

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



CONTEXTS

**PROGRAMME, TIMETABLE AND BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS**

**Faculty of Philosophy
University of Novi Sad
1st December 2021**



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Novi Sad, 2021.

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Aleksandra Babić	Marijana Momčilović

PROGRAMME

<i>Time</i>		<i>Event</i>
9.00	10.30	EXPERIENCE OF RECENT PhD GRADUATES - Prednosti i izazovi doktorskih akademskih studija Dr Milica Lazić, Psychology Dr Nina Ilić, English Studies Dr Stefan Janjić, Media Studies Dr Uroš Mladenović, Theatre Pedagogy Dr Miloš Jocić, Serbian Literature
10.30	10.35	OPENING Welcoming Address
10.35	11.30	PLENARY SESSION – Dr Goran Pavlić, University of Zagreb <i>The University of Tomorrow - Between Autonomy and Service Learning</i> <i>The lecture is part of the Foundations for Futures Europe project</i>
11.30	13.10	SESSIONS – Presentations of papers – first round
13.10	13.30	BREAK
13.30	16.10	SESSIONS – Presentations of papers – second round
16.10	16.30	BREAK
16.30	17.30	ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION - Kriza poverenja u nauku: uzroci i implikacije Milan Gromović, moderator Dr Milica Lazić Selka Sadiković Sara Majstorović Maja Bosanac Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

TIMETABLE

FIRST SESSION (11.30 – 13.10h)

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 1

**time: 11.30 –
13.10h**

moderator: Milan Gromović

Jovana Kostić	University of Kragujevac	Život, smrt i poezija: pozno poetsko stvaralaštvo Silvije Plat	Serbian
Sofija Skuban, Petar Ćurčić	University of Novi Sad University of Belgrade	Totalitarizam u ranim dramama Harolda Pintera: književni i društvenoteorijski aspekti	Serbian
Aleksandra Stojanović	University of Kragujevac	Post-apokaliptični prostor u romanima „Put“ Kormaka Makartija i „U zemlji poslednjih stvari“ Pola Oстера	English
Katarina Pantović	University of Novi Sad	Uticaj filmske umetnosti na poetiku Franca Kafke: kratak osvrt	Serbian
Zinaida Stankovich	Kazan Federal University	Elements of synthetism in the works of Viktor Tsoi: rock poetry, painting, prose, film works	Serbian

EDUCATION IN CONTEXT

**time: 11.30 –
13.10h**

moderator: Maja Bosanac

Dunja Brankov	University of Belgrade	Informaciona i digitalna pismenost u obrazovanju: analiza radova studenata prve godine hispanistike	Spanish/ English/ Serbian
Aleksandra Pavlović	University of Novi Sad	Participacija dece predškolskog uzrasta kao osnova obrazovanja za demokratiju i aktivno građanstvo	Serbian

Tamara Dragojević	University of Novi Sad	Značaj implicitnih teorija nastavnika i skrivenog kurikuluma u obrazovno-vaspitnom procesu	Serbian
Laura Kalmar	University of Novi Sad	Ekološka pismenost kao konstrukt ekološkog obrazovanja	Serbian
Meleka Asotić	University of Sarajevo	Stavovi srednjoškolaca o kvalitetu nastave	Serbian

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 2

time: 11.30 – 13.10h

moderator: Nikolina Tutuš

Ana Mužar	University of Belgrade	Mitski svet vilinskih bića u škotskom folkloru	Serbian
Milan Subotić	University of Novi Sad	Prisustvo životinja u zbirki „Srpske narodne pripovetke“ prof. dr Veselin Čajkanović	Serbian
Sava Uko	University of Novi Sad	Lik Svetog Save u srpskim srednjovekovnim hagiografijama i u delu Nikanora Grujića	Serbian
Branislava Maksimović	University of Belgrade	Stari/novi ludus: „igra“ kao forma znanja i kulture u poznorenesansnoj i baroknoj književnosti u Italiji	Serbian
Sanja Pejović	University of Belgrade	Eros u Bokačovom „Dekameronu“ i „Mrsnim pričama“	Serbian

HISTORY IN CONTEXT 1

time: 11.30 – 13.10h

moderator: Dragana Lazić Stojković

Takuya Nakazawa	Hokkaido University	Habsburg View on Montenegro in the First World War: From the Analysis of Austrian Newspapers in 1916	Slovene
Bruno Ribeiro Oliveira	University of Granada	What contemporary African History and Literature can teach us about the use of literature as sources for historians?	English

Dragana Lazić Stojković	University of Novi Sad	Osmanska vojna organizacija u Bosanskom ejaletu u hronikama Rašid Mehmed- efendije i Ismail Asim-efendije Čelebizadea (1660-1729)	Serbian
Lazar Aksentijević	University of Novi Sad	Antika u časopisu Stražilovo od 1886 do 1893 godine	Serbian
Łukasz Byrski	Jagiellonian University in Krakow	Pisanje kao medij za kontaktiranje vlasti podzemlja u starom Egiptu i Kini	English

