

RICERCHE SLAVISTICHE

NUOVA SERIE

VOL. 8 (LXVIII) 2025



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ EDITRICE

2025

RICERCHE SLAVISTICHE

NUOVA SERIE VOL. 8 (2025)

RVISTA FONDATA DA GIOVANNI MAVER

Vol. LXVIII dalla fondazione

DIREZIONE

Monika Woźniak («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

REDAZIONE

Marco Biasio (Università di Pisa)

Maria Bidovec (Università di Napoli L'Orientale)

Ornella Discacciati (Università di Bergamo)

Lidia Mazzitelli (Università di Colonia)

Oxana Pachlovska («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

Laura Quercioli Mincer (Università di Genova)

Raisa Raskina (Università di Cassino)

Luca Vaglio («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

SEGRETARIO DI REDAZIONE

Alessandro Achilli (Università di Cagliari)

COMITATO SCIENTIFICO

Cristiano Diddi («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

Libuše Heczková (Università Carolina di Praga)

Georg Holzer (Università di Vienna)

Luigi Marinelli («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

Zoran Milutinović (SSEES University College London)

Magdalena Popiel (Università Jagellonica di Cracovia)

Barbara Ronchetti («Sapienza» Università di Roma)

Anna-Marija Totomanova (Università di Sofia «Sv. Kliment Ohridski»)

Mateo Žagar (Università di Zagabria)

Corrispondenza

ricercheslavistiche.seai@uniroma1.it

Prof.ssa Monika Woźniak: monika.wozniak@uniroma1.it

Dipartimento di Studi Europei, Americani e Interculturali

Circonvallazione Tiburtina, 4 – 00185 Roma

<https://web.uniroma1.it/seai/?q=it/publicazioni/ricerche-slavistiche>

https://rosa.uniroma1.it/ricerche_slavistiche

Rivista di proprietà della «Sapienza» Università di Roma

Registrazione del Tribunale Civile di Roma: n° 149/18

ISSN 0391-4127

ISBN: 978-88-9377-438-3

Copyright © 2025

Sapienza Università Editrice

Piazzale Aldo Moro 5 – 00185 Roma

www.editricesapienza.it

editrice.sapienza@uniroma1.it

Iscrizione Registro Operatori Comunicazione n. 11420

Registry of Communication Workers registration n. 11420

Finito di stampare nel mese di dicembre 2025 presso Sapienza Università Editrice

Printed in December 2025 by Sapienza Università Editrice

La traduzione, l'adattamento totale o parziale, la riproduzione con qualsiasi mezzo (compresi microfilm, film, fotocopie), nonché la memorizzazione elettronica, sono riservati per tutti i Paesi. L'editore è a disposizione degli aventi diritto con i quali non è stato possibile comunicare, per eventuali involontarie omissioni o inesattezze nella citazione delle fonti e/o delle foto.

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any other information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the publisher. All eligible parties, if not previously approached, can contact the publisher directly in case of unintentional omissions or incorrect quotes of sources and/or photos.

MARCO BIASIO, LIDIA FEDERICA MAZZITELLI

A MAZE IN CONSTANT MOTION.
INTRODUCTION TO THE THEMATIC CLUSTER
SLAVIC MINORITY AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES

1. *Background*

The following thematic cluster is intended to be read as an introductory companion guide (aimed at practitioners of theoretical linguistics and dialectology, as well as non-experts in the field) to the densely layered landscape of Slavic minority languages, literary microlanguages, and regional varieties—a research topic often backgrounded, if not left entirely unaddressed, even within the most authoritative handbooks in Slavic Linguistics (cf. Comrie – Corbett 1993 *contra*, i.a., Gutschmidt et al. 2014: 2039-2201; Kamusella – Nomachi – Gibson 2016). From this perspective, it is certainly a lucky turn of events that this monographic section of “Ricerche slavistiche” appears in the immediate aftermath of the 20th annual meeting of the Slavic Linguistic Society (SLS-20), which was held at the University of Verona on September 10th-12th 2025—an absolute first for SLS conferences in Italy. Since one of the keynote lectures of SLS-20 was centered around issues of language contact between the TAM systems of Standard Italian, on the one hand, and Resian and Molise Slavic, on the other (Pila – Breu 2025), it seems just appropriate to devote more space to Linguistics within “Ricerche slavistiche”, also in consideration of the long-standing concern of the journal with neighbouring areas of study, such as literature and philology.

