THE POLONSKY PRIZES FOR CREATIVITY & ORIGINALITY IN THE HUMANISTIC DISCIPLINES

At the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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Dr. Leonard S. Polonsky

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 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. 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.

Dr. Leonard Polonsky is a Patron of the British Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Principal activities of The Polonsky Foundation include: the digitization 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; the Bibliothèque nationale de France); 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.

Research in the Humanities encompasses a multiplicity of disciplines, including literature, history, archeology, art, cognition, linguistics and philosophy, and an even broader range of cultures and corpora, from antiquity through the modern era. Members of the Faculty of Humanities at the Hebrew University regularly produce scholarship of the highest quality in all of these fields, publishing monographs in leading academic publishing houses and articles in prestigious journals and volumes in Israel and abroad. These sustained, impressive scholarly contributions 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 of international standing.

The Polonsky Prizes were established over fifteen years ago through the generosity and vision of Dr. Leonard Polonsky and the Polonsky Foundation. These prizes give important recognition to faculty members and advanced graduate and postdoctoral scholars at the Faculty of Humanities, who have demonstrated the highest standards of scholarship in the humanistic disciplines. This year’s prize winners were chosen from a particularly strong list of contenders in the different categories, making the selection especially challenging. The outstanding quality of so many of the submissions provided the committee, consisting of leading scholars from the Faculty, with the vantage point to appreciate the impressive research being produced in all the fields of Humanities at the Hebrew University. As a member of the committee, I can attest to the sheer intellectual pleasure of learning from the work of all of the candidates.

I want to thank my fellow members of the prize committee for their hard work, as well as Prof. Reem Sari, Vice President for Research and Development, for his support, and Ms. Shulamith Lasnes from the Faculty of Humanities who coordinated the work of the prize committee.

We are extremely grateful to the Polonsky Foundation for their continued support and encouragement of the growth and development of the Humanities at the Hebrew University. We already look forward to future Polonsky Prize winners, who will join today’s honorees, in making their mark through contributions of scholarly excellence.

With best wishes,
Prof. Michael Segal
Dean
The Faculty of Humanities

Dear Friends and Colleagues

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This study inaugurated my new series of studies exploring the “origins of kabbalah,” in which I endeavor to critically reevaluate the historical-chronological, textual, and conceptual formation of the intellectual and social movement of the Middle Ages that we term “kabbalah.” These study challenges the prevailing narrative of kabbalah’s appearance from different angles, and together they propose a new alternative.

This article focuses on the history of what has come to be considered one of the few foundational works relevant to reconstructing kabbalah’s “origins.” With a preponderance of evidence amassed through a diverse set of methodologies, I prove that the attribution of this key work has no legs to stand on. Following a critical reappraisal of past scholarship, the article articulates a new theory about the context in which the spuriously attributed work was composed, concluding that it was produced in a different cultural milieu at a considerably later date than previously supposed.

These findings serve as the basis for a completely different account, which includes new historiographical lines of thought, an original proposal for characterizing the textual corpus (the anonymous and the attributed) linked to the earliest esotericists, and conceptual clarification of the fundamental ideas attributed to them in reliable traditions. These, in turn, can serve as building blocks for describing the circles of Jewish esotericists active in medieval western Europe, for rethinking their interrelationships, and, no less importantly, for identifying other schools of thought and works that might have had a hand in raising kabbalah in its infancy and in shaping its development.
Banishment and Belonging: exile and diaspora in Sarandib, Lanka and Ceylon

The island known variously as Ceylon, Lanka, and Sarandib, this book suggests, served as a concrete exilic site as well as a metaphor for contemplating and imagining exile across religious traditions, languages, regions and time: Sarandib, the site to which Adam was banished from Paradise; Lanka, where Sita languished in captivity; and Ceylon, faraway island of exile for Indonesian royalty in the colonial period. Drawing on Malay manuscripts and documents from Sri Lanka, Javanese chronicles, and Dutch and British archival sources, the book considers histories and imaginings of displacement as they relate to the island through a study of the Sri Lankan Malays, and their historical, genealogical and literary connections to an exilic past.