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND HISTORY IN CONTEXT

**time: 11.30 –
13.10h**

moderator: Vojana Obradović

Andrija Jurić	University of Novi Sad	Pojam Ja-cepanja u fenomenološkoj egologiji	Serbian
Roger Bladimir Fragua Cabrera	University of Granada	Wittgenstein and the language games of the emotions	English/ Spanish
Slobodan Mičić	UNION - USEE	Personality traits, the dark triad, and religiousness as the predicting factors for fear of death	Serbian/ English
Anastasia Golofast Larisa Kiyashchenko	Russian Academy of Sciences	Semiosis of Political Action	English
Душица Ѓокиќ	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje	Естетиката на играта - апологетика на мирот: обид за аисториски пресврт на светската историја	Macedonian

SECOND SESSION (13.30 – 16.10h)

SERBIAN LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 1

**time: 13.30 –
15.30h**

moderator: Milan Gromović

Zorica Mladenović	University of Belgrade	Distopijski prostori Miloša Crnjanskog	Serbian
Jovana Suvajdžić	University of Belgrade	Ironična melodrama: scenske i muzičke reference u pripoveci „Adam i Eva” Miloša Crnjanskog	Serbian
Valentina Gencil	University of Novi Sad	Prisustvo žene u časopisu „Ideje”	Serbian
Aleksandra Čebašek	University of Kragujevac	Arhetip majke u pripoveci Ive Andrića „Mara milosnica”	Serbian
Biljana Vukmanović	University of Novi Sad	Poetika snova u Andrićevim pripovetkama	Serbian
Tatjana Kličković	University of Novi Sad	Dve pripovetke Milorada Pavića i motiv Bogorodice kao vid približavanja srpske srednjovekovne kulture u nastavi	Serbian

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 3

**time: 13.30 –
15.50h**

moderator: Marijana Momčilović

Ljiljana Bajac Nikolić	University of Novi Sad	Otuđenost junaka u romanu Borisava Stankovića "Gazda Mladen"	Serbian
Nataša Katić	University of Novi Sad	Žena kao simbol anđela i demona u romanu „Vasa Rešpekt” Jakova Ignjatovića	Serbian
Marija Sloboda	University of Belgrade	Lirski korespondenti Ljubomira P. Nenadovića	Serbian
Stefan Žarić	University of Novi Sad	Moda i proučavanje književnosti: Jezik mode kao element estetike književnosti	Serbian
Ljiljana Nikić	University of Novi Sad	Viđenje braka u „Devojačkom romanu” Drage Gavrilović	Serbian

Ana Huber	University of Belgrade	Odjeci postmoderne poetike Roberta Bolanja u romanu Uvod u srpsku književnost sa južnoslovenskim književnostima Predraga Crnkovića	Serbian
Ivana Živančev	University of Novi Sad	„Knjiga za Marka” Svetlane Velmar-Janković u svetlu novog istorizma	Serbian

SERBIAN LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 2

**time: 13.30 –
15.50h**

moderator: Aleksandra Babić

Đina Vesić, Rastko Lončar	University of Novi Sad	Značaj kulture sećanja i pamćenja u romanima „Krila” Stanislava Krakova, „Crvene magle” Dragiše Vasića i „Velikom jurišu” Slobodana Vladušića	Serbian
Rastko Lončar	University of Novi Sad	Pesništvo Siba Miličića u kontekstu poezije koja tematizuje Narodnooslobodilačku borbu (1941–1944)	Serbian
Tanja Kojić	University of Novi Sad	Pripovjedno stvaralaštvo Veljka Petrovića u svjetlu književne kritike	Serbian
Jelena Marinkov	University of Belgrade	Književnoistorijska recepcija poezije Branislava Petrovića	Serbian
Milena Kulić	University of Novi Sad	Slobodan Selenić i srpska drama (uvod u proučavanje pozorišne kritike Slobodana Selenića)	Serbian
Marijana Jelisavčić, Velimir Mladenović	University of Novi Sad, University of Poitiers	Negacija svakodnevice u „Nemogućim pričama” Zorana Živkovića i „Neobičnim pričama” Marsela Emea	Serbian
Sanja Perić	University of Novi Sad	Filmska poetika Živojina Pavlovića u esejistici Borislava Radovića	Serbian

HISTORY IN CONTEXT 2

**time: 13.30 –
15.30h**

moderator: Dragana Lazić Stojković

Kristina Jorgić Stepanović	University of Novi Sad	Kragujevačka tragedija 1941. godine u udžbenicima istorije (1945-2020)	Serbian
Paulina Čović	University of Novi Sad	Lektira u nastavi istorije u Srbiji za vreme Drugog svetskog rata	Serbian
Natalija Dimić	University of Novi Sad	Metodološki izazovi u proučavanju posleratne istorije podeljene Nemačke: primer odnosa sa Jugoslavijom	Serbian
Stevan Dakić	University of Novi Sad	Vladika Nikanor Ružičić kao istoričar	Serbian
Žarko Ilić	University of Belgrade	Geografsko znanje Vuka S. Karadžića o Srbiji i Srbima	Serbian
Vukašin Vukmirović	University of Novi Sad	Jovan VI Kantakuzin o srpskoj vlasteli	Serbian

MEDIA AND CONTEXT

**time: 13.30 –
16.10h**

moderator: Kristina Pejčković

Pablo Esteban Romero Medina	University of Granada	Freedom of speech and inter- class: how the alt right is building among young people	Spanish
Priscila Costa Campelo Barros Alves	University of Granada	Affirmative actions in education: social-racial quota system as an instrument for reducing social inequalities in Brazil	English / Spanish
Jovana Davidović	University of Crna Gora	Razotkrivanje autoritarne submisivnosti: identitet i mediji kao ključni faktori	English
Sanja Kljajić	University of Novi Sad	Manipulativna priroda bekgranda u izveštavanju o ratnim sukobima: Studija slučaja sukoba oko Nagorno-Karabaha	Serbian
Stefani Šovanec	University of Novi Sad	U ratu sa Kovidom-19: diskurs o virusu na zvaničnim konferencijama za novinare	Serbian

