

Charakteristika predkladaného výstupu tvorivej činnosti / Characteristics of the submitted research/ artistic/other output

Tlačivo VTC slúži na predkladanie výstupov tvorivej činnosti podľa metodiky hodnotenia tvorivých činností (časť V. Metodiky na vyhodnocovanie štandardov) / The form is used to submit the research/artistic/other outputs according to the evaluation methodology of research/artistic/other activities (part V. The Methodology for Standards Evaluation).

ID konania/ID of the procedure: ¹	
Kód VTC/Code of the research/artistic/other output (RAOO): ¹	

OCA1. Priezvisko hodnotenej osoby / Surname awarded to the assessed person ²	Suvák
OCA2. Meno hodnotenej osoby / Name awarded to the assessed person ²	Vladislav
OCA3. Tituly hodnotenej osoby / Degrees awarded to the assessed person ²	prof., Mgr., PhD.
OCA4. Hyperlink na záznam osoby v Registri zamestnancov vysokých škôl / Hyperlink to the entry of the person in the Register of university staff ³	https://www.portalvs.sk/regzam/detail/6427
OCA5. Oblasť posudzovania / Area of assessment ⁴	Filozofia, Systematická filozofia / Philosophy, Systematic Philosophy
OCA6. Kategória výstupu tvorivej činnosti / Category of the research/ artistic/other output <i>Výber zo 6 možností (pozri Vysvetlivky k položke OCA6) / Choice from 6 options</i>	vedecký výstup / scientific output
OCA7. Rok vydania výstupu tvorivej činnosti / Year of publication of the research/artistic/other output	2018
OCA8. ID záznamu v CREPČ alebo CREUČ (ak je) / ID of the record in the Central Registry of Publication Activity (CRPA) or the Central Registry of Artistic Activity (CRAA) ⁵	ID: 52930
OCA9. Hyperlink na záznam v CREPČ alebo CREUČ / Hyperlink to the record in CRPA or CRAA ⁶	https://app.crepc.sk/?fn=detailBiblioFormChild11B00E&sid=D2D89B1857B8399050FEE242&seo=CREP%C4%8C-detail-kapitola-/pr%C3%Adspevok
egistrovaný v CREPČ alebo CREUČ / Characteristics of the output that is not registered in CRPA or CRAA	OCA10. Hyperlink na záznam v inom verejne prístupnom registri, katalógu výstupov tvorivých činností / Hyperlink to the record in another publicly accessible register, catalogue of research/ artistic/other outputs ⁷
	OCA11. Charakteristika výstupu vo formáte bibliografického záznamu CREPČ alebo CREUČ, ak výstup nie je vo verejne prístupnom registri alebo katalógu výstupov / Characteristics of the output in the format of the CRPA or the CRAA bibliographic record, if the output is not available in a publicly accessible register or catalogue of outputs
	OCA12. Typ výstupu (ak nie je výstup registrovaný v CREPČ alebo CREUČ) / Type of the output (if the output is not registered in CRPA or CRAA) <i>Výber zo 67 možností (pozri Vysvetlivky k položke OCA12) / Choice from 67 options (see Explanations for OCA12).</i>
	OCA13. Hyperlink na stránku, na ktorej je výstup sprístupnený (úplný text, iná dokumentácia a podobne) / Hyperlink to the webpage where the output is available (full text, other documentation, etc.)
	OCA14. Charakteristika autorského vkladu / Characteristics of the author's contribution

Charakteristika výstupu, ktorý nie je ri	OCA15. Anotácia výstupu s kontextovými informáciami týkajúcimi sa opisu tvorivého procesu a obsahu tvorivej činnosti a pod. / Annotation of the output with contextual information concerning the description of creative process and the content of the research/artistic/other activity, etc. ⁸ <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v slovenskom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in Slovak</i> <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v anglickom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in English</i>	
--	---	--

OCA16. Anotácia výstupu v anglickom jazyku / Annotation of the output in English ⁹ <i>Rozsah do 200 slov / Range up to 200 words</i>	The aim of this study is to introduce Antisthenes' declamations Ajax and Odysseus into the wider context of Socratic literature. The interpretation has as its starting point the question of whether it is possible to read these declamations from the viewpoint of Socratic dialectic. The first part reminds us of the difference between rhetoric and dialectic, which Plato adumbrated in the Protagoras, where the long monological declamation (makros logos) is opposed to the short dialogical declamation (brachulogia). The second part is devoted to the interpretation of some of Antisthenes' fragments which adumbrate how Antisthenes connects brachulogia with the investigation of virtue (aretē), but at the same time criticised Plato's attempts to find an essentialist understanding of them. It was against Plato that he evidently aimed his concept oikeios logos and the thesis concerning the impossibility of contradiction, which we might understand with the help of the Socratic doctrine of the harmfulness of unknowing. The last part tackles the various aspects of Antisthenes' declamations, relates them to the foregoing interpretation and shows their dialectical character, as well as Antisthenes' peculiar understanding of the relation between rhetoric and dialectic.
OCA17. Zoznam najviac 5 najvýznamnejších ohlasov na výstup / List of maximum 5 most significant citations corresponding to the output <i>Rozsah do 200 slov / Range up to 200 words</i>	[1] Claudia Mársico: On the Common Ground of the Socratic Philosophies: The Anthropological Core. In: Acta Classica, LXIII (2020) 143–161 ISSN 0065–1141. [1] One Socrates and many. A discussion of the volume Socrates and the Socratic dialogue / Pentassuglio, Francesca [Autor]. – DOI 10.1515/elen-2019-0020. – SCOPUS In: Elenchos [textový dokument (print)] [elektronický dokument] : Journal of studies on ancient thought. – Berlin (Nemecko) : De Gruyter. – ISSN 0392-7342. – ISSN (online) 2037-7177. – Roč. 40, č. 2 (2019), s. 431-443; [3] Antisthenes and Allegoresis / Domaradzki, Mikolaj [Autor] In: Early Greek Ethics [textový dokument (print)] / Conan Wolfsdorf, David [Zostavovateľ, editor]. – Oxford (USA) : Oxford university press, 2020. – ISBN 978-0-19-875867-9, s. 361-379 [tlačená forma]; [1] Brancacci, Aldo: Language, Definition and Being in Antisthenes. In: Rhizomata, vol. 11, no. 2, 2023, pp. 227-249. DOI https://doi.org/10.1515/rhiz-2023-0010 [1] David Crane: Platonic βραχυλογία and Aristotle on Say-What-You-Believe. In: Joseph Andrew Bjelde · David Merry · Christopher Roser (eds.): Essays on Argumentation in Antiquity. Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021, s. 139.