Indeed, during the first steps of its inception, back in the fall of 2023, the project was inspired by the key idea of linking the broader topic of Slavic regional varieties, minority languages, and literary micro-languages back to the Slavic languages spoken in the geographical

vicinity of Italy, with special attention to the two autochthonous South Slavic literary micro-languages spoken in Italy—Molise Slavic and Resian. Our initial plan was to offer the Italian readership a reference work on lesser-investigated, and therefore lesser-known, Slavic languages and varieties. Each contribution was envisioned as providing a general and reader-friendly introduction to the language(s) under discussion, followed by an in-depth analysis of a narrower research topic chosen by the author(s) themselves. We later decided to broaden the scope to include other varieties from across the Slavic-speaking world;¹ However, the ‘Italian’ flavour is somewhat still preserved in that three out of the seven papers in this issue deal with Slavic languages spoken in Italy, i.e., Resian and Slovenian. Regrettably, and despite being initially planned well ahead of the schedule, we were unable to accommodate research pieces on Molise Slavic² and the two Sorbian languages in this issue. Equally regrettably, we lament the absence of papers dealing with West Slavic minority and regional Slavic varieties. We thus hope that this issue may be the first of many, dealing with this topic from a wider (theoretical and, possibly, typological) linguistic perspective.

The study of Slavic ‘literary micro-languages’, minority languages, and regional varieties, recognized as distinct entities within this issue and accordingly addressed as such, has stood for quite some time as an autonomous discipline against a complex historical background which by no means can be exhaustively reconstructed here. As it is well known, the term ‘Slavic literary micro-languages’ (*slavjanske literaturnye mikrojazyki*) has first been introduced in Slavic studies by Aleksandr D. Duličenko (1981). Under this label he understood Slavic minority languages that have a written tradition (more or less recent), and are polyfunctional enough to be used, among other things, also for broad literary purposes (a.o., works of fiction, journalism, and the like). Other established terms to define Slavic micro-languages are *malye slavjanske literaturnye jazyki* ‘small Slavic literary languages’ (Duličenko 2017), or just ‘Slavic micro-languages’ (Breu 2018).

¹ Recent examples of constructed pan-Slavic languages, such as Vojtěch Merunka’s and Jan van Steenberg’s Interslavic project (*Međuslovjanski jezyk*), fall outside the scope of this issue.

² See Section 3 in this Introduction.

Nomachi (2024) has recently provided an updated reference introduction to the classification criteria and geographical distribution of Slavic micro-languages. Although the list is somewhat unstable, with new varieties gaining the status of written and polyfunctional micro-languages, as of the time of writing (2025), the following languages can be regarded, to all effects, as Slavic micro-languages (see Nomachi 2024: 643-644):³

WEST SLAVIC: *Kashubian* (Poland), *Lachian* (Czechia, Poland); *Upper and Lower Sorbian* (Germany); *Silesian* (Poland);

EAST SLAVIC/WEST SLAVIC: *Vojvodina Rusyn* (Serbia, Croatia, Hungary);

EAST SLAVIC: *Carpatho-Rusyn* (Ukraine, Slovakia, Poland); *West Polesian* (Belarus, Ukraine);

SOUTH SLAVIC: *Bunjevac* (Serbia); *Burgenland Croatian* (Austria, Hungary, Slovakia); *Molise Slavic* (Italy); *Prekmurje Slovene* (Slovenia); *Čakavian* (Croatia); *Kajkavian* (Croatian); *Banat Bulgarian* (Romania, Serbia); *Resian* (Italy).