Karima Azaimi	University of Granada	The Audio-Visual Media and the Construction of the Public Opinion	English
Katarina Čikoš	University of Novi Sad	Kritički stav mladih prema sadržaju i vrednostima koji ističu mediji i društvene mreže	Serbian
Stefan Vilotić	University of Novi Sad	Komunikacija muzeja sa publikom na Instagramu: studija slučaja tri muzeja u Beogradu	Serbian

DISCOURSE, ANALYSIS AND CONTEXT

**time: 13.30 –
15.30h**

moderator: Marija Bojanić

Liana Manasyan	Kuban State University	The concepts of “taste” and “fashion” as the main concepts of vestimentary discourse in the critical articles of the newspaper “Soviet Culture” of the 1960s	Russian
Jelena Zivlak	University of Novi Sad	Analiza jezika propovedi	Serbian
Jovana Bazić	University of Kragujevac	Diskursni markeri u kontekstu ograđivanja u političkom diskursu	Serbian
Anđela Vujošević	University of Kragujevac	Metodologija lingvističke analize diskursa na primeru izveštavanja nedeljnika NIN tokom NATO bombardovanja 1999. godine	Serbian
Emilija Milojević	University of Belgrade	Diskurs o „dođošima” i diskurzivno kreiranje kolektivnog identiteta dođoša od strane dominantne zajednice	Serbian
Grozdana Vidović	University of Novi Sad	Usvajanje drugog jezika i akulturacija: Studija o etničkim i nacionalnim identitetima među srpskim doseljenicima prve generacije koji žive u SAD	English

TRANSLATION, MORPHOLOGY AND CONTEXT

**time: 13.30 –
15.50h**

moderator: Dušica Stojadinović

Staša Đokić	University of Novi Sad	Prevođenje sa engleskog jezika na srpski profesionalnih titula u domenu visokog obrazovanja u Velikoj Britaniji	Serbian
Milan D. Todorović Nataša A. Spasić	University of Kragujevac	Definisanje istovetnih leksema u onlajn rečnicima: studija slučaja o tri popularna engleska jednojezična rečnika	Serbian
Tamara Popović Kovačević	University of Novi Sad	Čarobni svet Hari Potera u srpskom i ruskom prevodu	Serbian
Nataša Kozomora	University of Novi Sad	Glagolske lekseme sa prefiksima za- i do- u ruskom jeziku i njihovim prevodnim ekvivalentima u srpskom i engleskom jeziku	Serbian
Jovana Stevanović	University of Niš	Nomina attributiva u rečničkoj zbirci Leksika narodne medicine u timočko-lužničkim govorima Jelene Glišić	Serbian
Tijana Milenković	University of Novi Sad	Tvorbeni modeli u internetskoj prepisci na srpskom jeziku	Serbian
Vesna Bajić	University of Novi Sad	Istorijska terminologija u delu Жизнь Петра Великого Zaharije Orfelina (часть вторая, 1772)	Serbian

SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS IN CONTEXT

**time: 13.30 –
16.10h**

moderator: Vojana Obradović

Jelena Pavlović Jovanović	University of Kragujevac	Nekongruentni atribut u Stenografskim belešakama o sednicama Narodne skupštine Kraljevine Srbije iz 1898. godine	Serbian
Marina Šafer	University of Novi Sad	O jednom tipu kondicionalnih rečenica sa značenjem poređenja	Serbian

Mihajlo Stamenković	University of Novi Sad/ University of Belgrade	Kognitivno-semantički teorijski okvir Talmijeve tipologije kretanja	Serbian
Lila Dukai	University of Szeged	O semantici glagolskih priloga u srednjovekovnim srpskim tekstovima	Serbian
Nina Halupa	University of Novi Sad	Vyjadrovane ľudských vlastností v slovenskej a srbskej zoonymickej frazeológii (na príklade frazém s lexémou pomenúvajúcou domáce zvieratá)	Slovakian
Jie Chen	University of Granada	Analysis of the use of aspectual particles in Chinese in corpora and their equivalents in Spanish	Spanish
Ana Lazarević	University of Novi Sad	Analiza produkcije francuskih nazalnih vokala kod srbofonih studenata Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Novom Sadu	French
Marija Nedeljković	University of Kragujevac	Mogućnosti usvajanja odlika funkcionalnih stilova kroz tekstove u udžbenicima srpskog kao stranog jezika za A nivo	Serbian

ABSTRACTS

(ABSTRACTS ARE GIVEN IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

PLENARY LECTURE ABSTRACT

Dr Goran Pavlić

Vice-Dean for International, Interfaculty and Interuniversity Cooperation
Academy of Dramatic Art
University of Zagreb

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW - BETWEEN AUTONOMY AND SERVICE LEARNING¹

In the presentation I'll outline a brief overview of the idea of the university's autonomy, its genealogy in Enlightenment's programs and the significance of this concept today. On the other hand, as a growing paradigm in contemporary educational policies, service learning is often considered to be the very antithesis of university's autonomy. I will present the case of the newly developed MA program "Performance in Context" at the Academy of Dramatic Art, University of Zagreb which will be launched in the academic year 2023/24, and stress the juxtaposition between the two mentioned concept as still the constitutive background even for new, innovative programs.

