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The Authority for Research and Development The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

/JanisDesign editor: Channa Coggan Project text

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THE POLONSKY PRIZES FOR CREATIVITY & ORIGINALITY IN THE HUMANISTIC DISCIPLINES

AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM





POLONSKY PRIZES

for Creativity and Originality in the Humanistic Disciplines - 2017



DR. Leonard S. Polonsky CBE has had a successful business career in the financial services sector and is a philanthropist with particular interests in higher education, cultural heritage and the arts.

DR. Polonsky grew up in New York City. He was a pupil at the prestigious Townsend Harris High School, and received his BA degree from New York University at age 18. Following military service in 1945– 46, he pursued graduate studies in literature at Lincoln College, Oxford, and at the Sorbonne, Paris, where he received his doctorate in 1952. He taught in Heidelberg for several years before embarking on his business career.

DR. Polonsky began working in financial services in New York in 1955, gaining further experience in Rome, Frankfurt, and Zurich, before establishing Liberty Life Assurance Company Limited in London in 1970. Hansard Global plc, its successor, of which he is President, has been listed on the London Stock Exchange since 2006.

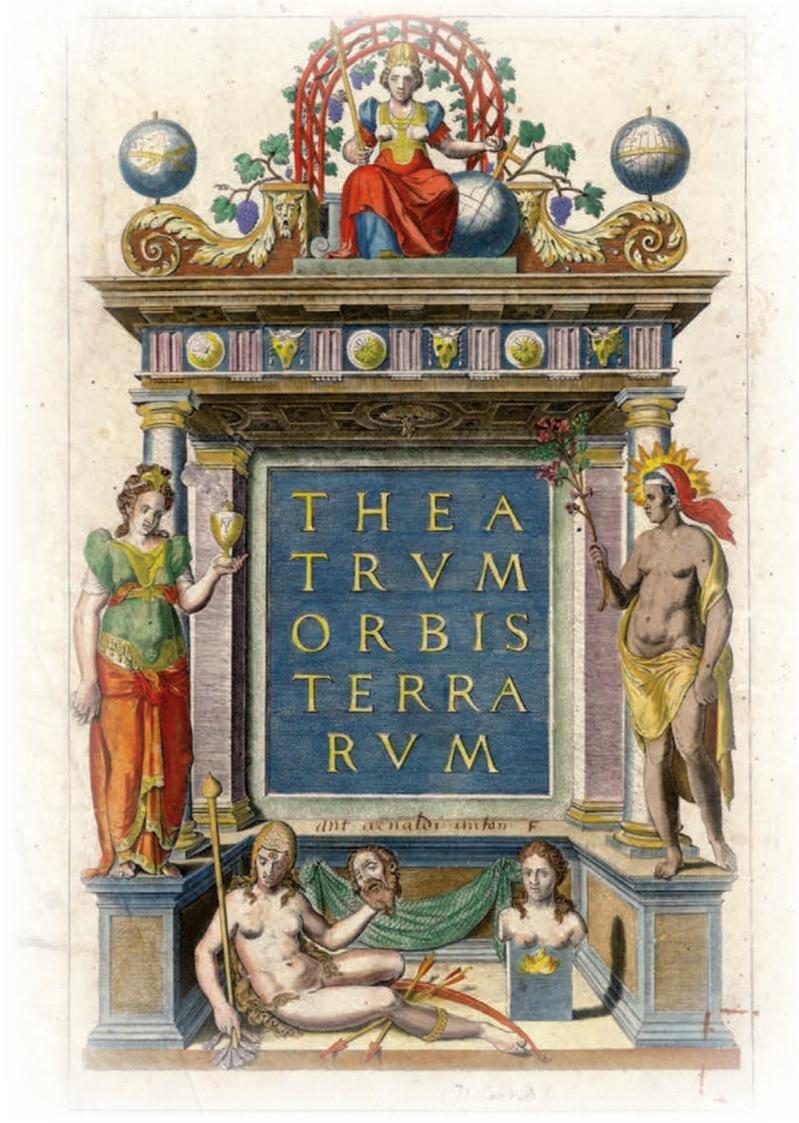
Dr. Leonard S. Polonsky CBE

DR. Polonsky has involved himself in a broad range of philanthropic activities over many years. In 2013 he was named a Commander of the British Empire (CBE) for charitable services by HM Queen Elizabeth II. He is a Companion of the Guild of Benefactors of Cambridge University, a Fleming Fellow at Lincoln College, Oxford, and an Honorary Member of the Royal College of Music, London.