They differ as to their standardization status, historical depth of first written records, administrative recognition (use in schools, local media, and bureaucracy), number of speakers, and vitality. Our issue includes two contributions on one such micro-language, Resian, written by Han Steenwijk and Matej Šekli, respectively.

Under the term ‘minority languages’ we understand languages that, as the 1992 European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages (ECRML) states, are “traditionally used within a given territory of a State by nationals of that State who form a group numerically smaller than the rest of the State’s population; and [are] different from the official language(s) of that State” (ECRML 1992: 2). Our issue includes a contribution (by Matejka Grgič and colleagues) on Standard Slovenian, which is recognised as a minority language in Italy; additionally,

³ We exclude from this list some languages which Nomachi (2024: 644) terms as “attempts at a literary language”; moreover, we include Bunjevac and Silesian, which are mentioned in the running text, but not in the table.

the paper by Darko Ilin investigates the use of Slovenian in a migrant setting in Belgrade (Serbia).

Finally, three papers deal with non-standardized (and so far unwritten) regional varieties: namely, the Russian varieties spoken in the region of Pskov (Russia), Rodopi Bulgarian (Bulgaria), and Torlak (Serbia, Kosovo, Bulgaria, Macedonia). These varieties are not recognized as separate (micro-)languages, but rather as dialectal variants of their *Dachsprachen*, Russian and Bulgarian. The case of Torlak, however, is quite peculiar because, as Živojinović (this issue) states, “[t]he genealogical classification of Torlak has historically been contentious, with scholars divided on whether it should be primarily considered a Bosnian/Croatian/Montenegrin/Serbian or a Bulgarian (or other) variety”.

2. *The papers*

The thematic cluster features seven papers, each offering a multifaceted and thematically diverse perspective on the Slavic micro- and minority languages they discuss.

Four contributions deal with varieties belonging to the Slovenian-speaking area. Two of them focus on Resian, a South Slavic micro-language or, more properly, an umbrella term referring to a conglomerate of neighbouring varieties spoken in and around Val di Resia—an isolated and hardly accessible Alpine valley located in the province of Udine, in North-East Italy (Friuli-Venezia Giulia region). Han Steenwijk’s paper *Integration Models for Romance Substantive Loans in Resian (and beyond)* contributes to the body of research on the long-standing phenomenon of total language contact between Resian and Romance varieties (a.o., Standard Italian, Regional Italian, and Friulian) by offering a comprehensive and up-to-date overview on the historical dynamics of lexical borrowing in the realm of substantive morphology. The author argues that the intensity of language contact in geographically isolated speech areas (Resian, Torre) is likely to have driven the development of specific, more integrated models; however, since Romance donor dialects also evolved over time, providing an accurate dating of most borrowings is oftentimes a difficult task.

Matej Šekli’s paper *Sui clitici flessi nel dialetto sloveno di Resia in Friuli: aspetti sincronici e diacronici* investigates the morphosyntactic properties and diachronic evolution of inflected clitics, including clitic

clusters, in at least four Resian varieties (i.e., those spoken in San Gior- gio, Gniva, Oseacco, and Stolvizza). By relying on an impressive wealth of (mainly written) authentic data, the author points out that a significant number of syntactic innovations (a.o., the rise of nominative clitics, the loss of Wackernagel's Law, and phenomena of cluster split) may have been influenced by prolonged language contact with Friulian isoglosses; on the other hand, phenomena of clitic climbing are consistent with parallel structural developments that had been taking place within Standard Slovenian.

The two remaining contributions on Slovenian deal with Standard Slovenian in two contexts where this is not the majority language, thus favouring a sociolinguistic perspective.