Keywords: autonomy, university, service learning, educational policies, Performance in Context.

¹ This lecture is organised within the project *Foundations for Futures Europe* that is being implemented within the EU programme Europe for Citizens.

ROUND TABLE ABSTRACT

Moderated by: **Milan Gromović**

Participants: **Milica Lazić, Selka Sadiković, Sara Majstorović** and **Maja Bosanac**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

THE CRISIS OF TRUST IN SCIENCE: CAUSES AND IMPLICATIONS

Distrust in science is a long-term and global problem, the consequences of which were particularly visible during the COVID-19 pandemic. Numerous researches indicate that distrust in science has been continuously growing during the last decades, that the sources that inform the general population give increasingly more space to pseudo-scientific and quasi-scientific theories and explanations, and that distrust in science is related to the decisions made concerning health behavior and attitudes towards education and information. In accordance with the above-mentioned, the following topics will be discussed during this round table: What are the short-term and long-term consequences of the global growth of distrust in science and the growing prevalence of pseudo-scientific and quasi-scientific thinking in the general population? In what way has the role that science has had in universities and in society changed throughout history, and what are the consequences of society's attitude towards science? What is the role of education, media and social networks in the global growth of distrust in science? How do scientists communicate scientific results to a wider audience and do they contribute to ambiguities in certain ways, which lead to greater distrust in science? How is it possible to increase trust in science and what is the role of scientists, the education system, the media, but also public policies in the process?

Keywords: trust in science, media, education, scientific community.

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ANTIQUITY IN THE JOURNAL STRAŽILOVO FROM 1886 TO 1893

This paper presents the journal *Stražilovo* and the ancient themes published in it. The journal was published in Novi Sad from 1885 to 1894 once a week and was a journal for entertainment, education and literature, edited by Jovan Grčić. Ancient topics in the journal were published in the section “lessons” and “poetry”. These works were dedicated to topics from social, cultural, religious life. The authors of these articles are Kosta Kulišić, Marko Car, Josip Bersa, when we know others only by the names of Rajko and Boris. By analyzing works we will determine how mentioned authors presented ancient topics in the journal *Stražilovo* in the period from 1886 to 1893.

Keywords: *Stražilovo*, antiquity, Kosta Kulišić, Marko Car, Josip Bersa, Rajko, Boris.

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ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TEACHING

Teaching is a unique educational process in which it is very important to implement a quality control system. The topic of teaching quality is a key domain of educational policy, which defines policy measures and procedures related to the establishment and evaluation of quality (Krnjaja & Pavlović-Breneselović, 2014). The aim of this paper is to shed light on the importance of conceptualizing the teaching with special emphasis on student considerations and conclusions as a factor that must be considered relevant in the structured change of educational programs, as well as adaptation to successful and modern teaching. In this paper, we dealt with the assessment of the quality of the teaching in the high school in Novi Pazar. For the needs of researching the quality of teaching, 300 students of the School of Economics and Trade were

hired. For the purpose of examining the quality of the teaching, a measuring instrument was constructed - a questionnaire which measured the attitudes and opinions of high school students about the quality of the teaching. The findings thus obtained were critically reviewed and discussed. The obtained research results show that teachers teach clearly and come prepared for class, but also that they do not stimulate enough activity in students. Therefore, the school system is the one that must spread the awareness among teachers that it is necessary: to present the contents in a different way and to allow greater activity of students in class.

Keywords: teaching quality, educational program, teaching, high school students.

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THE AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PUBLIC OPINION

Media play a very important role in informing the public about what happens in the world. They have always had an important role in shaping and manipulating the public opinion. This study aims at examining and investigating the roles, the reasons and the impacts of the mass media in the construction of public opinion, ideologies, beliefs and attitudes and its agenda-setting role. This study is conducted at the English department of the faculty of Arts and Human Sciences Dhar El Mehraz, University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah. In this study, there is an attempt to look at the impact of media coverage in Morocco. The 100 Respondents of this study were selected randomly and they were asked to fill in a questionnaire about the topic of this research paper. The findings show the way in which the media can shape the public opinion through agenda setting and focusing public interest on particular subjects that might seem important and significant for them. Further, the findings show that the media also restrict the information and the messages that are broadcast to the audiences, e.g.

broadcast and report on issues that they think are important for their audience to know and issues that serve their own agenda.

Keywords: Media, Audio-Visual Media, Public Opinion, Agenda Setting.

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THE ALIENATION OF THE CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL GAZDA MLADEN BY BORISAV STANKOVIĆ

The analysis of the novel *Gazda Mladen* by Borisav Stanković answers the following question: to what extent, a man, being privileged according to the definition of patriarchy, had a right to do what he wanted and a chance to express his free will under the demands of patriarchal society imposed on every man. Sacrificing his inner being and canceling his identity for the sake of reputation and prosperity of his family, Mladen remains isolated, completely solitary and alienated. Thus, Stanković again transfers drama from social to individual plan and reveals the causes of alienation of human essence, insecurity, egotism, anxiety and abandonment, as well as the disintegration of emotional human essence under the patriarchy and amassing material wealth. Mladen, a proprietor, is torn between personal and collective, between the world of desires and the world of duties and obligations, between activity and passivity and, at the same time, the mechanisms of inner prohibition and self-censorship are set in motion. Suppressing and hiding his real desires deep inside of him, just like everyone else, he has his doppelgänger: another person for the people around him, the person who he must be, the person he is allowed to be. Analysing the novel, the inner world, actions and gestures of the main character, we realise that Bora Stanković offered the chronology of a specific kind of the alienation of human essence.

