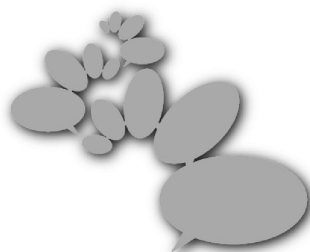


**The First International Interdisciplinary Conference for
Young Scholars in Social Sciences and Humanities**



CONTEXTS

**Faculty of Philosophy
University of Novi Sad
1st December 2012**

Programme and Book of Abstracts



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Supported by:

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PROGRAMME

TIME		PROGRAMME
9.00	10.00	REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS
10.00	10.30	OPENING CEREMONY Welcoming Addresses by Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević Sekeruš , <i>the Dean of the Faculty</i> , Prof. Dr Miroslav Vesković , <i>the Rector of University of Novi Sad</i> Prof. Dr Dragoslav Petrović , <i>the Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development</i> Short Music Performance Ludwig van Beethoven : <i>Duet for Clarinet and Bassoon no. 1, transcription for alto and tenor saxophones</i> , by Srđan Paunović and Lovro Livajić , <i>Academy of Arts, University of Novi Sad</i> Presenting the Award for the Best Young Researcher
10.45	12.30	SESSIONS / Presentations of papers
12.30	13.00	COFFEE BREAK / Poster presentations
13.00	14.45	SESSIONS / Presentations of papers
14.45	15.30	LUNCH BREAK
15.30	17.00	ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION
17.00	17.30	COFFEE BREAK
17.30		CLOSING CEREMONY Short Music Performance Yuri Levitin : <i>Suite for the Woodwind Quartet</i> , by Vesna Mitar (flute), Hristina Kovačević (oboe), Dražen Tikveša (clarinet), and Eleonora Stipić (bassoon), <i>Academy of Arts, University of Novi Sad</i> Cocktail

Semantics, Culture and Cognition

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 121/III Chairperson: Nevena Tanasić	
Nevena Tanasić	<i>J.J.Strossmayer</i> University of Osijek, Croatia	Levels of Semantic Discrepancy between a Word in its Canonical Form and the Same Word in Collocations	Croatian
Danka Urošević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Reported Speech in the Homilies of Nazarene Ministers (Direct Discourse and its Modifications)	Serbian
Ivana Čančar	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Bases <i>blag-</i> and <i>dobr-</i> in the Light of Cognitive Domain	Serbian
Virna Karlič	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Definiteness and Indefiniteness as Scalar Concepts	Croatian
Jelena Janković	University of Belgrade, Serbia	On the Adjective <i>blag</i> in the Serbian Language	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 121/III Chairperson: Svetlana Stamenov Rašeta	
Neda Vidanović Jelena Josijević	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Coalition Metaphors in Journalistic Discourse: Relevance Theory - Inferential Approach	Serbian
János Brenner	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Cognitive Metaphors in the National and World News Articles in the Daily Newspaper <i>Magyar Szó</i>	Hungarian
Maja Stanojević Gocić	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Metaphorical Conceptualization in English and Serbian Legal Register	Serbian
Svetlana Stamenov Rašeta	University of Belgrade, Serbia	What Can We Swallow: Digestive Acts as the Basis of Metaphoric Conceptualization in Serbian and English	Serbian
Ana Halas	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Lexicographical Treatment of Polysemy in the Context of Prototype Theory	English
Poster	Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: III	
Jelena Redli	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of Nominal Qualificative Genitive in the Serbian Language	Serbian

Languages and Cultures in Contact

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 151/III Chairperson: Aleksandar Mudri	
Aleksandar Mudri	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Names of Measures in Agriculture in the Ruthenian Language in Vojvodina	Ruthenian

Tanja Milosavljević	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Different Terms used to Denote Skirts and Aprons in the Context of Contact Linguistics	Serbian
Ana Tešić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Cuisine and Culinary Lexicon of Romance Origin in the Dialect of Spič	Serbian
Željko Stepanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Names of Objects for Keeping and Processing of Foodstuff, Grains, Forages and Other Plants in <i>Rečnik srpskih govora Vojvodine</i>	Serbian
Ana Savić Grujić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Lexical Differences Between Serbian And Romanian Locations in the Prizren-Timok Dialect Region	Serbian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 109/III Chairperson: Jelena Loma Knežević	
Vilma Tiškei	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Typology of Professional Serbian-Hungarian and Hungarian-Serbian Dictionary of Terminology Published in Vojvodina	Serbian
Ana Sivački	University of Belgrade, Serbia	On Slavic Features in the Albanian Language	Serbian
Tünde Hatala	<i>Eötvös Loránd</i> University of Budapest, Hungary	The Linguistic Picture of the Word MOTHER in Macedonian and Polish Phraseological Relations	Macedonian
Jelena Loma Knežević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Use of Dative Absolute in the Old <i>Norse Thomas saga erkibyskups</i>	Serbian
Maja Rančigaj	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Expressions of the Subject in Czech and Slovene	Slovenian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 151/III Chairperson: Petar Karavlah	
Petar Karavlah	University of Zadar, Croatia	Recontextualization of Soviet Realia in Translation from Russian	Croatian
Tina Karče	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Overlapping Cultural Territories – Translation of Postcolonial Literature into Slovenian	English
Ivana Mali	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Two Faces of Arabization in Theory and Practice	Serbian
Vladimir Sjekloča	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Eschatological Serbian Words Borrowed From Arabic	Serbian
Stefan Kovljanin	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Cultural Context and Translation. The Selection of Translation Techniques when Translating Elements of Culture - the Case of the Spanish Language and Hispanic Cultures	Serbian

Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 109/III	Chairperson: Zuzana Tirova
Eszter Gábrity Zoltán Takács	University of Szeged, Hungary University of Pécs, Hungary	Serbian and Hungarian Migrants' Language Ideologies in Vojvodina	English
Zuzana Tirova	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Slovak in Contact with Serbian. (Code Switching With Vojvodinian Slovaks)	Serbian
Mirna Buić	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Language Ideologies and Languages in Contact: Speakers' Discursive and Communication Strategies in the Towns of Slovene Istria	Slovenian
Mladen Ćirić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Influence of (Western) Culture on the Conceptualization of TIME – Exemplified by Language Data from Serbian, English and Spanish	Serbian
Katarina Nikolić	University of Rijeka, Croatia	The Alietet of Čakavian Dialects in the Speech of Šegotići	Croatian

Language and Contexts

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 157/III	Chairperson: Vojislav Jovanović
Nataša Popović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Observations on French Prepositions <i>de</i> and <i>par</i> Expressing Cause and their Equivalents in the Serbian Language	French
Snežana Kljakić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Temporal Relations Realized by English Infinitive and Present Participle and their Serbian Equivalents	Serbian
Vojislav Jovanović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Partial Equivalence: Present Perfect and its Serbian Equivalents	Serbian
Sanja Maričić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Expressing Doubt and Probability in the Spanish Language	Serbian
Vladimir Vukomanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Metaphysical Aspect of Incomplete Verbal Expressions	Serbian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 97/III	Chairperson: Danica Jerotijević
Danica Jerotijević	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Flouting Conversational Maxims in a Popular American Sitcom "The Third Rock from the Sun"	English
Jelena Josijević	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Context and Functions of Interruptions	Serbian

Tatjana Čikara	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Pragmatic and Syntactic-Lexical Analysis of Realization of Speech Act of Request in Serbian within Context of Politeness Theory by Brown & Levinson	Serbian
Lidija Pasuljević	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Characteristics of Language of Chat Rooms on the Example of Serbian, French and English	Serbian
Gheltofan Daniela Anișoara	West University of Timisoara, Romania	About Paradox and Paradoxism	Romanian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 157/III Chairperson: Vesna Lazović	
Bojana Radenković Šošić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Hyperreality in Advertising Language	Serbian
Vesna Lazović	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	The Language of Online Bank Advertisements in English	English
Tatjana Lovre	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Usage of Verbs of Thinking and Verbs of Speaking in Daily News Articles	Serbian
Anita Ujvari Tot	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Structures of Back-Positioned Adverbs with Attribute Meaning in Today's Hungarian Press	Hungarian
Zorica Trajkova	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, Macedonia	Building Authority and Acknowledging Readers in Newspaper Editorials	English
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 97/III Chairperson: Nina Zavašnik	
Maruška Agrež	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Functions of Particles in the Speech of Šentrupert	German
Kristina Dragović Katalin Ozer Dietmar Unterkofler	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Use of Particles and Fillers by Students of German Language and Literature within the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad while Speaking German	Serbian
Milena Zorić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Slavicisms and Slavic-Serbisms in <i>Laža i paralaža</i> by Jovan Sterija Popović	Serbian
Nina Zavašnik	University of Graz, Austria	What Annoys Slovenes so much when Bosnians, Montenegrins, Croats and Serbs Speak Slovenian?	Croatian

Agnes Grond	University of Graz, Austria	Diversity of Language and Communication. Language Use of Kurdish Immigrants in Austria	German
Poster		Time: 12.30 - 13.00 Floor: III	
Maja Bjelica	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Cooking Metaphors in English and Serbian: Mental Processes and Strong Emotions	English

Literature and Culture

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 25/I Chairperson: Dubravka Bogutovac	
Dubravka Bogutovac	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Is Narration Possible without the Interference of the Circumstances? (Svetislav Basara's <i>Priče u nestajanju</i> - a narrative reversal towards autorefer- entiality)	Croatian
Nastasja Pisarev	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Relativisation, Dematerialisation and Mystification of Poetical Space of Constantinople in Radoslav Petković's Novel <i>A Perfect Memory of a Death</i>	Serbian
Zorana Kovačević	University of Trieste, Italy	The Novel <i>Quaderno proibito (The Secret)</i> by Alba de Céspedes: a Story about the Position and Role of Women in the Italian Society in the 1950s	Serbian
Marijana Jurošević Kozomara	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Cultural and Historical Context in Memoirs of Hadrian by M. Yourcenar	Serbian
Dijana Mikšić	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Intercultural Dialogue as a Thematic and Conceptual Layer in Feđa Šehović's Novel <i>Prokleta ergela</i> (<i>Damned stable</i>)	Croatian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 26/I Chairperson: Ljiljana Dukić	
Ljiljana Dukić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	"The Snake Groom" and the "Snakes Love"	Serbian
Dragoljub Perić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	An Epic Song in Teaching and Teachers' Literature (Textbooks, Manuals and Teaching Methodology) - Sociocultural, Traditional, Oral and Educational Context	Serbian
Livija Ekmečić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Oral Literature in Context of Theater and Film Dramatization of Oral Ballad <i>Hasanaginica</i>	Serbian

Jelena Mladenović	University of Niš, Serbia	Poetry and Rock Music – The Poetry of Rock: <i>Zaovdeilizaponeti</i> by Nikola Vranjković	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 25/I Chairperson: Rita Kuzder	
Rita Kuzder	<i>Eötvös Loránd</i> University of Budapest, Hungary	Similarity, Difference and Uniqueness in Hungarian, Macedonian and Tibetan Humorous Anecdotes.	English
Anikó Novák	University of Szeged, Hungary	Fine Arts in the Context of Hungarian Literature in Vojvodina	Hungarian
Primož Tanko	University of Nova Gorica, Slovenia	The Traumatological Memory in Recent Slovenian Literature	Slovenian
Džovana Fokou Panagiotis Asimopoulos	Faculty of Primary Education, University of Athens, Greece Hellenic Army Academy, Vari, Greece	Constantine Cavafy and Modern Romanian Poetry	Serbian
Emilian Prałat	<i>Adam Mickiewicz</i> University of Poznań, Poland	“Slavia Graeco-Romana” as a Research Category – the Problem of Definition and Use	Croatian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 26/I Chairperson: Gordana Rajnjak	
Gordana Rajnjak	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Andrić’s Omerpaša Latas between East and West	Serbian
Gábor Reichert	<i>Eötvös Loránd</i> University of Budapest, Hungary	From the Critical Realism to the Socialist Realism – The Influence of György Lukács’s Aesthetics on Tibor Déry’s Mentality Between 1945 and 1950	Hungarian
Marija Todorovska	<i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius</i> University, Skopje, Macedonia	Sacred/Profane, Pure/Impure – Dialectical Contextualisation	English
Radoje Šoškić	University of Priština, Kosovska Mitrovica, Serbia	On the Open Road by Steve Tesich and Resurrection Blues by Arthur Miller: the Character of Jesus Christ as the Archetype of Complete Human Being or on the (Im)possibility of Humane Existence	Serbian
Suzana Đorđević	University of Belgrade, Serbia	“The Black Arab’s Menu” (<i>Jelovnik Crnog Arapina</i>)	Serbian
Poster	Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: I	
Manca Erzetič	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Non-European Influence on the Poetry of Srečko Kosovel (Impact of Rabindranath Tagore)	Slovenian

Identities and Literature

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 28/I	Chairperson: Marija Glišić
Marija Glišić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Philosophy of Identity in Native Peoples' Literature	English
Marijana Jeleč	University of Zadar, Croatia	Spatial Identity in the German Family Saga	German
Milica Pasula	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Socially Determined Identities in the Novel <i>Gretchen</i> by Ruth Berger	Serbian
Manuela Nicky	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Identity through Memory and Oblivion. Tradition and Innovation in the Narrative of Feminine Writers of the Istro-Quarnerian Area	Italian
Mirna Stevanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Between Civilisation and Nature – Identity Quest in Doppler by Erlend Loe and Walden by Henry David Thoreau	Serbian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 29/I	Chairperson: Rok Bozovičar
Rok Bozovičar	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	When you are Almost Ashamed to Tell that your Books are Fiction. Problems with Author Function, Identity of Writer and Narrator in Literary Work of Miljenko Jergović	Slovenian
Radovan Pilipović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	"Slovinity" of Bosnian and Dalmatian Franciscans from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century in the Context of Historical Heritage and Ethnic (Self) determination	Serbian
Marina Goreta	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Lyrical Insular Ideologemes of the Croatian Insular Arcadia	Croatian
Jelena Stefanović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Gender Perspective in the Novels <i>Glasam za ljubav</i> and <i>Glasovi u vetru</i> by Grozdana Olujić	Serbian
Žarka Svirčev	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Female Quixote in Draga Gavrilović's Prose	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 28/I	Chairperson: Natali Nanić Volarić
Natali Nanić Volarić	University of Zagreb, Croatia	The Problem of National Classification of Writers on the Example of B. Sejranović and his Novel <i>Nigdje niotkuda</i>	Croatian
Mirjana Bojanić	University of Niš, Serbia	Nationally and Individually: Identity(ies) in the Drama <i>Marojica Kaboga</i> by Matija Ban	Serbian

Sofija Perović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Quest for Identity in Sartre's Play <i>Flies</i> and in Camus's <i>The Misunderstanding</i>	Serbian
Jelica Živanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Identity through the Picture of the Point in the Poetry Collection <i>Afterwards</i> by Dejan Aleksić	Serbian
Mirko Đukić	University of Eastern Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	City's Identity in Stories of Janko Veselinović	Serbian
Martyna Ecler	Opole University, Poland	Linguistic Identity of a Foreigner as a Stylistic Device in Translation Literary Communication (on the Example of the Novel <i>Russian Consul</i> by V. Drašković)	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 29/I Chairperson: Imre Zsolt Lengyel	
Imre Zsolt Lengyel	<i>Eötvös Loránd</i> University of Budapest, Hungary	Autobiographies of Hungarian Populist Writers and the Social Structure of Literature	English
Oszkár Boros	University of Pannonia, Veszprém, Hungary	Roleplay, Tradition, Hypertextuality (Sándor Weöres: <i>Negyedik szimfónia</i>)	German
Laslo Patoč	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Transformative Aspects of Sensuality in the Novel by László Darvasi <i>A könnyemutatványosok legendája</i>	Serbian
Oszkár Roginer	University of Pécs, Hungary	Layers of Identificational Space in the Hungarian and Serbian Literature of Novi Sad	Hungarian
Gabor Crnković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Identity-forming Effects of Cultural Marks on the Novels Of János Herceg	Hungarian

Literary Contexts

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 30/I Chairperson: Ivana Miljak	
Ivana Miljak	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Changes in Art after October: an Interdisciplinary Study of Avant-garde	Serbian
Vladimir Perić	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Contextualization of "kakotedragost" on Nihilistic Horizons of Dadasophia: Yougodadanihil	Serbian
Svetlana Rajičić Perić	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Contexts of Neo-Avantgarde Poetry	Serbian

Marija Gičić Puslojić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Mythical Veil within Rastko Petrović's Novel <i>Burlesque of Master Perun, Lord of Thunder</i>	Serbian
Bojana Dorojević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Signalism in Early Program Texts by Miroljub Todorović	Serbian
Ljiljana Bajac	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Modern Novel as the Forerunner of Expressionistic Novel <i>the Diary of Čarnojević</i>	Serbian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 31/I Chairperson: Hajnalka Bovier	
Hajnalka Bovier	University of Pécs, Hungary	Context and Metaphors in the Artistry of Miklós Mészöly	Hungarian
Violeta Stojmenović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Problem of Context in Pierre Bayar's Theory	Serbian
Snežana Paser	University of Belgrade, Serbia	<i>Tražim pomilovanje</i> in a New Context	Serbian
Corina Ecaterina Boldeanu	<i>Babes-Bolyai</i> University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania	The Poetry of Ironic Engagement	French
Biljana Mitrović Nataša Delač	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Nušić's Comedies in the Context of Modern Serbian Theater, the Case of Comedies <i>The Minister's Wife (Gospođa ministarka)</i> , Ph.D. (Dr) and <i>The Suspicious Person (Sumnjivo lice)</i>	Serbian
Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 32/I Chairperson: Fabrizio Fioretti	
Fabrizio Fioretti	<i>Juraj Dobrila</i> University of Pula, Croatia	The Mafia Context in Italian Literature: an Analysis of Problems and Interpretations	Italian
Anja Antić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Postmodern Play with Space in the Novels of Goran Petrović	Serbian
Bojana Aćamović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	John Barth's Postmodernist Pantheon: Mythology in the Context of the Series of Stories <i>Lost in the Funhouse</i>	Serbian
Ana Stanković	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Contexts of the Creation of Worlds in Goran Petrović's Novel <i>Smalltalk Place at "Lucky Shot"</i> and Muriel Spark's Novel <i>The Comforters</i>	Serbian
Bogdan Trifunović	University of Warsaw, Poland	The Work of Art in the Context of Patriotism and State Propaganda	English

Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 30/I	Chairperson: Vanja Prstojević
Vanja Prstojević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	My Mother Sent Me to Pick Greens with a Monk: Folk Poems about Priests and Monks in the Context of Ceremonial Laughter	Serbian
Dragana Božić	<i>J.J.Strossmayer</i> University of Osijek, Croatia	Phraseology in Miro Gavran's Opus	Croatian
Ivana Ikonić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Elements of Humour and Satire in <i>Vragolan, a Magazine for Fun and Amusement</i> from 1894	Serbian
Maša Zavrtanik	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Martin Kukučín and his Literary Work as Contact between Croatia and Slovakia	Slovak
Milica Čubrilo	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Elements of the Grotesque in Stylization of Folk Riddles	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 31/I	Chairperson: Cvetka Rezar
Cvetka Rezar	University of Maribor, Slovenia	Slomšek's Sermon next to Other Concurrent Literary Programs	Slovenian
Andrijana Janković	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Irony as a Reader's Strategy in the Works <i>Laughable loves</i> by Milan Kundera and <i>Difficult loves</i> by Italo Calvino	Serbian
Jelena Đukić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Analytical Psychology of Carl Gustav Jung in <i>The Sandman</i> by Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann	Serbian
Isidora Belić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Horizon of Encounter of Homo Poeticus and Homo Politicus: Jean-Paul Sartre and Danilo Kiš	Serbian
Stevan Bradić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Regimes of the Senses in Love Poetry of Charles Baudelaire	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 32/I	Chairperson: Ivana Marić
Ivana Marić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Aspects of Reality and Fiction: Metafiction in Ian McEwan's <i>Enduring Love</i>	Serbian
Galina Lukić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	About Some Functions of Artistic Subject in the Short Stories by A.P. Chekhov (review of selected authors)	Russian

Bojana Anđelić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Teacher's Life in the Novels <i>The Country Teacher</i> by Svetolik Ranković and <i>Đurđica Agić</i> by Ksaver Šandor Đalski - a comparative analysis	Serbian
Gordana Todorčić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Problem of Meaning in Aleksandar Popović's Dramatic Works	Serbian
Goran Pavlović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Kate Chopin's Novel <i>Awakening</i> : Writing between Realism and Modernism	Serbian

Psychological Contexts

Poster	Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: I	
Dragan Žuljević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Expecting Treatment Outcome as a Factor in Therapy Change – EMDR under the Magnifying Glass of Common Factor of Change Model	English
Veljko Jovanović Sonja Vukobrat	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Patterns of Humor Styles and their Relations to Well-Being	Serbian
Alma Jeftić	International University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Collective Memory and Identity in the Context of Transgenerational Transmission of Trauma	Bosnian

Cultural Contexts in Foreign Language Teaching

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 48/I Chairperson: Tijana Stojanović	
Hildegard Weidacher-Gruber Agnes Grond	University of Graz, Austria	The Acquisition of German as a Second Language. Examples and Experiences from Styria/Austria	English
Tijana Stojanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Culturally-Oriented Foreign Language (English) Classroom	Serbian
Danijel Živković	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Teaching French in the Serbian context	French
Barbara Jovanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Learning and Acquisition of Serbian as L2 in Majority Language Context	Serbian
Gordana Mušura	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Contemporary Italian Classroom in the Contexts of Multilingualism	Serbian

Poster		Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: II
Marijana Vučković	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Reported Speech in Spoken English	Serbian

Educational Contexts

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 49/I	Chairperson: Marija Lazović
Rodika Ursulesku Miličić Ivana Janjić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Motivation in Romanian Language Learning in Serbia	English
Katarina Radojković Ilić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Recommendations of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages within the Context of Teaching Language for Specific Purposes	Serbian
Marija Lazović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Modern Technologies in Language Teaching	Serbian
Milica Savić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Classified Add as a Context for Studying Models of Simple Sentence in Serbian Language Curriculum	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 48/I	Chairperson: Stanislava Marić Jurišin
Aleksandra Trbojević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Traces of Town Past – the Context of Homeland Principle in Class Teaching	Serbian
Jovana Davidović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Researching against Monologues (Method Innovations in Teaching Analysis of the <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>)	Serbian
Rajka Bračun Sova	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Institutional, Experiential and Disciplinary Contexts for the Study on the Art Museum Interpretation as Educational Practice	English
Otilia Velišek Braško	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Bilingualism in Inclusive Educational Condition: A Bilingual Child with Asperger's Syndrome Case Presentation	Hungarian
Stanislava Marić Jurišin	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	A Pre-School Educational Practice in the Context of Environmental Culture and Sustainable Society – from Reality to Vision	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 49/I	Chairperson: Snežana Jelačić
Snežana Jelačić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Education in Context of Social Inequality	Serbian

Mila Beljanski	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Significance of School Education from the Viewpoint of the Young with Behavioural Problems	Serbian
Bilyana Nikolova	Sofia University, Bulgaria	The Others and I - Group Music Therapy for Children with Special Educational Needs	English
Zorica Milošević	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Family Functioning - the Educational Context of an Adolescent Growing up	Serbian
Stanislava Olić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Giftedness as a Socially Constructed Concept	Serbian
Poster	Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: II	
Stefan Ninković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Sport as a Context for the Development of Prosocial Behaviour of the Youth	Serbian

Scopes of Modern Historiography

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 58/II Chairperson: Miloš Ivanović	
Jelena Stojanović	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	(Hi)stories of the Forgotten Ones: <i>Dora Bruder</i> by Patric Modiano	Serbian
Mihail Antolović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Global History in Globalized World	Serbian
Miloš Ivanović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Study of Nobility of the Medieval Serbian State in the Context of Contemporary Medieval Studies	Serbian
Klaudija Sedar	University of Nova Gorica, Slovenia	Parishes of Former Prekmurian Part of Bexin Archdeaconship	Slovenian
Petar Macut	<i>Ivo Pilar</i> Institute of Social Sciences, Vukovar, Croatia	Philosophy in the Independent State of Croatia, Introduction and Methodology	Croatian

History and Culture - Contexts and Intertwining

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 89/II Chairperson: Aleksandra Kolaković	
Boris Stojkovski	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Historical Context of Dramoیر Prokić's Drama <i>Car Jovan Nenad</i>	Serbian
Aleksandra Kolaković	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Serbian-French Ties up to the First World War- the Context of Cultural and Historical Heritage	Serbian
Ana Jovanov	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Oriental and Gender Contexts of Majda Kurnik's Poetic Realism	Serbian

Nenad Ninković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	<i>Tempore sedis vacantis</i> of the Throne of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci in the Context of the Age of Enlightenment of Maria Theresia's Absolutism	Serbian
Dejana Vasin	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Belgrade and Smederevo – Capital Cities and Paradigms of Late Medieval Times in Serbia	Serbian
Iulia – Oana Enășel	Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania	A Chronological Perspective on the Role of the Museum and the Museum Image Formation Process	English
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 58/II	Chairperson: Zora Žbontar
Marija Panić	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	The Representation of the World in the French Medieval Didactic Literature	Serbian
Zora Žbontar	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Fusion and Collision between Christianity and Past Mythical Conceptions	English
Tetiana Soloshchenko	Uman State Pedagogical University, Ukraine	Social Life of Poles in Uman (the late XVIII – the beginning of the XX century)	English
Vicko Fisković	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Ljubo Karaman's Spatial Categorisation: How much we know the spaces we live in and how we experience them	Croatian
Sanja Stošić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Philippines during the Spanish Colonial Era: More than Just a Gate to Asia	Serbian
Mario Katić	University of Zadar, Croatia	The Influence of the Historical Context on the Meaning Given to the Sacred Place. The Example of Mirila	English
Poster	Time: 12.30 - 13.00	Floor: II	
Ivelina Moncheva	Sofia University, Bulgaria	“War Machines” as “Sites of Memory” in the Contexts of the Balkans Tourist Routes	English

Philosophy between Theory and Practice

Session I: Modern aspects	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 72/II	Chairperson: Mark Lošonc
Marijana Kolednjak	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Compassion as Martha Nussbaum's Fundamental Philosophical Viewpoint	English

Maša Gedrih	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Challenges of Universal Ethics	English
Mihailo Smiljanić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Reception of Analytical Philosophy in Anthropology	Serbian
Mark Lošonc	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Theory against Theoretical Society	Serbian
Saša Hrnjez	University of Torino, Italy	Synthesis of Philosophy and Politics in Gramsci's Reflections on Praxis.	Serbian
Session II: Context, language, subjectivity	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 65/II Chairperson: Nikola Tanasić	
Jasmina Naumoska	<i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius</i> University, Skopje, Macedonia	Plato and Derrida - "Pharmakon" and "Khôra" as Difference	Macedonian
Nikola Tatalović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Kierkegaard's Concept of Interest	Serbian
Stanko Vlaški	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Being in the Context (the Hermeneutic Essay)	Serbian
Ivana Stojanović Prelević	University of Niš, Serbia	Are the Speaker's Intentions Parts of Contexts?	Serbian
Nikola Tanasić	University of Belgrade Serbia	Multiculturalism and Cultural Relativism	Serbian
Session II: On a classical path	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 72/II Chairperson: Una Popović	
Péter Horváth	University of Pécs, Hungary	Rethinking the Aristotelian Notion of Politiké Philia	English
Nevena Jevtić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	System of Illusion. Kant's Doctrine of Transcendental Illusion	Serbian
Mina Okiljević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Truth of Theory and Practice. Hegel's Concept of the Free Spirit	Serbian
Marica Rajković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Play as a Philosophical Problem	Serbian
Una Popović	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Heidegger's Project of Philosophy of Language	Serbian

Modern Society and Social Theory

Session I	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 89/II Chairperson: Dragan Stefanovski	
Dragan Stefanovski	<i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius</i> University, Skopje, Macedonia	Global Illusions in the Post-Socialist Societies	Macedonian
Vladimir Cvetković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Legitimation Mechanisms and their Role in Contextualisation of Social Phenomena within the Field of Social Reality	English
Darija Rupčić Ivica Kelam	<i>J.J.Strossmayer</i> University of Osijek, Croatia\ University of Zagreb, Croatia	The Birth of Humanity or a Child as a Paradigm of the Future	Croatian
Jelena Dinić	University of Niš, Serbia	The "Brain Drain" Phenomenon - the Research of the Attitude of Students from the University of Niš towards the Process of Brain Drain	Serbian
Sandra Knežević	Xiamen University, China	Criticism of the "HOPE" Phenomenon	Serbian
Žarko Ament	University of Zagreb, Croatia	Fetishism of the Fantasma of Good of Christian Ideological Imaginarium	Croatian

Culture, the Individual, Society

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 27/I Chairperson: Krisztina Rác	
Krisztina Rác	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Discourses and Practices of Multiculturalism: Hungarian Youth in Vojvodina	English
Ivanka Huber	University of Maribor Slovenia	Family and Family Life in the 20th Century in the Northeast of Slovenia (a case study)	Slovenian
Judit Gabriella Tóth	Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary	Context and Memory	English
Tímea Baumann	University of Pécs, Hungary	"And then the war came" Narratives of the Yugoslav Wars in a Hungarian Memorial Community of Croatia	Hungarian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 27/I Chairperson: Ivana Popović	
Ivana Popović	University of Dubrovnik, Croatia	Emperor Franz I and the Beginning of the Institutional Protection of Dalmatian Monuments	Croatian

Ana Stipančević	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Influence of Social Context on the Functionality of Family and the Development of Human Personality in the Heinrich Böll Novel <i>The Clown</i>	Serbian
Jelena Josipović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	The Usage of Gender-Sensitive Language among the Student Population in the Republic of Serbia: the Analysis of Communicative Praxis and Attitudes	Serbian
Milena Gnjatović	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Images in the Old Album – Heritage through the Photos of My Grandmother	English

Humankind and Identity

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 39/I	Chairperson: Slobodan Vasić
Nataša Gojković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Issue of Identity in the Period of Transition between the Victorian and Modernist Eras in England	Serbian
Slobodan Vasić	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	The Portrait of a Woman in <i>Pravoslavlje</i> Magazine – an Analysis of the Content	Serbian
Milena Štatkić	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	The Role of Ethics in the Construction of the Identity of those who are Involved in the Humanities	Serbian
Tanja Antić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Rainbow of Transgender Colors in Leslie Feinberg's Novel <i>Stone Butch Blues</i>	Serbian
Session II	Time: 13.00 - 14.45	Room: 39/I	Chairperson: Aleksej Kišjuhas
Tanja Kovačič	University of Ljubljana, Slovenia	Can Asexuality be a Sexual Orientation and Identity? Applying a Model of Homosexual Identity Formation to Asexuality	English
Aleksej Kišjuhas	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Identity Control Theory and its Importance for Sociology of Emotions	Serbian
Marija Đorić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Hooligan Identity	Serbian
Jadranka Božić	University of Belgrade, Serbia	Anthropology, Cultural Studies and Identity	Serbian
Andrea Ratković	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Media and Gender Ideology as the Reality of “Modern” Serbian Society	Serbian

Contexts of the Media

Session I	Time: 10.45 - 12.30	Room: 65/II	
Danijel Kežić	<i>Christian Albrecht</i> University of Kiel, Germany	The Print Media during the Period of Socialist Yugoslavia in Context as Historical Sources	Serbian
Smiljana Milinkov	University of Novi Sad, Serbia	Position of Women in Journalism- Career ahead of Family?	Serbian
Łukasz Halik	<i>Adam Mickiewicz</i> University of Poznan, Poland	Prospects of Using Mobile Devices Equipped with an Augmented Reality System in the Educational Process	English
Róbert Tasnádi	University of Pécs, Hungary	What are Pictures all about? Context and Use of News Photography in Hungary	Hungarian
Maša Petrović Neda Vidanović	University of Kragujevac, Serbia	Critical Discourse Analysis: Television Videos in Serbian and Spanish Political Campaigns	Serbian

ABSTRACTS

(Abstracts are listed in the alphabetical order)

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John Barth's Postmodernist Pantheon: Mythology in the Context of the Series of Stories Lost in the Funhouse

The abundance of mythological references in John Barth's works comes as no surprise if we consider his great interest in comparative mythology and studying myths, their narrative structure, and mythical heroes. In the collection, i.e. series of stories *Lost in the Funhouse*, various myths are mentioned explicitly as well as implicitly, from the ancient Greek ones (Homeric epics, the Trojan saga, myth of Narcissus and nymph Echo) to Oriental and Christian myths. Using the mythological base the author emphasizes the tradition of oral narration characteristic of the ancient times of Homeric epics and Scheherazade's stories. Scheherazade, often mentioned as one of the pillars of Barth's pantheon, brings to mind another key theme of his fiction – the inherent human need for incessant story-telling. As a pronounced postmodernist, Barth adapts myths to the new context, and thus the focus of this paper is on the author's interventions and parody treatment of mythological themes. The author keeps the basic plot, but parodies the characters and events, replacing the pathos with the mock-heroic tone and skilfully playing with the language. By singling out certain stories and parts of stories with an emphasized mythological content and by comparing them to the original myths, the paper analyzes the use of myth in the context of creating metanarrative postmodernist fiction.