The paper by Matejka Grgič, Jasmin Franza, Maja Mezgec, and Zarja Zver (*The Slovene Community in Italy between the 20th and 21st Centuries: Rethinking Its Linguistic Landscape*) outlines the sociolin- guistic context of the community, focusing on language policies from the 20th to the 21st century and their effects on public language use. It examines how Slovene appears in the linguistic landscape, with spe- cial attention to concepts such as linguistic awareness and empower- ment. Findings from research conducted in 2015 and 2021 in bilingual and protected municipalities reveal a mixed picture, which, despite some notable progress, is still hampered by a number of persistent challenges. One critical issue is the limited use of Slovene by private businesses, particularly in the agri-food and HoReCa sectors. The ar- ticle discusses initiatives to incorporate 'active' language policy prin- ciples into everyday communication. Finally, it expands the analysis to the virtual landscape, emphasizing the importance of digital spaces for sustaining minority languages.

Darko Ilin's paper ("*To you, Slovenia is a place abroad, to me it is not*": *sociolinguistic practices of the Slovene minority in Belgrade*) explores the linguistic practices of the Slovenian minority in Belgrade, focusing on issues of belonging and identity. Drawing on semi-struc- tured interviews with three Slovenian-speaking individuals conducted in December 2021, it analyzes how they navigate sociolinguistic and identity challenges in Serbia. The study examines their language use within families, their adaptation to different social contexts, and the impact of major historical events, particularly the dissolution of Jugo- slavia. The findings highlight how shifting sociopolitical conditions

have shaped Slovenian-Serbian linguistic practices and the experience of becoming “foreigners” in a formerly shared Yugoslav space. More broadly, the article offers insights into the sociolinguistic dynamics of national minorities in transitional societies.

The remaining three papers, i.e., Davide Fanciullo’s *L’evidenzialità nei dialetti bulgari dei Rodopi attraverso il marcatore nominale -n*, Jelena Živojinović’s *Tracing Language Contact: Parameter Hierarchies and Torlak Clitic Doubling*, and Roman Ron’ko’s *Evaluating Dialect Loss through Priming of Code-Switching: The Case of Pskov Dialects of Russian*, deal with two South Slavic varieties, Torlak and Rhodope Bulgarian, and a cluster of South-Western Russian dialects (East Slavic), respectively. In all three cases, the analyzed languages are not established literary micro-languages: their speakers use the national languages (Serbian, Bulgarian, Russian) as written mediums, thus confining these varieties almost exclusively to oral exchanges.

Fanciullo’s paper examines the extension into the nominal domain and the semantic restructuring of the evidential system in the Bulgarian Rhodope dialects. He argues that evidential markers have undergone a functional shift, developing into deictic markers that encode a visible–non-visible opposition. Nonetheless, their original evidential value persists, insofar as they continue to index the narrator’s perspective and relational stance toward the reported event.

Živojinović’s research piece is an innovative take on the long-standing issue of clitic doubling (CD) in the Torlak-speaking area, which straddles South-East Serbia, North-West Bulgaria, North-East North Macedonia, and East Kosovo. The author applies the most updated version of the Parameter Hierarchies model—which operationalizes phenomena of endogenous (i.e., regular) and exogenous (i.e., contact-induced) language change alongside a continuum of nano-, micro-, meso-, and macroparametric settings—to account for microvariation in the environmental desiderata favouring CD across different Torlak varieties, as opposed to other neighbouring CD-tolerant South Slavic languages (Bulgarian, Macedonian). In particular, she finds that Torlak varieties spoken in Preševo, Trgovište, and Vranje license CD under feature checking for [+ specificity] (thus showing convergence with Macedonian), while Jablanica and Timok Torlak require the additional presence of [+ topic familiarity], which may be interpreted as evidence for further internal development beyond contact.

Finally, Ron’ko’s article examines priming phenomena (defined as “the tendency of native speakers to use a linguistic form that is influenced by the preceding context”) as potential triggers of code-switching patterns between the Pskov dialects of Opočka and Zapadnodvinskij and Standard Russian. By investigating authentic data from a set of manually annotated corpora representative of the speech communities in the rural villages of Opočka, Šetnevo and Makeevo, the author analyzes the relative stability of three morphophonetic features—unstressed vocalism after a palatalized consonant, the presence of a final palatalized *-t* in the present tense of 3PL verbs, and patterns of variation between prepositions *s* and *iz* ‘from’—in the oral production of two groups of dialect speakers of different age, gender, and education. Since the preservation of dialectal features is favoured by a range of different factors, the author argues that “aggregated observation of code-switching between a dialect and the standard language may serve as a useful indicator of dialect feature preservation”.