DR. Polonsky holds an Honorary Doctorate from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, of which he is a Governor and where he serves on the Board of the Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace. At The Hebrew University he established the Polonsky Prizes for Creativity and Originality in the Humanities, which have been awarded annually since 2004. Other support for The Hebrew University includes awards for study in China and scholarships for undergraduates of Ethiopian background.

He is founding chairman of the board of trustees of The Polonsky Foundation, a UK-registered charity that supports cultural heritage, education and the arts in the UK, the USA, Israel, and Europe. Principal activities of The Polonsky Foundation include: the digitisation of significant collections at leading libraries (the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Cambridge University Library; the British Library; the New York Public Library; the Library of Congress; the Vatican Apostolic Library); support for Theatre for a New Audience at the Polonsky Shakespeare Center in Brooklyn, New York; and post-doctoral fellowships at the Polonsky Academy for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute.

In Israel, The Polonsky Foundation also supports the University of Haifa, Tel Aviv University and the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, of which DR. Polonsky is a Governor and Honorary Fellow.



POLONSKY PRIZES

for Creativity and Originality in the Humanistic Disciplines - 2017



Researcher - First Prize

PROF. MOSHE TAUBE Department of Linguistics Department of German, Russian and East European Studies Faculty of Humanities Logika of the Judaizers: A Fifteenth Century Ruthenian Translation from Hebrew

Researcher - Second Prize

A Message from the Dean



PROF. DROR WAHRMAN

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Scholarly activity in the Humanities is expressed in different forms: monographs, the editing of original sources, journal articles and more, all of which are based on extensive research, intellectual analysis and writing. Every year, members of the Faculty of Humanities at The Hebrew University publish their scholarship in prestigious journals and academic publishing houses in Israel and abroad. It is such scholarly endeavors that have made the Faculty of Humanities in Jerusalem one of the leading centers of humanistic study in the world, and have contributed to the overall reputation of The Hebrew University as a foremost academic institution.

The Polonsky Prizes were established over a decade ago through the generosity and vision of DR. Leonard Polonsky and the Polonsky Foundation. These prizes give clear recognition to both senior and junior members of the Faculty of Humanities and elsewhere at the University who have demonstrated the highest standards of scholarship in the humanistic disciplines. All the recipients of this year's prize were chosen by a committee consisting of members of the Faculty of Humanities, along with the Vice President for Research and Development, Prof. Isaiah

(Shy) Arkin and myself. This year's prize winners were chosen from a particularly strong list of contenders in the different categories, making the selection especially challenging. All in all, the high quality of all the submissions left me with a feeling of pride in the distinctive and excellent work being produced in the fields of Humanities at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It gives me great pleasure to thank the members of the prize committee for their hard work, as well as Prof. Arkin for his support, Ms. Rachel Nathan from the Faculty of Humanities who coordinated the work of the prize committee, and Ms. Ayelet Sagiv of the Authority for Research and Development at The Hebrew University, for crucial administrative matters, not the least coordinating this ceremony today.

We are grateful to the Polonsky Foundation for their support and encouragement. We look forward to next year's competition, and the interesting and original studies that it will bring to our attention.

With best wishes, Prof. Dror Wahrman Dean, The Faculty of Humanities

Category B



Post-Doctoral Researcher



DR. MICHAL MARMORSTEIN Department of Linguistics Faculty of Humanities Tense and Text in Classical Arabic: A Discourse-Oriented Study of the Classical Arabic Tense System. Leiden: Brill. 2016





MS. BAT-AMI ARTZI Department of Romance and Latin American Studies Faculty of Humanities ...y son yndios por conquistar": las alegorías femeninas de los cuatro suyus en el testimonio etnohistórico y arqueológico



MR. SHRAGA BICK Department of Comparative Religion Faculty of Humanities "But I am Prayer": Voice, Body and the Anthropology of the Praying Self in Rabbinic and Syriac-Christian



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^{0.2.1} אולם החכמו מדתו ושיעורו וי האל ית'. ^{0.2.2} כי וחלופם לבר. ^{2.3} כן סעפים רבים

Researcher - First Prize

PROF. MOSHE TAUBE

Department of Linguistics Department of German, Russian and East European Studies Faculty of Humanities

Moshe Taube is Professor of Linguistics and holder of the Tamara and Saveli Grinberg chair in Russian Studies at The Hebrew University. Taube earned his B.A. and his M.A. in linguistics at The Hebrew University (1972; 1975). The Université de Paris-Sorbonne awarded Taube a Ph.D. in Russian philology in 1979.