Keywords: Mythology, Postmodernism, parody, John Barth

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Functions of Particles in the Speech of Šentrupert

The article deals with different functions of particles in the phonological transcriptions of the stories in the speech of Šentrupert. This speech belongs to the Eastundercarniolan subdialect, which is the part of the Undercarniolan dialect of the Slovene language. The main question of this research is which functions have the particles in a particular context. In this work the context implies the speaker, the hearer and the circumstances as elements of the text and the relationship between the storyteller and the listener as a part of non-textual reality. The analysis has shown that 1) on the textual level there are mostly conversational particles for expressing (dis)agreement (f.e. *ja, ne, pa, saj*) and modal particles for expressing wishes and orders (f.e. *ja, le, naj, samo*); 2) in a relationship between a storyteller and the listener there are many modal particles for expressing (un)certainty (f.e. *menda, morda, res*); 3) in this relationship there are also a lot of emphatic particles with which the storyteller emphasizes parts of the text that are specially important or interesting for the listener (f.e. *le, samo, prav, tudi, že*).

Keywords: the speech of Šentrupert, context, text, non-textual reality, the function of particles

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Fetishism of the Fantasma of Good of Christian Ideological Imaginarium

I am going to analyze and problematize the concept of good within Christianity, which is a fundamental and institutional obscene tool of repression. Thesis of this work is that concept of good is perfect fabrication of regime of truth for widening the power and supremacy. Within Christian concept of good, it becomes enjoyment in violence, which is hiding behind the practice of submissiveness and that alone shows fetishistic character. I am going to analyze three concepts: the first is mutilation of the body, as good, in order to achieve control; total hatred of human life and fundamental needs of human being; inflicting of the pain and constant suffering in order to submit subjects of regime. Christian fetishism of following Jesus Christ leads the subject to ignore fundamental drives of life. In the second instance Christianity focus on the soul of the subject. Whatever the subject does to their body, he does same to his soul. Regime aims to establish the mechanisms of self-disgust through the dynamics of the sin, the confession and forgiveness. This process, within the mind of the individual establishes synchronized thinking in line with Christian doctrine. Point number three is holy genocide as good. Christian exegesis see genocide described in the Old Testament, only in symbolic meaning, but history of Christianity is telling as the opposite, through evidence of holy Christian wars.

Keywords: Regime of truth, jouissance, Foucault, Nietzsche, Christian fantasma of good

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The Teacher's Life in the Novels *The Country Teacher* by Svetolik Ranković and *Đurđica Agić* by Ksaver Šandor Đalski - comparative analysis

The purpose of this paper is to analyze teacher's life in the novel "The country teacher" of Svetolik Ranković and "Đurđica Agić" of Ksaver Šandor Đalski. We use the comparative method and observe the prose (the same thematic orientation) of these authors. Both of them write about the petty bourgeois middle of Serbian and Croatian provinces of the 19th century. The heroines of these novels, thinking of the ideals of their profession, and meeting ignoble and uncultured environment, arbitrary authorities and squalid village tragically came to an end. Ranković and Đalski noted negatively in society in Serbia and Croatia in the 19th century and sombre colours painted a teaching life at that time.

Keywords: teacher, education, school, village, government

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The Postmodern Play with Space in the Novels of Goran Petrović

The phenomenon of space in postmodern works, in accordance with postmodern literary theories can be perceived from two basic angles. On one side we have the notable estrangement of the spatial dimension that pervades through the contents of these works, and on the other the text, or rather literature as a whole that is a particular space by itself. This in fact is the basis of this paper, whose aim is to analyze the spatial elements and the phenomenon of space itself in the novels of Goran Petrović, *Atlas opisan nebom*, *Opsada crkve Sv. Spasa i Sitničarnica „Kod srećne ruke“*. In this analysis we tried to perceive space as comprehensive as possible, that is in every sense of its presence in the aforementioned works. The thing about this author that is especially highlighted is one truly particular, though not unique way of presenting literature as a space. This is not just about the postmodern desire for toying that effects the presentation of space among other parameters of reality. It is more about a timeless, and therefore non-susceptible to classification, tendency to experience the text, the book and literature as a special universe, a special way by which the characters, objects and scenes exist. But also a special space in which right next to those characters, objects and scenes both the author himself and the reader sojourn vividly, where they can meet and of course communicate.

Keywords: Goran Petrović, space, postmodernism

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Rainbow of Transgender Colours in Leslie Feinberg's Novel *Stone Butch Blues*

Starting from the key concepts of sex and gender, the authoress redefines them in the first part of the paper pointing out their mutual ontological diversity, dispersion and melting. The interweaving of biological and cultural premise leads to the construction of sexual and gender identity, which, with other forms of identity, constitutes an entirely appointed as one's identity. „*Stone Butch Blues*” is one of the literary works of the Anglo-Saxon speaking, recently translated into Serbian, which deals with transgender issues, thus moving closer to the local audiences somewhat taboo topic, concerning the existence of a part of the human population. Central in part of this paper will deal primarily novels about the characters as carriers of various transgender identities, largely transposed from reality, and its chief protagonist / main character Jess Goldberg. Literary fiction and documentary materials provide the basis for the development of the characters in the pursuit of finding the self in within a particular cultural and socio-historical era. During the final part of the novel is viewed through the prism of the fundamental human right of free expression of their personality, especially since the author / authoress decades active / active in this field.

Keywords: sex, gender, sexual identity, gender identity, transgender, stone butch, femme, drag queen

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Global History in Globalized World

The process of globalization as one of prominent characteristics of the contemporary world calls for writing of global history. In the same time the main currents of world historiography lay emphasis on the global history. From this standpoint, in our paper we will try to consider the subject of global history, various approaches to global history and its most influential representatives as well. Finally, we'll attempt to point out the certain dilemmas that follow this relatively new direction in historiography.

Keywords: Globalization, Historiography, Methodology

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The Modern Novel as the Forerunner of Expressionistic Novel *the Diary of Čarnojević*

In the novel of Serbian modern, the elements and modern conceptions of art procedures that will blossom in the novel of avant-garde are given in a still insufficiently developed form. Therefore, within the literary context, we can observe the modern novel as the forerunner of expressionistic novel *The Diary of Čarnojević* by Miloš Crnjanski. The typological similarities (in formal, thematic, conceptual and motivic terms) will be shown by using interpretive-analytical and comparative method of research. This will be a more complex way to look into the development of the Serbian novel in 20th century. In addition to basic themes about rootless and apathy, another common characteristics are the doppelganger motif, attitude towards women, the image of alienation and church, the concept of nature as a new religion, form treatment, that is, the development of plot and characters, the issues of genre and time. Through observation of the following novels: Svetozar Ćorović's *Among His Own*, Ivo Ćipiko's *For Bread*, Milutin Uskoković's *The Newcomers* and Čedomir Ilić, Veljko Miličević's *The Wasteland* and Miloš Crnjanski's *The Diary of Čarnojević* in a comparative context, the question will be explored: how much avant-garde really destroyed the foundations and rejected the tradition, and how much it, actually, relied on the old.

Keywords: modern, expressionism, foreigner, rootless, homeland, war, passivity, nature, wasteland

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“And then the war came” Narratives of the Yugoslav Wars in a Hungarian Memorial Community of Croatia

On the conference I would like to present the narratives of the memorial community of Kopačevo about the Yugoslav Wars. Due to the Croatian-Serbian conflict, this village was occupied by the Serbs 1991-1995, and its community was divided into three. Some members of the community stayed in the village during the war, some others moved abroad (mostly to Hungary) and the rest of them found shelter in Croatia. Some of these refugees did not return to Kopačevo after the war. The three different strategies of survival created different narrative strategies in the memory of the community of Kopačevo in order to be able to narrate or even conceal their memories of the war. A further interesting question of my study was how a minority feeling themselves as an outsider in this war conflict narrates their memories. Because of this special situation the community couldn't fit to the major national or international discourses of the war, his narration stays in a subordinate position. I used in my research the qualitative methods of cultural anthropology (interviews and fieldwork) and on the conference I would like to present some interesting, unpublished parts of the results.

Keywords: Hungarian Minority in Croatia, Yugoslav Wars, memory studies, qualitative research, Cultural Anthropology

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The Horizon of Encounter of Homo Poeticus and Homo Politicus: Jean-Paul Sartre and Danilo Kiš

This paper attempts to examine the (im)possibilities of engaged literature, relying on the theoretical writing of Jean-Paul Sartre “What is literature” and (auto)poetic attitudes of Danilo Kiš, primarily on the corpus of texts collected in “Homo poeiticus”. Could aesthetic dimension of work be separated from ethical, what is (and what should be) the part of engagement, politics, phenomenal reality in art, especially in literature? Considering that today theoretical researches in literary science are oriented toward cultural studies, feminism, postcolonial studies, imagology, whether, in the structuralist-deconstructional light, is justified act of separating one literary work from non-linguistic reality? These problems reveal together Sartre and his great reader Kiš, trying to come up with a way to answer the quintessential question on the sense of reading and writing.

Keywords: engaged literature, freedom, aesthetic joy, responsible reader

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Significance of School Education from the Viewpoint of the Young with Behavioural Problems

Young are the focal group within the scope of socio-pedagogical practise, mostly those with behavioural problem. School education has an important impact to social behaviour and peer relations, but personal viewpoints of the educational needs of the young play a vital role too. In the research of the case study, 20 young people with behavioural problems participated (16 to 20 year-olds with sentence of intense supervision). The data for the research were gathered through semi-structured interviews during socio-pedagogical work at the social welfare centre. Knowing that the study was purely explorative, we have decided to do a qualitative analysis of the harvested material, searching for the dominant patterns connected within educational context. The findings in the case study point towards good school results of the young with behavioural problems, who nonetheless choose not to continue with their education. According to the subjects, this is due to non stimulating family environments as well as teachers and their actions (mainly labelling), which confirm that these young people are positioned in educational, and any other discourse, as bad. Hence, from the perspective of a different pedagogical strategy and constructivist approach, the results of the research can offer implications for working with the young with behavioural problems.

Keywords: young with behavioural problems, constructivist approach, case study, school education

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Cooking Metaphors in English and Serbian: Mental Processes and Strong Emotions

Metaphors are an inseparable part of our understanding and expressing abstract ideas and often rely on very concrete and common processes, such as cooking and preparing food for consumption. This, in turn, is used to describe other abstract processes not easily grasped by our mind. This is the reason why such metaphors are widely present not only in spoken language, but in literature as well. The corpus used in this study consists of phrases and sentences taken from different types of dictionaries (both monolingual and bilingual) that contain the verbs which describe different processes of preparing food in order to consume it. Then the corpus is classified in several ways, first on the basis of the literal meaning of the verbs (according to the phase of food preparation: pre-cooking, cooking, and post-cooking phase), and then on the basis of underlying metaphors related to different mental processes and processes related to strong emotions. The aim of this study is to discuss metaphorical meanings of English verbs of cooking in the context of expressing thoughts, ideas and strong

feelings as the most common underlying metaphors. Finally, the paper presents their Serbian equivalents and identifies points of difference.

Keywords: Metaphor, verbs of cooking, source domain, target domain, mental processes, ideas, emotions, English, Serbian

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**Is Narration Possible without the Interference of the Circumstances?
(Svetislav Basara's *Priče u nestajanju* - a Narrative Reversal
towards Autoreferentiality)**

The paper explores the underlying problems in early Basara's narratives regarding the formation of his narrative discourse. In order to trace the narrator, conceptualized as a figure heading towards extinction, his formation is reconstructed through the narrative "Okolnosti". Since this narrative includes key terms and concepts characteristic for the narrative world, it represents the poetic stronghold of the collection. The circumstances, counted on by the narrator, are the prerequisite for the construction survival and generator of its meaning. We will list and describe these circumstances and examine how they condition the narrative, the constitution of its narrator and the thematic obsession provided through his language games. Narrative reversal towards autoreferentiality is a fundamental characteristic of this type of prose. In Basara's narratives, references to reality are replaced with references to the text category. Such prose cannot completely eliminate all elements of the canonical narrative, although it acts toward their systematic elimination. The real subject matter of such narratives is always the story, which emerges from the ruins of narrative models, aiming at the deconstruction of traditional narration.

Keywords: Basara, narration, autoreferentiality

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The Poetry of Ironic Engagement

Based on the case of Romanian poetry written during the communist period, this work proposes the challenging stake of showing that poetry can commit through irony in a different sense than the militant one. To achieve its goal, the approach aims to deconstruct the theory of a fundamental incompatibility that would be existing between poetry and irony, as well as the post-Sartrean prejudice which excludes poetry from the field of committed literature. Therefore, it remains to see how, in a specific socio-political context, poetry has managed to acquire two dimensions equally controversial: the ironic and the committed one.

Keywords: Poetry, Irony, Commitment, Communism, Ethics, Politics

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Roleplay, Tradition, Hypertextuality (Sándor Weöres: *Negyedik szimfónia*)

The interpretations of role play, that combine the poetry of Weöres with the difficulty of lyrical impersonality, generally disregard both the linguistic nature of role play as well as the original relationship, which exists between the historicity of language and the subject forming the language. In this context, however, you could also include intertextuality, which, due to its linguistic existence, is usually present within the creation of meaning. The truthfulness of the various, seemingly widely spread apart discourses cannot be recognized by virtue of objectivity, measurement or ability to date, nor can it be captured by the term dissemination (Derrida). The episteme, tradition or rather the linguistic worldview (Humboldt) in which we are entrenched is dependent on continuous reinterpretation, not just on an individual level but also on a collective level. Role play can be interpreted as a linguistic framework of the latter. Similarly, the longevity of the vigorous separation of the empirical ego and the ego that exists in language (Paul de Man) seems just as unlikely as the sole view of lyrical expression as prosopopeia (de Man).

Keywords: role play, impenonality, intertextuality, creation of meaning, prosopopeia

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Context and Metaphors in the Artistry of Miklós Mészöly

The 'Workshop diaries' of Miklós Mészöly, which have been published recently, make it possible to have a direct insight in the writer's working method, which used to be unknown before. Due to this publication his texts can be interpreted from a philological aspect as well. It is well-known that the writer often used additional historical and historico-cultural information in his texts, e.g. names, stories, customs, the clues of which can be found in 'his 'Workshop diaries'. The identification of these notes requires further research in the future as the successful identification may help us to get closer to the world of his short stories. The purpose of the lecture is to examine from a philological and poetical point of view Mészöly's short stories which contain additional historical information with reference to the already identified sources in his 'Workshop diaries'. The aim of the lecture is to explore how the historical context becomes literary in the writer's texts, what the role of the documents from the 17th - 18th century is in the world of his short stories, and how they serve as a basis to his metaphors.

Keywords: Miklós Mészöly, philology, history, poetics, metaphors

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Phraseology in Miro Gavran's Opus

The study reported in this paper elaborates on the phraseology and phrasems in general accompanied by the study of phraseology in contemporary Croatian author Miro Gavran's opus. The research is based on six literary works the author asserted himself. Namely, *Halo, ljubavi, Kako je tata osvojio mamu, Oproštajno pismo, Pokušaj zaboraviti, Zaljubljen do ušiju i Svašta u mojoj glavi*. The aim of the research is to determine the author's writing style. Special attention is paid to structural and semantic aspects of phraseological units. Other issues addressed include numerology in phraseology and position of phrasems in the sentence after which there is a phraseological dictionary based on examples and quotes from the mentioned literary works. After the research on Miro Gavran's phraseology is conducted, it can be concluded that the author's phraseology belongs to conversational style.

Keywords: Miro Gavran, phraseology, phraseological units, conversational style

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Anthropology, Cultural Studies and Identity

The subject of this work is to analyze the phenomenon of identity that has become one of the key concepts of contemporary anthropology and cultural studies. We will consider different cultural identities, as well as various contemporary phenomena that are in this regard, such as multiculturalism. In which way processes such as globalization influence the formation of different identities - is another set of important research questions. The aim of this study is, when it comes to identity, to bring us closer to one of the modern "post" theoretical flows lying at the basis of essentialism or antiessentialism and constructivism: identity between modernism and postmodern criticism. We will use comparative analysis (method) research. The expected outcome of this study is to confirm our hypothesis about the identity of the entity as a hybrid, unstable structure due to changes in current social, demographic displacement, the impact of media and Internet.

Keywords: identity, anthropology, cultural studies, essentialism, constructivism, globalization, alterity, difference

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**When you are Almost Ashamed to Tell that your Books are Fiction.
Problems with Author Function, Identity of Writer and Narrator in Literary
Work of Miljenko Jergović**

In this contribution the author function and identity of the writer and narrator in a literary work of Miljenko Jergović are discussed. Firstly, the author function seen in the perspective of philosopher Michel Foucault is presented. Research problem questions this function as an important dispositive within literary discourses of the identity of the writer and narrator. Expected contribution is to emphasize a complex world in which the author function is revealed. It is suggested that literary discourses can no longer be considered without author function, thus it is an important aspect in categorization, valuation and reception of literary work within one cultural context. When the identity of the author and narrator is overlapped (»Mama Leone« and »Historijska čitanka), the literary work could function as a credible reflexion of reality. Consequently, in a literary discourse edited by the author function, this is recognized and revealed as an anchoring point. Furthermore, Jergović's work »Otac« presents writer's search of his identity through his own writing. Nevertheless, this contribution questions the hypothesis that the author function, which is located in the gap between the writer and the narrator and detaches them, is an important element which constitutes author's identity.

Keywords: Miljenko Jergović, Michel Foucault, author function, author, autobiography, literary discourse, anchoring point

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**Institutional, Experiential and Disciplinary Contexts for the Study on the Art
Museum Interpretation as Educational Practice**

Within the framework of the radical shift in the understanding of (Western) museums and their visitors in recent decades, called by the Slovenian museum specialist Lidiya Tavčar »a copernican revolution in the understanding of the relationship between museums and their public«, according to which interest and study is centred on visitors and not, as previously, on museums as institutions, new theories and practices of art museum interpretation have emerged. While earlier studies centred principally on visitors' processes of learning in art museums, new studies and discourses take a more holistic approach by examining also curatorial practices to art interpretation in museums. My research on art museum interpretation as an educational practice integrates three theoretical contexts: institutional context (museumological theories), experiential context (pedagogical theories) and disciplinary context (art historical theories). I conduct my research at Moderna galerija in Ljubljana which in 2011 put up a new permanent display of Slovenian modern art. The research adopts

a qualitative methodology and consists of in-depth interviews with art specialist and art non-specialist adult visitors responding to artworks on one hand and discourse analysis of curators' guided tours, the display and the guide book on the other hand. The preliminary results point to the pedagogical value of the art museum's interpretive framework and its cultural conditions.

Keywords: museum education, art museum interpretation, art experience, museum experience, art history, museology

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Cognitive Metaphors in the National and World News Articles in the Daily Newspaper *Magyar Szó*

We use many strategies in order to acquire knowledge about the world around us. One of these strategies is representing the world by metaphors, since the metaphors have indispensable role in human's thinking and understanding. It is obvious that the research on metaphors is important field of cognitive linguistics. The fundamental thesis of our presentation is Zoltan Kövecses's statement according to which even the everyday people use metaphors effortlessly without being aware of it. In our research we study the metaphors that occur in national and world news articles in the only Hungarian daily newspaper in Vojvodina, Serbia, and analyze them according to the above mentioned aspects. We primarily group the selected lexical units by source and target domains proving that the metaphors are not so much the attributes of the words as of the concepts behind them. Their cognitive functions are undisputable.

Keywords: Thinking, cognition, cognitive linguistics, cognitive theory of metaphors, conventional metaphors, conceptual metaphors, metaphorical expressions, source domain, target domain, conceptualisation.

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The Regimes of the Senses in Love Poetry of Charles Baudelaire

In this essay I analyze in which way the regimes of the senses are constituted in love poetry of Charles Baudelaire. The approach is interdisciplinary, and it is based on the conceptions of the Sensory history, Walter Benjamin, the critical and the postcolonial theory. The starting point of the analysis is the reconstruction of the prevailing regime of the senses in the mid 19th century Paris, and Baudelaire's response to it. In the following step, and in relation to the general typology of his love poems, I will reconstruct the sensorium connected to the different women, as objects of desire, that dominate his poetry (Duval, Sabatier, Daubrun).

Each of these women is constructed in a specific way in regards to the senses (woman-colony, woman-metropolis, woman-synthesis) and these differences will be explored respectively. Finally the sensorium characteristic for each of them will be placed in a larger cultural, historical and political context, so one could see that the given forms of love are corresponding and enabled by the discursive strategies that transcend any single text (colonialism, capitalism, Petrarchism, Catullus' mode of writing etc.).

Keywords: regimes of the senses, desire, aura, metropolis, periphery

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Language Ideologies and Languages in Contact: Speakers' Discursive and Communication Strategies in the Towns of Slovene Istria

The towns of Slovene Istria experienced drastic changes in its ethnic structure due to political and economic migrations especially after WW II and in the 70's. The field, therefore, represents a linguistically, culturally and ethnically heterogeneous area characterized by intensive cultural and language contacts. Furthermore, its borderiness, institutional Slovene-Italian bilingualism and being included in transnational processes have also affected the inhabitants' linguistic characteristics, speech practices and language ideologies. The principal aim of the paper is to show how language variants in contact and speakers are subjected to contradictory and circulatory discourses within the frame of negotiating with meanings, norms, beliefs, etc. The author analyzes (collective and individual) beliefs about linguistic variants, their use and speakers, as well as their diverse, heterogeneous and contradictory interpretations. These elucidate identification processes within the context of numerous discourses as well as the effects that such discourses have on the speakers' language behaviour, choices, adaptation. In this study language ideologies function as field of inquiry and as theoretical and analytical tool. It enables us to explore both speakers' metapragmatic awareness and their language behaviour. The second part of the paper therefore deals with cases of speech practices as communication strategies that speakers use to blur or maintain socio-cultural boundaries.

Keywords: language ideologies, speech practices, language contact, cultural contact, communication strategies, identity practices, boundaries, Slovene Istria, towns

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Nationally and Individually: Identity(ies) in the Drama *Marojica Kaboga* by Matija Ban

This paper deals the forming of identity in the drama *Marojica Kaboga* by Matija Ban. Through the theory of the new historicism, Grinblat's identity formation and Foucault's

notion of discourse, paper examines the transformation of personal identity Marojica Kaboga into the national hero. Gradually, with the transition from the personal to the national, discourse of government takes domination and it can be seen over the main claims for which is created this drama. This paper will analyzing the relationship among identity and nation, and nation and narration in this drama. With analysis of these problems displayed signification is of dramatic creativity to forming of national identity and gives an answer to the question whether in the historical drama with the tendency, such as this, we can talk about personal identity.

Keywords: nation, identity, new historicism, Matija Ban, historical drama.

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The bases *blag-* and *dobr-* in the Light of Cognitive Domain

Starting point in this research is a research of semantic potential of lexemes with bases *blag-* and *dobr-*, and then clarification of semantically and morphologically most akin lexemes that appeared in the research corpus. Research corpus is a prepared edition of Hagiography of Saint Simeon that was prepared by L.J. Juhas Georgievskia. Lexemes that are the focus of this paper are researched in facsimile edition of Bulgarian transcript by Vasja Velinova: Hagiography of Stefan Nemanja from the mid-15th century. Bases *blag-* and *dobr-* belong to the same cognitive domain within which one can find semantic fields that consolidate lexemes with the same or different morphological bases. Lexemes of cognitive domain of goodness (good characteristics, good actions and positive influences, and feelings and states inspired by goodness and nobility) will be qualified according to semantic fields within which lexemes are grouped according to morphological base, and for every of them akim lexeme is cited. The primary task is to determine the productivity of one, as well as the other base, then to find morphological and semantic similarities and differences between them.

Keywords: Semantics, lexeme, cognitive domain of goodness, semantic fields

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Pragmatic and Syntactic-Lexical Analysis of Realization of Speech Act of Request in Serbian within Context of Politeness Theory by Brown & Levinson

Human interaction, whose aim is establishment of social harmony in a given society, is greatly determined by social factors reflected in the socio-cultural context in which the manner of realization of utterances, that is, speech acts, is of crucial significance to interpersonal relations. In this paper the terms ‘directive’ and ‘directive strategies’ mark those communicative events in which the speaker demands a certain object, information, or

service from the hearer. Directives are closely intertwined with the pragmatic notions of face and politeness due to their classification by Brown and Levinson into the face threatening acts within the group of direct, bald on record strategies. The paper deals with pragmatic and syntactic-lexical analysis of constructions by means of which request is realized in Serbian through the context of the most cited theory of politeness by Brown & Levinson, with special emphasis on social variables influencing formal realization of request in communication, including social power, distance and ranking; the analysis of modal markers with politeness effect in Serbian will be conducted as well, on the basis of the corpus of examples collected by means of Discourse Completion Test. The results reveal speakers' tendencies towards more frequent use of indirect speech acts in Serbian, undermining the hypothesis about the orientation of Western speaking communities towards negative politeness and distance which further contrasts with claims that Eastern speaking communities are more prone to using strategies of positive politeness showing greater degree of closeness and familiarity.

Keywords: directives, request, indirect speech acts, politeness, social variables

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The Influence of the (Western) Culture on the Conceptualization of TIME – Exemplified by Language Data from Serbian, English and Spanish

The domain of TIME is one of the most abstract conceptual domains. Research in Cognitive linguistics, especially in the conceptual metaphor theory, has proved that humans understand TIME by means of SPACE, particularly as MOVING through space. Apart from this conceptualization, the conceptual domain of TIME is partly structured by conceptual metaphors which are consequences of the influence of (western) culture, such as TIME IS MONEY and TIME IS A RESOURCE. From the perspective of conceptual metaphor theory, this paper analyses linguistic data collected from heterogeneous sources from Serbian, English and Spanish language and identifies conceptual metaphors of TIME which have characteristics of (western) culture as their source domains. Aside from the domains of MONEY and RESOURCE, which have been detected in cognitive linguistic research of the conceptualization of TIME by now, some additional culturally influenced source domains are identified in this paper. The research demonstrates how much the understanding of TIME is influenced by culture and what are the similarities, in that respect, between languages which are genetically relatively different, but which belong to similar cultures.

Keywords: conceptualization of TIME, (western) culture, Cognitive linguistics, the conceptual metaphor theory, Serbian language, English language, Spanish language

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The Identity-Forming Effects of Cultural Marks on the Novels of János Herceg

The historical times are retrospectively present in János Herceg's novels. The reader is constantly facing with cultural marks in them. I put these marks into different categories: language, architectural style, look of the street, squares, music, tastes in gastronomy, national habits, national clothing, scenes of mother-land (town, village, geographical regions), scenes of entertainment (theatre, pub, casino), etc. The cultural marks are in connection with the discursive position of identical meaning. This study is meant to evaluate how the cultural marks effect the heroes' identity, or how some cultural and historical circumstances result in losing and changing people's identity. Along these novels, I also want to reflect how János Herceg's delighted, partial and nostalgic memory-waking of the past effects the losing or keeping of the identity.

Keywords: cultural marks, János Herceg, identity, waking of the past, historical trauma, historical times.

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Elements of the Grotesque in Stylization of Folk Riddles

This work primarily defines the problem of lack of precise meaning of the term "grotesque" in everyday speech, but also a literary text. The aim is to examine the frequency and meaning of the grotesque stylization in making of folk riddles. The problem is being examined in terms of diametrically opposite meaning of Kaiser's and Bakhtin's theory of the grotesque, but Tamarine's theory as well, interpreted as an attempt of reconciliation of former two theories. Furthermore, the research intends to reconcile the meaning of the formalist literary technique of defamiliarization to the term "grotesque", assuming that it is possible to speak of so-called procedure of "grotesque defamiliarization." The findings of the examination confirmed the exceptional frequency of grotesque elements in stylization of folk riddles. These elements are not self-sufficient, but their purpose is precisely defamiliarization. The meaning of this kind of stylization is orientation to the linguistic expression, where the language of everyday life is turned into a poetic language, which refers to the aesthetic perception of reality. In addition, the results raise questions such as: what is the role of riddles in the procedure of "realization of metaphor" in modern grotesque structures and, in this regard, the procedures in the making of parody as the driving force of literary evolution.

