are space, religion, nationalism and state-building process in the Ottoman and post-Ottoman space, especially in the Albanian realm. Her publications include *Une histoire en travelling de l’Albanie*. (1920–1939). *Avec, au-delà et en deçà de l’État*, Paris, Karthala, 2022; *Aux origines du nationalisme albanais. La naissance d’une nation majoritairement musulmane en Europe*, Paris, Karthala, 2007/ 2018 ; and Nathalie Clayer and Xavier Bougarel, *Europe’s Balkan Muslims. A New History*, London, Hurst, 2017.

DIENSTAG, 13. DEZEMBER 2022
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
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STEPHANIE SCHWANDNER-SIEVERS
Bournemouth

What hip-hop can tell about societal and cultural developments in Albania: reflections on findings from arts-based, participatory action research with young people in Kukës and Shkodër in 2022.

Reporting on an ongoing, government-funded development project (UK/Palladium Group), for which Stephanie Schwandner-Sievers leads the academic research component, this presentation reflects on findings resulting from participatory, music-based action research with young people in northern Albania in 2022. In particular, using the prism of Albanian hip-hop, the research used a methods-mix aimed at exploring the genre's perceptions, consumption, and its communicative, transformative and creative functions for young people. It aimed to comprehend their own understanding of their everyday lives, their hopes and concerns, risks, and potentials, vis-à-vis internal and external structures of exclusion marked by stereotypes across countries and generations.

Stephanie Schwander-Sievers is Assoc. Professor in Applied Anthropology at Bournemouth University. She has an academic background in social anthropology and Balkan Studies. Her ethnographic research among, about and with Albanians in post-socialist Albania, post-conflict Kosovo and as migrants in translocal contexts since the early 1990s, has led to numerous publications and several international research projects focusing on questions such as identity constructions in recourse to contested pasts; transitional and epistemic justice; her role as 'cultural expert' when called upon by courts or the police in the UK; and participatory arts-based interventions in both Kosovo and Albania.

DIENSTAG, 10. JANUAR 2023
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07

NICOLÒ VILLANTI
Duisburg-Essen

A prominent merchant community in the 15th century Adriatic: the Cristiani Novelli of Apulia

Recent archival evidence suggests that a new merchant élite from the cities of Trani and Manfredonia became a predominant player in the export of Apulian agricultural goods within the Adriatic space at the beginning of the Quattrocento. This business community consisted of descendants of Jews forced to baptism in a mass conversion following the conquest of the Kingdom of Sicily by Charles I of Anjou in the late 13th century. The "ambiguous" religious identity of the converts (Cristiani Novelli, Neophiti) was well known within the society of the time, and would remain so at least until the 17th century. The lecture aims to offer a profile of their presence and activities in two of the most important regional economic hubs: Venice and Ragusa (Dubrovnik); analyzing how (and whether) their ambiguous religious identity was perceived in these Adriatic cities and how it affected their reception by political authorities and other social groups. Moreover, their success as merchants is rather surprising in light of the socio-political instability of their native region between the 14th and 15th centuries. In my lecture, I am going to challenge the perception of stagnation and economic constraints associated with the Kingdom of Naples during the last decades of Angevin rule, according to which the foreign merchant class held an exclusive monopoly on the profitable grain trade through the Apulian ports.

Nicolò Villanti is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Duisburg-Essen. He received his Ph.D. at the Universities of Trieste and Trier (2019) with a thesis on the maritime trade network of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) in the 14th century. He is currently working on his DFG founded project on the Apulian mercantile community during the Quattrocento. His research interests concern late medieval economic history with a focus on short sea shipping, continuity/discontinuity in mercantile practices and urban economic policies in the Mediterranean.

DIENSTAG, 17. JANUAR 2023
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07

EMMERICH KELIH
Wien

Sprachkontakt und Entlehnungsprozesse in den südslawischen Sprachen

Als dynamisch sich verändernde Systeme sind Sprachen in einem konstanten Austausch mit anderen Sprachen und Lekten. Dies manifestiert sich in unterschiedlichen Formen von Sprachkontakt, sei es auf der individuellen oder der kollektiven Ebene. Jedes rezente Zusammentreffen kann zu Interferenzen, Adaptionen und Veränderungen der Nehmer-sprachen führen. Und zwar auf der Ebene der Aussprache, oder – vorausgesetzt der Kontakt ist intensiv genug – der Grammatik. Sprachkontakt hinterlässt aber auch mehr oder weniger offenkundige Spuren in der der Lexik von Sprachen. Im Vortrag wird genau auf diesen Aspekt näher einzugehen sein. Der Fokus liegt auf dem Basiswortschatz (Grundwortschatz) der südslawischen Sprachen und darin identifizierbaren Entlehnungen. Durch einen Vergleich mit nichtslawischen Sprachen (vgl. The World Loanword Database, <https://wold.clld.org/>) sollen Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede in Hinblick auf Entlehnungsprozesse und deren Relevanz für die Rekonstruktion von Sprache aufgezeigt werden.

Emmerich Kelih ist seit 2017 Assoz. Prof. am Institut für Slawistik der Universität Wien. Die thematischen Schwerpunkte seiner Forschung umfassen die allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft slawischer Sprachen (Fokus: Schrift, Phonologie, Morphosyntax, Lexik), dabei besonders auch quantitativ-statistische Methoden. Emmerich Kelih ist Herausgeber von *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics* seit 2020, Mitglied in zahlreichen Herausgeberbeiräten sowie häufig beauftragter Reviewer im Bereich slawistischer und allgemeiner Sprachwissenschaft.

DIENSTAG, 24. JANUAR 2023
BEGINN: 18 UHR
ORT: HÖRSAAL DES INSTITUTS FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE UNICAMPUS
HOF 3 2R-EG-07

NIKOLAI KAZANSKY
Sankt Petersburg

The relative and absolute chronology of language change in Greek of the second Millennium BC

The settlement dynamics of the Balkans is currently seen as a process with its roots in the very remote past and reaching to the modern situation comprising considerable migrations of population. As we may assume, the arrival of the first speakers of the language that can be viewed as the ancestor of Ancient Greek takes place at the turn of the third to the second millennium BC. All that is known of the Greek language of the II millennium BC falls back at the interpretation of texts of the Crete-Mycenean culture and the archaic fragments of the Greek epos. Having this evidence at hand, the talk intends to suggest the dating of the timespan when the fall of final stops in Greek should have occurred, as well as of several other specific developments, common to all dialects of Greek.

Nikolai Kazansky is the Head of the Indo-European Department of the Institute for Linguistic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg). He is a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

VERANSTALTER:

IHB - Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes, ÖAW

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