Before his appointment as full Professor in 2002, Taube taught as a lecturer (1983), senior lecturer (1986), and associate Professor (1995). Taube's research topics include Medieval Slavic translations from Hebrew, Yiddish Grammar and the influence of Slavic on Yiddish and on Modern Hebrew. Along with co-author H.G. Lunt, Taube published a book entitled: The Slavonic Book of Esther: Text, Lexicon, Linguistic Analysis, ProbleMS of Translation, Cambridge: Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1998.

THE LOGIKA 2.0 **OF THE JUDAIZERS:** A Fifteenth-Century Ruthenian Translation from Hebrew

> THE LOGIKA OF THE JUDAIZERS: A Fifteenth-Century Ruthenian Translation from Hebrew, Critical edition of the Slavic texts presented alongside their Hebrew sources with Introduction, M English translation, and commentary, Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities 2016.

The monograph offers a critical edition from manuscripts of two medieval philosophical texts composed originally in Arabic:

1. The Logical Terminology, ascribed to Moses Maimonides, and

2. The Intentions of the Philosophers by Muhammad Al-Ghazali.

Translated into Hebrew in the 13th-14th centuries, two scholars translated these works in the second half of the 15th century into Ruthenian, the Slavic language of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Combined in Slavic into a single text, the work was entitled *The Logika*.

The comparative analysis of the Arabic, the Hebrew and the Slavic versions made it possible to establish that the translation was a collaborative effort of a Jewish translator and a Christian Slav, with the Jewish translator dictating orally his spoken Slavic rendering of the Hebrew to the Slav, who put it

down in writing in Cyrillic script. The comparison allows us to determine the contribution of the two collaborators to the structure of the Slavic version. and makes it possible to determine the level of erudition of the Jewish translator, his knowledge of Hebrew, his familiarity with the philosophical literature and the poor level of his mastery of the Slavic language of the Grand Duchy. The study also established the name of the Jewish translator and resident of Kiev as Zecharia ben Aharon, copyist and annotator of Hebrew philosophical texts. The book contributes to both Jewish and Ukrainian cultural history in discussing the circumstances of cultural interaction between Jews and Christians in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and highlights the unexpected role of pre-Ashkenazic Jews from the ancient community of Kiev as cultural agents of transmission.

^{0.2.0} Предисловїє второє

sources with Introduction и держителен си^х премядростен ими^ж обраще^м держитела English translation, and commentary, Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences прм^дрости божественых кже начинаемъ

^{0.2.1} прем8дрость же прироженал се есть держитель са плоти свѣтскїа подл8гъ двизанїа ї оупокол и измѣны, не подл8гъ мѣры его и образа его. ани подл8гъ прикосновенїл частеи его. ани подл8гъ дѣла бжїл. ^{0.2.2} занеже смыслъ о плотномъ возможно есть сими сторонами всѣми. не смышлаєтъ оубо прироженал, но по премѣненїю. ^{0.2.3} п8тна у оубо се держитель са посполитыи количество. а раздробный мѣра и число. ^{0.2.4} прироженой же вѣтки многи. како бы лѣкарство. и болванство. и к8кларьство.

ACOHEWEICHHMA 1111-10BA HARES DEBOI • АПОСЛОЦЕНСКИ SETHTICAL. CIGHHAFS, ATTOCAOKEN

> طلسمات. ال квкларьство (v.l. к8кланство, призорство) – 'conjuring,' for Hebrew אזיזת עינים. 'eye-fooling' trickery. The Slavic word is an old borrowing from Polish *kuglarz* (Bulyka, Даўнія запазычанні, р. 180), ultimately from Latin *iocularius* through MHG goukelaere, gougelaere (Modern German Gaukler). Cf. Nimčuk, Синоніма славеноросськая, in Лексис Лаврентія, s.v. к8гларство (р. 124), glossed призорь, призрачіс, призракь, привиденіс, and мечеть (see the next lemma). II мечє[[с]]твованіє (v.l. мечтвованіс) – 'deluding,' related to мечеть (see the previous entry), for Hebrew (sorcery, bewitchment.' See Sreznevskij, Материалы, II, р. 236, where мечтаніє, for Greek φαντασία, often occurs with other kinds of Satanic sorcery. ^{0.2.5} пвтнои – 'Mathematics'; see 0.1.11. II корєнь – 'principal ones,' lit. 'root ones,' rendering Hebrew II.