Keywords: grotesque, defamiliarization, polysemy, realization of metaphor

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Legitimation Mechanisms and their Role in Contextualisation of Social Phenomena within the Field of Social Reality

Concept of socially constructed reality, as evident in the works of Searl, Berger and Luckmann, and Bourdieu presents specific theoretical and methodological approach to social study. It relies on observation that social reality is based on institutionalised social and physical facts, elements of reality to a large extent independent from individual members of society, integrated together by legitimization mechanisms. The paper has three parts. Presentation of theoretical-conceptual framework: definition of institutional facts on one hand, and legitimization mechanisms and legitimisation on the other hand; operationalisation of these phenomena by explanation of how they are manifested and evident to the members of a society and social researchers – in other words, what sort of information they are and what are methodological implications. Application of theoretical framework on data from European Values Study: interpretation of meaning of variables by contextualizing questions from the questionnaire; generation of synthetic variables that correspond to the theoretical concept – reality as a fabric made of factual elements and legitimisation mechanisms. Data analysis: presentation of results where link between context and constructed variables is from methodological point the least problematic; review of issues related to reliability of results with separate comments on ambiguous results.

Keywords: legitimisation, constructionism, institutions

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About Paradox and Paradoxism

The fascinating profile of paradox has been debated from the logic and philosophy up to the language and literature. Defined as “the reunion of two ideas in appearance irreconcilable” it can be found in poems and in prose and it is also at the foundation of a relatively new literary current, paradoxism (an international avant-garde movement in literature, art, science, based on excessive use of antitheses, antinomies, contradictions, parables, odds, paradoxes in creations) and of a literary species, paradoxist distich. Using contextual-literary analysis, in our paper work we propose to surprise the functionality of the two basic principles in the creation of paradox and paradoxism – the principle of Jung’s ambivalence and the principle of Lupasco’s dynamic antagonism (St. Lupasco is the creator of a logico-philosophical system), especially in the paradoxism’s current, initiated by Florentin Smarandache. Smarandache’s laws and theories are used, at present, and in other areas such as: medicine, robotics, aviation, military research, statistics, geometry, physics, art, transdisciplinarity, philosophy etc.

Keywords: paradox, paradoxism, paradoxist distich, contrast, ambivalence, dynamic antagonism, interdisciplinary, contextual-literary analysis

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Researching against Monologues (Method Innovations in Teaching Analysis of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*)

The goal of this paper is to offer a new teaching analysis of the Epic of Gilgamesh. The analysis is focused on students' research, while teacher's role is to organize, monitor and direct. Research is designed on two levels, historical and literary. Thus, the connection between the materials of two subjects, History and Serbian Language and Literature, will be established. Connecting lessons is a good way for a student's knowledge to receive characteristics of an organized system. As far as the literary analysis is concerned, it will be characterized by opting for intertextuality, which is in the focus of attention in our country and worldwide. Namely, in this study Gilgamesh is connected with the Bible, more precisely with the Book of Ecclesiastes, myth of the Great Flood, the Garden of Eden and Adam's sin. Additionally, students will deal with the analysis of the epic's literary language, figures of speech and lyric, epic and dramatic elements. On the historical level the research will be directed towards Sumerian-Babylonian history, development of cuneiform script and archaeological research related to this culture. The end of the analysis is represented by a contemporary dramatic story about the friendship of Enkidu and Gilgamesh, performed by school's drama club and written and directed by students who participated in this research. The results of the research will be presented in school newspapers, so students will become familiar with journalistic skills. This analysis offers knowledge and skills to students, which will be of use to them not only in their further education, but in everyday life.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, history, literature, intertextuality, methods

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The "Brain Drain" Phenomenon - the Research of the Attitude of Students from the University of Niš towards the Process of Brain Drain

The phenomenon known as "brain drain" represents massive migration of educated people, who in search of a better life and work, migrate from less developed to more developed countries. This represents a problem where a proper research hasn't been conducted yet, and where people do not pay enough attention, although it is known that talents are highly educated pillar of every society, and they are especially important for a more successful development of underdeveloped countries and countries such as Serbia that are still developing. The results of the research in this study are shown and carried out on a number

of students from the University of Nis. The aim of the research was descriptive. The main idea was to get acquainted with the attitude of the students from the University of Nis towards the process of brain drain, so as to analyze their attitude towards their own potential leaving, or their colleagues' and young experts' leaving, where their opinion can be denoted about the situation in the country, as well as their own position and perspectives of getting a job and professional development in the country. The results have shown that although there are certain differences among the students of different universities, they generally feel that there is no perspective. They are convinced of the expanding corruption, almost one third has the plan to leave, and one fourth of the students doesn't even think of coming back. This research was influenced by another research which was conveyed by Dorothy McClellan at the University of Zagreb about the opinion of Croatian students on the process of brain drain.

Keywords: students, brain drain, unemployment, no perspective, corruption, slow transition, deprofessionalisation

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Hooligan Identity

This paper research collective identity of hooligan groups. What every extreme fans (hooligans) gives the fan group that is a sense of power and self confidence. Each group has its own hooligan unwritten rules that must be followed in order to preserve its identity. In addition to the internal rules of hooligans use specific features and symbols that have a special impact on the constitution of their identity such as fan anthem and flag (with a mark of sacredness because if the "steal" the flag of a group that automatically means its abolition). Violence is modus operandi of hooligan groups and that the main feature of hooligan identities. The aim of this research is to show that the monolithic identity of hooligan groups had an influence on the identity of its members. Comparative analysis method has been tested most characteristic of modern hooligan groups, with special emphasis on the situation in Serbia. The results that we obtained in this study indicate that each of these groups is based on the extreme authoritarianism and hierarchy with a dominant role of "leader" who is a typically charismatic personality.

Keywords: hooligans, hooliganism, identity, aggression, violence, extremism, society, sport

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Signalism in Early Program Texts by Miroljub Todorović

The paper investigates the gradual radicalization of signalistic poetical procedures relying on the Miroljub Todorović's program text. By emphasizing each of the forms of signalist

poetries, signalism is trying to fit into a wider avant-garde or neo-avant-garde context, depending primarily on the degree of depersonalization and poetic expressions breaking logical syntax, both of which are presumed to be the most notable feature of avant-garde expression. At the same time, it is the attempt to point out the characteristics of particular signalistic achievements and problems of their genre classification and hermetic nature with regard to the intention of the author expressed in the metapoetic texts, especially in the corpus of concrete and visual poetry.

Keywords: Signalism, Avant-Garde, Neo-Avantgarde, program text, visual poetry

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The Use of Particles and Fillers by Students of the German Language and Literature within the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad while Speaking German

The topic of this presentation is the use of particles (in the first place of conversational particles), and also of particles which function as fillers, by students of German language and literature within the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad while speaking German. *Particles* are defined as unchangeable words which are used to express the personal attitude (often even emotions) of the speaker, while the term *filler* is used in cases of unnecessary and/or inadequate use of particles. The goal of this paper is: (1) to check the following hypothesis: Does the adequate and differential use of particles signify that a higher level of knowledge of the foreign language exists (under the assumption that such a use of particles is a characteristic of conversation/speech of students of the last years or of master-students)?; (2) to state the presence of fillers while communicating in German, as well as to demonstrate the factors which are a condition of their appearance. The analyzed material (corpus) was collected during the courses, especially during conversation lessons, as well as during students' oral exams.

Keywords: German, foreign language acquisition, communication, particle, filler

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The Snake Groom and the Snakes Love

This paper focuses on comparing of Serbian folk tale "The Snake groom" and the Polynesian fairy tale "Snakes love" in order to emphasize the similarities, despite the geographical

distance of the people in whom it was created, and to notice differences.

Keywords: Serbian folk tale, European fairy tale, Polynesian folk tale, myth, international themes, cultural differences

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Analytical Psychology of Carl Gustav Jung in *the Sandman* by Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann

Hoffmann's story *The Sandman* is a fantastic story that is, initially, developed in epistolary form. While he gives us into the three letters exchanged between: Nathaniel, Clara and Lothar, Hoffmann reveals a world that is unlikely, but knowable, and at the same time marvelous and enigmatic. Childhood trauma about the wicked man who takes children's eyes that will follow Nathanael's life, causes distorted perspective of external events. Such trauma is aimed occurrence complex which gains its autonomy in compared to consciousness. Nathaniel's immanent paranoia occurs in the context of external events through the broken eyes of a subjective. Symbol of eyes alludes that it's not about Cyclops one eye that embodies a dark and instinctual, or the crowd Argos watchful eyes directed to the outside, but to human eyes, open eyes as a symbol of their own and other people's knowledge, intellectual and spiritual perceptions of introspection. Nathaniel's life can be interpreted as an allegorical story or extended metaphor with the moral or didactic content. We could say that this story, as in Kafka, is an enigmatic parable that doesn't end with a lesson, but we could note the paradox. Hoffmann leaves us to conclude whether is possible to happen what normally doesn't happening and whether what doesn't exist can be our reality? We notice: if it's really the most real what doesn't exist, then it can be the most unreal what does exist.

Keywords: Keywords: symbol of eyes, personality types, unconscious, trauma, allegory.

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City's Identity in Stories of Janko Veselinović

City's identity in stories of Janko Veselinović occurs in a few short stories, including: "The sea without a coast", "Gypsy and peasant". For example, the urban life Veselinović is showing a completely different picture of people, people who watch only their interest, who are willing to do anything to reach their goals and satisfy what is best illustrated through figures like Saveta and Mr. Vilović.

Keywords: Identity, prose, city, village, characters, short-stories, motive, idilly

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“The Black Arab’s Menu”
(*Jelovnik Crnog Arapina*)

This paper has as its aim recognizing the relation between literature and culture through the example of the analysis of folk poems that have archaic topics. The base of this paper consists of the attitude according to which the culture keeps in unity its past with its present (N. Petković), and the fact that old layers reach us through language, literature and general tradition. The Black Arab is a realistic substitution for mythological beings of chthonic nature in Serbian epics. He appears in poems of ancient, middle and modern ages (Marko Kraljević and the Arab, Bolani Dojčin, Lazar Mutan and the Arab) and he usually represents an arrogant and self-sufficient hero who imposes a tax on a town/ruler, tax being great amounts of food and girls every night. This tax is a sacrifice the town makes, until the moment someone stands up and the tax is abolished. Making sacrifice and the fight between good and evil are considered a general spot where our literature and culture begin a dialogue with a significantly wider heritage.

Keywords: The Black Arab, epics, myth, culture

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Linguistic Identity of a Foreinger as a Stylistic Device
in Translation Literary Communication
(On the Example of the Novel *Russian Consul* by V. Drašković)

The presentation discusses some problems of translation from Serbian to Polish in the framework of sociolinguistic and cognitive research. The material consists of statements that include identification markers present in the speech of some characters from the novel “Russian Consul”. In the corpus, there are 12 dialogues from the original work and the same 12 ones from the Polish translation which contains the distinctive features of a foreigner’s speech. Our aim is to show semiotic elements as present in characteristics of the formal text of the original and their impact on linguistic possibilities to construct the translation. We analyze examples of an improper use of Serbian. With the use of the methodology that compares the language of both the original and translated text we can show formal and contextual differences between them. Based on the linguistic differences, the effect of a cultural difference between Serbs and Albanians has been achieved in the novel. The world of the novel is divided into two spaces - *ours* and *theirs*. Linguistic identity in the Polish translation achieves a similar function as in the original. The consistent example of the translation into Polish presents the interference of two languages in a foreigner’s speech. We can conclude that there are some functional equivalents in the translation. Differences can be

observed at the level of presuppositions and understanding of extralinguistic context hidden in the formal features of the statements.

Keywords: translation, linguistic identity, Russian Consul, linguistic interference, extralinguistic context, presupposition, speech of a foreigner, speech of others, the functional equivalent

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Oral Literature in Context of Theater and Film Dramatization of Oral Ballad *Hasanaginica*

In this paper we study interactive relationship between oral literature and film and theatre. This text shows that several play writers, as well as film script writer Popović, recognized the dramatic potential in oral ballad “Hasanaginica” and used it to create new works of art. In drama texts and scripts of these authors tragic conflict, whose protagonist is the heroine of our folk ballads, remains key point of action. Analysis showed that the structure of the drama text depends either on theatrical or literary poetics typical for the time period in which the text occurs. Santić’s drama has characteristics of Romanticism poetics and Ogrizović’s, although produced in the same period, is characterised by melodramatic that this author takes from the civic drama phon. Simović’s drama, written in 1974 develops from modern views of understanding of the world. In film “Hasanaginica” from 1967, the tragic clash of two goods from the ballad transforms into a sort of curse for the heroine who can love only what she cannot have. The objectives of this study are to show how one motive or tragic conflict can occur in the context of different cultural patterns, as well as to show the process of dramatization that brings intersection of our oral ballad and treatment of its theme and problems driven by the spirit of the time when dramatization occurred.

Keywords: dramatization, Hasanaginica, tragic conflict, theatre, film, ballad

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A Chronological Perspective on the Role of the Museum and the Museum Image Formation Process

The role and the image of the museum institution have been constantly transforming ever since the establishment of the first public museum in the 18th century. Museums were initially regarded as inauthentic institutions which removed artifacts from their natural environment and transformed them in lifeless objects in need of preservation and hence reduced their potential. As time passed, a change in the critics’ perspective revealed that gathering such cultural items and making them available to any (potential) visitor would enhance their

artistic value and creative potential. This evolution of the context led to a change in the way museums are seen in the nowadays society. The paper presents the way the role of such institutions has broadened, exceeding the preservation of cultural heritage and education of the public and being forced to compete on the market of pastime activities in order to gain their own finance and funding and the evolution of the institution itself, in terms of mission, form and structure with the purpose of maximizing visitor satisfaction.

Keywords: Museum, cultural marketing, museum role, museum image

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Non-European Influence on the Poetry of Srečko Kosovel (the Impact of Rabindranath Tagore)

The poetry of Srečko Kosovel was influenced by the eastern philosophy, which found its way into the western literature mainly through R. Tagore. The spirit of Hinduism and the Indian culture can both be regarded as the source of ideas which Tagore presented to the West, within his own environment and era. Both poets dealt with the themes of humanity, existence, death and rebirth. The works of both authors were analysed in order to determine the degree of influence which Tagore, as a representative of the East, had had on Kosovel – a representative of the West. A literary survey was carried out to find on which occasions Kosovel had referred to the East and adopted the ideas which presented the western world the actual cause of the decay – the nationalism or the nation, leading to the »dehumanisation« of a human being, the world war and the placing of a human being on the pure level of impersonal mechanics (i.e. »machinery«) which affected both, the East and the the West. This is reflected in Kosovel's using of those Tagore's ideas which helped him develop the terms of existence within his environment and era, finally leading him to the point where he was able to give answers to the above-mentioned questions. Unfortunately, this was marked by his early death at the age of twenty-three.

Keywords: Kosovel, Tagore, humanity, nationalism, eastern philosophy, the decline of the West, Gandhi's concept of non-violence (ahimsa) Impressionism, Expressionism, Constructivism, Avant-garde, constructive destruction, construction

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The Mafia Context in Italian Literature: the Analysis of Problems and Interpretations

The aim of this participation is to present the Mafia context from the perspective of the Italian and Sicilian literature. Mafia and literature have always been related, not only because

the term mafia derives from literature but because this subject forms, in the circuit of the history of Italian literature, a branch of its own. In this respect, and given the complexity of the phenomenon, the readers and the critics have often misunderstood or have failed to recognize the Mafia context as a heterogeneous mixture of other contexts such as the cultural, political, historical, ideological and social. Despite the fact that it is present in some of the greatest works of the 20th century, the Mafia context is not easily identifiable; as a sum of various contexts, it has rather to be filtered through a rigorous interdisciplinary analysis. In order to achieve our purpose, we will make use of works such as Luigi Pirandello's *La lega disciolta* and *I vecchi e i giovani*, Tomasi di Lampedusa's *Il Gattopardo*, De Roberto's *I Vicere*, Giovanni Alfredo Cesareo's *La mafia* and especially Giovanni Verga's short story *La chiave d'oro*, and other minor works. For this reason, the methodological approach that is intended to be presented is cross-disciplinary, with a continuous analysis and comparison between literature and sociology, politics, history and Sicilian culture.

Keywords: Italian literature, Sicilian popular literature, mafia, Sicilian history, politics, Sicilian popular culture, sociology

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Ljubo Karaman's Spatial Categorisation: How much we know the spaces we live in and how we experience them

In the middle of the 20th century, the art historian Ljubo Karaman, relying on the material heritage, categorised the values and characteristics of the phenomena of border, peripheral and provincial areas. According to this theory, the border areas indicate collisions of different spheres of influence; the peripheral areas are considered as the most autonomous, with a strong retardation of the forms, even the recurrences of the older, rooted into the conscious of the area; while the provincial areas are less rural environments and constantly oriented towards major centres. Due to scarce economic resources, in provincial areas there is the element of micro economy and B.Kotruljević's book published in the 16th century testifies about spreading of Venetian double-entry book-keeping from Apennine peninsula throughout the Mediterranean. Speaking about the Mediterranean we will refer to F.Braudel and his work about the Mediterranean, as a place of merging of cultures and religions, as well as the place of their struggle for supremacy. Since historians research both culture and society, starting from Lj.Karaman's theoretical contributions and his valorisation of cultural heritage, it is our intention to exemplarily envisage the changing of the trends in science, and thus its progress. Beside this, thinking over the scientific conceptualization of the space, once again we will face the spaces we live in, relativity of our knowledge about them and the ways in which we experience them.

Keywords: Civilization, categorization, spaces, culture, Mediterranean, science, influences

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Constantine Cavafy and Modern Romanian Poetry

The vivid reception of Constantine Cavafy's poems in the Balkan literature, the inevitable success of their translations in many contemporary languages, the numerous essays and the critical writings on his poetry prove his multilateral influence on Romanian writers, but also the remarkable admiration of the reading public to this unique Greek intellectual personality.

Keywords: Cavafy, Romania, poetry, reception

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Serbian and Hungarian Migrants' Language Ideologies in Vojvodina

In this study, I examine and compare Hungarian minority and Serbian migrants' views, beliefs and ideas about their mother tongues, the state and minority languages as well as other languages in the framework of language ideologies. The purpose of the present paper is to illuminate how the Hungarian migrants (from Vojvodina) who live in Hungary (or commute between the two countries) and Serbian migrants who arrived to Vojvodina as refugees during the South Slavic war perceive their linguistic situation through the examination and comparison of their language ideologies. The study focuses on the language ideologies of migrants (and commuters) who have experienced and still experience diverse linguistic encounters in various languages and varieties and lead their every-day lives in a multilingual environment. The present research analyzes ordinary people's views upon the relationship between their vernaculars (Serbian or/Hungarian) and the state language (Serbian), other languages they command (or would like to command) as well as their bilingual/bidialectal language use. I intend to reveal and compare how members of migrant communities locate, interpret and rationalize (if so) sociolinguistic complexities of their everyday lives.

Keywords: language ideology, Hungarian minority from Vojvodina to Hungary, Serbian refugees, mother tongue, state language, foreign languages

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Challenges of Universal Ethics

Ethics crucially defines various levels of human existence. In the contemporary global world it seems more important than ever before, nevertheless, it is meeting serious problems, mainly the gap between theory and practice and between secular and religious approaches. In my paper I will ask myself how is thinking and living universal or world ethos possible. I will warn of the danger of lax generalizations and find the answer in the nature of human mind. Here I will rely on three main references: German theologian and philosopher Hans Küng, Tibetan monk and philosopher Dalai Lama (both wrote several books on world / universal ethics) and the recent researches from the field of neuroscience. Methodologically my approach is interdisciplinary and intercultural. The result I wish to achieve: I wish to turn the attention to the way our mind functions and the interdependence between ethical values and the states of happiness or suffering. I wish to point out the potentials and power of managing our mind, as well as the benefit for ourselves and the others that arise from it, and the consequent responsibility.

Keywords: ethics, religion, secularism, science, mind, happiness, empowerment, potentials, responsibility

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The Mythical Veil within Rastko Petrović's Novel *Burlesque of Master Perun, Lord of Thunder*

The goal of the paper is to examine the mythological material used by Rastko Petrović in his 1921 novel *Burlesque of Master Perun, Lord of Thunder* (*Burleska gospodina Peruna boga groma*) in a twofold manner: primarily by inspecting the sources Petrović uses in his descriptions of pagan deities and the life of old Slavs in general, and subsequently, by examining the function of the given mythological material within the novel. To this end the paper also invokes Petrović's thoughts on folk art expressed in a prolific series of articles and essays published in 1920s, the contents of which proves to be a code for understanding Petrović's creative need to reach into the epicenter of the Slavic spirit, into antiquity difficult (yet not impossible) to grasp, attempting to discover therein the mythical voice of ancestors. Interpreting Petrović's "law of inspiration" we find that his tendency towards the proclamation of this voice reaches beyond a sheer attempt to reconstruct Slavic antiquity in a phantasmagorical or intellectual sense, or define it arbitrarily, instead it represents a wilful attempt to "revive" it within national consciousness, embody it and restore it to the people.

Keywords: Rastko Petrović, Slavic mythology, mythmaking, inspiration

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Philosophy of Identity in Native Peoples' Literature

Natural essence of identity is prone to construction and reconstruction under the spell of social context. Bipolarity of identity, viewed as personal and collective indicates the alienation and differentiation of 'self' and 'other' in the philosophical aura of selfhood. Two paths lead to the desired venue of discovered identity: one from mainstream literature and the other of marginalized ones. The conventional literature focuses on the relations while perceiving identity as 'being at one with oneself' unlike minority literature which problematizes the individual's recurrence starting from alienation and moving towards personal identity through routine, reflection or ritual. Transition from marginal to emergent literary opus places the native literatures among postcolonial literary canon for their discursive, syntactic and semantic features of 'composite composition'. Tribal poetics encompasses themes of identity and restores lost unities, discontinuity, displacement and fragmentation enduringly aiming to ascertain the existence of resistance literature.

Keywords: Identity, literature, Native Peoples

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Images in the Old Album – Heritage through the Photos of My Grandmother

The aim of this paper is to reconstruct individual history using sociological and historic approach by means of photos as the carriers of memory, and to make frames for the future interpretations. Across the personal heritage, the present study intends to indicate general attitude towards the Belgrade Jews in the first half of 20th century, cultural characteristics of Belgrade of the time as well as the level of influence of political circumstances on building the individual identity. The title of this study directly refers to photographs that illustrate the life in Belgrade before the Second World War, when Jews, Orthodox and Gypsies lived together, portraits of my grandmother's family, customs, fashion and various celebrations of the time. The closer the dates of photographs were getting to the War, life of my ancestors was becoming more complicated day by day, as well as the life of all other Europeans in that period, especially Jews. Finally, my grandmother has lost her brothers during the war, changed her name and religion, and succeeded to survive the War with the new identity. Throughout my studies I've been investigating wide range of different cultures of memories, constructed histories, elected pasts, interpreted presences and intimate confessions. However, instead of all those histories, with this paper, I will try to deal with my own past that is wrapped in fog of the unknown and tacit, and slowly left to forgetness.

Keywords: identity, heritage, photoalbum, culture, memory

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The Issue of Identity in the Period of Transition between the Victorian and Modernist Eras in England

This paper deals with the basic characteristics of the Victorian era, personal and collective identities embodied in the “Victorian compromise” and the causes that led to their collapse at the turn of the century. Considering the sociohistorical conditions in Britain in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the paper identifies the changes that occurred and their impact on the identity of the individual as well as that of the nation. In accordance with the conclusions of Stevan Majstorović regarding the inevitable changes of identity, the effort was made to discover a connecting line between the Victorian sense of duty and gratitude and modernist sense of doubt and disappointment. The particular emphasis is put on colonialism as one of the key factors in shaping British society and the Victorian identity as such on one hand and the loss of that identity following the fall of the colonial empire on the other.

Keywords: Identity, Victorian era, colonialism, Victorian compromise, modernism, suppression, alienation

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Lyrical Insular Ideologemes of the Croatian Insular Arcadia

This paper analyses lyrical works written in verse and prose, emerged in the 2nd half of the 20th century. Those were turbulent times which required certain escapes to isolated areas and playing with reality and post-war everyday life. Works of Dalmatian authors were mainly interpreted, mostly those of the *Croatia rediviva* laureate Jakša Fiamengo; Boris Maruna, who, due to circumstances, wandered from Croatia seeking new refuges; Siniša Vuković, whose world is immersed in dithyrambs of Brač; Dobrila Franteović Kuzmić whose works reflect fragmentary memories of childhood and the experience of Korčula; and Adriana Škunca who always finds a way to return to the topos of Pag. Literary subjects are deeply immersed in the delimited space they sing about where they resemble Šenoa's Croat, “a warm-hearted giant”. In works of the aforementioned authors, there is a certain sense of alterity, and the attempt to bridge the distance by transferring into past, thus the time they sing about speaks of idealised or diabolised past, alienated present and possible future showing through the crevices of the experienced. The space these works encompass is limited to the toponyms of insular places, although thematically and suggestively they surpass them. Attempting to master over time, they collect debris of memories safeguarding them for some better times. They describe the world of their island and childhood, the world attracting us with colours, aromas and vistas. Basic forms used by the aforementioned authors belong to

lyricism; however, in most cases we find narration in verses which does not follow metric patterns.

Keywords: Arcadia, escape, otherness, ideologemes, island

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Diversity of Language and Communication Language Use of Kurdish Immigrants in Austria

In many cases the language situation of immigrants is characterized by language diversity already in the country of origin. In Kurdish families often three languages are involved (Kurdish, Turkish, Arabic). These languages are used in different domains: Kurdish in the families, Turkish in official situations (education, government, media) Arabic in the field of religion. In Austria German is acquired as a second language of the official domain. Especially the use of written language is determined by communication procedures typical for the Islamic cultural area. In this paper a study in the Kurdish community of Graz, Austria will be presented and discuss the language use in different types of communication contexts. The main focus lays on the modification of traditional communicative strategies by the second generation of Kurdish immigrants.

Keywords: Multilingualism, migration, literacy, Kurds

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The Lexicographical Treatment of Polysemy in the Context of Prototype Theory

This paper examines the way in which the development of prototype theory contributes to finding an effective solution to the main problems in the lexicographical treatment of polysemous lexemes. The problems in question are related to the following aspects of lexicographical practice: sense discrimination and the structure and organization of entries. The initial step in the analysis is to establish the prototype-based semantic structure of the noun hand by using the radial network model of semantic description. The obtained polysemous structure provides the basis for forming the expectations regarding the previously mentioned aspects of lexicographical practice. These expectations are then compared with the strategies followed in the English monolingual learner's dictionaries with the aim of determining the degree to which actual lexicographical practice is in accordance with the prototype-based theoretical framework. Taking into account the analysis results, it is possible to outline a proposal concerning the clear, intelligible and consistent presentation of polysemous entries

that reflects the underlying semantic structure of lexemes.

Keywords: lexicography, Cognitive Semantics, prototype, polysemy, radial network model, semantic structure, word senses, sense discrimination, dictionary entries

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Prospects of Using Mobile Devices Equipped with an Augmented Reality System in the Educational Process

The purpose of this paper is to familiarize the readers with the concept of Augmented Reality on a mobile device (smartphone, tablet) and the possibility of its use in the educational process. The use of mobile devices which are small, lightweight and more affordable and augmented reality system can be a very attractive way to provide additional real-time information about the objects that surround us. This new way can speed up the process of education of children and youth.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, mobile device

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The Linguistic Picture of the Word *Mother* in Macedonian and Polish Phraseological Relations

The aim of this paper is the reconstruction of the phraseological relations, locutions, proverbs in the Polish and Macedonian language which contains the word mother. On the basis of the collected material, I will try to show what the Poles and the Macedonians understand under the concept of mother, in what contexts they use those terms, and how the users surveyed by me languages categorize, conceptualize and value things surrounding them objectively. I believe that such studies are extremely interesting not only from the linguistic point of view, but also from the point of view of culture and religion. The reconstruction of images taken in the community leads to knowledge of the way of thinking of this group, its philosophy, mentality and value systems.

Keywords: phraseology, comparison, proverb, mother, Macedonian, Polish, conceptualization, profile

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Rethinking the Aristotelian Notion of *Politiké Philia*

In this presentation I shall discuss one of the less inquired, but rather important kind of Aristotelian notion, the concept of the political friendship. Complicates the research that most of the papers, which dealing with this concept, are not always precisely defined the notion of political friendship. The most important studies (e.g. Cooper) would like to point out, it is necessary that political friendship is starting to be understood from the notion of the virtue, in my view, even though it is only the endpoint of the whole task or process. Rethinking the meaning of the utility is bringing to light many of the part that previously being obscure like friendship among good and bad man. In addition, why Aristotle divided the utility friendship into two parts and why he referred to political friendship as an example of one part of the utility friendship. The main goal of the entire inquiry is to expand Aristotle's practical (political) philosophy into a larger dimension that we have not known yet. Aristotle has been accused by many people of his theses from friendship, because they do not have the character of contemporaneity, and do not give a real picture for the social relations, as we can see now. In my thesis, I would like to argue with this misunderstanding, and I believe that political friendship will carry out a new way of thinking from Aristotle's ethics and politics.

Keywords: Aristotle, political friendship, practical philosophy, ethics, social bonds, politics, utility, virtue, political philosophy, contemporary ethical theories

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Synthesis of Philosophy and Politics in Gramsci's Reflections on Praxis

The question of relation between theory and practice in Gramsci's thought doesn't have a status of mere theoretical and intellectual problem. The unity of theory and practice is that place where philosophy, politics and history meet each other. Such triple identity (identity of philosophy and politics, identity of philosophy and history, and identity of politics and history) is of major importance not only for philosophical founding of an integral socialist culture, but also for the authentic possibility of the historical realization of radical social transformations. Gramsci's «philosophy of praxis» besides that represents some kind of interpretative model for Modernity and its constitutive moments (Renaissance, Reformation, French revolution, etc.). In order to delineate the main elements of Gramsci's theoretical and practical position the peculiar attention will be paid to Gramsci's interpretation of Machiavelli, and to the question to what extent Gramsci's «philosophy of praxis» continues the theoretical achievements of German classical philosophy, and especially Hegel. Philosophy of praxis as

project of philosophy which becomes politics and of politics which becomes philosophy will be treated in the light of the concept of hegemony, the main concept of Gramsci's thought.