Prof. Ronit Ricci
Department of Asian Studies
Faculty of Humanities

Ronit Ricci is a Professor in the departments of Asian Studies and Comparative Religion. She holds the Sternberg-Tamir Chair in Comparative Cultures, is the Chair of the department of Asian Studies and Head of the Nehemia Levtzion Center for Islamic Studies. Her research interests include Javanese and Malay manuscript cultures, Translation Studies, and Islamic literatures of South and Southeast Asia. She teaches courses on Indonesian history and culture, on translation, and travel literature. She is the author of Islam Translated: Literature, Conversion, and the Arabic Cosmopolis of South and Southeast Asia (University of Chicago Press, 2011) and Banishment and Belonging: exile and diaspora in Sarandib, Lanka and Ceylon (Cambridge University Press, 2019), as well as editor of Exile in Colonial Asia: Kings, Convicts, Commemoration (University of Hawaii Press, 2016), and co-editor (with Greg Fealy) of Contentious Belonging: The Place of Minorities in Indonesia (ISEAS, 2019).
Eighteen Poets and a Half —
A Literary Renaissance in Medieval Kerala

Dr. Sivan Goren

Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel, School for Advanced Studies in the Humanities Department of Comparative Religion

Faculty of Humanities

Sivan Goren-Arzony received a Ph.D. in comparative religion from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2019. Her research uses literature composed in Kerala in the premodern and early modern periods to study the foundation and consolidation of South Asian vernacular literary cultures. The main question that motivates her research is how groups of individuals develop local literature after centuries of confining the composition of literary texts to the cosmopolitan language. She works on poetry composed between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries in Sanskrit and Maṇipravāḷam, a literary idiom combining Sanskrit with Kerala’s spoken language. Her areas of interest include literary theory, vernacular literary cultures, South Asian poetics, Kerala’s social history, and the study of women in premodern South Asia. She is currently a junior fellow at the Harvard Society of Fellows.

The focus of this dissertation is the development and consolidation of vernacular literature in Kerala, a region on the southwestern tip of the Indian subcontinent, between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In particular, it traces the links between this novel regional literature, termed Maṇipravāḷam, and cosmopolitan Sanskrit—a language that for centuries had been almost exclusively utilized for literary expression in Kerala as well as elsewhere in South Asia. Maṇipravāḷam literally means “rubies and coral.” As this metaphor implies, Maṇipravāḷam literature consists of two components—Kerala’s spoken language (which later came to be known as Malayalam) and Sanskrit—combined into a single syntactical unit. While practically all Indian languages make some use of Sanskrit, Maṇipravāḷam is unique in that it incorporates in its syntax not only Sanskrit nouns but also Sanskrit nominal case endings and inflected verbs. Most premodern and early modern literature from Kerala was written in this idiom.

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This investigation of a particular regional literary corpus invites wider questions (and answers) having to do with the contact between languages and literatures, the development of vernacular literary cultures, and the history of South Asia’s rich poetic tradition. It also offers a new paradigm not only for understanding the cultural dynamics of premodern Kerala but also for analyzing the interaction between Sanskrit and Malayalam. This interaction has implications for a larger question in the study of Indian history, that is, the way in which a regional tradition defined itself vis-à-vis the universal Sanskrit tradition and, at the same time, radically transformed the Sanskrit literature written in that region. The dissertation is one of a number of recent scholarly efforts aimed at studying the South-Asian vernacular, an area often neglected in past scholarship in favor of the Indo-European and classical Sanskrit. This is the first such study consisting of in-depth research on and translation of selected Maṇipravāḷam poetry.
The Arabic nahda, as it has become known, was a major phenomenon in the social-cultural history of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire during the long 19th century. This was a period of highly accelerated printed literary production in Arabic that both created and enabled discourses of self-reflection in which Arab litterateurs examined and re-evaluated aspects of their society and the world and negotiated what it meant to be modern. This reflective process created new unified references and focal points from which to view the Arab provinces in relation to the world.

In this study I examine perceptions of Europe in Arabic writings during the 19th century, focusing on a few specifically “modern” historical topics such as Martin Luther, the Protestant Reformation, and the biographies of Peter the Great. I ask what and why Arab literatures translated from, and wrote, about European history; what impact this had on socio-political and cultural concepts; and how these publications reflected and shaped the nahda.