RESEARCHER

Researcher - Second Prize

אמרת בני יוטכן בן יוחנן רמכפר שחרה אריה אמל לו לאו לבי לא יוטכן ארייה דמק כפר שחרא ברק ל טרפון פרותו שלשה פעמיים

מכוועה והשויא אוכ האשוד כל ביו מייכאן ואילך הועהגן שיארו

נשום בדרישה ובחקירה אמ ל עקידא לכשונורא פונריוית תר

מפני מה אמריו ביכולה נישאת ליום הרכיעי שאם היה לינוענת

השבת התהינו שיידא נישא אותה כרביעי מין הסכנה ואילד נהגו

ולא מיהו בידה הכמיה אה רעה לעשות ביוה השויני אוז שומע

מפני מהאמריו אלמעד ליום החמישו שאם נושא אותה באחד מ

מניחה והולך למלאכתו התהיע שיהא נושא אותה כחמישי המיי

וקטן שבא שהגולה וטוכת עין כתובתה מאחר מאתים איזהי

משום ל יהודה כן אגרא אמרין קטן פחות מכן תשע שנים וי

מבת שלש שנים ואם אחד העשא ונותו בכורונה והנותן כהתי

פארות אה עלפי שחזרי חרש ומפרה שוטה תשתפה אין להס כת

כתובה נינה גוי ועבד הכא על ביה ישראד אה על פי שחור הגוי ו

אין להן כתובה דעו לקיים יותנין מטובה מנה ועראל הבא על

ואח עלפי שחזרה שפחה ונשתחריה נוכרית וענגיירה אין להן מת נותנין כתובה מנה בוגרית ואיילונית כתובתן מחתיה נשאה י ועיכאת זו איילונית אין להן מכובה ריצו לקיים נותן כתוכה

כת ישראל לכהן ובת כהין לישראל נותן ארכנ מאות זוז

חדשת או שוטה כתובתה מאתים מפני שרינה לזוק

והשוטה כוגרת ומיוכת עז אין להן טענת בתולים

74701

היהמשכים לניתרין אם כו תינשא לאחר שבת אלא מפני

הריזה מותר מפרישיז את החתן מו הכלה בלילי שבת תחי

שלשה ימיי בנוילה נמיצא שמח עימה שלשה ומיס י

את האשה עלפי עד אחד רעק או אע עלפי אשה ולא עלפי קרוביס י אמרו לומעשה בבנילוי שהלט ענער התמרים יחלה אחר מהס ערך יהניוויהובפית אחר מהס אמרו לפונרקית אין חבירינו תעית הז וקברתיו והשיאו אתאשר ע אמרו לו לאתהא כרהנת בפונרקית אמרו לו לאתה אינה ערינו מיליו אמרו לו לאתה אינוער הבינו מיליו אמרו לו לאתה אינוער הנת בפונרקית אמרו לו לאתה אינוער מיליו מיליו מינוער שהיה מנועלו ותרמילו והפרתורה שהיה

יין מסבת כתוכות פר א

בתולה נישאת ביום הרביעי אימני אום החמישי שפעמים בשבתביני רינין יושבאן בעניירות ביום השיני וביום החמישי שאם היה לושית בתולים היה משכים לביתריו בתולה אלינה משכים לביתריו בתולה אלינה גרושה וחלועה מו בתולה אלינה גרושה וחלועה מו בתולה אלינה גרושה וחלועה מו בתולה שלינה הניתר שלוש שנים ויום אחר בתובתם מאתים שנים ויום אחר בתובתם מאתים שבא על הקטנה והקטן שבא על



PROF. ROBERT BRODY Department of Talmud and Halacha Faculty of Humanities

Robert Brody is Professor emeritus of Talmud at the Hebrew University, where he taught after earning his Ph.D. degree in 1982. He has published extensively on rabbinic literature, especially in the Geonic period. His book The Geonim of Babylonia and the Shaping of Medieval Jewish Culture (Yale, 1998) won a National Jewish Book Award and has recently appeared in an expanded and updated Hebrew version. Many of his more recent publications focus on classical rabbinic literature, including Mishnah and Tosefta Studies (in English, Magnes, 2014) and Mishnah and Tosefta Ketubbot: Text, Redaction and Exegesis (in Hebrew, Magnes, 2015).