Keywords: philosophy of praxis, hegemony, dialectics, political action

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Family and Family Life in the 20th Century in the Northeast of Slovenia (a case study)

In today's meaning, the concept of family is a reflection of centuries-long changes that took place in European society, in the life of an individual and his family. As a result, modern family is a completely new form, especially in relation to previous ones. What we call a family today, either did not exist in the past or it existed in a completely different manner. To understand the changes in society, we have to look further in the past, where we can find the sources of these changes. At the first glance we cannot see in what extent the society and culture have affected the family, an individual and family life, especially in the villages. Correlations become clearer when we look back in time to find the origins of changes and follow important life events in individual's life. The extent to which people knew how to make the best of changes in society or to adapt to them depended on the individual, his family and community. On the base of numerous interviews, we have found out that the society and culture of each period had an important effect on the family, an individual and family life. This paper will present socio-historical aspects of family life in the northeast of Slovenia (Goričko – Prekmurje), the dominant type of family in this area, family in the postmodern era, the impact of environment, tradition and culture on family life and changes in the family and family life.

Keywords: family, socio-historical aspects of family and family life, important life events, the effect of culture and environment

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Elements of Humour and Satire in *Vragolan*, a Magazine for Fun and Amusement from 1894

This paper will investigate the elements of humor and satire in the magazine 'Vragolan', published in Velika Kikinda during 1894. A highly diverse journalistic and literary engagement of its contributors will serve as a significant material according to which we will evaluate this periodical, and shift it from the *periphery* of the literary corpus (through this research endeavour) to the *center* of literary interest. Thus, the magazine 'Vragolan' itself becomes *a literary form* (Shklovsky). Our task is to point out, in a comparative manner, the

specific influences noticable in its themes and motifs (Jovan Sterija Popović, J. J. Zmaj, Ilija Ognjanović Abukazem, etc.), the various genres present in the magazine (the intersection of literary and jouranlistic styles): poems, tales, dramas, humorous stories, riddles, puzzles, feuilletons, ‘works published in installments’, news, news comments, advertisements, caricatures that complement ‘citations from life’ (Citation Theory) in the social, political and private kaleidoscope of life of the Serbs living in Vojvodina. The magazine ‘Vragolan’ is a special footnote to the overall works of periodicals of humour and satire, the necessary supplement for new textual interpretations, deliberations and reflections of the principles of humour and satire in Serbian periodicals, within Serbian literature in the 21st century.

Keywords: *Vragolan*, magazine for fun and amusement, humour and satire, comparative method

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The study of Nobility of the Medieval Serbian State in the Context of Contemporary Medieval Studies

In the contemporary research of Middle Ages, study of nobility still occupies an important place. Using new scientific approaches has allowed new significant results in this field of research. They called into question the use of the term feudalism for medieval period. Because it we consider that the said methods should be applied to the study of nobility in area of Serbian medieval state. Our goal becomes more important when we take account that the Serbian historiography lacks comprehensive studies of the medieval nobility. Through comparative approach we will try to show the similarities and differences between the aristocracy in Serbia and other European medieval states. Particular emphasis will be placed on the impact that came from Hungary and the Byzantine Empire on development of elite stratum. Pointing to insufficiently studied data of sources about lords we will draw attention on the new possible fields of research of whole Serbian medieval society. Also we will try to put our topic in the context of study of statehood from the Middle Ages to modern times. Results of our paper will show that the consideration of the status and role of the Serbian nobility cannot be imagined without observation wider European framework.

Keywords: medieval studies, historiography, context, nobility, feudalism, society, statehood

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Irony as a Reader’s Strategy in the Works *Laughable Loves* by Milan Kundera and *Difficult Loves* by Italo Calvino

This paper presents an attempt of reading irony in the collection of the stories *Laughable loves* by Milan Kundera and *Difficult loves* by Italo Calvino. The matter of irony will be

reviewed in comparison to Umberto Eco's view and in comparison to the result of the contrastive analysis of the stories.

Keywords: Irony, Umberto Eco, Italo Calvino, Milan Kundera, contrastive textual analysis

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On the Adjective *blag* in the Serbian language

Slavic adjective *blag* is reconstructed as a PSI. adjective **bolgъ* „good, gentle“, but deeper etymological interpretations are different, especially when it comes to the original semantic content of the word. One interpretation is based on the relation between PSI. **bolgъ* and IE **b^helg-* „glitter, shine“, which is also located in a reduced form of PSI. **blъščati* „shine“, so the meaning „good“ arised from the original meaning „shiny, bright“ of the adjective **bolgъ*. The object of our research will be semantic analysis of adjective *blag* and its extensive lexical family in the Serbian language. Special attention will be devoted to lexicon and expressions related to the Serbian folk calendar, such as: *блага недеља* (the third week before the Lent), *блажни дани*, *Благи петак* (the first Friday after Easter, which is also known as *Светли* or *Бели петак*, and the Fridays before the Trinity and Apostles' Fast), *Блага среда* (Wednesday in the third week before the Lent) etc. In these examples adjective *благ* means „containing fats“, so *блага недеља* is week in which the Wednesday and Friday are fasting days and *блажни дани*, *Благи петак* and *Блага среда* are also fasting days. In the etymological dictionaries one of the meanings of adjective *blag* in Serbian language is „containing fats“, so in our work we focus on a more detailed description of this semantic shift „good“ > „containing fats“.

Keywords: adjective *blag*, semantics, etymology, folk calendar

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Collective Memory and Identity in the Context of Transgenerational Transmission of Trauma

The main objective of this paper is to give an overview of sociological, philosophical and psychological roots of memory and trauma, and to provide the overview of previous researches dealing with the influence of collective memory on identity development and transgenerational transmission of trauma on victims of the war in BiH. The method used in this paper is a literature review. Also, content analysis of twenty epic folk songs from BiH was done to determine the impact of tradition and commitment to the formation of a collective identity. According to Krog (1999), people tell about their past in terms of an attempt to shape their future, and therefore epic poetry reveals a way of conveying narratives

(and along with it the trauma) in BiH, creating a different perception and identity through the collective unconscious and memories. The conclusion is that the development of a collective identity in BiH starts through the “chosen trauma” whose roots we find in the folk traditions of epic poetry. Epic poetry depicts memories of a nation represented in the form of lost or obtained battles, brave heroes, honor and obedience, and is therefore an important indicator of the way in which personal memories become collective thereby occupying a significant role in shaping the identity. Memories that participate in the formation of identity can be seen in the context of “defense” memories created through transgenerational transmission of trauma.

Keywords: collective memory, trauma, transgenerational transmission, epic poetry, narrative, identity

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Education in Context of Social Inequality

Studying the relation between education and social inequality is one of the fundamental problems in sociology of education since its constitution. In this area, it is inevitably to present the theory of Pierre Bourdieu, one of the most significant sociologists of XX century. Unlike the functionalism and conflict perspective which study structures, and interactionism which is focused on actors, Bourdieu's theory is trying to coordinate between macro and micro approach and to overcome this dualism in order to understand social reality in a better way. With his concepts of practice-habitus-field, as well as concepts of cultural capital and symbolic power, Bourdieu puts education in the context of social inequalities, seeing education as a mechanism for systematic reproduction of those inequalities. This way Bourdieu gave the irreplaceable contribution to sociological clarification of this complex phenomenon. In contemporary society and education, this problem is slowly being left behind, due to new problems such as marketing orientations. This paper is an attempt to reinterpret classical points of view, which would be productive and fruitful in contemporary conditions by using new analytical frames, in theoretical sense as well as in empirical researches.

Keywords: education, social inequality, cultural capital

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Spatial Identity in the German Family Saga

In the family saga, which is currently a popular genre in German speaking countries, in a significant way the interplay of space and personal identity is noted. The spatial presentation in family novels is distinguished by their identity-forming function and is also an important

support for the memory process that is triggered by the movement. Protagonists of the German family novels do not rest in one space, they are in constant search for themselves and for their own identity. It will be examined by what means the space in German family novels is presented, how characters are shaped by places and how individual family members identify themselves with the presented space. This contribution deals with the literary representation of the interaction of space and personal identity in the German family saga, for what family sagas of some German and Austrian authors are used for analysis.

Keywords: space, identity, family saga, memory process

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Flouting Conversational Maxims in a Popular American Sitcom *The Third Rock from the Sun*

The present paper aims at investigating the features of humour in an American TV sitcom “The Third Rock from the Sun” from Gricean pragmatics’ perspective. More precisely, the paper explores the functions and purposes of the flouting of conversational maxims following the concept of the Cooperative principle, according to which both speaker and hearer involve in an exchange willing to convey and interpret a message, cooperating thus and making communication efficient (Grundy 1995). Consequently, conversational maxims help us to determine and interpret the underlying implication of an utterance, yet they can be flouted. However, a deliberate flouting of maxims does not lead to ineffective interaction, since the speaker does not seek to mislead the hearer but wants them to find conversational implicatures, i.e. to interpret the message relying on the context (Thomas 1995). The aforementioned TV sitcom abounds in conversational exchanges in which maxims are intentionally flouted for the purpose of humour and every character is depicted by the way they interact. Hence, our goal is to explain the actual intentions of speakers by describing conversational implicatures as well as to relate them to the actual personalities of characters which altogether create the humorous effect on the target audience.

Keywords: Paul Grice, conversational maxims, implicatures, comedy

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System of Illusion. Kant’s Doctrine of Transcendental Illusion

Kant’s doctrine of transcendental illusion, given in the chapter on transcendental dialectics of the Critique of Pure Reason, represents the limit of his criticism project. It is this illusion (Schein) that subjects us to metaphysical speculation, but it also renders our knowledge possible. It is impossible to mistake this illusion with an illegitimate employment of our

cognitive faculties. This illusion remains untouched by the means of transcendental critique, since it is an effect of a necessary dialectics of reason. Kant realizes that the original motivation of philosophy, as well as the first presupposition of his own philosophical project, is metaphysical illusion. Kant's transcendental critique, however, has the ability to reveal the mechanism of transformation of reason's natural dialectics into metaphysical illusion, but it cannot purge the reason of that which drives it towards metaphysics. This reason's dialectics can only be understood as a cross-section of its theoretical and practical employment: it places philosophy between theory and praxis. This "between" is actually the starting point of philosophical thinking. The analysis of the key aspects of Kant's understanding of transcendental illusion leads toward his idealist successors. This way, one can illuminate this passage, which occurred in German idealism, from Kant's discovery of the inevitable illusion inherent to the reason itself, to showing its constitutive role in the knowledge itself.

Keywords: Kant, Critique, Dialectics, Metaphysical illusion, Transcendental illusion, System

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Context and Functions of Interruptions

This paper challenges the traditional and widespread hypothesis concerning functions of interruption. Interruption is often classified as one of the tools for achieving conversational dominance which both reflects and maintains social dominance of a group or an individual. The verbal material, collected during two year of examining the problem of interruption and gender dominance, proves that in some contexts interruption is cooperative (used to express solidarity with an addressee) or completely neutral. This paper also questions the criteria of the present functional classifications of interruptions. Since there is no unique and objective method of determining the precise function of an interruption in the given context, we will insist on an analysis which takes into consideration the wider context of interaction. Only a detailed contextual analysis can help in determining a function of a particular interruption in a particular context.

Keywords: Interruption, dominance, solidarity, cooperation, context

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The Usage of Gender-Sensitive Language among the Student Population in the Republic of Serbia: an Analysis of Communicative Praxis and Attitudes

The subject of this paper is the usage of gender-sensitive language among student population in the Republic of Serbia. The gender-sensitive language is defined as "the behaviour in

written and spoken communicative praxis so that using language indicates the comprehension of gender equality in a society. The aim of this research is to see whether the opinions of the student population regarding the gender-sensitive language correlate with their communicative praxis, and whether the present communicative praxis and opinions of the students contributes to more consistent use of the gender sensitive language. The research is based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the questionnaire that is focused on two questions: how much today's students use the gender-sensitive language in their private and public communication, and what kind of attitudes they have about its use and importance in the battle for gender equality. The total number of 54 undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students participated in the questionnaire, chosen by the principle of a random sample. The results show that, even though the students in their own communicative praxis do not use gender-sensitive language consistently, almost a half of them believe that gender sensitivity and equality should become the integral part of formal education.

Keywords: gender-sensitive language, gender equality, student population

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Oriental and Gender Contexts of Majda Kurnik's Poetic Realism

The subject of this research paper is the painting *Still Life with Portrait of Marklen Mosijenko* (1956), a significant work of the mature phase of the opus of Majda Kurnik (1920-1967), one of the most representative artists of the "Belgrade group". The aim of this paper is to show that a relevant example of poetic realism manages to convey meanings that include the broader social and cultural context – in this case the contexts of multicultural exchange and gender. At the first stage of analysis, focused on the iconographic issues, we consider the influence of oriental art (e.g. Japanese *Estampa*), which Kurnik adopts through Edouard Manet and articulates as an artistic element, but also a cultural factor. On the other hand, the research presents a dynamic relationship between this element and the painter's use of elements of oriental origin, present in domestic, local folklore. In the second stage of analysis, we discuss the artist's efforts to, using deliberate and complex visual-dynamic setting, present problems of relations between the sexes as a social problem, but also as a part of a complex game of cultural and historical associations. The methodological approach involves an assessment from the standpoint of iconography, psychoanalysis and feminist theory.

Keywords: Still life, portrait, orientalism, fresco painting, Japanese prints, gender, tradition, observer, demystification

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Learning and Acquisition of Serbian as L2 in Majority Language Context

The process of second language learning, can take place in different social and language contexts. Language context here refers to the different settings in which L2 learning can take place. Although Serbia is often considered monolingual country, there is a large number of different minorities who speak their own language within their communities. Some of these minorities can choose their L1 as language of education, but not all of them. This paper examines the acquisition of Serbian language among Hungarian, Romanian and Romani communities. Hungarian and Romanian communities live in Vojvodina, and at the moment they have the opportunity to choose their own language as the language of education. Unlike them, the Romani community can not choose Romani language as the language of education and the competencies in Serbian and Romani language of this community differ depending on different language and social contexts in which the community is found. Regardless of their status, all above named languages contribute to linguistic diversity, which should be preserved. Passing through the education system, members of these communities should become balanced bilingual speakers of both languages, but different studies have shown that additive bilingualism is often replaced with subtractive one. In this paper we try to determine the causes and consequences of this process and what effect this process has on the members of above mentioned communities.

Keywords: Majority language, minority language, language of education, subtractive and additive bilingualism

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Partial Equivalence: Present Perfect and its Serbian Equivalents

This paper gives insight into the possibilities of applying adequate partial equivalences in Serbian and English when dealing with Present Perfect. The corpus was taken out from *Brave New World* by Huxley A., published in 2009 and translated into Serbian by Svetlana Stamenić (Huxley, A. (2009) *Vrli novi svet*). Attention was paid to several types of Present Perfect, and their relevant partial equivalents in Serbian. Special attention was paid to types of Present Perfect: Perfect of Result, Perfect of Persistent Situation, Experiential Perfect, Perfect of Recent Past, Perfect in subordinate temporal clauses as well as to Progressive Present Perfect and the description of stative and dynamic verbs, where the characteristics of each these types were shown when translated into Serbian. The aim of this paper is to make future translating easier and to give insight into all possible variants of partial equivalents of English Present Perfect in Serbian.

Keywords: Partial equivalence, translational equivalents, Perfect of Result, Perfect of

Persistent Situation, Experiential Perfect, Perfect of Recent Past, Progressive Present
Perfect, dynamic and stative verbs

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Patterns of Humour Styles and their Relations to Well-Being

The research on humour styles has received extensive attention over the past decade. Most research to date has dealt with investigating the relations between humour styles, various mental health indicators and personality. Much less is known about individual differences in humour styles profiles and their associations with well-being. The aim of the present study was to identify differences in well-being among clusters of people based upon their score on the Humour Styles Questionnaire (HSQ, Martin et al., 2003). The sample consisted of 225 young adults, who completed measures of humour styles, life satisfaction, positive and negative affect, anxiety, loneliness and self-esteem. Four clusters of participants were identified based on their HSQ scores: 1) above average on Self-defeating and Self-enhancing styles; 2) below average on all four humour styles; 3) above average on the adaptive styles and below average on the maladaptive styles; 4) above average on Aggressive and below average on Self-enhancing styles. The results of ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between clusters on all indicators of mental health, except loneliness. The members of Cluster 3 demonstrated higher levels of life satisfaction than members of Cluster 2, and higher levels of self-esteem and lower levels of anxiety than all other clusters. The findings of the study support the multidimensional nature of humour styles and their relevance for mental health.

Keywords: humor styles, mental health, well-being, cluster analysis

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Cultural and Historical Context in *Memoirs of Hadrian* by M. Yourcenar

This work is about *Memoirs of Hadrian*, published in 1951. *Memoirs*, by many, represents historical novel and therefore novel secured the great fame to the author. It is well known that the reign of Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD) was golden age of Roman empire; despite of 18 centuries gap in time, M. Yourcenar decides as a young woman to write imaginary biography of one of the iconic Roman rulers. Through her story about his life and death, we will try to reveal how much of this novel is actually history. Therefore there is high interest for so old timeframe and insufficiently processed historical topic - Is it interest in history, need for

truth and the search for it or it is response to taste of the audience or maybe both and is that category of truth even needed when it comes to literature.

Keywords: Hqdrian, Memoirs, historical novel, Yourcenar, truth in history

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Recontextualization of Soviet Realia in Translation from Russian

Language and culture are intertwined to such an extent that it is difficult to discern the boundary between the two. We become increasingly aware of this fact while translating a text or utterance, which does not only imply a transfer of meaning from one linguistic system into another, but a recontextualization of a given text into another culture. If two cultures are spatially and temporally distant, despite the similarity between languages, and the source text is strongly bound to its semiosphere, it is inevitable that some hindrance will surface in the process of translation. Typical culture-specific problems in translation are so called realia, for the first time systematically described by Bulgarian translators Vlahov and Florin in their Russian-language study *Neperevedimoe v perevode*. Realia are words and expressions whose referents are objects or customs specific for some culture. Considering the temporal, spatial and ideological distance of Soviet everyday life from contemporary Croatian, and European reality, Soviet realia are a problem frequently encountered by translators of text rooted in the Soviet semiosphere. Such texts are the cult novel *Moscow-Petushki* by Venedikt Erofeev and short stories by Sergey Dovlatov on which we intend to demonstrate the difficulties of translating the untranslatable and attempt to lay out strategies for overcoming the hardships they produce.

Keywords: language, culture, translation, soviet realia, semiosphere

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Overlapping Cultural Territories – Translation of Postcolonial Literature into Slovenian

Drawing on the corpus of postcolonial novels translated into Slovenian, the paper will explore various facets and issues of postcolonial literature in translation. It will provide an overview of the work of Slovenian scholars concerning particular issues arising from the translation of postcolonial cultural and linguistic realities into Slovenian and summarize the critiques and proposed solutions for further translation work, focusing on generally applicable findings. Finally, the paper will trace common themes explored by postcolonial novels translated into

Slovenian; by positioning them in the context of globalization and cultural hegemony, it will sketch out the role of translation both in bridging cultural gaps and reinforcing stereotypes.

Keywords: postcolonial novel, translation, translation issues, cultural hegemony

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Definiteness and Indefiniteness as Scalar Concepts

The paper deals with definiteness and indefiniteness as scalar concepts, and the possibility of applying this approach to the study of the Serbian language. The first part introduces the disadvantages of having traditionally interpreted the given phenomena as binary oppositions of the common superordinate monolithic categories. Furthermore, it highlights the advantages of abandoning the Aristotelian concept of categories and, consequently, affirming the interpretation of definiteness and indefiniteness as complex semantic-pragmatic scalar concepts which are conceived as sets of features subject to an unlimited number of external factors, the structure of which cannot be reduced to a concrete and definite number of atomized elements. The second part deals with definiteness and indefiniteness as language-specific grammatical categories whose means of expression are subject to change over time. In this context, it tries to determine the status of adjectival aspect in the Serbian language on a universally set level of development of grammaticalization of simple definiteness and indefiniteness in world languages. In conclusion, the paper points out the advantages and knowledge that the presented approach brings, as well as its applicability to the analysis of the Serbian language.

Keywords: definiteness, indefiniteness, semantics, pragmatics, scalarity, Serbian language

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The Influence of the Historical Context on the Meaning Given to the Sacred Place. The Example of Mirila

Mirila is a custom which was once a segment of the funeral customs in the region of Velebit Mountain. Either in a casket or shrouded in cerements, the deceased was placed on the ground, onto a designated area previously used as a resting spot - *mirilo*, for the first and the last time before arriving to the cemetery. The bearers of the body then laid one stone at the head and one at the foot of the deceased. After a short prayer, the procession would head toward the cemetery where the deceased was then buried. *Mirila* once had a religious significance associated with the souls of the deceased and the boundary between the living and the dead. Since the seventies of the 20th century, population from that region migrate to work outside Croatia or toward the shore. They build houses and apartments and

increasingly started basing their everyday life in the new tourism opportunities (sun and sea). The custom of *mirila* with time has been completely deserted, and their localities where destroyed by paving of new roads. In early 2000 Tourist board of Starigrad in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture protected some sites of *mirila*, cleaned them and presented to tourist. There was a need for expansion of tourist offer on cultural heritage and *mirila* where a good example. Since then, considerable effort has been made by Tourist Board of Starigrad that *mirila* to become recognizable tourist attractions, which lead to 2011 award for “most original tourist attractions” in Zadar County. During last few years scientists have become also interested in *mirila*. One scientific project has already resulted in a monograph, and there are two scientific projects in progress. Scientific results and publications are also being used for touristic purposes by adding their theories to constantly constructing story about *mirila*. In my presentation, I intend to problematize the role of the historical context and how it influence the meaning given to, in this case, sacred place connected to funeral custom.

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The Print Media during the Period of Socialist Yugoslavia in Context as Historical Sources

In the period between 1945 and 1991 Yugoslavia was a socialist country and the media was controlled by the state. This raises few questions: to what extent could the historians use the print media (daily newspapers, economic journals etc.) from this period as historical sources and to what extent are the information and the image created through them ideologically coloured? Were the print media controlled to the same extent through this entire period or did the media become freer with the development of political and economic system through the self-management? Was in the economic journals, for example, openly written about economic problems and possible ways out of crisis? Particularly important question for historians is whether the Yugoslav print media from the period after 1945 was different from the print media of the Eastern Bloc countries? These are just few questions which I am going to address and try to give answers based on my analysis of the material obtained from the daily newspapers (Borba, Politika, Vjesnik, Pobjeda) and economic journals (Privredni vjesnik, Ekonomska politika) from the period between 1952 and 1976. The material from this period I gathered within the research for my doctoral dissertation about Belgrade – Bar railroad and the decentralisation of the economic system in Yugoslavia. At the end I am going to evaluate the material as a historical source for the study of the history of Yugoslavia.

Keywords: Print media, daily newspapers, economic journals, historical sources, self-management, history of Yugoslavia

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Identity Control Theory and its Importance for Sociology of Emotions

This paper presents the contemporary sociological theory of identity control, as a theoretical program that in an innovative way focuses on the nature of individual identity, with regard to the relationship between the identity of an individual and individual behaviour in the context of social structure. Identities are defined as control systems with four components, and the basis of identity (change) are presented as well. Furthermore, the analysis of this theoretical program is given within classical interactionism, structural version of symbolic interactionism and sociopsychological research of meaning. Special attention is given to the importance of identity control theory for sociology of emotions, concerning identities as emotional outcomes that contribute to the verification of social identities of the individual.

Keywords: Identity, identity control theory, self, interactionism, meaning, sociology of emotions

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Temporal Relations Realized by English Infinitive and Present Participle and their Serbian Equivalents

The paper is divided into four parts: introduction, theoretical overview, corpus analysis and conclusion. In the introduction a general framework is provided with an explanation of the paper and corpus structure. Theoretical part is given first in English and then in Serbian language. A complex sentence is a starting point, and then its constituents (subordinate and superordinate clause) are discussed. The emphasis is on the subordinate clause and its functions. It can have two functions: nominal and adverbial. Concerning temporal relations in which a subordinate clause can refer to a superordinate clause, there are three options: posteriority, simultaneity and anteriority. Since the temporal relations are determined starting from a superordinate clause and then comparing it to a subordinate clause, such tense is relative. Corpus analysis follows the theoretical part, with eighty-eight sentences extracted from the novel written by Julian Barnes *A History of the World in 10½ Chapters*. The sentences are chosen depending on the fact whether they contain infinitive or participial subordinate clause, which is analyzed compared to a superordinate clause. The English example is discussed first and then its translation into Serbian. Temporal relations are analyzed and table overview is provided for the sentences from the corpus. The number of nominal and adverbial clauses is presented with a number of infinitive and participial clauses. The proportion of posteriority, simultaneity and anteriority is provided. This paper attempts to discover similarities and differences concerning temporality in Serbian and English. In

conclusion, the Serbian aspect may have an influence on defining clausal temporal relations, while in English language that is not the case.

Keywords: complex sentence, subordinate clause, superordinate clause, nominal clause, adverbial clause, participial clause, infinitive clause, temporal relations

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Criticism of the “HOPE” Phenomenon

The purpose of this work is to set up a critical position towards the phenomenon of “hope”, primarily in terms of the dominant world religions and cultures. At the anthropological point, this phenomenon reflects primarily at the individual level of achievement of each individual being. On the other hand, the hope is placed opposite to the idea of progress of the project based on purging the world of limited resources and experience an actual image of the future as material progress.

Keywords: hope, religion, culture, anthropology

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Serbian-French Ties up to the First World War – The Context of Cultural and Historical Heritage

Building of modern Serbian state included appropriating models from the most developed European cultures. Reception of French political and social institutions, relying on the legislation of the French Third Republic, adjustment of administrative practices to Serbian conditions and requirements, during the 19th century, was deeply woven into foundations of the Serbian state. Intended education of Serbian intellectuals in France from 1841, French language learning and increased activity of France in the Balkans since the late 19th century, enabled deep cultural influences of France in Serbia. Simultaneously, Serbian political elite sought to put country politically and economically closer to France and that, together with cultural brightness, had strong influence on Serbian culture in general. Cooperation between French and Serbian intellectuals weaved significant and specific dose into the Franco-Serbian relations, which led to original scientific results and the idea about the eternal friendship of French and Serbs. This paper attempts to shed light on the Serbian-French relations in the period up to the First World War in the context of cultural and historical heritage of Serbia.

Keywords: Serbia, France, Serbs, French, culture, heritage.

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Compassion as Martha Nussbaum's Fundamental Philosophical Viewpoint

For centuries, philosophers and others discussed the nature of experiences such as emotion, desire and pleasure. A significant consensus emerged: emotions are at least partially composed of value judgments. Martha Craven Nussbaum is a renowned American philosopher. The framework of her philosophy is the constitution of a universal system of values which will promote the equality of opportunities for all people to realize their abilities as human beings. We are asked to see ourselves as a purpose valuable for itself. It is important to make, or leave, a person capable of being a human, in the way he or she finds it appropriate. For Nussbaum, being a human means above all to be a dignified free being who shapes his or her life in cooperation and reciprocity with others. The journey towards discovering humanity, which Martha Nussbaum suggests, is the way of feeling, of compassion. For Martha Nussbaum, the best teacher of compassion is the journey of literary imagination. Nussbaum advocates the idea of equal value of human beings as such on the basis of their basic human abilities of choice and reasoning. Based on these human abilities, everyone is worth of equal concern and respect.

Keywords: emotions, compassion, values, literary imagination, ethics

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The Novel *Quaderno Proibito* (*The Secret*) by Alba de Céspedes: a Story about the Position and Role of Women in the Italian Society in the 1950s

The gender issues and the role of women in the contemporary bourgeois society and their inner drama in the bosom of their family as much as in larger social contexts are the central issues in the literary work of Alba de Céspedes, Italian writer and journalist active between the 1930s and the 1970s. In 1952 she published her third major novel *Quaderno proibito* (*The Secret*). The novel closely portrays a crucial moment for the Italian society in the 1950s, deeply shaken by the changes in all its aspects: the birth of a new generation of women which did not conform to the ideal of woman shaped and propagandized by the fascist regime and the Catholic Church. The aim of this article is to outline the position and the role of women in the context of Italian society in the 1950s through a detailed analysis of two utterly different types of female figures in the novel *Quaderno proibito*. The first type is represented by Valeria, the heroine of the novel who still feels chained to the traditional set of values and cannot free herself from the model imposed to her by the society she lives in, while the second type is represented by her daughter Mirella who embodies the emancipated woman, self-assured and determined to achieve her goals. The analysis and a closer study

of female figures in *Quaderno proibito* show that the novel, among other things, depicts the crucial phase in the evolution of female figures in Alba de Céspedes' literary work.

Keywords: Alba de Céspedes, 20th century Italian literature, Italian society, novel, female figures

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Can Asexuality be a Sexual Orientation and Identity? Applying a Model of Homosexual Identity Formation to Asexuality

In 2009/10 I conducted the first research about asexuality in Slovenia. Through online forums, I gained four asexual correspondents: two men and two women, of whom there were three students and one middle-aged employee. Sample of interviewees was small and covered only those asexual individuals who are active on the Internet. Their testimonies have been collected through the technique of semi-structured questionnaires and informal online communication. Through questions I was trying to understand their perceptions of asexuality: did they see it as a sexual orientation and/or identity, did they go through the process of sexual identity formation and the coming out process, and whether they have experienced discrimination on the basis of asexuality. I analyzed the statements through the literature on homosexuality, more precisely through the theoretical models of homosexual identity formation of B. Dank, V. Cass, K. Plummer and R. Troiden. Textual analysis has revealed that asexuals are extremely heterogeneous social group. However, they have a number of common features, among other things, they agreed with the definition »*Asexual is a person who does not experience sexual attraction and/or sexual desire*«. Similar to homosexuals they have been building their sexual identity on the basis of sexual orientation, they have experienced process of sexual identity formation and the coming out process, and they have experienced discrimination.

Keywords: Asexuality, identity, sexuality, homosexuality, model of identity formation, self-identification, coming out

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Cultural Context and Translation. The Selection of Translation Techniques when Translating Elements of Culture - the Case of the Spanish Language and Hispanic Cultures

The aim of this paper is to discuss the most important factors that influence the selection of translation procedures while translating linguistic elements that might pose a problem for the translator due to the difference between the source text culture and target culture. Given that

translation is a specific way of cross-cultural communication, the translator, apart from being competent in at least two languages, requires a certain knowledge of at least two cultures, so that his translation could be regarded as valid. In this respect, the translation from Spanish presents an extra challenge, considering the diversity and importance of particular cultures of Hispanic countries. Due to the fact that the cultural context is essential to the various socio-cultural approaches to translation, and also that it cannot be disregarded within the communicative and functional approaches, this paper is based on the current perspectives on translating which view contexts in a broader sense. Beginning with the definition of terms such as 'translation problem' and 'translation technique', the paper points out certain similarities and differences in the existing terminology in Spanish and Serbian. Furthermore, as an illustration, some actual translation solutions will be presented and analyzed, taking into account the relationship between cultures, text types, potential readers, the aim of the translation, as well as specific features of a given element.