Keywords: alienation, detachment, family, passion, realism, modern.

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HISTORICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT BY ZAHARIJA ORFELIN (PART TWO, 1772)

The research topic of this paper is the historical terminology of the pre-standard epoch of the development of the Serbian literary language, represented by the examples excerpted from the work *The Life of Peter the Great* by Zaharija Orfelin (part two, 1772). This work was written in the Russian literary language, with sporadic lexical items from the Serbian vernacular. The excerpted terminological units are first given in the form of a dictionary and then systematized in thematic groups. The etymological analysis of the material and the comparison with the situation in the terminological system of the contemporary Serbian language have been carried out. One of the main aims of this research is to identify the terms that have been preserved in the Serbian literary language to this day and also those that have been replaced with other forms. Another aim is to identify the reasons for preservation of certain terms and elimination of others from the Serbian language system. The results of this research show that some of the terms have been preserved unaltered, some of them show changes on phonological or derivational level, while others have been replaced with other forms. The identification of the reasons for preservation/elimination of terminological units has been based on three criteria: etymological, structural and semantic-derivational.

Keywords: terminology, history, historical terminology, 18th century.

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DISCOURSE MARKERS IN THE CONTEXT OF FENCING IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

The aim of this paper is to illuminate use of discourse markers in the context of fencing in quotidian political discourse. Our analysis will demonstrate us the discourse markers that denote fencing in this type of discourse and also if the same markers is used in the languages that represent fencing attitude the object

of our research. We are also going to reveal the frequency of discourse markers in our corpus. This examined corpus is in electronic form and contains available political interview and speeches that emphasize fencing attitude. On our examples we will find out how the discourse markers can be used in the fencing context and also research if their meaning is lost in translation on the semantic level. Finally, the morfological nature of this type of discourse markers will be indicated, as well as their position in the sentence.

Keywords: discours markers, political discourse, contrastive analysis, Italian language, Serbian language.

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INFORMATION AND DIGITAL LITERACY IN EDUCATION: ANALYZING ESSAYS FROM FIRST YEAR STUDENTS OF HISPANIC STUDIES

In the modern world there is a wide variety of sources available to the students, but the question is if they are able to discern between reliable and unreliable ones, are they relying more on books and textbooks or websites and are they aware of the need to properly sign the paper. In the first section of the paper, we examine some definitions of information and digital literacy through time from the first appearance of these terms. Taking a closer look at the practices in certain countries we stress the need for additional education. Showcasing practical examples, needs, as well as failures in maintaining libraries and access to information further paints a global picture of information and digital literacy. Building upon this we examine the state of these literacies in Serbia by analyzing essays from first year students in Spanish Language 1 class at the department of Iberian studies at the Faculty of Philology. We examine their ability to reference relevant sources among other variables. We conclude that there is an acceptable percent of student essays that meet the academic criteria, as well as the need for a mandatory first year class with theory and practice on the subject of information and digital literacy. Further research can draw upon this one

and can examine the state of digital and information literacy across different years of study at the department of Iberian studies.

Keywords: Information literacy, digital education, information accessibility, libraries, internet network.

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WRITING AS A MEDIUM FOR CONTACTING THE UNDERWORLD AUTHORITIES IN ANCIENT EGYPT AND CHINA

The presentation will discuss the topic of so called gào dì shū (告地書) – “reports to the underworld”, which are quite recent discovery in Chinese archaeology. This genre of tomb texts appeared for the first time during excavations in 1974. Today more than 10 examples are known, but not all are published, even in Chinese. The custom of leaving such “report” with the deceased is a witness to the belief in bureaucratic structure of the underworld since the Qin and Han Dynasty periods at least. This picture is completed with the later account of the underworld journey in the Chinese novel “Journey to the West” where function of such kind of written communication is explained. Another great ancient culture – Egypt – also believed in otherworld administration. The evidence for that comes from the letters written by the ancient Egyptians to the deceased relatives. It is clear that according to them there was a possibility of appealing to the underworld court through the mediation of dead person. “Contendings of Horus and Seth” written on Papyrus Chester Beatty I illustrate the communication between the gods using the same medium. The Egyptian and Chinese cases will be compared for the further discussion on the beliefs about abodes for the dead and the structure of those places.

Keywords: ancient religions, gào dì shū, letters to the dead, Egypt, China, underworld administration.