Mishnah and Tosefta Ketubbot: Text, Exegesis and Redaction

This book deals with the Mishnah, the central text of classical rabbinic literature, and its companion volume the Tosefta. It offers a new model for the synoptic presentation of the two texts and interwoven commentaries on them, as the relationship between the two compositions is so close and so complex that they must be interpreted in tandem.

The commentaries include many novel interpretations, particularly in the case of the Tosefta, which includes many obscure passages and has been the subject of few commentaries. The book also contributes to recent scholarly debates by illustrating the wide variety of relationships that prevail between corresponding passages of the Mishnah and Tosefta.

The editions of the Mishnah and Tosefta break new ground with regard both to their textual traditions and to the editing of classical rabbinic literature. Regarding the textual traditions of the Mishnah, the book suggests important corrections to the regnant view in recent scholarship. Among these is the complex and varied textual situation of the Mishnah in the Amoraic period. The book demonstrates that in a significant number of cases a more pristine version of the Mishnah circulated in Babylonia while a reworked version enjoyed currency in Palestine. Its conclusions with regard to the textual history of the Tosefta are even more revolutionary: Contrary to the accepted wisdom in the field, the readings of MS Erfurt are to be preferred more often than

the readings of MS Vienna.

The editorial method accepted in the field of rabbinics for the last eighty years has been to choose a single "best" textual witness and follow it in almost every instance. Unfortunately, even the best manuscript contains numerous errors and secondary readings, and an editor who slavishly follows a particular witness presents readers with a text that is often recognizably corrupt. This book presents editions of one tractate of Mishnah and Tosefta based on painstaking stemmatic analysis, which represents a middle ground between the "best witness" approach and the arbitrariness of an eclectic approach.

המתכוון אין עידותו עידות ו ור הנר האור הלבוד אשההרוא אישהלווי אישפלונימטקום פלונימתו ומינאו שסאדם והשיאו שוב מששה ביאלמיון ישפלוניבואישפלוני וחשוהריאוי מת והלכו #1114 23% 1110200 001 \mathcal{A} 7 77 y A NOR THOMATA \triangleright ろ 195 rven 711 $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$

Post-Doctoral Researcher



DR. MICHAL MARMORSTEIN Department of Linguistics Faculty of Humanities

Michal Marmorstein received a Ph.D. in linguistics from The Hebrew University (2014). Her research uses the theoretical and methodological framework of discourse analysis to study Semitic languages. The main question that motivates her research is how language is shaped by and adapted to different communicative contexts. She works primarily on Arabic, both classical and colloquial Egyptian, as well as on Hebrew, neo-Aramaic, and comparative Semitics. Her research topics include tense usage, narrative structure, genericity, expressivity, discourse markers, spoken and written language, style and genre analysis, and Arabic-Hebrew interface. In July 2016, she joined the faculty of the Department of Linguistics, where she teaches courses in the fields of discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and Arabic linguistics.

Tense and Text in Classical Arabic: A Discourse-Oriented Study of the Classical Arabic Tense System Leiden: Brill. 2016

The volume Tense and Text in Classical Arabic addresses a long-standing question in Arabic grammar: what is the meaning of the verbal tenses?

According to the dominant paradigm in Western scholarship, the system of classical Arabic is based on a semantic opposition between two verb forms: façala ('he did') and *yaf^çalu* ('he [BE] doing').

An unsolved controversy revolves around the essence of this opposition, specifically, on whether it indicates temporal or aspectual distinctions. While formal definitions abound, they are often acknowledged to be limited and partial in face of authentic linguistic evidence.

Inspired by insights of medieval Arab grammarians, and drawing upon modern methods of text-linguistics and discourse analysis, the volume proposes a new

ن النين فليست تقتلى إلا المارة الشرعية م

مدانات والمراج والجزية ، وهي قليلة الوزائع .