3. *A final note on Molise Slavic*

We would like to dedicate a final note to Molise Slavic, one of the (South) Slavic micro-languages spoken in Italy which, before the appearance of this cluster, had been only sporadically contributed in “Ricerche slavistiche” (Bonola 2022: 96-97). Although the unfortunate absence of a separate contribution cannot be possibly made up for here, our readership may still benefit from a succinct introduction to this micro-language, which holds a very special place among Slavic languages for its being, almost on a par with Resian, a linguistic island surrounded by Romance varieties (Kovačić – Sammartino 2025).

Molise Slavic (MS), also known as Molise Croatian, Slavomolisan (*zlav*), Slavisan, or *na-našu* ‘our way’, is an umbrella term generally used in the linguistic literature to refer to three distinct South Slavic subvarieties spoken in three rural enclaves in the province of Campobasso (Molise region; Southern Italy), i.e., Acquaviva Collecroce / Kruč, San Felice del Molise / Filić, and Montemitro / Mundimitar. All three varieties of MS belong to a Western Neo-Štokavian dialect group, with Čakavian-Ikavian elements of Southern provenance;⁴

⁴ Ancestors of contemporary MS speakers (a thousand émigrés or so) are believed

nowadays they are considered to be severely endangered, with areal language density undergoing a substantial deal of exfoliation over time (Grenoble – Whaley 2006: 36-38) due to their long-standing situation of total language contact with Regional Italian and less than some hundreds of active speakers left across municipalities.⁵

Space limitations prevent us from providing a complete assessment of the wealth of theoretical literature which has dealt with a number of structural, sociolinguistic, and contact issues relevant for each variety over the last decades. However, given the thematic orientation of this cluster, attempts at reversing the process of language decay deserve a separate and somewhat more detailed discussion.

On the one hand, on an international level, MS varieties have been investigated as part of the EuroSlav 2010 research program (PIs: Evangelia Adamou and Walter Breu), which resulted in a scientific monograph (Breu 2017) and in the compilation of three morphologically annotated corpora comprising oral interviews and recordings with active L1 speakers.⁶

On the other hand, on a local level, the active use of MS varieties has been promoted by a number of cultural associations (including Naš Život and the Agostina Piccoli Foundation) and has found application across journals and magazines, such as “*Riča živa*”⁷ and “*Kamastra* /

to have fled around the beginning of the 16th century from a territory comprised between the rivers Cetina and Neretva, in the Dalmatian hinterland (most likely the Neretva valley, nowadays in Bosnia and Herzegovina), in order to escape the Ottoman invasion of the Balkans (Rešetar 1997 [1911]: 55).

⁵ As of June 2025, the latest census data reveal a significant shrinking in the population size across villages, with 538 inhabitants currently residing in Kruč, 523 in Filić, and barely 272 in Mundimitar—not all of them being speakers of their MS variant either as L1 or L2. Particularly endangered is the MS variant spoken in Filić, which nowadays is mastered only by a few elderly speakers and has no longer been transmitted to younger generations.

⁶ The corpora, each accompanied by a grammatical sketch, are available at the following links: <https://pangloss.cnrs.fr/corpus/Na-na%C5%A1u_%28Acquaviva_Collecroce%29?lang=en&mode=pro> (Kruč); <https://pangloss.cnrs.fr/corpus/Na-na%C5%A1u_%28San_Felice_del_Molise%29?lang=en&mode=pro> (Filić); <https://pangloss.cnrs.fr/corpus/Na-na%C5%A1u_%28Montemitro%29?lang=en&mode=pro> (Mundimitar; last access: 29.09.2025).

⁷ Additional information is available at the following link: <<https://www.facebook.com/ricaziva>> (last access: 29.09.2025).