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THE ARCHETYPE OF A MOTHER IN THE SHORT STORY “MARA MILOSNICA” BY IVO ANDRIĆ

Our goal is to identify the role and the function in the short story Mara Milosnica, by determining and establishing the archetypal figure of a mother. Apart from talking about Mara's mother, Hafizadicka, we will also deal with the Mother of all mothers, Virgin Mary, who will appear in front of Mara at the end of the short story. Our goal is to point out to the psychological, mythological and religious aspects of a mother by using Jung's theory of archetypes and the myth of the Great Mother by Erich Neumann. The theophanic appearance of the Mother of God, based on the interpretation of the mentioned aspects of the research, will enable different and new aspects of the interpretation of this story. Our goal will be to point out the transfiguration of the Great Mother, Mother Earth in the appearance of the Mother of God, while her symbolic and sacred appearance will be interpreted through aspects of matriarchy which, it seems, is extremely oppressed in the story. In addition, through the relationship between Mara and Veli Pasha, we will point out the struggle between the Female and Male Principles, but also how the Mother of God can be seen as the final superiority and victory of matriarchy and of the Female Principle in the nineteenth-century world at war that unrated women greatly. The mother - meaning Mara's mother and the Mother of God - will be considered through the psychological, mythological and symbolic aspect, and in that way we will structure the form of the paper.

Keywords: mother, archetype, The Great Mother, Mother Earth, Mother of God, theophany, matriarchy, Female principle, Mara Milosnica, Ivo Andrić.

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ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ASPECTUAL PARTICLES IN CHINESE IN CORPORA AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN SPANISH

Mandarin Chinese and Spanish differ in many aspects, especially in their verbal systems. In Spanish, an action is expressed with a certain time, aspect and

mood, which are expressed through verb conjugation. However, inflection does not exist in Chinese language. In Chinese, aspect is expressed mainly by aspectual markers. However, time is expressed through lexical means (adverbs and complements, especially) and verbal periphrases (Marco Martínez, 1988, p. 25). Therefore, the acquisition of Chinese aspectual particles can be difficult for Spanish-speaking learners. That said, we see the need to conduct a comprehensive study of Chinese aspectual markers and their uses and compare them with their equivalents in Spanish. We will adopt the two-component aspectual system of the Chinese language: the lexical aspect (the type of situations) and the grammatical aspect (the viewpoint) and we will focus on the grammatical aspect. We will take into consideration the analysis of the following aspectual particles in the literature: 了 (le), 着 (zhe), 在 (zai), 过 (guo), 来着 (lai zhe), 起来 (qi lai) and 下去 (xia qu).

In our research, we plan to use the CHINESE WEB 2017 (ZHTENTEN17) SIMPLIFIED corpus made up of texts collected from the Internet to analyze their usages and aspectual values. We will extract 1000 sentences for each of the seven particles and determine their aspectual values in contexts. The aspects that will be taken into account are: perfective, imperfective (progressive and durative), perfect, experiential, inchoative, and continuative. Furthermore, we will translate the sentences into Spanish to illustrate the similarities and differences between the aspectual particles in Chinese and their equivalents in Spanish.

Keywords: aspect, Chinese language, aspectual particles, Chinese as a foreign language, Spanish-speaking learners.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS IN EDUCATION: SOCIAL-RACIAL QUOTA SYSTEM AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR REDUCING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN BRAZIL

The present study seeks to analyse, from the perspective of affirmative actions, the effectiveness of Brazilian Law 12.711/2012, which establishes the social-

racial quota system as a criterion for admission to public universities in the Brazilian context, as well as the importance of its results as a mechanism for democratizing access to higher education and reducing the historical distortions evidenced in the absence of representation of the black population in Brazilian universities. The study reviews the historical evolution of the recognition of the citizenship of Afro-descendants in the country, from the perspective of human rights and equality, paying special attention to the importance of the effectiveness of a social right, education, as a primary mechanism to ensure the exercise of the right to a life necessarily linked to human dignity.

Keywords: affirmative actions, education, socio-racial quotas, equality, social rights, black population.

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CRITICAL ATTITUDE OF YOUNG PEOPLE TOWARDS THE CONTENT AND VALUES EMPHASIZED BY THE MEDIA AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

A very current topic during the past decade is the media and their impact on youth. The media have a great role in all segments of youth life, and in this paper the emphasis is on the critical attitude of young people towards the content and values emphasized by the media and social networks. The problem of this research are the following questions: are young people critically oriented towards the value system, attitudes and content imposed by the media and social networks; whether they check the truthfulness and reliability of information and sources of information present in the media; whether the media mostly have a negative or positive impact on youth. The aim of the research was to be researched whether young people think critically about the content and values emphasized by the media and social networks, as well as the truthfulness of information and reliability of sources, the value systems imposed by the media and their own value system too. The research was realized in the gymnasium "Laza Kostić" in Novi Sad, in December 2019 and January 2020. The respondents were students of this school. The total number

of questionnaires distributed was 200, while 166 validly completed questionnaires could be considered. The results of the research are quite optimistic and give hope that youth are still aware of the manipulation and negative influence by the media, and have created a defense mechanism and realized the importance of critical thinking and perception of content in the media.

Keywords: critical thinking, media, social networks, value system.

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REQUIRED READING IN HISTORY TEACHING IN SERBIA DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

At a time of radical changes such as those that occurred in Serbia during the Second World War, special concern of state authorities for education and upbringing of future generations is characteristic. The entire school system was placed under strict state control, and contents of classes changed according to measures of the occupation authorities and the local administration. History teaching has played an important role in achieving goals of the new national policy. Under the influence of new ruling ideology, curricula and textbooks were changed, and extracurricular activities were prescribed. As part of the educational reform, a state publishing plan was developed. Special attention is paid to which literature to recommend and which to forbid young people to read. Compulsory history reading was prescribed for high school students. The selected literature was supposed to contribute to national and cultural development of students. The research is based on archival material, periodicals and relevant literature.