إلى مقدار الركاة من المال قليلُ كما علمت، وكذا

. تما المعوب والماشية ، وكذا الجزية والغرائج

الذكانت على ستن التغلب والعصبية قلا بد

المتحق أولها كما تقدم ، والمداوة تقون

المامة والمكارنة وخفض الجناج

ارن الناس، والنفلة عن تحصيل ذلك

يلو ، فيقل الذلك مقدار الوظيفة

الماربية التي تُجمع الأموالُ من مجموع

يْت الوزائعُ والوظائف على الرَّحابا نَشِع

وإفيرا قيه ، فيكثر الاعتمادُ . ويتا

الاصاط (١) يقلة المُعْزَّم ، وإذا ٢

كرت أعداد ثلك الوظائف والوزا

الدُّنبة التي هي جملَتُها , فإذا إ

وللعلت ، وتعاقبُ ملوكُها

الفقوا بالكَيس ، وذهب ا

وتلقيها من الاغضاء والتَّ

وتذو وحوائجهم

ام والترف ،

- 24 (1

يسبع المارم الشرحية ، وهي حدود لا تقعدي .

model of contextual analysis from which to approach the intriguing question of the tense usage in classical Arabic.

Rather than viewing the verbs as autonomous units, the proposed analysis takes the extended context in which the verb occurs as the relevant unit of analysis. The definition of the contextual unit is based on a fine-grained analysis of thousands of examples extracted from classical Arabic literature. A number of features emerge as the most pertinent in defining the meaning of the verb: deixis/reference, text type, syntactic interdependency, clause type, and lexical classes. The study presents a detailed examination of the tense usage in a large variety of syntactic and textual environments. Its results clearly show that the meaning of the tenses in classical Arabic and, arguably, in other languages, is not reducible to simple semantic

كتان الشعب

من الملوك والعلماء والشالحين والمتعطين للمقره من المسوم ، وكثير من الشقير بالشر وهو بعلم وكثير سن لنجاوزت عنه الشهرة وهو لسو م وأهلها . وقد تصادف موضِعها وتكون طفا م

والسببُ في ذلك أن الشُّهرةَ والعَسِتَ إنها ه بالأعبار ، والأعبارُ يدخلها اللحولُ عن القامدين التناقُلُ ، ويدخُلها التعصُّب والتشيع ، ويدني الأومام . ويدخُلها الجهل تطابقة المكاين والم يحمله على ذلك إلا تسيان شأن العصبية في الأحوال ، لخفاتِها بالتَّلِس والتصنّع أو الم التَاقل ، ويدخلها التقربُ لأصحاب التَّجدُة وارد الدنيوية بالثناء والندح وتحسين الأحوال وإداة الذكو بذلك، والنفوش مولعةً بحب الثناء ،والندر وقد بينا ذلك أول الكتاب مع أن هذا وأمثاقه على متطاولون إلى الدُّنيا وأسبابها من جَاه أو تروه تقدير صحمه إنما هو من الأسباب الطَّهرة على وليسُوال الأكثر بواغيين في المضائل ولا متنابس الذبق الجبش في العدة وصاق القتال وكثرةٍ في أهلها (١) وأبن مطابقة الحق مع هذه كلها ؛ الأسلخة وما أشبهها ؛ فكيف يجعل ذلك كفيلًا فتختل الشهرةُ عن أسباب خفية من هذه ، رتكود بالتلب ٢ ولبحن قد قررنا لك الان أن شيئًا منها الميرّ مطابقة ، وكل ما حصلّ بسبب خلى فهرالن لا حارض الأسباب الخلية من العجل والخِداع بعبر عنه بالبخُّت كما تقرُّو . والله سبحة ولغن

٤٨ - فصل في الحباية وسب قلتها وكثرتها : اعلم أن الجبابة أول الدولة تكون قليلة لولائع كثيرة الجملة ، (٢) وآجر الدولة تكون كثيراً والسببُ في ذلك : أن الدولة إن كانت عل

(١) أثار أن خلدون إل هذا كن في هذ المهاران شعا JSI Same (٢) جمع وزيما وهو ما يتوزع على الاتخاص .

أعلم وبه التوفيق .

الورائع قليلة الجدلة

Tense and Text in Classical Arabic

A DISCOURSE-ORIENTED STUDY OF THE CLASSICAL ARABIC TENSE SYSTEM MICHAL MARMORSTEIN

BRILL

distinctions, but is rather combinatorial and multi-faceted.