Keywords: cultural context, translation of elements of culture, translation techniques, Spanish language, Hispanic cultures

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Similarity, Difference and Uniqueness in Hungarian, Macedonian and Tibetan Humorous Anecdotes

The anecdote is a short and amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person, by genre it belongs to the short epic form of folklore literature. It is a very old genre, even well-known in the antiquity. In their centres are mostly different tricksters. My research aim is to highlight the similarities and differences in the anecdotes of various distant cultures, and the unique features of the stories and figures, like the Tibetan Akhu Tompa, the Hungarian King Mathias in disguise and the Macedonian Itar Pejo. I have translated the examined texts from original language (English, Macedonian and Tibetan language) into English. An interesting result: the stories of Nasreddin hodja are well-known from Tibet throughout Western Europe. More folklore has taken over these anecdotes to their own folklore, and stand their own heroes in the stories to the place of Nasreddin hodja. Similar are in all stories that these trickster heroes preach to the stupid, greedy, rich people.

Keywords: literature, folk literature, Hungarian folklore, Macedonian folklore, Tibetan folklore, anecdote, Nasreddin hodja, Akhu Tompa, King Mathias in disguise, Itar Pejo

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Modern Technologies in Language Teaching

The new teaching trends emphasize the need to use new tools and social platforms that meet two basic requirements of teaching a foreign language: access to authentic materials and exposure to real, communicative situations. With the help of modern technology students need to develop the skills needed for the 21st century: creativity, interaction, critical thinking and problem-solving ability. The paper points out the necessity of modernization of education through approaches such as e-learning and m-learning adapted to new generations of students (the so-called digital natives). A number of options are presented that provide the most popular digital tools and applications of the platform Web 2.0 such as social networks, virtual environment, blog, glog, audio and video podcast Voicethread, Youtube, Google and the like. To make the best use of the educational potential of Web 2.0 platform, its benefits are analyzed through the prism of the most important learning theories such as constructivist theory, development theory, Bloom's taxonomy, and the like. The paper also contains good examples of the use of modern technologies in foreign language teaching in secondary schools.

Keywords: modern language teaching, Web 2.0 platform, e-teaching

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The Language of Online Bank Advertisements in English

The paper aims at presenting typical features of online bank advertisements in English. Based on the corpus comprised of home web pages of the most prominent banks operating in the United Kingdom, the representative of the industrialized country, the paper focuses on the characteristic linguistic elements of bank adverts at different language levels, which will be identified, explained and illustrated. It focuses, among others, on deviation from the orthographic code, the use of the exclamation and question mark, frequent words and dominant parts of speech, grammatical structures, ellipsis and ways of addressing future customers. In other words, the purpose of this paper is to gain a better understanding of the main linguistic strategies used to attract the attention of their audience and make them choose bank services by affecting their emotions and imagination.

Keywords: web advertisements, bank services, linguistic strategies

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Autobiographies of Hungarian Populist Writers and the Social Structure of Literature

In my paper I am trying to establish a new context for some Hungarian autobiographies. In the decade between the middle of the 1930s and the middle of the 1940s a large number of writers associated with the *népi* (populist) movement has published accounts of their lives; the list includes works of Sértő Kálmán, Erdélyi József, Sinka István, Szabó Pál, Kodolányi János, Illyés Gyula and Németh László. The appearance of these authors – having a rural background and in many cases arriving to literature unlettered and from poverty – has had elicited strong reactions regarding the social determinations of literary production, reception and evaluation, and the social purpose of literature in general. The positions the *népi* writers, their supporters and their adversaries have taken up in this question helps us to sketch up the state of the literary field and to raise some problems about the social conditions of literature by enabling us to look behind aesthetic judgements. The autobiographies are of primary importance, because these texts, aiming at self-legitimation and establishing an authorial identity are all products of and reactions to this long-lasting struggle. By looking at them more as rhetorical products than as documents I am trying to isolate the most important ideological and strategic choices from these narratives and to reconstruct some typical interpretations of this very important encounter between outsiders and establishment.

Keywords: autobiography, Hungarian literature, populist writers, 1930s, 1940s, literary field, social structure, ideology

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The Use of Dative Absolute in the Old Norse *Thomas saga erkibyskups*

This presentation offers an overview of the method and conclusions of the analysis of dative absolutes used in *Thomas saga erkibyskups*, an Old Norse translation of a Latin life of Saint Thomas of Canterbury. This syntactical aspect of the late 13th century manuscript originating from Norway has been compared to its Latin original in order to identify the scope of the influence of ablative absolutes on the translator's choice to use absolute constructions in the target language, thus offering further insight on the status of these constructions in Old Norse at that time. Results of the comparison have led the author to conclude that there are two layers of dative absolutes in the text, a number of productive constructions strongly inspired by Latin ablative absolutes as well as a layer of constructions more frequent and less productive in their formation whose usage is not as closely related to the syntactic or semantic identity of the source sentences. These results have been discussed in relation to

the relevant literature regarding the origin of Old Norse absolute constructions as well as the influence of the Classical languages on their development and use.

Keywords: absolute constructions, dative absolute, Old Norse, medieval translations, productivity, usage frequency

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Theory against Theoretical Society

This paper deals with the question of theory as a critical instance in capitalist societies with special regard to the notion of theory in contemporary Marxist philosophy. Attention is devoted to the concept of theoretical practice in Althusser's works, to the concept of real abstractions and to the concept of practice in Bourdieu's sociology. The author also confronts the Foucauldian notion of theory with that of the classical philosophers. It seems that theory is relevant not only from a contemplative perspective, but it has also some political consequences in regard to the structure of capitalism. An excursus is devoted to the theoretical, conceptual character of capitalism itself. At the end of the paper the author discusses the genealogy of contemporary theoreticism.

Keywords: theory, capitalism, real abstractions, theoreticism, politics, Althusser, Foucault, Sohn-Rethel, Anderson, Bourdieu

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The Usage of Verbs of Thinking and Verbs of Speaking in Daily News Articles

The aim of the research is analyzing lexical semantics and pragmatics of verbs of thinking and verbs of speaking in Serbian language. This research is based on corpus and the examples are collected from Serbian daily newspapers. These types of verbs can often be found in news related to different types of statements or some other news confirmed or unconfirmed by different sources. The most common verbs from this group are: to state, to say, to claim, to think, to confirm, to highlight, to evaluate. Since thinking and speaking are generally related, some of these verbs refer to both categories and there are also different semantic nuances (to claim, to highlight, to confirm, to say) and depending on which one is used, it can bring the changes to the perspective of the article perception. This is why it's interesting to analyze these verbs from both semantic and pragmatic aspect and therefore that kind of analyze can bring some more accurate results about the meaning and the usage of these verbs.

Keywords: verbs of thinking, verbs of speaking, daily newspapers, semantics, pragmatics.

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**About some Functions of Artistic Subject in the Short Stories by A.P. Chekhov
(a review of the selected authors)**

A man lives in a natural environment consisting of things not created by him (seas, rivers, clouds, mountains, forests) and things made by humans (a city, a house, furniture, clothes, means of transport, planes). The subject is the sum of all elements of material world presented in the work (Ingarden). Artistic subject (or artistic detail) is conceptual and depicts the author's system of values and the type of subject details characterizes his individuality. Regarding this, the problem of the artistic subject is presented as one of the most important ones in the poetics of most authors. When the presentation of real subject appears in the action field of powerful forces of artistic system, it cannot preserve its co-artistic point any longer. One of main features in Chekhov's poetics is the author's attention equally arranged around all life phenomena, both small and big. In this paper, we have tried to present various characteristics, interpretations and analyses of subject system in Chekhov's artistic area relating to such authors as: D.S. Merezhkovsky, B.B. Nabokov, B.M. Eikhenbaum, S.D. Baluhati, A.B. Derman, A.I. Roskin, V.B. Katayev and A.P. Chudakov. The analysis of subject's world epitomized in words, scattered in the vast space created by creator's will and artist's strength, is presented as one of the most important tasks in the analysis of works of art.

Keywords: poetics of Chekhov, artistic subject, artistic detail, function of detail

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Philosophy in the Independent State of Croatia – Introduction and Methodology

The history of Croatian philosophy for the period 1941 – 1945, so far has not been sufficiently researched. At first glance, one can notice that the history is very rich. Engagement into such research poses several ground questions: Where could one find primary research material classified as philosophical works? How should one approach such materials and individuals called philosophers? What relationship one finds between the Ustasha regime and the philosophy of the time? How extensively were the philosophical works influenced by the Ustasha ideology? Is there an Ustasha philosophy? By answering those questions one gets to the roots of the problem: how should one think in totalitarianism? This paper embodies basic scientific approach to the above mentioned problem along with the methodology according to which one decides what belongs to the theme of philosophy in the Independent Croatian State, including individuals who lived for the philosophy and worked at the time of that State.

Keywords: History of Croatian philosophy, Philosophy in the Independent State of Croatia, Stjepan Zimmermann, Kruno Krstić, Albert Haller, Julije Makanec, Albert Bazala

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Two Faces of Arabization in Theory and Practice

The development of scientific terminology in the modern Arabic language was, on the one hand, influenced by purists, who wanted to arabize terminology systems by introducing Arabic equivalents to replace foreign terms, and on the other hand, antipurists, who advocated the arabization of foreign words, i. e. their borrowing with some degree of adaptation in accordance with the phonological, graphological and morphological systems of the Arabic language. Both forms of arabization, puristic and antipuristic, have shaped the Arabic scientific vocabulary. This paper investigates the effects of both forms on the creation of the Arabic computer terms. Having analyzed a corpus of computer terms in Arabic, which included dictionaries and term banks, computing literature, internet forums and social networks, a huge gap was found between the standardized prescribed terms and the terms that are used in everyday language. While purely Arabic terms, that are prescribed by the institutions dealing with the Arabic language, are found in various dictionaries and databases, foreign terms are more present in practice.

Keywords: Arabic language, computer terms, Arabization, purism, antipurism

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Aspects of Reality and Fiction: Metafiction in Ian McEwan's Enduring Love

The paper discusses elements of metafiction and their role in rethinking the nature of narration in *Enduring Love*. Drawing on the tenets of postmodernism and metafiction as proposed by Brian McHale, Linda Hutcheon and Patricia Waugh, the paper focuses on examples of postmodern metafiction such as ontologically problematized narrative consciousness, the breaking of different narrative frames as well as the problematization of the relationship between reality and fiction.

Keywords: postmodern metafiction, British novel, the nature of representation, reality, fiction

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A Pre-School Educational Practice in the Context of Environmental Culture and Sustainable Society – from Reality to Vision

The paper emphasizes a significance of the environmental aspect of education as a mechanism for the creation and development of environmental culture in the children's early

age. Its basic principles are based on understanding of the integrity and unity of the world, responsibility of human beings for the destiny of the Earth, establishment of a dialogue between humans and nature.... It applies to the ethical imperative with the following goals: fairness, economic strength, cultural identity, return to nature, self-realization, the global relationship, partnership, and humanistic values. The other part of the paper analyzes educational processes in the pre-school age in the environmental context, i.e. in the context of our reality. Also, there is an analysis of the pre-school curriculum and representation of environmental contents in A and B models, which are implemented in the kindergartens in our country. The paper presents a summary of the situation and potentials in both environmental and non-environmental kindergartens, as well as the implemented curricula and the methods of work.

Keywords: ecological paradigm, environmental culture, pre-school institution, environmental aspect of education

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Expressing Doubt and Probability in the Spanish Language

In Spanish, there are numerous means of forming a sentence and expressing doubt and probability. To begin with, these communicative functions may be fulfilled with words containing those meanings themselves, such as verbs of doubt and possibilities, along with adverbs and adverbials of doubt. Furthermore, there are verbal periphrasis with the modal meaning of possibility and probability. Alongside, certain verbal tenses have their modal usage where they express activities and states for which the speaker presupposes and doubts to be fulfilled. Ultimately, there are some impersonal expressions with modal features denoting various value judgements, including both doubt and assumption. This study presents all the above mentioned linguistic means. The doubt of the speaker about the information he/she communicates may vary between affirmation and negation, and may contain various nuances. We believe that the level of doubt of the speaker's utterance increases or decreases not only depending on the meaning of the main verb or the adverb used, but also the intonation, the tense of the superordinate and subordinate verbs, as well as depending on the subjunctive, which can be used to express the most subtle nuances of doubt. Thus, subjunctive can be considered as the most all-inclusive means of expressing doubt and assumption since it is used almost in all the above mentioned linguistic means.

Keywords: certainty, probability, possibility, assumption, doubt, tal vez, acaso, igual, a lo mejor, quizá, probablemente, posiblemente

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Intercultural Dialogue as a Thematic and Conceptual Layer in Fedja Šehović's Novel *Prokleta ergela* ("Damned stable")

Fedja Šehović, a writer who is increasingly determined by dual affiliation - in Croatia, and the Bosniak literature - in his newhistorical novel „Prokleta ergela“ (2009.) sets intercultural dialogue as a thematic and ideological dominant. Plotline, built in chronicling manner, is based on actual historical events: the release of Klis from Turks (1596. and 1648.). The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how Šehović by shaping the fate of the Bosnian Franciscans, Fr Ilija and Fr Andrija as mediators, bridges between conflicting parties - Christians / Muslims - questions (im)possibility of dialogue between cultures, and therefore cohabitation of the different. Since these problems require an interdisciplinary approach, literary-scientific background at certain places is complemented with hermeneutic, psychoanalytic, sociological and theological perspectives.

Keywords: Fedja Šehović; newhistorical novel; intercultural dialogue; interdisciplinarity

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Position of Women in Journalism-Career ahead of Family?

Although in the last two decades has been an increase of women engaged in media, they leave journalism early so they could devote themselves to their family, because of the nature of profession and non-standard work time, it is difficult to raise children and a career all together. In media, women are often involve in entertainment programs on television and magazines. Very few of them are engaged in investigative journalism. Also in studies on media we can notice the lack of data on the role of women in research journalism. This paper is trying to problematize status of women in the journalism profession, with emphasis on research journalist. Public knowledge about journalists and journalism in general is often stereotyped, as confirmed and analyzes journalist as a literary heroine in novel by Mirjana Novaković "Tito died."

Keywords: media, women, journalist, investigative journalism, stereotypes, family

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Changes in Art after October: an Interdisciplinary Study of Avant-Garde

Drawing on sociological standpoint which cause changes in society and the corresponding change in the culture, in this paper we will show how events in Russia during the October

Revolution influenced the culture and the arts. First, we present some of the theory of cultural change that describe changes since October. We will then invite the views of the science that talk about the impact of politics on society, culture, art, and vice versa. In the period covered by the work we do, especially in Russia and in other countries, all kinds of art, and the existing ones that then arise, to a large extent conditioned by what is happening in politics and society. In this paper, we describe such a condition and show the results of permeation more social aspects. The final part will present works of art that marked the period after October, especially about literature and film. The work will contribute to the well-known phenomena as we, the avant-garde artistic movements and achievements described in the political and social context. We will explain the reasons for their Emergence ones which are related to events in the society, and the nature of their life, which influenced the art from other areas.

Keywords: theories of cultural change, the October Revolution, art, politics, society, avant-garde, literature, film

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Different Terms Used to Denote Skirts and Aprons in the Context of Contact Linguistics

As an example of linguistic interference, which comes as the result of centuries of cultural contact between the Serbian people and their surrounding South-Slavic and neighboring non-Slavic peoples and contact with the Oriental culture via the Turks, we will present different terms used to denote a *skirt* and *apron* in the dialects of the Prizren-Timok region. Lexemes used to denote these women's garments have been extracted from the questionnaire for the lexical volume of the *Serbian Dialectological Atlas* (*Srpski dijalektološki atlas*). The etymology of the terms for a skirt (*suknja, vuta / futa, roklja, fustan, zapreg*) and apron (*kecelja, pregača, skutača, futa, furtuk, bošča*) indicate that the dominance of borrowed words from the Turkish language in the south-east parts of the Serbian region can also be found in other languages of the Balkans. Lexemes of Slavic origin are also used, which have, in certain cases, found their way into non-Slavic languages (Romanian for example), so that the interference is two-way. The aim of the paper is to track the aforementioned lexemes in certain locations of the Prizren-Timok region on the basis of data collected for the first volume of the *Serbian Dialectological Atlas* (by comparing them with the state of dictionaries outlining these dialects, as well as gaining insight into the mutual influence of neighbouring languages and dialects on the basis an etymological and lingual-geographical analysis.

Keywords: Contact linguistics, language interference, the Prizren-Timok language zone, skirt, apron

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Family Functioning – the Educational Context of an Adolescent Growing up

Exploring the educational needs of parents whose children are adolescents, we have dealt with understanding the family functioning at the stage of “family with adolescent” on one hand, and understanding of education as a tool of family support to succeed functioning at this stage of the family life cycle on the other hand. In this paper, we present the results of our research related to family functioning at the stage of “family with adolescent”. We’ve explored this functioning over the following dimensions: family roles, behaviour control, emotional connection between family members, way of affective reactions, communication, family’s ability to solve problems, family relationship to changes. We believe that research of these dimensions of family functioning may contribute to the understanding of the educational reality of families with adolescents, or - to the understanding of framework for an educational intervention in the family system. The study included 429 parents of adolescents and 429 children-adolescents. Research results indicate that there are significant differences between parents and children in the assessment of certain dimensions of family functioning.

Keywords: dimensions of family functioning, adolescents, parents

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Nušić’s Comedies in the Context of Modern Serbian Theater, the Case of Comedies *The Minister’s Wife (Gospođa ministarka)*, Ph.D. (Dr) and *The Suspicious Person (Sumnjivo lice)*

The aim of the paper is to examine the relationship between modern inscenations of Nušić’s comedies and the author’s texts themselves. For the case study we chose comedies *The Minister’s Wife (Gospođa ministarka)*, Ph.D. (Dr) and *The Suspicious Person (Sumnjivo lice)* and their inscenations, directed by Jagoš Marković at the National Theatre in Belgrade and the Yugoslav Drama Theater. Using comparative analysis of the speech of the characters and didascaly in these Nušić’s comedies, we will try to identify the common elements of meaning and ways of manifestation of power and authority phenomena, and the relationship between the characters and these phenomena, and also the dominant characteristics of the provincial mentality. Through the Jagoš Marković’s director’s opus, by the performance analysis, we will then review the transposition of these elements in the context of contemporary inscenations of Nušić’s comedies. The paper uses content analysis method and comparative method.

Keywords: Nušić’s comedies, contemporary Serbian theatre, Jagoš Marković, the phenomena of power and authority, the identity of provincial mentality

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**Poetry and Rock Music – The Poetry of Rock:
Zaovdeilizaponeti by Nikola Vranjković**

The subject of this paper is the study of rock poetry as a separate segment of subcultural and anticultural phenomenon of rock. The relationship between rock poetry and the official poetry opens an opportunity to review and cancel the relationship between the centre and margins, and thus an opportunity to problematize statements about the inferiority of the rock culture in the relation to the dominant culture, which results in abolishing the distinction and fixed boundaries between subculture and high culture. That will be presented through the analysis of Nikola Vranjković's poetry, published in a collection of poems *Zaovdeilizaponeti*. From the standpoint of cultural materialism, we will find its indisputable connection to the historical context in which it was written, as well as the connection with a political interest. By emphasizing the social and ideological motives, we will show the main features of the rock as a sociological and cultural phenomenon, but through a method of textual analysis, with all validated traditional methods of analytical approach, we will justify its legitimate presence in the entire poetry. Evaluating it by the aesthetic criteria, with highlighting the hermetic and the tendency to demythologize and ironize, we will find that it does not belong to a separate area with specific rules of art, and therefore we will draw attention to the need for hierarchy of popular taste.

Keywords: Rock poetry, phenomenon of rock, centre, margin, subculture, Nikola Vranjković

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**“War Machines” as “Sites of Memory”
in the Contexts of the Balkans Tourist Routes**

In a lot of cases tourist routes are constructed as a combination between lessons of history and geography, that's why to write on “sites of memory” is to enter into a densely populated academic field. An insight into this junction derives from the concepts of “war machines” (Deleuze and Guattari 1980) and “sites of memory” (Nora 1989). In this study the term “war machine” is used in historical context as a unit of the assemblage man-(horse)-weapon (Skanderbeg, John Hunyadi, Stevan Sindelić, Mikhail Skobelev) that annihilates the forces of the State (Ottoman Empire). In the twenty-first century on the Balkans these “war machines” are transformed into monuments, memorials and museums, which have proven to be fertile grounds for investigating places of memory (Till 2003). The aim of the present poster is to try to analyze how “war machines” and “sites of memory” conjoin in tourist routes to produce much of the context for modern identities and representations of the cities. The empirical horizon of this research is based upon participant observation and content analyzes of tourist-guides narratives in the following cities: Varna, Pleven, Kruja and Nis.

Expected results demonstrate the transition of “war machines” from subjects of glorious battles to objects of “tourist gaze” and that many people now look to these “sites of memory” as opportunity to restore great narratives.

Keywords: “War machines”, “sites of memory”, identity, The Balkans, tourist routes

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Names of Measures in Agriculture in the Ruthenian Language in Vojvodina

This paper describes and analyzes the names of the measures that are used in agriculture in the Ruthenian language in Vojvodina. We follow the change of name and change of meaning throughout history. Since the relocation of Ruthenians in the mid-eighteenth century Bačka, Ruthenian lexicon is divided into old and new lexicon. The material is placed in the context western Ukrainian and eastern Slovak dialects. In determining the membership of a particular lexeme to old or new layer is taken into account whether it is present in the dialects of the Carpathian area.

Keywords: Ruthenian language, agricultural lexicon, measures, old and new lexicon

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Contemporary Italian Classroom in the Contexts of Multilingualism

The aim of this article is to present current glottodidactical approaches in contexts of contemporary Italian school system characterized by multilingualism of immigration, multicultural integration and multilingual education since migrations caused changes in school system in Italy that were also caused by new contacts between different languages and cultures. By presenting two studies based on empirical data from Italian schools it is wanted to show the concrete use of Italian language as L2 and its development in the presence of a few languages spoken by students in the classroom (Italian standard language, Italian dialects, Italian as L2, interlanguage, different foreign languages of immigrants, English as vehicular language). The first study reveals results of research “Languages and Cultures”, done in Modena where the lingual situation of foreign children is presented, whereas the second study called “Glotto-Kit for foreign children and adolescents” reveals ways of evaluation of lingual and communicative competence of these children. The results of these studies should help teachers to improve foreign language teaching, therefore it is concluded that the experience from Italian schools can be a good example of successful teaching in contexts of multilingualism in some other areas, as well as in Serbia.

Keywords: Italian standard language, Italian dialects, Italian as L2, interlanguage, multilingualism, globalization, multiculturalism, glottodidactics

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The Problem of National Classification of Writers on the Example of B.Sejranović and his Novel *Nigdje niotkuda*

The paper examines the issues of the national classification of writers from the territory of ex YU, on the example of B.Sejranović. This research to show if a particular national literature can belong to different national systems, and this was done by the analysis of the composition, language and tendency of the novel “Nigdje niotkuda”. The scope of this paper is the contemplation of new methodologies of literary history by which the individual authors would be classified to the canons of different national literatures.

Keywords: Affiliations, interculturality, nationalism, Bosnia, Rijeka, Norwey, xenophobia, identity, immigration, tradition

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Plato and Derrida - “Pharmakon” and “Khôra” as Difference

The dichotomy context/argument in the interpretation of Plato’s dialogues was a result of the continental and analytic hermeneutic gigantomachy. Derrida’s deconstructive reading of the Platonic dialogues, especially “Timaeus” and “Phaedrus”, essentially contributed on the continental side. According to Derrida, since language necessarily produce ambiguity in meaning, therefore Plato’s philosophy can’t be interpreted unequivocally. Derrida’s contextual reading of Plato is concentrated in two focal points, first is the interpretation of the term “pharmakon” as it appears in “Phaedrus”, and second, the interpretation of “khôra” in “Timaeus”. On one hand, with the deconstructive force of pharmakon, Derrida shows the deconstructivism of the language itself, giving the pharmakon the status of différance. On the other, with the status of khôra that Plato gives to the third kind of existence, for Derrida it is a direct contradiction of the logic of the binary opposition of “yes” and “no”. With these two deconstructive projects, Derrida puts Plato’s philosophy in a tight corner. He puts in serious consideration everything that we now, with big ease, attribute as Platonic. According to Derrida, all our interpretations are abstractions of the fiction written by “Plato”. The main objective of this text is to question the interpretative goal of Derrida and in the light of this answers to examine whether his interpretations contribute to the contemporary Platonic studies.

Keywords: Derrida, Plato, interpretation, pharmakon, khôra

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**Identity through Memory and Oblivion.
Tradition and Innovation in the Narrative
of Feminine Writers of the Istro-Quarnerian Area**

By choosing this theme, I wanted to give a contribution to the valorization of operas written by writers of the Italian National Community of the Istro-Quarnerian area who wanted to confirm its Italian identity recalling the historical events that have determined the future of the community. The work is structured to present the difference between two strands within the Istro-Quarnerian literature: the literature of the memory and the new generation of narrators. As part of the literature of memory, it is intended to give space to the representatives Nelida Milani and Ester Sardoz Barlessi. It is a type of literature that favours the remembrance of the events that come from the past, in case of the two authors it refers primarily to the Second World War, the post-war period, the exodus with references to the Balkan War and the First World War. As for the new generation of writers, I had chosen to explore the universe of female narrator and journalist Carla Rotta as well as the original contribution to narrative by Roberta Dubac. As the dialect is a very important part of the Istro-Quarnerian literature, I have tried to take a look at the main dialects used in the narrative and in poetry.

Keywords: war, exodus, literary production, dialect, remembrance, marginalization

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The Alietet of Čakavian Dialects in the Speech of Šegotići

Šegotići is a town situated in the south of Istria, which is territorially and administratively part of the municipality of Marčana. According to the recent dialect maps the Šegotići idiom belongs to the south-western Istrian or Štokavian-čakavian dialect. By this study we want to describe the results of the research of the alietet of the Šegotići idiom. First part of the work gives general characteristics of the čakavski dialect, followed by a chapter on results of former research on southwest Istrian languages. Final and most important chapter is a display of results of field research. Speaking sociolinguistic, we can say that in the local idiom Šegotići, even “čakavski” dialect, generally speaking, has an obvious tendency of accepting genetically “nečakavskih” properties. The fact is that the dialect is changing, and the new one is being formed, so it is crucial that the current state is recorded as soon as possible.

Keywords: čakavian dialekt, south-western Istrian or štokavian-čakavian dialekt, Marčana, Šegotići, alietet

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The Others and I - Group Music Therapy for Children with Special Educational Needs

This article focuses on one of the key research challenges of the author's PhD thesis - socialization of personality through participation in music therapy process. The article discusses both the importance of socialization for the well-being of individuals and society, and the possibilities for implementing this process through music therapy. The results of qualitative research (case study), which describe music therapy process with group of children with special educational needs, aged 11 to 15, are processed using the content analysis method. The research emphasize on examinations and diagnosis of the existence of the Self itself and in the context of the social environment. Summarization of the results includes the following indicators: building and protecting personal identity; forming connections and relationships with group members and affiliating to the group as a community model with various social levels and attitudes; awareness and control of social status and social roles; specific behaviour patterns to people, who are external to the group and belong to different levels of the social hierarchy. Relevant conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: music therapy, special educational needs, identity, society, social integration

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Sport as a Context for the Development of Prosocial Behavior of the Youth

For a proper organization of sport and in general physical education it is necessary to obtain empirical evidence how sport affects socio-emotional development of youth. Consequently, the purpose of this correlational research is obtaining empirical data on the existence or non-existence link between participation in sport and prosocial behavior of youth. An appropriate prosocial behavior assessment questionnaire was applied on the sample of 61 students age 12-14. Findings suggest that there is a significant difference in the degree of manifestation of certain types of prosocial behavior between young sports and their peers who are not engaged in organized sport activities. It was found that the type of sport affects prosocial behavior of youth. It wasn't found that the duration of sporting correlates with manifestation of prosocial behavior. These results suggest that organized sport activities represent a context which positively influences the development of prosocial behavior of youth.

Keywords: youth, positive development, sport, prosocial behavior

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Tempore Sedis Vacantis of the Throne of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci in the Context of the Age of Enlightenment of Maria Theresia's Absolutism

Tempore sedis vacantis or the period during which the throne of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci was vacant between the death of one and the election of the new metropolitan bishop, represents significant period for achieving the interests of Habsburg court and for emphasizing its jurisdiction over spiritual and earthly lives of Serbian people in second half of XVIII century. This paper intends to show who were the administrators of the throne of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci, what was their role and the attempts of the Habsburg court to force their influence or the intentions. The paper shows the spatial scope of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci and chronology of the reign of Maria Theresia during which on five occasions there were interferences with the rule over the throne of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci.

Keywords: Metropolitanate of Karlovci, Maria Theresia, bishop Visarion Pavlović, bishop Mojsije Putnik, Metropolitan Jovan Georgijević, Tempore sedis vacantis

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Fine Arts in the Context of Hungarian Literature in Vojvodina

The Hungarian intellectual life in Vojvodina and the areas of art are tightly connected, for example the visual arts and the literature are intimately linked. In this respect Ottó Tolnai's works, visual art essays have a prominent place. In his writings is constructed an imaginary museum of Hungarian fine arts in Vojvodina. The writer emphasizes many times, that the fate of the museums and the cultural heritage in them in our country is disintegration. His aim against this process to collect the works of art, to create galleries, to study forgotten artists. Tolnai not just call others to execute these important tasks, but he research, collect, crawl, create real and imaginary museums. Texts of Ottó Tolnai can be explored as a kind of museum space, which ensures the survival of our culture and turn on it to the international circulation of fine arts, too.

Keywords: fine arts, museum, Hungarian literature in Vojvodina, Ottó Tolnai

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The Truth of Theory and Practice. Hegel's Concept of the Free Spirit

The question of relation between theoretical and practical element of human essence and human knowledge was open in ancient philosophy, in which – with Aristotle's assertion that first philosophy is competent in practical philosophy and that theoretical life is the best possible one – the predominance of theory was settled. That aspect was changed in favour of the practice since Kant, due to his thesis on primacy of the practical mind. The author tries to show that, within Hegel's concept of free spirit, as an instance in which both theoretical and practical reach their peaks, this centuries-old dispute was subdued in favour of a deeper understanding of the notions of theory and practice as such, as an understanding of their deeper unity. Showing that the theory is in itself practical, and that acting is always at the same time also theoretical, Hegel will actually argue that both ways of spirit have their higher truth in the notion of free spirit, i.e. the will as free intelligence. Only this position enables the consequent grounding of the area which traditionally belongs to the field of practical philosophy. It is shown how the modern reality of civil world rests on the ground of unity of theory and practice, which renders possible to understand humans not merely as those who "have" the idea of freedom, but as those who "are" the idea itself.