Komoštre”,⁸ as well as in a series of broadcasts edited by the team of the Mundimitar-based web radio “Čujemo se”.⁹ Local literacy is still underdeveloped and mainly limited to a handful of translations, poetry collections, short stories (such as Nicola Gliosca’s *Sep aš Mena* and *Hiža do Templari*), and music projects (see the Mundimitar-based folk collective Kroatantata). After Rešetar’s (1997 [1911]) landmark study, normative descriptions of MS varieties have also been provided, with Breu’s (forthcoming) grammar of the Kruč speech scheduled to appear more than twenty years after Sammartino’s (2004) overview of the Mundimitar variety. In the meanwhile, following the footsteps of Breu – Piccoli (2000), a small group of linguistically trained activists working at the local language counseling services and coordinated by the editorial board of “Kamastra / Komoštre” has recently given to the press a new thematic-oriented lexicon covering primarily public space, the political sphere and craft related terms in all three MS variants (Pugliese – Agresti 2019).

While international research and local activism have been playing a decisive role in keeping the spotlights on the state of linguistic preservation of MS, on a national level MS varieties are still not recognized as independent languages (Vollstädt 2019: 100) and no consistent language planning policy has been pursued ever since the 1992 ECRML was formally implemented into the Framework Law 482/99. Almost paradoxically, this legislative void has been filled out by the Republic of Croatia, which started providing financial support to various minority activities after the promulgation of the 124/2011 “Act on the Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Croats outside the Republic of Croatia” (*Zakon o odnosima Republike Hrvatske s Hrvatima izvan Republike Hrvatske*),¹⁰ in the effort to “encourage the return of Croatian diaspora members to their homeland” (Šimičić – Škevin Rajko 2021: 4).

⁸ Additional information is available at the following link: <<https://www.facebook.com/people/Rivista-Kamastra/100063798082712>> (last access: 29.09.2025).

⁹ Additional information is available at the following link: <<https://cujemose.it>> (last access: 29.09.2025).

¹⁰ The full text of the Act is available at the following link: <<https://www.zakon.hr/z/507/zakon-o-odnosima-republike-hrvatske-s-hrvatima-izvan-republike-hrvatske>> (last access: 29.09.2025).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editors wish to express their gratitude to the members of the Editorial Board of “Ricerche slavistiche”, who first gave their unconditional support to the realization of this thematic cluster, as well to all the authors who submitted their work.

Special thanks are extended to all the reviewers who willingly accepted to assist us at various heights during the editorial process and devoted part of their time to ensure each single paper met the highest quality standards of scientific research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bonola 2022 = Anna Paola Bonola, *Gli studi linguistici in “Ricerche slavistiche” (1952-2021)*, “Ricerche slavistiche”, Nuova serie 5 (65) (2022), pp. 93-118.
- Breu 2017 = Walter Breu (ed.), *Slavische Mikrosprachen im absoluten Sprachkontakt. Glossierte und interpretierte Sprachaufnahmen aus Italien, Deutschland, Österreich und Griechenland*, Teil 1. *Moliseslavische Texte aus Acquaviva Collecroce, Montemitro und San Felice del Molise*. Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 2017.
- Breu 2018 = Walter Breu, *Sud’ba mestnogo padeža v trech govorach molizsko-slavjanskogo mikrojazyka (pod vlijaniem ital’janskogo jazyka)*, in *Slavjanskaja mikrofilologija*. Ed. by Aleksandr D. Duličenko, Motoki Nomachi. Slavic-Eurasian Research Center, Sapporo 2018, pp. 341-373.
- Breu forthcoming = Walter Breu, *A Grammar of Molise Slavic*.
- Breu – Piccoli 2000 = Walter Breu, Giovanni Piccoli, *Dizionario croato molisano di Acquaviva Collecroce. Dizionario plurilingue della lingua slava della minoranza di provenienza dalmata di Acquaviva Collecroce in Provincia di Campobasso. Dizionario, registri, grammatica, testi*. Campobasso 2000.
- Comrie – Corbett 1993 = Bernard Comrie, Greville G. Corbett (eds.), *The Slavonic Languages*. Routledge, London – New York 1993.
- Duličenko 1981 = Aleksandr D. Duličenko, *Slavjanskije literaturnye mikrojazyki. Voprosy formirovanija i razvitija*. Valgus, Tallinn 1981.
- Duličenko 2017 = Aleksandr D. Duličenko, *Malye slavjanskije literaturnye jazyki (mikrojazyki)*, in *Jazyki mira. Slavjanskije jazyki*. Izdanie vtoroe, ispravlennoe i dopolnennoe. Ed. by Aleksandr M. Moldovan, Sergej S. Skorvid, Andrej A. Kibrik, Natal’ja V. Rogova, Ekaterina I. Jakuškina, Aleksej F. Žuravlev, Svetlana M. Tolstaja. Nestor-Istorija, Sankt-Petersburg 2017, pp. 625-645.