The study demonstrates the fundamental role of context in meaning interpretation, a role which is universal in nature, inherent to the relationship between language (as structure) and discourse (as practice). Moreover, the study shows that investigating the reflexive relationships between form and context is not only crucial to the clarification of intralinguistic meanings, but also to a deeper understanding of basic discourse types such as the dialogue, the narrative, and the generic statement. Thus, the contribution of this volume goes beyond the interest of linguists, and may well benefit all scholars and students interested in the linguistic aspect of these socio-cultural discourse phenomena.

وإنما الصحيحُ العنيرُ في الغلب حال العصبية أن يكون في أحد الجانبين عصبيةً واحدة جامعة لكُنُّهم ، ول الجانب الآخر مصائب متعددةً ، لأن المعالية إذا كالت متعددة يقع بينها من النخاط مايقع في الوحدان المتقرقين الفاقدين للعصبية ، إذًا تتزل كل عصابة منهم منزلة الواحد، ويكون الجانب اللنى مصليته متعددة لايقادم الجانب الذي عصبيته واحدة لأجل ذاك فتهفمه واعلم أنه أسح في الاعتبار مما ذهب إلية الطُرطُوشي في جِلْته ويلده ، وأنهم إلما يرفُون ذلك الدفاع والحماية والمطالبة إلى الوغدان والجماعة الناشئة متهم (1) لا يعتبرُون في ذلك عصبية ولا نسبًا . ولا لأمور الشهاوية من الرُّعب والخذَّلان الإلاهي . فافهمه وتفهم أحوال الكون والأ مقذر اليل

(فصل) ويلحق تمعنى الغَلُّب في الحروب وأن أسبابه خلبة وغير طبيعية حال الدبهرة والصيت . فقل أن تصادف مرضعها في أحد من طبقات التاسي

(١) د من السع ، برونا مله الماج والمداية ... الع . وم أوجد . يتي والذ ال ما ذكره ي النعل الله من قال

)RAL $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$ \bigcirc ARC ろ



PhD or M.A. Student



MS. BAT-AMI ARTZI Department of Romance and Latin American Studies Faculty of Humanities

Bat-ami Artzi is currently in the last phases of her Ph.D. in the Department of Romance and Latin American Studies. Her field of study focuses on artifacts and written sources produced by Andean precolonial and colonial cultures. In her research, she uses an interdisciplinary approach that combines archaeological and art history methods with archaeological, ethnohistorical, anthropological and linguistic sources. Recently, she submitted her doctoral dissertation that focuses on the feminine image and on other gender-related issues in South-Central Andean iconography. Her groundbreaking work explores the ways in which Andean gender mechanisms functioned. In addition to her academic research, she is an experienced curator and archaeologist.

"...y son yndios por conquistar": las alegorías femeninas de los cuatro suyus en el testimonio etnohistórico y arqueológico



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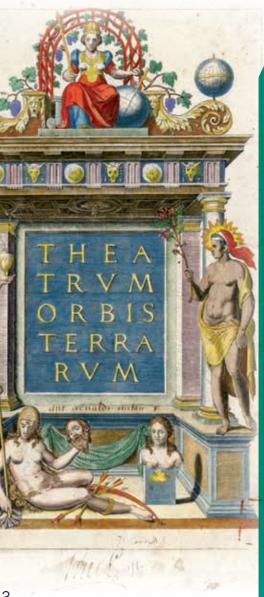
"...and they are Indians to be conquered": The Incas' Feminine Allegories of the Four Suyus in Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Testimonies

In the "The First New Chronicle and Good Government", written in 1615 by Guaman Poma, an Andean native nobleman, there is a description of the four ladies of the four parts of the Inca Empire (the four *suyus*), which appears in the text as well as in an illustration. The first part of this research analyzes these texts and images and suggests that, in fact, these women are allegories, representing their lands, the four *suyus*. In these texts, each of the four women is described and Guaman Poma includes details about the lady, the land and/or the inhabitants of the land of each lady.

The study demonstrates that the four allegories, as found in many other components in Guaman Poma's work, have a very strong European influence. However, in the case of these allegories, the study explores a specific European influence: the feminine allegories of the four continents that began appearing in European art in 1570. The characteristics of each continent's allegory is parallel to one of the allegories of the *suyus* and the opposites between the continents' allegories are repeated, in the case of Guaman Poma's allegories.