OCA18. Charakteristika dopadu výstupu na spoločensko-hospodársku prax / Characteristics of the output's impact on socio-economic practice <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v slovenskom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in Slovak</i> <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v anglickom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in English</i>	Praktický význam tejto práce má niekoľko rovín: Predovšetkým, práca ukazuje, že na dejiny filozofie sa dívame optikou historikov 19. storočia, ktorí považovali za „veľkého“ filozofa Platóna a za „malého“ filozofa jeho súčasníka Antisthena. Vo 4. stor. pred Kr. však uplatňovali vzdelanci inú optiku a praktický charakter etiky robil z Antisthena dôležitejšieho filozofa ako bol Platón a jeho hľadanie večných ideí. Ďalšia rovina súvisí s tým, že filozofická tradícia bola vnímaná v staroveku inak ako dnes, takže Sókratés mohol byť považovaný za „otca filozofie“ a Antisthenés za jeho verného pokračovateľa (na rozdiel od Platóna alebo Aristotela), lebo Sókrata spájala s Antisthenom snaha o filozofický spôsob života, ktorý mal prioritu pred otázkami metafyziky, logiky alebo epistemológie. A nakoniec, táto práca ukazuje, že niektoré filozofické otázky zasadzovali antickí filozofi do iného kontextu ako my, takže naše porozumenie týmto otázkam závisí od pochopenia týchto kontextov a rámcov. / The practical significance of the work has several levels: Above all, reading the fragments helps readers understand that we look at the history of philosophy through the eyes of 19th century historians who considered Plato to be the "great" philosopher, and his contemporary Antisthenes to be the "little" philosopher. In the 4th century BC however, philosophers applied a different view, and the practical nature of ethics made Antisthenes a more important philosopher than Plato and his search for eternal ideas. Another level is that the philosophical tradition was perceived differently in ancient times than today, so Socrates could be considered the "father of philosophy" and Antisthenes as his faithful successor (unlike Plato or Aristotle), because Socrates was associated with Antisthenes by the pursuit of a philosophical way of life that had priority over questions of metaphysics, logic or epistemology. Finally, the paper helps readers understand that some philosophical questions have been set by ancient philosophers in a different context than we do, so our understanding of these questions depends on an understanding of those contexts and frameworks
OCA19. Charakteristika dopadu výstupu a súvisiacich aktivít na vzdelávací proces / Characteristics of the output and related activities' impact on the educational process <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v slovenskom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in Slovak</i> <i>Rozsah do 200 slov v anglickom jazyku / Range up to 200 words in English</i>	Dopad na vzdelávací proces vyplýva z nového prístupu k interpretácii kľúčových tém antického myslenia. Štúdia predstavuje čitateľom Antisthenove reči Aias a Odysseus v širšom kontexte sókratovskej literatúry. Interpretácia týchto rečí vychádza z otázky, či ich môžeme čítať z hľadiska sókratovskej dialektiky. V prvej časti sa tematizuje diferenciacia medzi rétorikou a dialktikou, ktorú načrtáva Platón v Prótagorovi a dlhú monologickú reč (makros logos) stavia do protikladu s krátkou rečou dialektiky (brachylogia). V druhej časti sa analyzujú niektoré Antisthenove zlomky, ktoré ukazujú, v akom vzťahu je brachylogia so zdornosťou (areté), a zároveň naznačujú cez Antisthenovov koncept oikeios logos možnú kritiku Platónovej verzie dialektiky. Posledná časť sleduje viaceré aspekty Antisthenových rečí a vysvetľuje, v čom by mohol spočívať ich dialektický charakter, ktorý stavia vzťah medzi rétorikou a dialktikou do nového svetla. / The impact on the educational process results from a new approach to the interpretation of key themes of ancient thought. The aim of this study is to introduce Antisthenes' declamations Ajax and Odysseus into the wider context of Socratic literature. The interpretation has as its starting point the question of whether it is possible to read these declamations from the viewpoint of Socratic dialectic. The first part reminds us of the difference between rhetoric and dialectic, which Plato adumbrated in the Protagoras, where the long monological declamation (makros logos) is opposed to the short dialogical declamation (brachylogia). The second part is devoted to the interpretation of some of Antisthenes' fragments which adumbrate how Antisthenes connects brachylogia with the investigation of virtue (aretē), but at the same time criticised Plato's attempts to find an essentialist understanding of them. It was against Plato that he evidently aimed his concept oikeios logos and the thesis concerning the impossibility of contradiction, which we might understand with the help of the Socratic doctrine of the harmfulness of unknowing. The last part tackles the various aspects of Antisthenes' declamations, relates them to the foregoing interpretation and shows their dialectical character, as well as Antisthenes' peculiar understanding of the relation between rhetoric and dialectic