- ECRML 1992 = European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. <<https://rm.coe.int/1680695175>> (last access: 29.09.2025).
- Grenoble – Whaley 2006 = Lenore A. Grenoble, Lindsay J. Whaley, *Saving Languages. An Introduction to Language Revitalization*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge – New York 2006.
- Gutschmidt et al. 2014 = Karl Gutschmidt, Sebastian Kempgen, Tilman Berger, Peter Kosta (eds.), *Die slavischen Sprachen: Ein internationales Handbuch zu ihrer Struktur, ihrer Geschichte und ihrer Erforschung*, Band 2 / *The Slavic Languages: An International Handbook of their Structure, their History and their Investigation*, volume 2. De Gruyter Mouton, Berlin – München – Boston 2014.
- Kamusella – Nomachi – Gibson 2016 = Tomasz Kamusella, Motoki Nomachi, Catherine Gibson (eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Slavic Languages, Identities and Borders*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke 2016.
- Kovačić – Sammartino 2025 = Vinko Kovačić, Francesca Sammartino, *Il croato molisano*, in *Le varietà storiche minoritarie in Italia*, Vol. 2. *L'Italia meridionale, la Sardegna, i Sinti e Rom in giro per l'Italia*. Ed. by Erica Autelli, Marco Caria, Riccardo Imperiale. Special issue of “Linguistik Online”, 141 (2025) 9, pp. 7-27.
- Nomachi 2024 = Motoki Nomachi, *The Slavic Literary Micro-Languages*, in *The Cambridge Handbook of Slavic Linguistics*. Ed. by Danko Šipka, Wayles Browne. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge – New York 2024, pp. 641-656.
- Pila – Breu 2025 = Malinka Pila, Walter Breu, *Mood and Modality in Language Contact: Resian and Molise Slavic in Contrast*. Keynote lecture delivered at the 20th Annual Meeting of the Slavic Linguistics Society (University of Verona, September 10th-12th 2025) – abstract available at: <<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12PmGMJi4KZo8nvsHyAHdH2a3hZQDX1cy/view>> (last access: 29.09.2025).
- Pugliese – Agresti 2019 = Fernanda Pugliese, Giovanni Agresti (eds.), *Vocabolario polinomico e sociale italiano-croato molisano. Lessico dello spazio pubblico. Figure dell'autorità, mestieri e lavori. Raccolta della memoria orale*. Mnamon, Milano 2019.
- Rešetar 1997 (1911) = Milan Rešetar, *Le colonie serbocroate nell'Italia meridionale*. Arti Grafiche La Regione, Campobasso 1997.
- Sammartino 2004 = Antonio Sammartino, *Grammatica della lingua croato-molisana / Gramatika moliškohrvatskoga jezika*. Fondazione «Agostina Piccoli»/ Profil International, Montemitro – Zagreb 2004.
- Šimičić – Škevin Rajko 2021 = Lucija Šimičić, Ivana Škevin Rajko, *Linguistic Construction of a 'True' Home(land) among Molise Croatian Speakers in Italy*, in *Reimagining Language and Belonging in the Diaspora*. Ed. by

Nathan John Albury, Anne Ambler Schluter. Special issue of “Lingua”, 263 (2021) 102853. 16 pp.