In order to determine whether the use of the four allegories is of European or Andean origin, the article analyzes Inca art. Focusing on the dressed Inca feminine figurines, the article analyzes and identifies four types of the figurines' attire. Using ethnographic and archaeological information, the research demonstrates that each type of attire is related to one of the four parts of the Inca Empire. In light of that, a new interpretation is given to the figurines as materialized allegories of the four *suyus*. Therefore, it is clear that the feminine allegories of the four *suyus* were not Guaman Poma's invention, but rather an Inca pattern that integrated European influence.

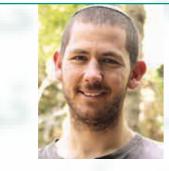
These findings visibly display the Inca conceptualization of their conquered territories as feminine entities. This notion was demonstrated in previous ethnohistorical studies; however, the present study clearly presents that this notion also had an artistic representation.



PHD/MA STUDENT

PHD/MA STUDEN

PhD or M.A. Student



MR. SHRAGA BICK

Department of Comparative Religion Faculty of Humanities

Shraga Bick holds a B.A. in law and comparative religion and a M.A. in comparative religion. Both degrees are from The Hebrew University. In his graduate studies, Bick focused on Christian studies, and in particular on the relationship between Christian and rabbinic literature in the Late Antiquity period. He was recently awarded the Presidential Scholarship given to outstanding doctoral students.

مطمعنا والمحدم حص وخلا فمتخذا فبركما

أصافه بمحته فيد متحجم وأقعة إلا. إند أمديد بمدغ مر فسفا: ماند وَمَدْعُلَم مَعْلَم مُ مُدْ أَسْتُ وَأَمَّد مُعْلَى: بأحدق مألحق مأدزا حدق مكحمط المرا: ألم حُمَّة رَحلا بُحدَتحمَ حسَبِمُا المتحقي. إند فيهما إلد بخط مدلم سمةة محمد ولمذائط حدو: أمر إحمدد: بقبنةا بغدلم الأنا الم الم الم ومحمد المراجعة المعار والمم المعل ورقدارهم ا كسمتما مدخره مع سمتها مدخره رفعهم مرفعة :الممت معفار المغل المعمل محمد بحد تحد محمد فمد أمار متهم أنف مد حدمة المعام المعام مَحمر ألف حلَّت سَارًا مُحمَّ إلمُحدَده

Under the supervision of Prof. Brouria Bitton-Ashkelony, Shraga Bick explored the complex relationship between voice and silence in the construction and design of prayer in Rabbinic and Syriac-Christian literature in Late Antiquity. In this context, he examined prayer not only as a limited ritual of text recitation, but as a state and posture that requires both physical and mental preparation and training. Furthermore, he postulated that prayer must be examined as part of a wider socio-cultural context in order to understand how each particular society designed prayer. Accordingly, he examined prayer as belonging to a Semitic discursive space, characterized by a strong emphasis on the importance of the body, together with a strong but ambivalent emphasis on language and speech, as a vital yet inadequate tool by which to speak to and about God.

Bick argued that one could find both in Ephrem and in rabbinic literature an ambivalent theory of prayer, which results from the "But I am Prayer": Voice, Body and the Anthropology of the **Praying Self in Rabbinic** and Syriac-Christian Literature

complex relationship between voice and silence, and between the rejection and acceptance of the body. However, he argued, with respect to rabbinic literature, one can notice (especially in later Amoraic sources) that there is an additional approach, which emphasizes "the eruption of the body" into prayer. In addition, he presented how Syrian literature breached the unsolvable tension between voice and silence. Thus, instead of that 'paradoxical ambivalence' he pointed to the formulation of a dual system of prayer in the Book of Steps which reached its most comprehensive and detailed expression in the work of John of Apamea. This model does not wish to contain within it the paradox of prayer, but rather to create two-sided options, one of physical and vocal prayer, and another of a still and silent prayer. However, at this point, it is no longer about silencing the voice alone, but about the complete transformation of the self and the praying person from the physical world of body and voice, into the silence of God.

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2004

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^{0.2.0} ההקרמה] אמר ההקרמה דזל | שנוציא] שתוציא מ¹ חסר ג | מדתו ושיעורו] תוקן: מדתם ושעורם ב | תמו

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