Keywords: Hegel, spirit, theory, practice, freedom

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Giftedness as a Socially Constructed Concept

The subject of this paper is the usage of gender-sensitive language among student population in the Republic of Serbia. The gender-sensitive language is defined as "the behaviour in written and spoken communicative praxis so that using language indicates the comprehension of gender equality in a society. The aim of this research is to see whether the opinions of the student population regarding the gender-sensitive language correlate with their communicative praxis, and whether the present communicative praxis and opinions of the students contributes to more consistent use of the gender sensitive language. The research is based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the questionnaire that is focused on two questions: how much today's students use the gender-sensitive language in their private and public communication, and what kind of attitudes they have about its use and importance in the battle for gender equality. The total number of 54 undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students participated in the questionnaire, chosen by the principle of a random sample. The results show that, even though the students in their own communicative praxis

do not use gender-sensitive language consistently, almost a half of them believe that gender sensitivity and equality should become the integral part of formal education.

Keywords: giftedness, theory of social constructivism, gifted identification

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The Representation of the World in the French Mediaeval Didactic Literature

French didactic literature of the Middle Ages represents the man and his place in the universe as a correspondence between the microcosm and the macrocosm. Influenced by the authors of the late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages (works of naturalists, M. Capella, Chalcidius, Macrobius) as basis of the mediaeval naturalist knowledge until the discovery and translation of the Arab and Greek scientists and philosophers which intensified at the beginning of the 13th century, the universe is represented as a unity of the Earth, the sky and the four elements. The geographic representation of the Earth is based on the TO-principle: the land is surrounded by the ocean, and the three continents (Europe, Asia and Africa) are separated by the bodies of water that form together the shape of the letter T. The aim of this paper is to give an overview of the influence of the encyclopaedic knowledge prior to the discovery of the Arabic science on French didactic literature. This paper will analyse the works from the 12th and the 13th centuries: Pierre de Beauvais' *Mappemonde*, edition A. Angremy, 1983, and pseudo-Pierre de Beauvais *Bestiary*, edition C. A. Baker, 2010.

Keywords: French Mediaeval literature, didactic literature, bestiary, world, nature, Pierre de Beauvais

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Tražim pomilovanje in a New Context

This thesis deals with the correlation between writings in verse of Desanka Maksimović, and the various forms of literary culture – oral tradition, myths, rituals, native customs, magic rites. The research focused to study means and manners by which the recognizable traditional elements, motifs, and literary procedures, were incorporated in the author's works. Their transposition and blending into new semiotic complexes was treated here as well. Also discussed, is the mode and the degree of symbolic superstructure of the folkloric elements and the establishing of the new and modern poetic world, which is multilayered and associative. In the course of this research, in some of the poet's writings, the repeating presence of some elements of ritual and customs were noticed, and these can be explained by use of ethnology. The wedding and funeral customs and welcoming of the strangers were attuned with the style and conventions of the genre in which they were incorporated.

Certain historical facts, being part of the national tradition and identity, were positioned in the poetic realm of Desanka Maksimović. Therefore, the research material for the subject matter, has also encompassed the involvement of the historical component, and the mode of its poeticizing.

Keywords: oral tradition, genre system, the body of literary works, intertextuality, symbol, motif, literary procedure, transposition, lyric poetry, myth, simple forms, legend, history.

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Socially Determined Identities in the Novel *Gretchen* by Ruth Berger

The novel *Gretchen* by Ruth Berger from 2007 represents the innovative fictional playing with the historical records of the most famous case of German infanticide Susanna Margaretha Brandt whose fate Johann Wolfgang Goethe immortalized in his tragedy *Faust I*. Narrating about the last two years of life of this servant Berger in her novel shows in a skilful way the life paths of other historical figures belonging to different strata of middle-class in Frankfurt in the second half of the eighteen century: from the Jews who imprisoned in the ghetto did not enjoy any privilege through the lowest strata of servants and artisans without civil rights to the educated citizens, wealthy merchants, doctors and privileged nobility. Confessional differences and economic status on one hand and false morality and social expectations on the other create in the individual the need to be self-realized in accordance with social norms thus suppressing their own needs and aspirations. The aim of this paper is the application of Pierre Bourdieu's theory to the characterization and constellation of the characters in the novel in which to conduct analysis of certain characters, representatives of some social classes and their interpersonal relationships emphasis is on the concepts such as class, capital, social field and habitus.

Keywords: Ruth Berger, Frankfurt in the 18th century, Bourdieu, the sociology of culture, identity

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Characteristics of Language of Chat Rooms on the Example of Serbian, French and English

The subject of this paper is the discourse of Internet chat rooms. The author describes and analyzes the orthography, as well as lexical, syntactic and pragmatic language levels in this type of Internet communication. The study is based on four months' research. The data were collected in Serbian, French and English language on ICQ, Serbiancafe and Krstarica chatting platforms. After a brief overview of basic characteristics of the language of chat

rooms the article is divided into four main sections: Orthography, which explores the use of punctuation, frequency and types of errors; Lexicon, where the author examines the influence of English on Serbian and French language, the use of abbreviations, vulgarisms and swear words with a special review of emoticons; Syntax, which discusses the issues of sentence construction and organization; Pragmatics, which explains in brief the pragmatic context of this type of conversation. The objective of the article is to determinate the resemblances and differences between the language phenomenon in the samples of this three different languages. The results of the research show that there are many similarities at all four levels in all three languages.

Keywords: Internet; Language; Chat rooms; Punctuation; Lexicon; Syntax; Pragmatics; Emoticons

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Transformative Aspects of Sensuality in the Novel by László Darvasi *A könnymutatványosok legendája*

In this essay, I'm looking for the answer how identity can be influenced by sensuality in the narration of a postmodern historical novel. During the perception intersubjective distances in László Darvasi's novel generates the sense of absence and alienage. Detectable differences are traceable in the character's perceptual process. On the one part this phenomena emphasizes the subject's sensory domination, and the other insists the importance of reestablished field experience which has a subjective character. In the analyzed novel a sense of absence is generated by the otherness of perception, that eliminates a traditional system of cognition. The text and language in novel became the environment for perception, where character's feelings are organized by emotional instead of logical principles.

Keywords: perception, intersubjective relations, historical novel, Hungarian literature

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Kate Chopin's Novel *Awakening*: Writing Between Realism and Modernism

The purpose of this paper is to show Kate Chopin's novel *Awakening* as a novel moving from the traditional and realistic writing of the 19th toward the modernism of the 20th century. As far as realistic writing goes, *Awakening* can be compared to the most important work of Flaubert, *Madame Bovary*, when it comes to the main heroines. Between Flaubert's Emma and Chopin's Edna there are many similarities, which not only stem from the undeniable influence of the French writer on the American, but also from Chopin's roots in the writing tradition of Realism. It is these differences between the two characters, mainly

in their relationship toward their societies, freedom, guilt or religion, that are the reasons why the heroine of *Awakening* should be interpreted more from a Modernist point of view. Symbolical meaning has an important role, and it is seen through “female metaphors” (E. Moers) or through the essential metaphors in the novel from the one of awakening to the universal meaning of “a room of one’s own”. This existence of symbols in the novel is the stronghold of heroine’s individuality while on her quest for self-realization, personal freedom, and identity, so it is here that we find the most impressionable glimpses of modernistic literary sensibility. In the end, this paper confirms the research of S. Gilbert and S. Gubar on metaphors, symbols, and myths, which they considered to be the realm of differentiation between feminine literary tradition and the male-dominated one.

Keywords: heroines, realism, patriarchal society, religion, freedom, modernism, subjective reasoning, female metaphors, symbols

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An Epic Song in Teaching and Teachers’ Literature (textbooks, manuals and teaching methodology) - Sociocultural, Traditional, Oral and Educational Context

Recent research indicates a lack of understanding due to the epic poetry that changed social context of the time of recording. Therefore, it is clear that we should re-thought approach to teaching the epic poem that it brought to the results provided by the Curriculum. Although it provides (wider) localization - the circle of themes, and closer localization - in social context of the event, it is necessary to make the communication with the time when the song was recorded. How epic song reflects the model of the world - the reality of singers and listeners, it is necessary to understand the correlation non-textual and textual elements, the structure of the world (moral code, a system of social relations, beliefs and other elements). To the pupils at the beginning of the XXI c. perceived epic poem, it is necessary to double transcoding - to determine how song reflects “the boundless world model” (Lotman), and then flowing translation from “Secondary Modeling System artistic types” on the conceptual level of pupils. In addition to partially eligible proposals and problem solving approach (Nikolić), or correlative teaching system-integration (Ilić), the paper proposes to approach the song as a research project, which would be prevent of particular disadvantages of these approaches. In this way, the different contexts that get into the network of relations with the text of the song (the joint creation of codes), will contribute its perception and a fuller understanding of it.

Keywords: epic song, code, transcoding, the context of performance, teaching context, the system of problem-teaching, correlation-integrational system, the research project

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Contextualization of “kakotedragost” on Nihilistic Horizons of Dadasophia: Yugodadanihil

The work determines the nature and principles of literary nihilism of the yugodadaist Dragan Aleksić. Aleksić's dasosophia of “kakotedragost” will be viewed in the context of philosophy of Seren Kjerkegor and Friedrich Nietzsche, but also from the positions of the latter nihilistic impulses given by Martin Heidegger, Jacques Derrida, Jean Baudrillard and Gianni Vattimo. The problems that will be examined are related to metaphysic, existential, epistemological, ethical and aesthetic dimension of dasosophia nihilism, then of dadaistic dysteleology, that is to say the absence of writing goal. The main purpose of this scientific contribution, starting with deconstructive premises, is to break stereotypes about destructiveness of nihilism, to make Aleksić's manifesting dadaistic texts de-hermetic and to contextualize them within nihilistic frames of European and worldwide frames.

Keywords: nihilism, yugodada, (de)hermetization, horizon, context

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Quest for Identity in Sartre's Play *Flies* and in Camus's *The Misunderstanding*

During World War II, two most important representatives of existentialism, Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, created dramas in which the plots are based on the philosophical issue of identity that engenders other problems treated in existentialist philosophy such as freedom, fate and responsibility. Orestes (*Flies*) and Jan (*The Misunderstanding*) are returning to their hometowns and families after many years of absence, but nobody recognizes them which raises questions and suspicions about their own intentions and destiny. These doubts prevent them to do what they came for and only leads them to question their desires, aspirations and goals, and finally the thought of belonging to one's family, city, country and at the end the mankind. The heroes of these plays are trying to find themselves and their long lost identities in situations in which they have found themselves. Through self-realization and fulfilment of the fate of the main characters, Sartre and Camus offered a broader picture of a man of their time forced to live in the world where all the values are destroyed and to reinvent himself as well as the meaning of his existence. In this study we'll try to analyze how Sartre and Camus have created through their theatre a new man whose identity is fundamentally changed by the world that surrounds him. Although none of these two pieces doesn't treat directly the war issue, the authors have clearly presented a dark vision of the world affected by war through the search of the identity of the main characters.

Keywords: Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, existentialism, theatre, identity

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Critical Discourse Analysis: Television Videos in Serbian and Spanish Political Campaigns

The paper analyses television videos of political parties and movements that represent one of the most important means of getting votes on elections. The authors compare videos made for presidential, parliamentary and local elections in May 2012, in Serbia, and regional and local elections in May 2011, in Spain. The corpus was made by videos most often presented to the public on almost all televisions during the campaign – in Serbia – videos of coalition led by the Democratic Party, the Serbian Progressive Party, the United Regions of Serbia, coalition led by the Liberal Democratic Party and the Movement of Workers and Peasants, while on Spanish political scene those were the videos of the United Left, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and People's Party. The paper indicates that politicians use various language means to win over voters, while in the end it can be deduced that there is no substantial difference in the way Serbian and Spanish political scenes are presenting the videos from the linguistic aspect.

Keywords: political campaign, videos, Serbia, Spain, voters

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“Slovinity“ of Bosnian and Dalmatian Franciscans from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century in the Context of Historical Heritage and Ethnic (Self)determination

The main literary and theological works written by Roman Catholic priests from the area of present-day Dalmatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina from the sixteenth to the late eighteenth century were written in the language of “Slovinic” and for “people Slovinic.” This refers to all those acts, whether they are strictly theological character, historical, or those that were created on the basis of folk literature. Works of Fr Matija Divković, Fr Andrija Kačić Miošić, Fr Stevan Markovac Margitić and many other writers come from the aforementioned “Slovinic” world. A good portion of those surveyed literary achievements, that we have, are a primary source of historical and cultural testimony, printed in Cyrillic letters. In this paper, through access to authentic and original literary works, looking for what the notion “Slovinian”, “Slovinic people” and “Slovinic language.” “Slovinity” is set in the context of the historical tradition of the late Middle Ages, and considering that this is an ethnonymus, the question is not it still possible that there is a special definition of “Slovinity”? How it supports the historical narratives and dominant themes, namely, whether behind “Slovinity”

hides a particular South Slav ethnic belongings or just be aware archaic made and abstracted labelling of the nationality.

Keywords: „Slovines“, „Slovinity“, “Slovinic people” and “Slolonic language”, Illyrians, Morlachs, Vlachs, printing, church missions, conversion, folk poetry, historical traditions

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Relativisation, Dematerialisation and Mystification of Poetical Space of Constantinople in Radoslav Petkovic's Novel *A Perfect Memory of a Death*

Paper “Relativisation, dematerialisation and mystification of poetical space of Constantinople in Radoslav Petkovic's novel ‘A Perfect Memory of a Death’” is written in accordance to the works of Yuri Lotman, Mikhail Bakhtin and Mircea Eliades, regarding the problematics of poetics of space in literature. Our wish was to shed some light on poetic methods through which Petkovic changes and re-imagines space of Constantinople by sensitization of the space and by bestowing upon it different qualities. Since the city of Constantinople is the focusing spot of the construction of the novel's meaning, we tried to show the “dissolving” of the city's physical reality and its actual spot in time and space into a net of a far more abstract meanings. Experience of the city functions as a code through which world is understood and the remains of its buildings can be seen as a material sign which is disappearing, presence of absence, sign whose signified is the whole waning civilisation. The city is relativised through diffusivity of its chronotopes or, in other words, through the narrator's dynamical point of view that is ultimately linked with the chronotope of the actual reader. Dematerialisation of the city is literal and metaphorical. Dematerialised city, except into past, spreads into the fiction and fantasy, so the legends and mystifications become part of the Constantinople, filling in for the growing emptiness of the physical space.

Keywords: Poetics of space, urban identity, Constantinopolis, poetic methods, metaphORIZATION of space

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Emperor Franz I and the Beginning of the Institutional Protection of Dalmatian Monuments

The historical and political development of Dalmatia in the 19 century, strongly reflected in its economic and cultural life. A special chapter in the history of monitoring the development of Dalmatian heritage are numerous travel books produced during the 19th Century. One of these travel book is quite unusual travel book, a diary of the Emperor Francis I. whom he led during his stay in Dalmatia 1818. In it we can find plenty of data, numerous topographic notes,

descriptions of the soil, cities, streets, buildings, way of life in a certain place, economic relations etc. As a result of his travels was Emperor's decision on the establishment of the Archaeological Museum in Split. Also, Emperor Francis I. is financially supported the archaeological excavations in Solin. This article will analyze in detail the emperor's travel diary and his perception of Dalmatian cultural heritage, which is now kept in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. Croatian audience it was first discovered in the summer 1974th by Ivan Pederin distinguished professor and Germansit at the University of Zadar.

Keywords: Emperor Franz I, travel diary, classicism, Archaeological Museum in Split

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Observations on French Prepositions *de* and *par* Expressing Cause and their Equivalents in the Serbian Language

The prepositions *de* and *par* do not have a single meaning in all of their uses. On the contrary, the range of their interpretation is quite wide. Hence, here we will not study the polysemy of these prepositions because the different values assigned to them are the result of interactions between the elements combined with them. The main focus of this paper will be the conditions in which the prepositional groups introduced by *de* and *par* convey the causal meaning. Through studying the main linguistic properties of the elements surrounding these prepositions, we will try to explain the specificities of their causal use. In this paper we will also do a comparative analysis with the Serbian language in order to make a parallel with the French causal constructions introduced by *de* and *par* with the semantically equivalent constructions in Serbian.

Keywords: prepositions, cause, semantics, French, Serbian

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“Slavia Graeco-Romana” as a Research Category – the Problem of Definition and Use

„Slavia Graeco-Romana” is a research perspective, which centre is the art – because of its magnitude – in my research narrowed to illuminated decoration. Since it has not been examined in a more complex way – perhaps because of lack of ideas and methodological formula – it seems that the creation of concept allowing a full analyze of old texts (using an interdisciplinary methodology) as symbiosis of scriptura et pictura which is open to dialogue with “new”, “unfamiliar” will allow to see the multiple dependencies on which the art of this area was a subject. In assumption “Slavia Graeco-Romana” relates to the border art, but it is also open to use in the political, religious, historical, ethnographic and sociological context.

The „Slavia Graeco-Romana” term define the multifaceted artistic, religious, political, and cultural relationships affecting the South Slavs art throughout history by impulses from the two poles formed by a criterion of confessions (Catholicism - Orthodoxy) and in part determined by them. Impulses that make the art a form of integration of the Balkans with oikumene of imaginary world of Christianity also emphasize the antiquity of the tradition, in which the art functioned (and whose framework created). The art occupied also an equivalent position to the two poles (religious) and was its synthesis. It also accentuates the geographical factor which situates Balkan Peninsula at a critical point of universal history of art and ethnic triad formed by the world of the Slavs, Greeks and Romans (and their political and cultural heirs).

Keywords: Slavia Graeco-Romana, illuminations, manuscript, painting

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My Mother Sent Me to Pick Greens with a Monk: Folk poems about priests and monks in the context of ceremonial laughter

Scientific study of folk poems which deal with erotic life of priests and monks, is very often wrongly concerned as subgroup of humoristic poetry. In our scientific studies this poetry was mainly marginalized. Modern man, who lives according to the canon of modern time, carries deep misunderstanding of comic and erotic. The modern man is denied an ability to decode this mysterious language of someone else's unfamiliar world whose fragments reach the modern man through lines of saved poetry. Therefore, ceremonial sense of these lines is rarely realized. Moreover, their primarily ritual context is forgotten and laughter-body and erotica-body principle is lost. This paper shows that bringing erotic poems about priests and monks down to parody aimed to some negative characteristic, social group or social phenomenon is wrong. However, in these poems it is about universal laughter aimed at the whole world. Only after detailed analysis of poems we come to their real, ancient, holy nature based on festival-carnival experience of the world and ritual.

Keywords: carnival, ceremony, holy, laughter, hierarchy, body, taboo

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Heidegger's Project of Philosophy of Language

Heidegger's project of philosophy of language represents here a focal point for the examining of his understanding of meaning and role of philosophy, that is, for the interpretation of the way in which the philosophy is problematized and redefined in his work. The problem of language in this context is elevated among the other significant Heidegger's motifs just

because language is important part of Heidegger's theoretical apparatus, but it is also important operative model of realization of his new positioning of philosophy. Therefore this essay will preset both of these ways of Heidegger's analysis of language as the subject of philosophy: firstly theoretical analysis and positioning of this problem in view of its relationship with other significant Heidegger's motifs, especially with the problem of Being, and secondly reshaping of the articulation of philosophy into new terminology and style, which represents specific Heidegger's methodology. This analysis is based upon the immanent interpretation, that is, it follows methodology of Heidegger himself, most of all his appropriation of methods of hermeneutics and phenomenology, but it also includes the concept analysis and the comparison of special phases of the development of his work. The analysis results in confirmation of thesis that the project of language in the whole of Heidegger's work is inextricably connected with the problem of Being, and also with the redefining of the meaning and shape of philosophy.

Keywords: Heidegger, language, philosophy, Being, hermeneutics, phenomenology, poetry

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Discourses and Practices of Multiculturalism: Hungarian Youth in Vojvodina

The aim of my research is to deconstruct the generally taken for granted notion of multiculturalism in Vojvodina. In terms of theory, the research combines literature on the history and understandings of multiculturalism and on ethnicity and everyday ethnic identification. The main question of the study is: What are Hungarian youth's semi-personal discourses about multiculturalism and everyday practices towards other ethnic groups in Vojvodina? I will be conducting informal interviews, focus group discussions and carrying out participant observation in the period between September and December 2012 (for which reason results are not included in this abstract), thus the approach of my dissertation is a combination of anthropological and linguistic, while the direction of inquiry is bottom-up. Extensive consideration is devoted to the researcher's peculiar insider/outsider position. With a method similar but narrower in scope and more linguistically oriented than Brubaker's, using Critical Discourse Analysis (see Wodak 1999, Wodak and Meyer 2009) as my main tool, I attempt to account for the everyday practices by which Hungarian youth in Kishegyes/Mali Idoš experience their relationship with members of other ethnic groups in their social environment and the discursive strategies by which they construct already existing and novel narratives, metaphors and interdiscursive references of multiculturalism.

Keywords: multiculturalism, ethnicity, youth, Vojvodina, Hungarian minority, discourse

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Hyperreality in Advertising Language

One of the most famous concepts in the postmodern theory of advertising is Baudrillard's concept of hyperreality. Most of the marketing researches about postmodern advertising highlight hyperreality as one of the most frequent ways to communicate with customers. Hyperreality is based on simulation, construction, phantasmagoria, signification and simulacra. It questions the strict distinction that the moderns made between reality and fantasy. Hyperreality is usually described as an audio, video and verbal communication, but there is a lack of researches regarding language techniques used to achieve the hyperrealistic impression on customers. This paper analyzes linguistic techniques (morphosyntactic, lexicological and rhetorical) by which use is possible to accomplish a concept of hyperreality.

Keywords: Hyperreality, advertising language, linguistic techniques

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Recommendations of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages within the Context of Teaching Language for Specific Purposes

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages does not include a separate chapter dedicated to the issues of teaching language for specific purposes, however, many of the ideas presented in this document are highly relevant for this specific form of language teaching. Partial competence recognition, adjustment of the syllabus to the teaching program objectives, task-based pedagogy, stimulation of students' autonomy and a novel approach to evaluation are just some of the elements highlighted in this document which are also crucial for the language teaching for professional purposes. The purpose of this study is to establish whether and in what way the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages is being implemented in the French language teaching for professional communication purposes. We have isolated a number of indicators on the basis of which a number of conclusions can be drawn concerning the following: syllabuses and their adjustment to the programme objectives (development of different types of competencies, matching the common competence levels), compliance of the textbooks to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (both foreign and locally published textbooks) and evaluation (is evaluation of the language competence at the higher education institutions, either in the form of competence certificates or grading, in line with this document). We have analyzed a number of different institutions and offered solutions that could improve language teaching and contribute to overcoming of the existing institutional limitations.

Keywords: Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, foreign language teaching, language for specific purposes, task-based teaching, evaluation

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Contexts of Neo-Avantgarde Poetry

If we accept the poststructuralist idea of context as a transferring frame of the text, then we are approaching neo-avant-garde playing with structuralist terms as a play of the “poetic subject” and “theory”. In that case scientific discourse, as a context, penetrates poetic tissue, destroys its body, eliminates the subject which self-expresses, and it, removed from its body (text), accepts meta-position on the edge of its text. It becomes a commentator, interpreter, player, since visual signs which dominate neo-avantgarde text have liberated the alphabet and it makes widely known everything that is potential meaning of the text, and phonetic alphabet has kept them secret. That is how context has widened referential (signifying) field of the text, and signifying play expands indefinitely. This attitude will be interpreted on poetic opus of Miroljub Todorović and creators of the group KOD.

Keywords: sign, frame, context, alphabet, body.

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Play as a Philosophical Problem

The author’s intention in this paper is to discuss the concept of play, one of the most significant problems of aesthetics and poetic philosophy in general. This consideration starts by shedding some light on the ancient Greek definition of mimesis, which is central and unavoidable regarding Plato’s and Aristotle’s notion of the sources of art. Following this argument, this paper argues that philosophy of German Idealism focuses the discussion on the determination of man, as it occurs primarily in Schiller’s aesthetical concepts. In this epoch, play becomes one of the key aesthetical categories and philosophical problems. However, a quite different approach towards it emerges during contemporary epoch – in philosophy (with Nietzsche, Kierkegaard and Gadamer), as well as in other fields of spiritual sciences (with its leading representatives like Huizinga and Caillois). The whole argument can be observed from two viewpoints: first, one can observe the historical development of the key notions regarding play within different epochs and philosophical lines of thinking, and second, one can also ascertain the innermost structure of the notion of play and its contemporary forms.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Play, Mimesis, Poetic philosophy, Schiller.

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Andrić's *Omerpaša Latas* between East and West

The task of this paper is to study and compare the conversions of Ivo Andrić's *Omerpaša Latas* – his cultural conversion, through embracement of Austrian military system and western culture, and his religious conversion to Islam, which implies a contact with a new, eastern element – with the aim of observing the functions and the significance of these “transgressions” in the formation of *Latas's* identity. The paper also asserts a particular outspread of the conversion motif in whole of the Andrić's work – from his PhD thesis, through short stories and essays, to novels, with a special accent on his last, unfinished novel *Omerpaša Latas*. This novel gives us a intersection of the conversion phenomena in a unique character of Mihailo Latas, who, besides having a real historical background, acquires a mythical potential with his fictional shaping. Since this subject presents a particular case of an encounter of two cultures, eastern and western, the methodological direction of this paper will be in the course of comparative research, with an accent on the historical and culturological contexts of *Latas's* conversions.

Keywords: Ivo Andrić, *Omerpaša Latas*, conversion, culture, East, West

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Expressions of the Subject in Czech and Slovene

Expressions of the subject in Czech and Slovene In this paper we deal with various manifestations of the subject in Czech and Slovenian. In particular, we focus on the sentences that at first sight seem to be somewhere on the border between sentences with a subject and subjectless sentences. Slovene and Czech linguistics distinguish between several types of subject: a) lexicologically expressed subject (in Slo. *leksemsko izražen osebek*, in Cz. *podmět vyjádřený*), b) morphologically expressed subject (Slo. *morfemsko izražen osebek*, Cz. *podmět nevyjádřený*), c) general subject (Slo. *splošni osebek*, Cz. *všeobecný osebek*), d) logical subject (Slo. *logični osebek*, Cz. *logický podmět*) and e) indefinite subject (Cz. *podmět neurčitý*), which is known only in Czech linguistics; Slovene methodology does not distinguish it from other types of subjects. The purpose of this paper is to show the differences in the expression of the subject in the Czech and Slovenian, especially in concrete cases, which were collected in the survey and highlight the issue of theoretical and methodological definitions of logical subject and a general subject in Czech and morphologically expressed subject in Slovenian, in which between the linguistic traditions there are differences.

Keywords: subject, lexicologically expressed subject, morphologically expressed subject, general subject, logical subject, indefinite subject

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Media and Gender Ideology as the Reality of “Modern” Serbian Society

Thanks to specific ideological constructions of sex, and therefore of gender, the modern Serbian society is dominated by limited perceptions of female and male beings. Specifically, the categories of female/male are neither analyzed nor presented in their full complexity and specificity, and therefore we should not be surprised by the increasing presence of obscenity, vulgarity, intolerance, prejudice, stereotypes and various forms of discrimination. For this reason the author in her work tends to emphasize the need for deconstructions of ideological experience of reality in order to prevent the degradation of human beings, social disintegration and value devaluation. She also points out that it is very difficult to resist the assertion that Serbian society is increasingly losing its “modernity” if under the above-mentioned term we think the overall progress. In other words, since the Serbian society has not yet been able to give up ideologically colored images of female/male it is evident in which way that society is actually non-modern.

Keywords: Sex/gender, media, ideologies, modern Serbian society

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A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of Nominal Qualificative Genitive in the Serbian Language

This paper deals with the analysis and classification of genitive nominal phrases (NPs) which function as qualificative postmodifiers, and the focus of the research is aimed at the contemporary standard Serbian language. Semantic analysis of qualificative genitive has been done on the examples of NPs, the aim being that it should be determined: (1) in what ways the meaning of qualification is actualized in genitive NPs, (2) to what extent they are based on primary spatial meaning, and (3) how cognitive mechanisms function in the process of case coding. In attempting to describe qualificative case semantics as overall conceptual organization we are going to use methodological apparatus of cognitive semantics and The Conceptual Metaphor Theory. The analysis of the excerpts is going to show that different submeanings of qualificative genitive are integrated into a specification-by-source conceptual scheme, i.e. that nominal genitive does not function as a mere set of distinguished semantic attributes but as a coherent semantic whole.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, Serbian language, semantics, qualification, schematic meaning, conceptual metaphor, nominal phrase, genitive

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From the Critical Realism to the Socialist Realism – The Influence of György Lukács's Aesthetics on Tibor Déry's Mentality Between 1945 and 1950

Albeit, György Lukács's ideas about art theory determined a clear path for the hopeful Hungarian socialist literature, the contemporary art did not abound in such works, that confirmed the correctness of Lukács's theory, due to the fact, that the Marxist aesthetics was relatively rootless in Hungary. One of the first works of such quality was Déry's great novel *A befejezetlen mondat* (*The Unfinished Sentence*), which had been existing in manuscript since 1938. This work is one of the heightofs of Déry's career, but for Lukács, it served as a starting-point of the new Hungarian literature. Just a starting-point indeed: the philosopher considered Déry as a possible author of a genuine socialist realist novel. In our lecture we try to reconstruct the personal and intellectual relationship of Lukács and Déry between 1945 and 1950. Our examination is based on those academic and belletrist texts, which were published at that time, and on letters they wrote each other. The harmony, resulting from the mentality of the author and the philosopher reveals that conception of literary aesthetics, which had been supported by the communist party at first (and had come to fruition by means of Déry's novel *Felelet* [*Reply*].) The exploration of their relationship may be instrumental in both a deeper understanding, and determining the accurate place in literary history of *Felelet*, which is one of the most disputed belletrist works in 20th century Hungarian literature.