Vollstädt 2019 = Nadine Vollstädt, *Challenges of European Language Policies: The Slavic Minorities in Italy*, “Mediterranean Language Review”, 26 (2019) 1, pp. 91-106.

INDICE

SLAVIC MINORITY AND REGIONAL LANGUAGES

A cura di Marco Biasio, Lidia Federica Mazzitelli

- Marco Biasio, Lidia Federica Mazzitelli
A Maze in Constant Motion. Introduction to the Thematic Cluster *Slavic Minority and Regional Languages* 7-18
- Han Steenwijk
Integration Models for Romance Substantive Loans in Resian (and beyond)19-50
- Matej Šekli
Sui clitici flessi nel dialetto sloveno di Resia in Friuli. Aspetti sincronici e diacronici 51-80
- Matejka Grgič, Jasmin Franza, Maja Mezgec, Zarja Zver
The Slovene Community in Italy between the 20th and 21st Centuries. Rethinking Its Linguistic Landscape 81-101
- Darko Ilin
“To you, Slovenia is a place abroad, to me it is not”. Sociolinguistic Practices of the Slovene Minority in Belgrade 103-124
- Davide Fanciullo
L’evidenzialità nei dialetti bulgari dei Rodopi attraverso il marcatore nominale *-n* 125-152
- Jelena Živojinović
Tracing Language Contact. Parameter Hierarchies and Torlak Clitic Doubling 153-181
- Roman V. Ron’ko
Evaluating Dialect Loss through Priming of Code-Switching. The Case of Pskov Dialects of Russian 183-206

STUDI E RICERCHE

- Maria Katarzyna Prenner
Die *lacinka* in belarusischen zeitungsen der Wiedergeburtsepoche, die konsolidierung einer einheitlichen standardschrift und biskriptalität als abbild einer konfliktgemeinschaft 207-231
- Salvatore Del Gaudio
Dialecto e lingua mista ucraïno-russa (“Suržyk”): criteri distintivi e linee di demarcazione 233-259
- Emanuel Klotz
Slawische Namen aus den osttiroler Gemeinden Assling, Amlach, Leisach und Lavant – Slavia Tirolensis XI 261-281
- Jakub Sadowski
La rivoluzione comunista alla maniera cattolica. I primi numeri di “Voce operaia” e “Dziś i jutro” 283-302
- Alessandro Amenta
Zuzanna Ginczanka e la gabbia del corpo 303-319
- Katarzyna Zechenter
Traumatic entanglement as the Defining Feature of Polish Postmemory Literature 321-347

RECENSIONI

- Tvoření literaturou. Společné dějiny česky i německy psané literatury českých zemí (1760-1920)*. Akropolis – Institut pro českou literaturu, Praha 2024 (Martina Mecco) 349-353
- Monika Woźniak, *Flussi e riflussi: Quo vadis di Henryk Sienkiewicz nel circuito letterario e culturale italiano*. Lithos, Roma 2024 (Alessandro Achilli) 353-355
- Ireneusz Staroń, *Fuga i rap. O poezji Krzysztofa Koehlera z lat 1986-1998*. Instytut Literatury, Kraków 2023 (Jakub Horbacz) 355-361
- Viktor Šklovskij, *Teoria della prosa*. Con una prefazione dell'autore e un saggio di Jan Mukařovský. Postfazione di Cesare

G. de Michelis. Traduzione di Cesare G. de Michelis e Renzo Oliva. Quodlibet, Macerata 2025 (Gabriele Mazzitelli)	361-365
Antun Gustav Matoš, <i>Camao e altri racconti</i> . Traduzione e cura di Rosanna Morabito. Besa Muci, Nardò (LE) 2024 (Luca Vaglio)	365-370
Note biografiche sugli autori	371-375