Keywords: World War II, occupation, Serbia, educational reforms, national education, history teaching, reading.

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BISHOP NIKANOR RUŽIČIĆ AS A HISTORIAN

Nikanor Ružičić was a person who left a mark on the Serbian church history of the 19th century. As a well-educated church dignitary, he served as the bishop of Žiča and Niš. However, in addition to his purely spiritual activities, he left behind a certain historiographical work. He is the author of the History of the Serbian Church, which places him among those who were the first to deal with this topic. In addition, he is the author of a book about Dubrovnik, as well as the relations of the Serbian Church with the Ecumenical Patriarchate. This work was created as a result of my research, which included an analysis of the work of bishop Nikanor, the circumstances in which it was published, as well as an examination of the possible contribution of the bishop's work of contemporary historiography. The aim of the following paper is to provide an analysis of bishop Nikanor's historiographical work: his view on the Serbian medieval past and the place of the Serbian Church in it. Also, we tried to present the reception of the public at that time to the work of Nikanor Ružičić, and to assess its significance in the context of the 19th century and the development of historiography about the Serbian church.

Keywords: Nikanor Ružičić, Eparchy of Žiča, Eparchy of Niš, Serbian Church History, History of Dubrovnik, Historiography about Serbian Church.

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UNRAVELING AUTHORITARIAN SUBMISSION: IDENTITY AND THE MEDIA AS CRUCIAL FACTORS

Authoritarianism is one of the key concepts in political and social psychology (Passini 2017; Altemeyer 1996; Adorno et al. 1950). In this paper, we analyze one dimension of authoritarianism - the authoritarian submission, defined as an inferior attitude towards authority, and a behavioral pattern that children

should adopt (Altemeyer, 1996). The subordinate attitude towards political authorities presents a threat to modern democracy (Jost 2015). Therefore, this paper analyzes the authoritarian submission through issues of identity and media influence. First, paper investigates how national, religious, and party identification relate to an authoritarian submission. Second, the paper explores the effects of submission for individuals who consider the media to be a significant factor in forming their attitudes. The article investigates the following research questions: Which identity has the most significant impact on authoritarian submission? What is the effect of the media on submissive attitudes? We test the research questions with the latest wave of the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (2017), in Montenegro, classified among the top 25% of European countries with apparent submissiveness (Komar 2013,156). The results of this research indicate the importance of submission - without detailed insight into the key factors that encourage authoritarian submission, the ability to understand the democratic transition of post-communist societies remains questionable.

Keywords: authoritarian submission, identity, media, Montenegro, post-communism.

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METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN STUDYING DIVIDED GERMANY'S POSTWAR HISTORY: THE EXAMPLE OF GERMAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

For several decades, Germany was divided in two states, and therefore the issue was raised both by contemporaries and historians about how should one study German postwar history. The answers depended, especially during the Cold War, on the authors' political convictions and/or perspectives. Western historians, following the general western stance towards the German question, more often than not ignored the existence of the East German state and equated postwar German history with the history of West Germany. On the other hand, historical analyses from the East often served as tools of legitimizing the East and delegitimizing the West German state. Following the reunification in 1990

teleological approaches became more prevalent. They attempted to prove why East Germany was destined to fail. However, as the need for internal integration of Germany became more evident, many historians attempted to provide an integral view of German past. Within that context, the theoretical framework of Christoph Kleßmann, which sees the history of East and West Germany as asymmetrically intertwined parallel history, gained importance. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the challenges and benefits of the integral approach towards German history. Special emphasis will be placed on the implications this approach carries for the research of international relations of two German states. The usefulness of such an approach will be tested on the example of their relations with Yugoslavia.

Keywords: East Germany, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Christoph Kleßmann, divided past, integrated past.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLICIT THEORIES OF TEACHERS AND HIDDEN CURRICULUM IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

When we talk about the educational process, the curriculum is the subject of frequent discussions and occupies an important place in public discourse. The content of the curriculum, its reform, are unavoidable segments that are debated when it comes to the curriculum. The impact of hidden curriculum and implicit teacher theories seems to be overlooked. The hidden curriculum is the basis of pedagogical communication and it includes everything that students adopt from the norms and values of teachers, from the school environment, school culture. Its important feature is its implicitness. The implicit theory of the teacher represents the beliefs and values of the teacher in relation to how the teacher perceives the student, how he observes childhood and which learning theory he represents. The relationship between hidden curriculum and implicit theory is mutual, because a certain hidden curriculum becomes an integral part of implicit teacher theory. The aim of this paper is to shed light on the importance of the hidden curriculum and the implicit theory of teachers in the educational process. The goal is achieved on a theoretical level, by applying the method of theoretical analysis and content analysis techniques. In this

paper, we will present implicit curriculum, implicit or theory in teacher practice, the relationship between implicit teacher theory and hidden curriculum, present previous similar researches on this topic and try to offer certain pedagogical implications.

Keywords: hidden curriculum, implicit teacher theories, teacher, student.

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ON THE SEMANTICS OF ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLES IN OLD SERBIAN

The paper tackles the evolution of adverbial participles in Serbian. In modern Serbian adverbial participles express temporal relations: the present participle expresses simultaneity, past participles anteriority and simultaneity as well. Besides temporal relations participles can also express reason, goal, condition, result, permission.