Keywords: Tibor Déry, György Lukács, socialist realism, *Felelet*, literary debate, Marxist aesthetics

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Slomšek's Sermon next to Other Concurrent Literary Programs

At the time Slomšek lived and worked, mid-19th century, various literary programs formed. Among the important is Levstik's Popotovanje od Litije do Čateža. In this program, Levstik advocated for a simple literature intended for an uneducated reader. In contrast, Vajevci (compilers of the literary newsletter Vaje) began to write literature for the educated class of Slovenes. The third literary program mentioned in this article is Mohorjanke where Slomšek participated by providing ideas. This program stressed the importance of education and practical knowledge and thus borrowed and continued Levstik's literary program for the simple addressee. Next to other concurrent literary programs, this article shows findings about how Slomšek realized the fundamental principles of literary programs in his sermons, which are in the Slovene literary theory defined differently, and mainly between semi literary and literary genre. This research is based on selected sermons (the compilation Krščanska beseda Antona Martina Slomška), which demonstrate a wide range of recipients:

from simple, uneducated classes (peasants, beggars, servants etc.) to educated members of society (clergy, nobility). Next to the stylistic analysis, this article shows how Slomšek, by employing procedures pertaining to style and wording, was able to approach and adapt to a particular addressee, their needs and expectations and at the same time nurture and create a cultivated language.

Keywords: Slomšek, sermon, Levstik's literary program, Vajevci, Mohorjanke

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Layers of Identificational Space in the Hungarian and Serbian Literature of Novi Sad

The research deals with the interpretation of the inhabited space, and since the space in question is multiculturally coded, it focuses on the "layers" of it. Novi Sad has a strong Central-European note, thus results in a mixture of both, Hungarian (Mitteleuropa) and Serbian (post Yugoslav and south Slavic) cultural traditions. The research is based on the comparison of the two literatures, and the utilization of them as a matrix to unfold these "layers" of Novi Sad. Local authors, who identify themselves with these spaces, wrote about the same city, used the same streets, squares, corners, marketplaces, institutions as the spaces of their novels, short stories and poems, in this sense the paper deals with the Hungarian and Serbian authors, and their different approaches to the same spaces described. On the one hand, the research is based on the problematisation of spaces which have had been filled with meaning in one tradition, and which are the contrasts if compared to a neighbouring one. On the other hand, it tries to map the spaces within both collective identities, and to show how these spaces within the same city are equally important regardless to from which cultural tradition one comes.

Keywords: Novi Sad, Serbian- and Hungarian literature in Vojvodina, anthropological space, space related collective identity

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The Birth of Humanity or a Child as a Paradigm of the Future

The intention of this paper is to highlight and demonstrate the value and image of the child as the paradigm of the future and point out that the child is the subject of ethical and bioethical reflection, the subject of concern to all fields of bioethics, which includes both biomedical and global-environmental problems. In this context it should be noted that the responsibility for the child is the paradigmatic form of responsibility for all humanity, for

the future and life in general. Referring to the many philosophical sources and speaking of responsibility for each other, we will mention that the responsibility for the child has the features of a responsibility as a new type of responsibility is focused on the future, which is permanent, continuous and complete. In this sense we use the positions of Hans Jonas, which is articulated in *The Imperative of Responsibility* (1979)., And let the thoughts of the philosopher Levinas, Martin Heidegger and others. The basic question is, on what kind of theoretical justification can be based moral, legal and political responsibility for the man's child but also for the community of non human beings. Relationship to the child in the horizon of bioethics occupies a prominent place, and encourage to reflect basic ethical concepts, such as autonomy, responsibility and conscience, and concepts such as man, the person or consciousness.

Keywords: child, bioethics, future, responsibility, ethics of care and responsibility, parental responsibility, temporal dimension of responsibility, The Other as an address of responsibility, ethics of call

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Classified Add as a Context for Studying Models of Simple Sentence in Serbian Language Curriculum

Having in mind that the grammar curriculum is desirable to use linguistic methodology supplements from different areas of language use, it is possible to use every functional linguistic variety from the press, radio and television as a variety of standard Serbian language. We have studied possibilities of modelling didactic and methodology teaching units from grammar with a help of using examples from classified adds discourse. Examples are taken from printed and electronic media. Through syntactic analysis of chosen commercial adds, it is stressed that textual linguistic forms which dominate language in media are suitable for studying types and models of simple sentence in grammar teaching curriculum. It has been referred, in this, to the need of functional and integration approach of processing the material from syntax in the context of rhetorics of messages in classified adds. Analysis of adds, therefore, is a convenient methodological frame for consideration of function and structure of grammatical means which are defined by non-literal discourse. With that approach, necessity of greater co-relation of grammatical and lexical semantic categories is especially stresses in teaching Serbian language.

Keywords: Methodology of teaching Serbian language, syntax, simple sentence, linguistic methodical supplement, contextualization of the material, classified ads, commercials.

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Parishes of Former Prekmurian Part of Bexin Archdeaconship

Until 1777 today's lower Prekmurje belonged to Zagreb diocese in ecclesiastical sense together with Bexin archdeaconship. Bexin archdeaconship (archidiaconatus Bexin) covered the territory spreading north of the Drava river, the Mura River, however, divided it into two districts: Prekmurian and Međimurian. The territory of BA was namely bordering territory in national and political and also in the sense of church, so there were Croats, Slovenes and Hungarians living on that territory. It spreaded on utmost northern part of Zagreb diocese and bordered to Slovene territory of German Salzburg and Hungarian Győr in Veszprém. In this presentation Prekmurian part of BA will be exposed. It included, as visitation minutes of Zagreb diocese tell, besides Hungarian parishes, also five today's Slovenian parishes: (Dolnja) Lendava, Turnišče, Dobrovnik, Bogojina and since 1760 also Beltinci parish. The emphasis will be on the last ones, namely on the basis of comparative method it will be offered the condition of these Slovenian parishes in the past and what is the condition like of Slovenian parishes on the territory of former Prekmurian part of BA today. All the active parishes in that time still exist, however, there have been some new founded during the time.

Keywords: Prekmurian part of Bexin archdeaconship, lower Prekmurje, parishes (Dolnja) Lendava, Turnišče, Dobrovnik, Bogojina and Beltinci in the past and today.

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On Slavic Features in the Albanian Language

The Paper analyses the influence of Slavic languages (primarily of Serbian) on the development of the standard Albanian language through most prominent features of Slavisms in Albanian. The purpose of the Paper is to determine the portion of Slavisms in the overall lexicon of Albanian and those areas in which Serbian, as one of the Slavic languages, has had the largest influence on the Albanian-speaking territory. In addition, the Paper is focused on an attempt to classify Slavisms with regard to their structure, semantics and syntactic function. Owing to the fact that this issue is one of the less researched ones within Serbian-Albanian language relations (which were the topic of a multitude of papers and scientific researches over the past several decades), the Paper consist of several parts whereat the first Part includes a short description of historical and cultural circumstances which led to the penetration of Slavisms in Albanian, as well as folklore-related and etymological elements of Slavic origin present in the Albanian environment. Furthermore, the Paper comprises a description and basic features of Slavisms and their classification and analysis of phonetic alterations which occurred due to the historical development of Albanian itself and phonetic adjustments of loanwords to Albanian. The research corps consists of bilingual Serbian-

Albanian and Albanian-Serbian dictionaries as well as etymological and phraseological dictionaries of both languages.

Keywords: Slavism, Albanian language, Serbian-Albanian language relations, lexical borrowing, loanwords

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Eschatological Serbian Words Borrowed from Arabic

This paper deals with eschatological Serbian words borrowed from Arabic. It is based on Arabic loanwords that entered the Serbian language using Turkish as a mediator. A comprehensive book on Turkish loanwords in Serbo-Croatian by Abdulah Škaljić (*Turcizmi u srpskohrvatskom jeziku*) served as a basic source for these lexemes. The Arabic loanwords were selected from Škaljić's corpus of oriental loanwords based on the etymological and semantic criteria and named eschatological loanwords. The analysis is based on semantic classification.

Keywords: eschatological Serbian words, Arabic loanwords, Turkish, etymological and semantic criteria, semantic classification

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Reception of Analytical Philosophy in Anthropology

Anthropology shares the destiny with other social and humanistic disciplines, to follow the discourse of current thought. In modern anthropology exists a clear intention to free anthropology from this ideological burden. One of the tools of this liberation anthropology found in analytical philosophy. Analytical philosophy is a direction? of modern philosophy which developed on the basis of classical empiricism. It represents a combination of empirical assumptions and logical analysis. Most prominent authors are considered to be Wittgenstein, Russel, Carnap etc. By using of analytical philosophy, which deals with borders of knowledge, anthropologists overcome communication with related disciplines like sociology. Modern anthropologists use analytical philosophy to make their relativistic attitudes legitimate. The text will analyze chosen parts from papers of modern anthropologists to show the way these authors understand and use analytical philosophy to affirm their relativistic tendencies and to position anthropology in relation to other disciplines.

Keywords: anthropology, analytical philosophy, logical positivism, reception, relativism

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**Social Life of Poles in Uman
(the late XVIII – the beginning of XX century)**

The article shows the role of Polish community in public life of Uman in late eighteenth - early twentieth century, in the period when the city was part of the Russian Empire. The influence of social upheavals (Partition of Poland in 1793, the revolt of 1830-1831 and 1863-1864 years) on the situation of the Polish community of the city is described in the article. The level of involvement of Poles in the urbanization processes of the region and “survival strategy” in the new environment for them is analyzed.

Keywords: Poland, Ukraine, relations, Uman, public life, Polish community

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**On the Open Road by Steve Tesich and Resurrection Blues by Arthur Miller:
the Character of Jesus Christ as the Archetype of Complete Human Being or on the
(Im)possibility of Humane Existence**

The object of this paper is to provide a comparative analysis of two modern plays: *On the open road* (1992) by Steve Tesich and *Resurrection Blues* (2002) by Arthur Miller, with the aim of investigating the reasons which prompted these two great American playwrights to write dramas about the Second Coming of Jesus at the turn of the twenty-first century, resorting to allegory in the aforementioned plays, after many works in which they traced the development of American society mainly without stepping out from a realistic representation. The paper is based on the hypothesis that Tesich and Miller appear as engaged writers who provided their dramatic art with a subversive dimension, attempting to revive in human beings those forms of consciousness and conscience that will help mankind to regain the ability to resist ethical mutations modern age bristles with. The character of Jesus in plays *On the open road* and *Resurrection Blues* appears as the archetype of complete human being, i.e. as an ‘umbilical cord’ that binds the archetype of wholeness with the “I” as an autonomous center of human conscious being, tearing or neglecting of which hinders the unobstructed development of human personality. The ironic context of Tesich’s and Miller’s dramas illustrates the tearing of the ‘umbilical cord’, which manifests itself through dissociation of sensibility and supremacy of the material over the spiritual.

Keywords: complete human being, dehumanized society, allegory, Jesus, Tesich, Miller, engaged art.

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What Can We Swallow: Digestive Acts as the Basis of Metaphoric Conceptualization in Serbian and English

Being one of the basic human experiences, eating represents a highly exploited source domain in metaphorical conceptualization of various abstract concepts in a great many languages. This paper outlines the basic digestive acts and examines the metaphorical mappings motivated by this aspect of human bodily experience, based on the data from Serbian and English. The analysis of the abstract meanings of the verbs (po)jesti, (pro)gutati, (s)variti, hraniti se in Serbian, and eat (away at/up/into), swallow (up), digest and feed (on) in English, has shown that, in both of the examined languages, numerous abstract concepts – most often in the intellectual and emotional domains – are conceptualized as food, as well as that various objects and phenomena are conceptualized as humans, who eat, digest etc. The observed similarity between these languages, concerning the examined metaphorical mappings, suggests potential universality of the metaphors described, while some of their linguistic manifestations remain culturally specific.

Keywords: metaphor, mappings, bodily experience, source domain, eating, emotional, intellectual domains

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Contexts of the Creation of Worlds in Goran Petrović's Novel *Smalltalk Place at "Lucky Shot"* and Muriel Spark's Novel *The Comforters*

The intention of this paper is to determine the multi-layeredness of fictional entities, on the basis of comparative approach to mentioned novels. The first narrative level will concern the fictional, whereas the second will constitute metafictional – the creative product of fictional characters. The aim of the paper is to determine the impulses, according to which these levels break into pieces and reconstitute themselves, while being viewed through the context of Lubomir Doležel's theory of possible worlds. The initial fictional level breaks into multiple planes with the development of narrative. They question – almost in a postmodern manner – the status of the author, readers, and the works, observed through the optic of Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, and theorists alike. The shift from the traditional function of reading process will be interpreted through postmodernist endeavours to modify the initial factor positions in the process of generating and reception of the text. Interventions which act upon the creation of metatext – and very often upon the already founded metafiction in these novels – open the question of free will within the act of creation. The authors are not themselves anymore, and readers as well as characters become actants in the act of creation.

Keywords: fiction, metafiction, possible worlds, reading, postmodern

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Metaphorical Conceptualization in English and Serbian Legal Register

The aim of this paper is to show that the theory of conceptual metaphor, which has developed in cognitive linguistics, can also serve as a basis for the analysis of legal texts. Since metaphors are no longer seen as figures of speech, but as basic conceptual phenomena, whose role is reflected in the fact that they are primarily regarded as subjects of thought, and then the language, ever since the appearance of Lakoff and Johnson's book *Metaphors We Live By* (1980), this paper will be based on the principles of cognitive linguistics theories, which link meaning and thought in terms of its methodology. The subject of the paper will be contrastive analysis of English and Serbian legal register, and the contrastive analysis will have English as a source language and the target language will be Serbian. The examples that will be analyzed are legal texts belonging to English legal register that have been translated into Serbian (International Conventions, the European Union and ICTY documents, etc.). The research aims to demonstrate that conceptual metaphors are present in the legal register despite popular belief that their occurrence is sporadic, and results of the research will show whether, and to what extent, the same metaphors appear in the translation of selected documents into Serbian. Structural (e.g., MARRIAGE IS BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT OR CONTACTUAL) and ontological metaphors (e.g., INSTITUTION IS A PERSON) will mainly be analyzed.

Keywords: metaphors, legal register, English, Serbian

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The Role of Ethics in the Construction of the Identity of those who are Involved in the Humanities

Constant eternal recurrence of the same, and recapitulation of answers and questions regarding the meaning of human existence and activity, makes a man the most dramatic being, constantly battling between what he is and what he should be. The biggest battle of contemporary human is based on, the legacy of acquired and understanding for others in response to the justice and respect for life, dignity and well-being of other people, as opposed to a sense of what is in the basis of our dignity, or the question of what makes our lives meaningful or easily filled. So on one side we have moral principles of action and on the other side some of the issues dealing specifically with self-esteem, or they are too thing of our ideals to be considered like moral problems. This work aims to, starting from the point of naming those who are involved in the humanities, comes to statement of awareness of the identity of the same essence, testing the characteristics of the identification fields. This article has dealt seven phenomena's in which the identification is the most visible, and they carrying the symbolic of seven Solomon's sermons, later paraphrase for the purpose

of determining the seven deadly sins, but also characterized those who are involved in the humanities as sinners in that sense. This distinction is also not a distinction between right and wrong, better and worse, higher and lower, but just looking at it from the perspective of personal evaluation emergence of diversity.

Keywords: Identity, morality, collective memory, humanism

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Gender Perspective in the Novels *Glasam za ljubav* and *Glasovi u vetru* by Grozdana Olujić

The paper discusses the way that male and female characters are presented, and the narrative strategies in novels *Glasam za ljubav* (1963) and *Glasovi u vetru* (2009) by Grozdana Olujić. It points out the use of gender stereotypes in shaping her characters. A comparative analysis of the two novels shows that the author had more critical attitude towards gender stereotypes in the novel written almost half a century ago than in the NIN-winning novel.

Keywords: gender stereotypes, male and female characters, novel

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Global Illusions in the Post-Socialist Societies

The integration of the modern values in the post-socialist countries began in the process of transition facing a complicated situation for replacement and altering the traditional values with new social values, brought about by specific changes in the society. This paper will allow a realistic picture of the Macedonian society in the past two decades in terms of globalization. Believing in the transitional illusion of its success, a large part of the population has faced a nightmare in everyday life, facing unemployment and poverty. A more intensive integration of the global values in the Macedonian society began in the period of post-transition, by integrating the values of a consumer society, and acknowledging the meaning and the desirability of the foreign direct investments and the free global market. The modern urban society has faced a multitude of challenges through changes which have occurred in the urban culture and the urban lifestyle along with changes that occurred in the socio-economic situation in the Macedonian society.

Keywords: globalization, transition, post-transition, society, foreign direct investments

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Names of Objects for Keeping and Processing of Foodstuff, Grains, Forages and Other Plants in *Rečnik srpskih govora Vojvodine*

This paper analyzes names of objects for keeping and processing of foodstuff, grains, forages and other plants. The lexemes are excerpted from *Rečnik srpskih govora Vojvodine*, published in 10 volumes. The aim of the research is to analyze the structure and to check the status of the chosen lexicon in contemporary Serbian language in the frame of one vernacular system consisting of two dialects (Šumadija-Vojvodina and Smederevo-Vršac). The chosen lexicon is divided in 6 semantic fields based on the theory of semantic fields: objects for keeping foodstuff, objects for processing foodstuff, objects for keeping grains, objects for processing grains, objects for keeping forages and other plants, objects for processing forages and other plants. In addition to lexical semantic analysis, we have also conducted morphological (diachronic and synchronic) and etymological analysis. The results show various motivation of the names of given objects. The most frequent suffixes are *-ara* and *-ica*. Inherited lexicon is prevalent, and most loanwords come from Turkish language.

Keywords: semantics, etymology, word formation, dialectology, Vojvodina

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Between Civilisation and Nature – Identity Quest in *Doppler* By Erlend Loe and *Walden* By Henry David Thoreau

The dominant thematic warp of the book *Walden* (1854) by H. D. Thoreau and a kind of its palimpsest, the novel *Doppler* (2004) by contemporary Norwegian writer Erlend Loe, is identity quest which is realised primarily through exploration of two basic relations: civilisation and nature, and individual and society. On the narrative level that quest is in both texts realised by leaving the civilisation and moving to the nature, ie. to the border of the civilisation, thus constituting the categories of space, place and border as its central elements. Therefore, this paper starts from these three basic categories and discusses their physical, mental, emotional, national and cultural aspects. The paper examines the relation between the categories of space, place and border in order to offer a theoretical frame for the interpretation of the thematic complexes of identity, belonging, marginality, liminality, criticism of the modern society and the revolt against it. The analysis will to some extent include interpretation of certain elements of the feature film *Into the Wild* (2007) by Sean Penn, which is thematically closely related to *Walden* and *Doppler*. Finally, the paper will deal with the successfulness of the identity quest in these three works of art. The theoretical approach is based on the insights of postcolonial theory (H. Bhabha, E. Said), phenomenology

(M. Heidegger, E. S. Casey), human geography (Y. F. Tuan, E. C. Relph) and film narrative theory (S. Chatman, J. Lothe).

Keywords: identity, space, place, border, belonging, marginality, civilisation and nature, individual and society

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The Influence of Social Context on the Functionality of Family and the Development of Human Personality in the Heinrich Böll Novel *The clown*

In every period that there is an existence of certain social, economic and moral turmoil, it reflects within a family dynamic. The behavior of a family in times of crisis is an important indicator of the general condition and relations within that family. In such circumstances is when a family's power shows. Communities in which harmony and unity govern will in fact cope easier in critical situations, than those in which harmony and cohesiveness does not exist. Such a critical period is exemplified before and after World War II, in which two different social systems, Nazism and democracy, determined the lifestyle and behavior of the Germans. The Novel H. Böll, "The clown", is placed in this timeframe and is used to study the influence of social context on the family dynamic. The paper will, among other things determine the extent of how the Schnier family functioned, in terms of unity and strength to overcome the critical situation it was in. Apart from the influence of the social environment on the development of personality, family also has a significant role in shaping a person and its integration into the community, this will be studied along with the influence of these factors on the development of the main characters personality Hans Schnier.

Keywords: social context, family dynamic, development of human personality, Heinrich Böll

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Culturally-Oriented Foreign Language (English) Classroom

Both authors who are interested in foreign language learning theory and authors of foreign language coursebooks and materials are aware of inextricably tied language and culture and the need for culturally-oriented classroom. They all agree that foreign language teaching and learning should develop students' communicative competence (one aspect of which is sociolinguistic competence which deals with the social rules of language use, which involve an understanding of the social, culture-specific, context in which language is used), and enable them to become not only bilingual, but bicultural, as well. However, English language teaching differs from teaching other foreign languages due to the role of English- the role

of lingua franca, the language used in international/intercultural communication among speakers of different languages who belong to different cultures which often takes place in a culturally independent context. The first issue this work deals with is whether tendency to produce a bicultural individual is justified and whether so much acculturation in English language learning is necessary. The second part of this writing presents the results of an analysis of English language coursebooks which has been performed in order to determine what English language teaching tends to- to produce a bicultural individual or a competent speaker of English as lingua franca.

Keywords: culturally-oriented classroom, bicultural individual, English as lingua franca, foreign language coursebook

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(Hi)stories of the Forgotten Ones: *Dora Bruder* by Patric Modiano

Reflected upon in the context of Lyotard's ideas on postmodernism that express a doubt that "the universal history of humankind", at the turn from 20th to 21st century is possible, the paper deals with the ways in which the idea of History is abandoned in favour of histories - stories which question "the grand narratives". In keeping with the hypothesis of Paul Ricoeur about similarities between historical and fictional narrative, the paper explores the literary work "Dora Bruder" by Patric Modiano, examining the ways in which the search of truth and an attempt to reconstruct the past can be the subjects of both history and fiction. In keeping with the observations of Hayden White that both history and fiction are closely connected with interpretation, as well as that the "truth" about past can be reached only with the help of imagination, the paper deals with the potentials of historiography and historiographic metafiction - as understood by Linda Hutcheon - to question, explore and connect the present day with the past.

Keywords: historiography, fiction, history, story, the present time

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Are the speaker's intentions parts of contexts?

Wittgenstein said that when we are talking about sentence meaning, we have to consider sentence meaning in use. Sentence meanings could be determined in appropriate contexts and if there exist a rules of words uses in a sentences. On this way Wittgenstein made the „pragmatic turn“ in a philosophy of language. The author explore everyday communication and utterance meanings. It is not only a context the thing which determines the utterance meanings, those are feelings, intentions, believes too. We are asked: If utterances are part of

contexts are speaker intentions, too? Kent Bach thinks that speaker intentions are not part of contexts. He gives a three arguments: the one-intention argument, the role-of-context argument and asymmetry argument. The author rejects the first and the second argument, and accepts asymmetry argument.

Keywords: meaning/speaker intention/context/asymmetry argument

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Historical Context of Dramoیر Prokić's Drama *Car Jovan Nenad*

The Tragedy in One Act'' Emperor Jovan Nenad'' was written by Dragomir Prokić in 1928. The aim of this paper will be a multiple analysis of the historical context of the drama. First, the emergence of the drama will be put into the context of the times in which it was written. This period coincides with the unveiling of the monument of Emperor (Car) Jovan Nenad in Subotica, and with writing of several important historical works that deal with the movement of this mysterious and interesting person. In addition, another aspect of the drama is the comparison with historical data that are related to the uprising of Emperor Jovan Nenad. Particular attention will be paid to the way that historical persons are described and shown in the drama. Some of them are entirely fictional and are not recorded in the historical sources and are the product of the writer's imagination. On the other hand, some persons in the play are historically confirmed figures and it is interesting to analyze how are they portrayed in this play, which until now, has not deeply analyzed in science.

Keywords: Car/Emperor Jovan Nenad, play, Dragomir Prokić

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The Problem of Context in Pierre Bayar's Theory

Text will analyze Pierre Bayar's theory of anticipated plagiarism, emphasising its implications on literary historiography and how an individual piece of art can be contextualized in the presentation, e.g. narrative of literary history. Comparing Bayar's assumptions with other theories of literary historiography, especially the (post) structuralism, and with theories of intertextuality, I will point to the similarity of Bayar's direction of re-thinking some of the contexts in which history of literature unfolds to the contemporary philosophical interests in the problems of event and eventfulness. Due to the hybrid, narrative-essayistic discourse of Bayar's books, I will point to the heuristic and epistemological implications of a parodistic

and ironic approaches to the problem of contextualization of literature and art and of reading as a deliberate game with contexts.

Keywords: Pierre Bayar, “Le plagiat par anticipation”, influence, forerunner, context, reading

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The Philippines during the Spanish Colonial Era: More than Just a Gate to Asia

The transoceanic explorations organized by the Spaniards during more than three centuries (1565-1815) converted the sailing route Sevilla-Veracruz-Acapulco-Philippines into the backbone of commerce and, due to the Manila galleon trade, the capital of the Philippines emerged as an intersection of distant cultures (Asian, Hispanic and Native) and a main logistics base of the entire Orient. At the same time, despite a strong multicultural background, in Manila, as in the unique urban phenomenon, the establishment of the European institutions and the Christianization of the island, as well as the presence of the Eastern ideologies and Neo-Confucianism enabled the peaceful coexistence among all residents. On the other hand, because of the fact that the Philippines were the largest trade exchange place, the Manila's galleon trade route was established as the first global trade route and the Philippines itself as the only Catholic country in Asia, specific not only because of the Christianization of the Natives, but also because of the “Philippinization” of Christianity. Striving to point out the importance and the far reaching consequences of the conquest of the Philippines, in this paper we will try to give the appropriate critically analytical appraisal of current research topic in the cultural-historical context and, besides cultural aspects of colonization, we will analyze the economic consequences of a trans-Pacific trade, as well as the China's “Silver Century”.

Keywords: Spanish colonial period, Philippines, Manila galleon trade, Christianization, Japan, China's “Silver Century”

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The Female Quixote in Draga Gavrilović's Prose

Based on the gynocritical model of woman's text as “double-voiced discourse”, research of the female Quixote in D. Gavrilović's prose illuminates the dialogue with patriarchal cultural norms and the “wild zone” of female experience. The subjects of examination are the plots and narrative strategies which create irony and parody of stereotypes of women's reading, deconstruction of the social identity of a female intellectual of the 19th century, highlighting the subversion of reading practice. Comparative consideration of the female

Quixote in Gavrilović's and Jane Austin's prose, Serbian authoress is placed within the European tradition of the female Quixote, which she transforms on the semantic field. The analysis of intertextuality of the story *Babadevojka* [*The Spinster*] and M. Stojadinović's diary *U Fruškoj gori 1854*. [*In Fruška gora 1854*] reveals a dialogue with maternal heritage that witnesses the continuity of Serbian women's literary tradition that has not been conceptualized, and whose base is the figure of the female reader and the defence of the creative feminine identity. The final contours of „the resisting reader” are obtained in *Devojački roman* [*A Novel of a Young Girl*] in which the culmination is the unmasking of the literature's politicality. Alternative reading strategies include „dialectic of communication” inherent to feminist reading, which give room to Gavrilović's heroines for the articulation of identity that transcends the patriarchal norms.

Keywords: Female Quixote, reading, feminism, „immasculation”, resistance, „dialectic of communication”, subversion

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Lexical Differences between Serbian and Romanian Locations in the Prizren-Timok Dialect Region

After decades of preparation, the Serbian Dialectological Atlas is entering a phase in which concrete results can be seen, that is, when its first volumes have been designed. This gives us an opportunity to view the schedule of linguistic facts in geographical space and also to look among the facts selected for the Atlas and collected through a questionnaire for those which bind dialects of the Serbian language, especially the more distant ones, but also those which separate them. Both are more interesting when immigrant dialects are viewed in the framework of the mother tongue, but also in the light of the majority of the dialects in the area. In the Atlas what holds special importance for us is Serbian speech on Romanian soil, of which one group of which belongs to the Timok dialect zone, that is, the dialect of the Prizren-Timok type. Our task was to, by comparing the answers to the same questions in the questionnaire for the Atlas, look for features which merge these dialects with the mother tongue, and which refer to the lexical plan. Insight into the material indicates that there are: lexemes common to the Romanian and certain Serbian dialects, then in the phonetic inventory which might be identical or indicate a dialectological diversity, lexemes known only in one or other zone, and what is least frequent, that the desired lexeme cannot be found in one of the zones.

Keywords: The Serbian Dialectological Atlas, the Prizren-Timok dialect, the Serbian dialect on Romanian soil

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Levels of Semantic Discrepancy between a Word in its Canonical Form and the Same Word in Collocations

The paper deals with the linguistic phenomenon of semantic modification of a certain word in a certain context. In other words, semantic differences between a word in its canonical (lexicographical) form and the same word in a certain context are described. Nonetheless, the paper describes the levels of semantic modification in the process which is an inevitable part of it. The goal is to illustrate that every lexical unit that collocates with other lexical units necessarily modifies its semantic weight, which is provided by the entry in a dictionary. Also, the paper will try to show that majority of those collocations is metaphorical by its nature. It means that lexical units possess a huge semantic potential, and can be therefore used in different contexts, and consequently contribute to the conceptualization of the abstract concepts. The paper also covers the relation between lexicology and lexicography, and the relation between lexicography and grammar with respect to the explanatory-combinatorial dictionary (ECD). Also, in the light of semantic modification, the notion of lexical function is very important as it says what the semantic potential of a certain lexical unit is and how it changes in collocations such as phrasemes etc.

Keywords: lexical unit, lexicology, lexicography, semantic modification, context, Cognitive Linguistics, metaphor

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Multiculturalism and Cultural Relativism

The author attempts to clarify the inherent tension between multiculturalism as a global ideology and the idea of universal values and human rights. Contemporary globalist, internationalist and/or cosmopolitan ideologies adopt multiculturalism as the very foundation of peaceful cohabitation, tolerance, understanding and dialog between differing civilisational and cultural communities. At the same time, the ideology of globalism, in the name of defending “cultural differences”, frequently challenges the cultural values of a number of traditional and religious communities. These communities are usually seen as “majoritarian” and “oppressive” towards “endangered and minority groups”, whilst they themselves demand respect for their own “cultural identities”. By going through a number of examples, including the highly sensitive topics of religious and sexual liberties, freedom of speech and linguistic identity, the author will attempt to point out how an inclusive ideology of multiculturalism may easily be intertwined with an exclusive (and infamous) “ethical and cultural relativism”, as well as how it may be degraded so as to become an ideological totalitarianism. He will also point out how an “absolutism of minority identity” necessarily leads to its ideological clash with an implied, yet no less absolutist concept of

“global values”, as well how it distorts traditional values, making them lose their axiological grounding.