Nicole Khayat is a historian of the Middle East, focused on intellectual and socio-cultural history in the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire during the 19th century. She received her Ph.D. in 2017 from the department of Middle East History at the University of Haifa. She has since concluded a three-year post-doctoral fellowship at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in an ERC project titled “A regional history of medicine in the Middle East” and is currently a Post-doctoral fellow of the School of Historical Studies at the Tel-Aviv University. She is also a teaching fellow at the Hebrew University. She has written and published about translation, Arabic textual production, historiography and medical history. She is currently working on her manuscript based on her dissertation and is co-editing two special issues. She is also co-chair and founding member of the Women Historians’ Forum at the Haifa Feminist Research Institute.
All languages change. Often, these changes are the result of language contact.

A common contact-induced change is lexical borrowing, the introduction of a foreign word into a language. When a foreign sound is introduced to a language through lexical borrowing, the language is said to have borrowed a phonological segment. For example, the segment /tʃ/ was introduced into Modern Hebrew by loanwords such as /tʃips/ ‘French fries’, from English chips.

So far, phonological segment borrowing has not been the object of a wide-scale study. However, a recent study has addressed this lacuna and introduced SegBo, a first-of-its-kind database of borrowed segments in the world’s languages, conducted by Prof. Eitan Grossman, Dr. Steven Moran, Dr. Dmitry Nikolaev, and Elad Eisen. In his master’s thesis, Eisen demonstrates the broad spectrum of possibilities for research that can be carried out using the SegBo data.

The major theoretical contributions of this thesis, as well as important empirical findings, are in its treatment of borrowability. Borrowability is a central concept in language contact research, reflecting the idea that some linguistic items are easier to borrow than others. Although common, this notion has never been properly defined.

Eisen proposes a definition that makes a clear distinction between borrowability and frequency of borrowing, a definition which is operationalized in a probabilistic model of segment borrowing. The model is innovative in taking into account how typological frequency affects the frequency of borrowing, and it makes a number of novel predictions, which are empirically tested and seem to hold.

This work sheds light on a hitherto under-explored domain at the intersection of phonology, language change, typology and language contact. It allows linguists, for the first time, to quantitatively assess the borrowability of sounds and to make better predictions about what sounds are likely to be borrowed in contact situations.

Elad is a scholar in the digital humanities, who uses methods of quantitative research and statistics to analyze large databases. He works in the fields of historical linguistics and linguistic typology, which ask questions such as: How does language change over time? To what extent did language contact play a role in the history of modern and ancient tongues? How diverse can human languages be, and what features are common to all languages, if any?

His master’s thesis investigates how languages adopt foreign sounds, and the factors that play a role in this process.
### 2019

**First Prize:**
- **Prof. Ruth HaCohen (Pinzower) & Prof. Yaron Ezrahi**
  - Department of Musicology, Faculty of Humanities
  - Composing Power, Singing Freedom, The Interplay of Music and Politics in the West

**First Prize:**
- **Prof. Maren Niehoff**
  - Department of Jewish Thought
  - Faculty of Humanities
  - Philo of Alexandria. An Intellectual Biography

**Post-Doctoral Researcher:**
- **Dr. Hadar Feldman Samet**
  - Department of Jewish Thought
  - Jack, Joseph & Morton Mandel School for Advanced Studies in the Humanities
  - Faculty of Humanities
  - The Songs of the Sabbatian Ma’amimim in their Ottoman Cultural Context

**Graduate Student:**
- **Qiao Yang**
  - Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies
  - Faculty of Humanities
  - Like Stars in the Sky: Networks of Astronomers in Mongol Eurasia

**Graduate Student:**
- **Moishi Chechik**
  - Department of Talmud and Halakha
  - Jack, Joseph & Morton Mandel School for Advanced Studies in the Humanities
  - Faculty of Humanities
  - The Struggle over Ashkenazi Legacy in Poland: The Printing of Shulhan Aruch in Poland and the Reactions to It

### 2018

**First Prize:**
- **Dr. Ayelet Even-Ezra**
  - Department of History, Faculty of Humanities
  - Schemata as Maps and Editing Tools in Thirteenth-Century Scholasticism