Keywords: multiculturalism, ethical and cultural relativism, global, traditional, values, rights

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The Traumatological Memory in Recent Slovenian Literature

The focus of my contribution will be to present a few ways how traumatic eras (II. World War and postwar communism) represent in literature. One of ways how to express yourself in the restricted conditions of freedom is also literature. In the period between the end of World War II and the end of Cold War despite the limitations of the art production were created important literary works (*Antigona* by Domink Smole, *Galjot* by Drago Jančar, or *Menuet za kitaro* by Vitomil Zupan) that discuss the Slovenian Civil War, ideological contradictions, political trials and other delusions of communism taking power. On the other hand are faced with the basic human dilemma of good and evil against the background of often brutal history. Often these are works that have made great metaphors and symbols and this for the reader who is familiar with the situation in the country means questioning about situation in the society, seizure of power or even direct charge of regime. In this article I will discuss the most distinctive themes of memories of the traumatic period and metaphorical figures of Slovenian literature. I will try to define, how the literature reveals its message. I intend to choose some representative works and works that met a wide response in public. Next to belonging in to Slovenian literary canon will I also follow the works with high circulation and maybe lower artistic value. By analysis of narrative approaches I will try to define a way of telling and I intend to find out, if this literary works have similar narration and if we can talk about some specific literary discourse of traumatic memories. Analysis of traumatic memories is important because of minimally two reasons: First, it is a way of narrating about the traumatic events in the literature and its simultaneous human touch. Second reason is *Zeitgeist*, seen by writers, who present the litmus paper of the society.

Keywords: traumatological memory, Slovenian literature, 20th century, history and literature

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What are Pictures All about?

The context and use of news photography in Hungary

Language and other symbolic forms comprises the ambience of human existence, this we could call communication according to some authors like James W. Carey. Pictures, like

photos are forms of visual knowledge. We could define pictures as products of society as well, in other words social constructions, thus we might assume that images inform us on the consistent of social communication (e.g. structures). This inquiry basically aims to examine the role of the press photography in the contemporary Hungarian press, knowing that it's been undergoing significant changes in the last decades. We assume that understanding the role of production and reproduction of news photography reveals the nature of representation and its barriers. In this presentation we focus on what we get to know from photos from the perspective of representation, whether they are representations of objective reality or subjective views, giving an insight of the news processes in the given era and culture, based on interviews conducted with photojournalists.

Keywords: use of photos, social context, cognition, meaning, visual culture, representation, images, photojournalism

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Kierkegaard's Concept of Interest

Starting from Kierkegaard's notion of truth understood as subjectivity, this paper aims to reconsider the traditional understanding of theory and practice as the possible horizons of understanding of activity of philosophical thinking. With respect to this basic task we do two things. First. With explication of truth understood as subjectivity this paper questions the self-evident character of traditional concepts of the theory and practice as a preceding, already available horizons of understanding of the phenomena. Prior to any possible question about the truth of this or that phenomenon, or the truth itself, it is necessary, according to Kierkegaard, to be open to the preceding, for all the latter questions defining question - the question about the one who asks the question. Interest of Kierkegaard's philosophy shows as something that precedes each division into theoretical and practical, because existence, whose truth is its being-in-truth, is exactly that in-between - interest above all. Existence as that in-between is not something that establishes the primacy, nor it's that what unifies this duality, but that which with its existence keeps these two separate in the duality and as such in relationship. Second. The work aims to show that writing strategies applied by Kierkegaard, in his battle against monologic textual circulation and monologic idea of self, are actions, and that they deliver the concept of understanding as practical understanding.

Keywords: Kierkegaard, subjectivity, truth, interest, theory, practice, repetition, rhetoric

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Cuisine and Culinary Lexicon of Romance Origin in the Dialect of Spič

This paper analyzes Romance borrowings in the domain of cuisine and culinary terminology of the dialect of Spič, whose territory lies in the northwestern part of Bar district. The material for this analysis is excerpted from the dictionary *О говору Спича: Грађа*, by Momčilo Popović and Dragoljub Petrović. 50 lexemes collected are divided into several semantic fields – kitchen furniture, covers, dishes, food and drinks, groceries, measures and other. The material is then treated etymologically as we try to establish whether the lexemes belong to an older layer of Romance borrowings (which includes relicts of now extinct Dalmatian language) or newer (i.e. borrowings from Venetian, Friulian or standard Italian language), based on etymological dictionaries of Serbian (Serbo-Croatian) and Italian language. The aim of this paper is to collect all Romance borrowings in the domain of cuisine and culinary terminology of the dialect of Spič and to analyze them from the standpoint of lexicology, semantics and etymology. Even though Romance borrowing preserved in the dialect of Spič are numerous, we have chosen this particular terminology since cultural contacts are most visible in this field. Therefore, this research should represent only the first in a series of many that will address, in more detail, the Romance element in this Montenegrin dialect.

Keywords: Romance borrowings, Spič, cuisine and culinary terminology, etymology, lexical semantic analysis

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Slovak in Contact with Serbian (Code Switching with Vojvodinian Slovaks)

Vojvodinian Slovaks, as natural bilingual speakers, use two close Slavic languages parallel to one another. The article analyzes code switching between Slovak and Serbian. The theory of code switching in linguistics is connected with direct communication, and the paper assumes that the unmarked, native language is Slovak, while the marked language is Serbian. Code switching is observed both in smaller linguistic segments and in larger linguistic elements. The foreign code in the mother tongue is often the result of an intentional and conscious choice of the speaker and spontaneous switching is rare. In the analyzed examples it is difficult to establish what the precise stimulus for code switching is. On a more general level, it is possible to single out thematic or socially conditioned switching, which is mostly induced by the choice of the topic or the target group which the speaker addresses.

Keywords: Slovak, Serbian, bilingualism, Slovaks in Vojvodina, language code, code switching

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Typology of Professional Serbian-Hungarian and Hungarian-Serbian Dictionary of Terminology
Published in Vojvodina

As a consequence of coexistence of Serbs and Hungarians in Vojvodina, the area of language and cultural contacts are frequent and strong. As a result, there is also a need for bilingual dictionaries for both directions. From about hundred of Serbian-Hungarian and Hungarian-Serbian dictionary at least half of them are dictionaries of terminology. This paper aims to show the characteristics of these dictionaries: what are the most frequent theme, what is the size of these vocabularies, are they in electronic or paper format, and what quality they are. This review will show which areas are so far the most involved, and so we get the scope for the further work.

Keywords: dictionary of terminology, Serbian-Hungarian dictionary, dictionary of law, electronic dictionary

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Problem of Meaning in Aleksandar Popović's Dramatic Works

The hypothesis is that Aleksandar Popović systematically deconstructs categories of meaning in some of his dramas. Facts that Popović's opus is intertextually abundant, at a glance is evidence of richness of meanings. However, superabundance meaning in this case is a sign of systematic violation of the language and sense order in dramatic piece. Not only that traditional drama characters no longer exist but they were transformed in kind of performative holders (Austin). The word becomes the world. Subsequently, words superabundance, which separate we can decode source and intertextual relations, creates illegible discourse or phenomenon of abjection (Kristeva). This fact leads to the recognition of Popović's dramas as post dramatic, which is a sign of their culture and political context. So it appears the paradox that in the world which does not believe in the word, whole world of piece becomes the word itself, devoid of logos. Context within they arise, however, does not permit us to completely count on phenomenon of ludus or carnival (Bachtin). It remains only a disoriented individual. On neoavant-garde wave appears kind of discursive diversion of order that signalise searching for order itself.

Keywords: Meaning, context, superabundance, abject, neoavant-garde, order

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Sacred/Profane, Pure/Impure – Dialectical Contextualisation

The exteriorisation of the sacred and of the power of the pure in a socio-religious setting is possible only in specific sets of circumstances (place, time, participants, purpose, meaning, actions, outcomes), determining thereon a new type of reality, which ceases to function as soon as the context of the sacredness shifts. The circumstances of the profane and of the impure are thus dependant on the functioning of the sacred and of the pure. The opposition between the sacred and the profane and the pure and the impure will be analysed through several aspects: 1. the spatio-temporal conditions of absolute heterogeneity between the realm of the sacred and that of the profane, attributing a higher ontological status to the former and a status of subordination to the latter, 2. the performative power of the myth as narrative (the content) and the ritual as action (the speech acts and the various ritualems performed) in opposition to the profane; 3. the feeling of the sacred compared to the feeling of the sublime and 4. the difference between the “completely different” (the sacred) and the uncanny (also on a profane level) in context of purity and in context of defilement. The purpose of the research will be to underline the importance of context-establishment for both the religious rite and the profane setting.

Keywords: sacred, profane, pure, impure, context, ritual, narrative, dependence, opposition

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Context and Memory

In my lecture attempt to interpret the role of context in relation with individual memory in the case of a small Hungarian village. My research work was carried out in a small village called Nyésta which is situated in Cserehát, the most underdeveloped area of the country. The research focuses on cultural memory observing how the surrounding context can affect the narrator in forming of his/her story during when (s)he remembers and narrates certain events from his/her life. The interpretation of the stories reflects the fact that memory in cultural community is not a passive imprint of events past but rather is shaped, edited and interpreted by the individual in view of the given situation in which he/she currently finds him- or herself. In regard to the interpretive practises gleaned from my research data I can see a close connection between the so-called participation theory of communication and interpretative view of cultural memory. The former considers communication as a relevant grounding or setting – the one available to, and being continuously by, speakers, the representatives of what we call collective memory – on the basis of their individual interpretation of stories and events. Individual memories, then, as shaped by retelling and remembrance in differing contexts and thus in fluctuating variations, will in their multiplicity be part of the „common knowledge” owned by a given culture and the one determining the culture’s identity.

Keywords: Cultural and individual memory, communication

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Building Authority and Acknowledging Readers in Newspaper Editorials

This paper aims to demonstrate how Macedonian and American editorial writers build their authority in the text while at the same time acknowledge the presence of the readers through the use of two metadiscourse categories, self-mentions and engagement markers. By making themselves visible in the text, writers display their confidence in the ideas and evaluations they present. However, while the use of these forms is a powerful rhetorical strategy, it is essential for writers to know how to balance it in order to avoid being intrusive and appear more persuasive for the readership. This paper sets out to explore the function and use of self-mentions and engagement markers i.e. personal pronouns, directives, questions, interjections and asides in 9 editorials from American and 9 editorials from Macedonian newspapers. Although carried out on a relatively small corpus, the analysis gives an insight into the use of these strategies in editorials as a newspaper genre in both languages. It shows that Macedonian editorial writers use both these markers much more frequently than the American ones. Furthermore, it also shows cultural differences in the preference of use of the various subcategories of these markers. This indicates that the newspaper editorials, as a genre, are perceived and presented differently by the two cultures. Overall, this paper contributes to our understanding of the authorial reference and the dialogic nature of persuasion in editorials as a written genre.

Keywords: newspaper editorials, metadiscourse, self-mention, engagement markers, persuasion

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Traces of Town Past – the Context of Homeland Principle in Class Teaching

This paper indicate on the results of recent researches about method and approaches to teaching and learning about the past. Focus is on student activities and significantly increase the share of use the historical sources. Leaving the practice of narration and factual knowledge, importance is given to the development of historical skills and understanding. Methodological considerations for understanding the past in early school age supported by constructivist and holistic views of knowledge that is being built in developing a comprehensive and contexts. Also, underlines the concept of teaching process based on the learning as a series of meaningful connections between historical facts and cognitive capabilities, skills and interests. In that process links permeates the principle of a homeland, include temporal and spatial perception of immediate environment, town and country, and implement interdisciplinary teaching and learning in a historical research. A new approach to methodical aspect of teaching historical contents identify the significant involvement students in skills of searching and interpreting historical sources, emphasize thematic

concept and problem-research activities. The final part presents an example application principle of homeland in lesson Respectable personalities from the past of my town(Nature and Society, gradeIII). Learning activities are focused use of simulation and role play, oral history and out-of school learning opportunities.

Keywords: class teaching, principle of a homeland, research of the past

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The Work of Art in the Context of Patriotism and State Propaganda

This paper analyzes the position of artists and works of art (here understood as the products of artistic expression in arts and literature) between the narratives of patriotism and state propaganda. The focus is on the historical context of Serbia in the late 19th and early 20th century, recognized as a crucial period in an effort of state expansion towards the south (to the lands of “Old Serbia”) and liberation and unification with Serbs living in the Ottoman Empire. The discourse of Old Serbia is used to express national traditions stemming to the Middle Ages and younger political aspirations of the state. As it will be shown in the analyses of one artist (Paja Jovanović, 1859-1957) and two poets (Milica V. Mišković, 1876-1967; Vladislav Petković Dis, 1880-1917), similar traditions in visualizing the narrative of patriotism and discourse of Old Serbia, both by paintings and poems, could be drawn, regardless if works of art were supported and commissioned by high state officials (like in the case of Jovanović) or were pure products of that time (we can call it a *zietgeist* factor), like in the case of Mišković’s poetry. It will allow us to identify a certain pattern how collective memory and places of memory (Pierre Nora’s *lieu de mémoire*) had influenced artists, stretched in-between official ideology, collective expectations and artistic creativity.

Keywords: Paja Jovanović, Vladislav Petković Dis, painting, poetry, Serbia, history, places of memory

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The Structures of Back-Positioned Adverbs with Attribute Meaning in Today’s Hungarian Press

The subject of this written research is the structures of back-positioned adverbs with attribute meaning in today’s Hungarian press. It has flown into Hungarian language under the influence of foreign languages causing its changes. The aim of this research is to indicate how these structures have been assimilated in Hungarian language but it’s because our language has had a need for the new forms of expression. We researched on the existence of these structures in twenty-one kind of press in Hungarian language, published in Vojvodina,

Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Ukraine. According to the altering possibility of these structures, four groups of the structures were established during the research giving to each the altering variant. The fact is according to the written task, that these structures, although of foreign origin have fitted well into our language. The spreading of these structures cannot be stopped easily. The development of Hungarian language on today's level cannot be avoiding their usage. In Hungarian press less examples can be found while the press in Vojvodina, Rumania, Slovakia and Ukraine use them gladly. This is due to the influence of state languages in these countries and in the province of Vojvodina.

Keywords: the structure of back-positioned adverbs with attribute meaning, Hungarian, Vojvodina, Rumanian, Slovak, Ukraine and today's Hungarian press

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Reported Speech in the Homilies of Nazarene Ministers (Direct Discourse and its Modifications)

The paper deals with the analysis of the reported speech – direct discourse and its modifications – in the three sermons given by different ministers in 2004 in Prayer House of Nazarene Christian Community in Novi Sad. The research is based on the Bahtin philosophic-linguistic theory of reported speech and it was conducted with the goal to examine if, in what way and to what extent the formal and semantic modifications of the direct discourse occur. The analysis is partially linguistic stylistics. The paper should be considered as a humble contribution to better understanding of this, insufficiently researched issue, i.e. discourse characteristics of the homily in the Nazarene Christian community. The analysis of excerpted examples has shown, among other things, that Biblical citations frequently suffer formal and semantic changes which is primarily conditioned by the wish of the minister to actualize the Biblical text, to make it more understandable for the listeners and to put it in a more modern context. Knowing certain Nazarene dogmas can help us understand these processes much better.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, homily, Nazarene Christian community, direct discourse

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Motivation in Romanian Language Learning in Serbia

For the performed research several theoretical models were particularly important (self-determination theory, attribution theory, and value expectancy theory). As the relationship between teacher and students is bi-directional, we will stress the teacher's motivation and

its influence on students' learning achievement. Based on auto-ethnography method we will re-examine previous indications that the nature of teacher motivation is not significantly different from other kinds of professional motivation. This paper also presents design and creation of curriculum for learning Romanian Language in Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad. Preparation of the program went through several stages, starting with an analysis of possible students' motivation and expectancies.

Keywords: Romanian language learning; Motivation in L₂ learning; Teacher and students relationship

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The Portrait of a Woman in Pravoslavlje Magazine – an Analysis of the Content

In this paper we are going to analyse religious press in the context of gender, whereas the subject of the research is going to be a model of a woman in the texts presented in Pravoslavlje magazine. Theoretical prism that will be empirically examined is the basic cultural dualism, which according to the tradition sees men's living sphere outside the house – in the public, cultural and social life, whilst women's living sphere is inside: the house, family and bringing up children. In this sense, we are going to focus on the way roles of women have been presented in the texts, and whether female and male authors have been equally represented, the way male authors have described women, and which topics and genres have been dealt with by female authors, as compared to male authors. Particularly important is the issue related to the way a woman's position in the church and society have been problematized or whether it has been problematized at all, and the position of the Serbian Orthodox Church in this regard. A significant source of information is also the semiotic analysis of photographs, where a photograph is reviewed as a set of symbols which designate a reality. In this paper, content analysis method is going to be used as the main instrument, namely, in its quantitative and qualitative sense. There have been analysed issues of the Serbian Patriarchy magazine Pravoslavlje between September and December 2011.

Keywords: church, cultural dualism, men, patriarchy, gender analysis, women

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Belgrade and Smederevo – Capital Cities and Paradigms of Late Medieval Times in Serbia

In Medieval turbulent times of Serbian history following The Battle of Kosovo and growing danger from the Turks, the centres of governmental power were shifted up north. Despot Stefan had received Belgrade along with vassal duties towards king Zigmund and that had

moved the centre of Serbian country closer to the Kingdom of Hungary. In that way, the last two remaining Serbian capitals – Belgrade and Smederevo – found themselves on the very border with Hungary on the banks of the Danube. Such shift enabled Serbian domain to be brought closer to social and cultural European hierarchy. Losing the capital, Despot Djuradj had striven to replace it with new on similar location. Belgrade and Smederevo represent the youngest type of settlements in Serbian countries, which were founded intentionally with specific purpose to meet the political requests of that time: to be centres of government and church, economy and culture; to protect the citizens with their thick walls and aid protection of the country itself with their strategic position. In that sense, there's remarkable similarity between these two cities as well as there's a difference. Smederevo was built with intention to replace Belgrade. Despot Djuradj Brankovic made a lot of effort to make it possible, but the circumstances rendered it impossible. Smederevo had all the characteristics of the capital but the intensity of its development in given circumstances never reached the success of Belgrade.

Keywords: Belgrade, Smederevo, despot Stefan, despot Djuradj, the Danube, Hungary, Serbia

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Bilingualism in Inclusive Educational Condition: A bilingual child with Asperger's syndrome case presentation

Inclusive education was introduced only a few years ago in Serbia, so in Vojvodina. The education has now become accessible at grade schools for children with difficulties. The statute adopted in 2009 about the new educational system highlights the quality of education as national priority. This requires the schools technical, methodological and attitudinal renewal, and makes the education system open to all children. The research aims to work at inclusive education in a bilingual environment. The Sonja Marinković Elementary School is a model for such an inclusive education in Serbia. The institutional characteristics are bilingual education (Hungarian and Serbian), the step-by-step program used more or less ten years and more successful educational examples of children with developmental disorder. This research concerns the impact of bilingualisms efficacy at the inclusive education. As a research method, case study was used which represents eight-year-old bilingual boy with asperger's syndrome in a regular elementary. The study covers the time period of three years during which the development of the child was followed, from preparatory preschool group, and then first and second grades of elementary school. The results show some very interesting data and links between the child's progress, his academic achievement, and bilingualism.

Keywords: inclusive education, bilingualism, Asperger autism, individualized approach

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Coalition Metaphors in Journalistic Discourse: Relevance Theory - Inferential Approach

The paper tests the possibility of applying the inferential model to interpret metaphors according to the Relevance theory (Wilson and Carston, 1996; Sperber and Wilson, 2008) on the corpus consisting of coalition metaphors in journalistic discourse. According to the inferential model of Relevance theory, metaphorical utterances are interpreted by the same interpretative mechanisms and procedures as codified utterances. That is, metaphor does not represent a special pragmatic category but a part of continuum that includes metaphors, hyperbolae, approximations and codified utterances whose understanding implies identical interpretative mechanisms. According to this model, metaphor is interpreted by ad hoc concept formation, thanks to the encyclopaedic presumptions and so-called emergent properties. The Relevance theory inferential approach in this analysis was suitable enough to completely explain possible procedures to interpret coalition metaphors.

Keywords: metaphors, coalition, relevance theory, inference

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Being in the Context (The Hermeneutic Essay)

The beginnings of thematization of the so-called hermeneutic circle – the term used to point at problematic nature of relation of a part of a text and its wholeness, which we have to conjecture if we want to understand anything – can already be found in papers of Protestant thinkers of 16th century, like Melanchton and Flacius. A wider sense of the notion of context, defined as linguistic, psychological, socio-economic or historical wholeness which is helpful in defining a meaning of a life-manifestation we investigate, in the author's opinion calls us back into the hermeneutic circle and requires hermeneutic-philosophical questioning. Numerous contemporary attempts of revalorization of human's phenomenons from the contextual point of view are forcing the author to follow the path of young Heidegger's hermeneutic of facticity and then to examine the thesis of contextuality as the mode of human existence. However, from the margins of Dilthey's works on the history of hermeneutics, we learn that contextualization is not a discovery of recent theories and that it has to try to overcome the danger of formalism. The essential characteristic of human's living in context is not merely his being-determined by a context (or contexts), but which are possible just as acts of human's self-determinations too. The author's conclusion is that hermeneutic circle must not be resolved in favour of the notion of context as an abstract whole.

Keywords: Contextuality, hermeneutic circle, Heidegger, Dilthey;

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Reported Speech in Spoken English

This paper examines reported speech in spoken English, its conceptualisation and structure, and compares it with the manners in which reported speech is presented in pedagogical practice. Its starting point is that in spoken English, instead of repeating somebody's exact words, the speaker constructs a dialogue which conveys not only the essential meaning or message but the attitude of the speaker towards the content of the message as well. On the other hand, in teaching, the focus is on the rules of written language including the sequence of tenses if the reporting verb is in past tense. Considering this, we wanted to examine how much indirect speech and the sequence of tenses are present in spoken English. We conducted a small-scale research within which a corpus was formed containing recorded conversations of native and non-native speakers of English in non-professional setting about the topics that the participants themselves chose. The results show almost equal distribution of indirect and direct speech and that within indirect speech there were fewer examples with the sequence of tenses. The results show that the most frequent reporting verb was a phrase *be like*, followed by direct speech. The paper considers possible implications in English language teaching, one of them being pointing out the specificities of certain aspects of spoken English as well as the exception from the rules of written English.

Keywords: reported speech, direct speech, indirect speech, sequence of tenses

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Metaphysical Aspect of Incomplete Verbal Expressions

In the second half of 20th century special attention is devoted to the aesthetics of non finito form, which is rich due to its metaphysical implications. On the ontological level, there have been detected connections between Michelangelo's and Rodin's sculpture with Anaximander's vision of formation and failure of being, Aristotle's dialectic of matter and form, as well as with the Neoplatonic concept of emanation; the implications of non finito artistic act are connected with sketch/drawing as the platonic eidos of the picture or with the *chiaro scuro* painting technique. On the other hand, the epistemological aspect of the non finito implicates that completion of the piece of art is here, more than usual, realised by the activity of recipient's consciousness. In this paper author will analyze the possibility of language non finito which would be syntactically realized by the use of forms of incomplete verbal expression: parcellation, ellipsis and nominative sentence. Relying upon the Lessing's claim about the limits of painting and poetry (literature), the author concludes that some of the metaphysical implications of non finito are substantially distorted, some of them endure serious shift of the semantic accent (e.g. sculpture primarily recalls visual/spatial formulation of the matter, but ontology of parcellation evokes temporal dimension

of the speech), and some are completely lost, because they are untranslatable to the literary medium (e.g. *chiaro scuro*).

Keywords: Syntax, aesthetics, metaphysics, parcellation, ellipsis, nominative sentence, non finito.

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The Acquisition of German as a Second Language. Examples and experiences from Styria/Austria

Since 2003 in Austria the residence permission for immigrants is connected to the successful examination in German language on the A2 or even B1 level of the CEFR. The preparation courses which are co-financed by the public administration of the nine Austrian counties are characterized by a significantly higher dropout rate and a significantly lower progress in language performance than comparable courses for other target groups (e.g. courses on A2 and B1 level for university-students). The reason for the ineffectiveness of the teaching may be found the different literacy conventions in most of the immigrants countries of origin. In a study in Styria (southern county of Austria) realized by the research centre of pluerilingualismus of the University of Graz the connection of the literate socialization of individuals and the required literacy practices of the European society was examined. The purpose of the study was to investigate the interrelation of literacy convention and cultural background in relation to the particular sociolinguistic position of immigrant groups. In our presentation the data of the study will be discussed with regard to

1. the learners own language- and education biographies
 2. the role of literacy attainment in the Mother Tongue
 3. course curricula
 4. teaching materials
 5. the teachers educational background (preparation to the specific target group)
- The main result seems to be the awareness that the fulfilment of literacy needs has to be linked into other training opportunities to be part of an integrated system of lifelong learning.

Keywords: second language acquisition, language biographies, migration, literacy, teacher education

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What Annoys Slovenes so much when Bosnians, Montenegrins, Croats and Serbs speak Slovenian?

Slovenians love to whine about non-Slovenes talking on the street or in public places. They are also very sensitive if the speaker 'dirty's' Slovene language with specific elements of their mother tongue and many Slovenians have a opinion that with such knowledge of Slovene language one cannot perform well on radio or television. In my research I used a short survey to find out these seven things from native Slovenian speakers:

1. Does it bother them when non Slovenian speakers speak in their mother tongue in public?
2. Which languages most annoys them?
3. Why does 'non-Slovenian' speech bothers them?
4. What bothers them when Bosnians, Montenegrins, Croats and Serbs speak Slovenian?
5. With what grade was their knowledge of the Slovenian language rated in high school?
6. Do they know the difference between Croatian and Serbian language?
7. Do they think they speak Croatian or Serbian well?

However, some Slovenians are excited when non-Slovenes speak in Slovene language, I wondered who are those lucky few. The results are divided according to gender, age, education, region and religion. With this research I want to get an answer if it is in this case only the intolerance at the linguistic level or can we also blame politics.

Keywords: Languages in contact, (in)tolerance, south Slavonic languages.

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Martin Kukučín and his Literary Work as Contact between Croatia and Slovakia

Martin Kukučín (1860-1928), one of the most famous epic writer of Slovak realisms, for a long time worked as a doctor on Croatian island of Brač, where beside work as a doctor, he continued work on field of literature and wrote important and famous literature works. His effort to become accustomed to the new place and life on Dalmatic island, influenced his literature work. Through literature material, which he incorporated to his literature works, as language, we got to know also about way of living on Dalmatic island at the end of 19th century. His first narrative, epical works about life on Dalmatic island, as well as travel books with documentary character, and at the end novel, represent author's creative growth. Mostly his first narratives reflect new sphere, customs and language. For Slovak reader these narratives represent source of information thanks which Slovak reader got to know about way of living on Croatian island.

Keywords: Martin Kukučín, Brač island, facts and fiction, slovak realism

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Fusion and Collision between Christianity and Past Mythical Conceptions

In this paper fusion and collision between Christianity and past mythical conceptions are discussed. Methodologically it follows the guidelines of the History of Art, the History of Mentalities, Visual studies and the French Anthropological School of Antiquity. It tries to uncover how individual understood his life and death in the early medieval time. The research problem focuses on the coalescence and migrations of cultures (the Slavs, the Franks, the Avars, etc.) and their gradual conversion to Christianity on geographical location of Carantania. Certain early medieval findings are still depicted with pagan motifs. Pagan attitude towards life and death was long-lasting and was continuing in the early Middle Ages. Expected contributions are to demonstrate that reception of images and attitudes towards life and death are not realities that are independent of history, but are intermixed with past, present and foreign patterns of mentalities. This reveals a complex world in which different traditions, also those inherited from the prehistoric religions, superstitions, magical practices, and other elements merged together. Nevertheless, the paper questions the hypothesis that the artistic style is not always a clear indicator of the dominant cultural, political, and ideological context.

Keywords: collective memory, mentalities, iconology, syncretism, visual culture, the early Middle Ages, idiosyncrasy, religion, superstition, conversion

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Identity through the Picture of the Point in the Poetry Collection *Afterwards* by Dejan Aleksić

This paper researches the problem of identity in the poetry collection „Afterwards” by Dejan Aleksić. The picture of alienated and apparent world in which the contemporary man lives and the more and more difficult way of finding the inner self is created through five carefully ordered cycles („Newly-built”, „Apnea”, „Point”, „Afterwards”, „Apart from Speech”) by using contrasts and metaphores. How to establish or keep the inner stability in the world of Newly-built? The experience of lyrical subject leads us to one of the possible anchorages – words or speech. The situation of the lyrical subject is vividly depicted in the central cycle, Point, which offers possible solutions to relations man – world and world – man with a questionable Afterwards. Although the issue of identity is considered from the perspective of the poet, through an artistically created world we reach the possible answers to the question why its constancy is so endangered.

Keywords: lyrical subject, identity, point, word

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Teaching French in the Serbian context

Teachers tend to take their classroom system for the entire educational system. However, the educational system is in permanent contact with its institutional, social, cultural, political and economic environment. It is necessary to review and analyse the situation to be able to overcome the complex issues of teaching. French cannot be taught without considering social contexts and academic points of view of those involved in teaching and/or learning the language. A systematic analysis allows decomposition of all elements in order to determine the linguistic content of the existing situation and education. It is essential to determine the realm of each component to exclude possible misunderstandings. Using a qualitative method, the aim is to describe the context in which the French language is taught in Serbia.

Keywords: Educational, context, Serbia, didactic, environment

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Slavicisms and Slavic-Serbisms in *Laža i paralaža* by Jovan Sterija Popović

In this paper the author will investigate Slavicisms and Slavic-Serbisms excerpted from *Laža i paralaža*, the famous comedy by Jovan Sterija Popović, considering their word-formation aspects and a stylistic and functional role. A starting thesis is that Sterija in his early comedies uses Slavicisms as a peculiar form of a mostly negative presentation of its characters, showing at same time his relations to Vuk Stefanović Karadžić's reforms of the language, as one of the most important cultural identity issues of his epoch. Because of that the author supposes that the function of Slavicisms in his comedies is to a great extent opposed to their role in his tragedies.

Keywords: Slavicisms, Slavic-Serbisms, Jovan Sterija Popović, word-formation, characterization

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Expecting Treatment Outcome as a Factor in Therapy Change – EMDR under the Magnifying Glass of Common Factor of Change Model

So far, the research of process in psychotherapy undoubtedly confirms the efficiency of procedures in psychotherapy. However, there are incongruities related to the question what is the active component in psychotherapy which brings about the client's life quality at most.

For example, the common factors model suggest that the effect of treatment was reached because of the activation of common factors in therapy which are common for most of the therapies. During that treatment, a client manages to make changes by activating the common factors within the change processes(Wampold, 2001). According to many findings, eye movements are considered to be the active component of the EMDR treatment (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) and that they cause physiological state similar to the REM sleeping (Stickgold, 2002; Rasch et al, 2007), causing numerous changes in neurological structures activation (Bergmann, 2010; Kaye et al, 2007; Corrigan, 2002; Bergmann et al, 2008; Lister, 2003).The main question of the research which is going to be presented deals with whether the assurance in presently implemented treatment efficiency leads to variations in statistical and clinical reduction of anxiety disorder symptoms in the context of general change factor models. The paper will deal with advantages and disadvantages of this research plan in the context of modern methodological norms.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Common factors, EMDR