**First Prize:**
- **Dr. Abigail Jacobson**
  - Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, Faculty of Humanities
  - Oriental Neighbors: Middle Eastern Jews and Arabs in Mandatory Palestine

**Post-Doctoral Researcher:**
- **Dr. Michal Birkenfeld**
  - Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities
  - Changing Systems: Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Settlement Patterns in the Lower Galilee, Israel

**Post-Doctoral Researcher:**
- **Dr. Yanina Tchekhanovets**
  - Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities
  - Armenian, Georgian and Albanian Communities in the Holy Land in the Byzantine and Early Islamic Periods

**Ph.D. or M.A. Student:**
- **Mr. Yehonatan Naeh**
  - Department of Romance and Latin American Studies, Faculty of Humanities
  - On Knowing Other People's Lives: A Study of La Galatea and Lazarillo de Tormes on the Background of the Spanish Inquisition

### 2017

**First Prize:**
- **Prof. Moshe Taube**
  - Department of Linguistics & the Department of German, Russian and East European Studies, Faculty of Humanities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>First Prize</th>
<th>Second Prize</th>
<th>Young Researcher</th>
<th>MA/Doctoral Student</th>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Dr. Yuval Noah Harari</td>
<td>Prof. Simcha Emanuel</td>
<td>Dr. Nira Alperson-Afil</td>
<td>MA/Doctoral Student: Mr. Yaron Girsh</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Prof. Yuri Pines</td>
<td>Dr. Powel Maciejko</td>
<td>Dr. Tsippi Kauffman</td>
<td>MA/Doctoral Student: Ms. Michal Altbauer Rudnik</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>Prof. Karen R. Niehoff</td>
<td>Prof. Esther Cohen</td>
<td>Dr. Jonathan Dekel-Chen</td>
<td>Young Researcher: Dr. Jennifer Oser</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Oded Porat</td>
<td>Ms. Noga Ayali-Darshan</td>
<td>Mr. Ilya Berkovich</td>
<td>Student Prize: Prof. Benny Shanon</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Dr. Diego Olstein</td>
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<td>Ms. Noa Shashar</td>
<td>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>Prof. Benny Shanon</td>
<td>Dr. Diego Olstein</td>
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Young Researcher Prize: Dr. Hila Keren
Faculty of Law
Textual Harassment: A New Historicist Reappraisal of the Parol Evidence Rule with Gender in Mind

Student Prize: Dr. Elisheva Righi-Shafrir
Department of Musicology, Faculty of Humanities
The Modern in Music 1980-1930 against the Crisis of Historicism and the Breakdown of Rational Paradigm: A Critical Analysis of a Style

Student Prize: Ms. Gabriela Sternfeld
Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies, Faculty of Humanities
La Organización Laboral del Imperio Inca: Las Autoridades Locales Básicas

2005
First Prize: Prof. Gabriel Herman
Department of History, Faculty of Humanities
Morality and Behaviour in Democratic Athens – A Social History

Young Researcher Prize: Dr. Tzachi Zamir
Department of English, Faculty of Humanities
Double Vision

Student Prize: Dr. Emmanuelle Main
Mandel Institute of Jewish Studies, Faculty of Humanities
Des Mercenaires Rhodiens dans la Judée Hasmonéenne? Etude du Morif Floral de Monnaies de Jean Hyrcan et d’Alexandre Janné

Student Prize: Mr. Ronnie Goldstein
School of Education
The Effect of Pre-school Attendance on Primary School Achievement

Second Prize: Prof. Avihu Zakai
Department of American Studies, Faculty of Humanities
Jonathan Edwards’s Philosophy of History: The Reenchantment of the World in the Age of Enlightenment

Young Researcher Prize: Dr. Anat Helman
Mandel Institute of Jewish Studies and Cultural Studies Program
Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Faculty of Humanities
The Development of Civil Society and Urban Culture in Tel-Aviv during the 1920s and 1930s

Student Prize: Ms. Ophir Mintz-Manor
Mandel Institute of Jewish Studies, Faculty of Humanities
Other Voices: Haman, Jesus, and the Representations of the Other in Purim Poems from Byzantine Palestine

2003