The use of adverbial participles however, differs in Old Serbian. The investigation aims at carrying out a frequency investigation of the different types of participles and highlights the rules in their usage in Old Serbian relying on the Troyan Parable (15th cent.) and 14th century charters.

Keywords: history of the Serbian language, syntax, adverbial participles.

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AESTHETICS OF PLAY - APOLOGETICS OF THE PEACE: AN ATTEMPT FOR AHISTORICAL REVERSAL OF THE WORLD HISTORY

The main purpose and meaning of this paper is to open the perspectives to lasting world's peace in Future – beyond the boundaries of “history-simulacrum”: to signify Introduction into Aesthetics of Play as an Apologetics of peace – outside the “test-tube” of historical consciousness. As a research

problem, author considers the possibility of creating of free civilization outside the world of discourses (ideologies and revolutions – based on politics and history as weapons of supremacy and domination) – on foundations of (r)evolution of the consciousness. “Unfashionableness” as hermeneutic principle of Nietzsche’s philosophy (independence from ruling spirit of time and transcendence of the boundaries of time and history) summarized in “Suprahistorical Perspective” (Niče 1977: 12) is taken as starting viewpoint of the research. The following research methods are used: analysis, synthesis, speculative, hermeneutic and phenomenological method. Results show that the metamorphosis of historical into transhistorical and ahistorical Consciousness (as moral dimension of Spirit) – means the beginning of permanent liberation of source of culture – the Play from the captivity in the courses of “worldwide-play” (Ѓокиќ 2015:197), in other words the beginning of spiritual (r)evolution.

Keywords: aesthetics of play, ahistorical reversal of the world history, apologetics of the peace, hope, play.

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TRANSLATING FROM ENGLISH INTO SERBIAN PROFESSIONAL TITLES IN THE DOMAIN OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The topic of this paper is the translation of professional titles in the domain of tertiary education in Great Britain from English, as the source language (L1), into Serbian, as the target language (L2). Professional titles are a part of culture-specific lexis, since they express concepts characteristic for the source culture (C1), being less known or completely unknown in the target culture (C2), often leading to the lack of an established translation in the target language. Possible translation procedures include cultural substitution, direct translation, calque, functional approximation, translation by definition and, ultimately, borrowing of words from the source language into the target language, with adaptation at the phonological, morphological and orthographic level. The corpus for this research consists of about 100 lexemes for professional titles regarding university titles in Great Britain, such as chancellor, vice-chancellor, proctor etc.

All units will be given with a definition and a translation into Serbian, as well as a comment on the applied translation procedure. The adequacy of existing translations will be critically analyzed, so that the conclusion can offer a general overview of the observed tendencies in the translation of these lexemes from English into Serbian.

Keywords: culture-specific words, professional titles, tertiary education, Great Britain, translating, English, Serbian.

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WITTGENSTEIN AND THE LANGUAGE GAMES OF THE EMOTIONS

The aim of this paper on Wittgenstein is to show how language games work when they refer to emotions. The main idea is to defend that the conceptual structure that Wittgenstein proposed to dissolve the problems of philosophy also works to better understand language games where expressions related to emotions are used. In a second memento, the idea is to show that Wittgenstein's approach to language games in which emotions are discussed helps to dissolve some problems and theoretical conceptions that may be erroneous and generate difficulties in talking about emotions.

Keywords: language games, grammar, emotions dispositions, following rules propositions hinges propositions.

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THE PRESENCE OF A WOMAN IN THE MAGAZINE "IDEJE"

The subject of this essay is the results of reading thirty-two editions of the magazine "Ideje", in which the editor was Miloš Crnjanski himself and which was printed between 1934. and 1935. The articles follow the presence of a woman, as

an associate of the magazine, or as an appearance which is written about. The likes of Isidora Sekulić, Desanka Maksimović and Nadežda Petrović are all women for whose work exists a deep appreciation and admiration, but the same courtesy is given to the somewhat forgotten Danica S. Janković, Milica Kostić Selem etc. The magazine cooperated with other nations, which is the reason why we can find the article of Romanian Serafina Brukner, but also an article in Slovenian by an unknown author about the actress Slavka Severjeva. From the articles in the magazine "Ideje", we are given an overview of the position women had in society at the time, male-female relationships, the women in the city and women in the provinces, but also critiques of modern work. This essay gives us a clear insight in what the position of women looked like between the two great wars, in which we can draw a parallel to the position of women today, a topic that definitely deserves to be covered in future essays.

Keywords: Miloš Crnjanski, magazine, article, avant-garde, principle of women.

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SEMIOSIS OF POLITICAL ACTION

Layering of political orders of sign systems, facilitating the emergence of mutually intersecting, complementary, competing or accommodating modes of political complexity embodiment, creates a pulsating problem field that requires analytical isolation and subsequent synthesis of real political experience constellations using semiotic tools of cognition. The research is aimed at finding possible solutions to the problem of political action semiosis through the prism of systematic-parametrical approach, combining the resilience of the political form's sign system with changes of configuration in pragmatics and semantics. Center-peripheral polarities between interpretations of concepts in political science are smoothed out when using the emerging transdisciplinary language of semiotics, which freely operates in the space of new challenges for political science. Normogenesis embedded in morphogenesis as a "core practice" includes the reproduction of "norm" statements often out of touch with the ideal and every time through a concrete solution to the issue of inclusiveness / exclusivity and the included. Third, where what is verbalized is actualized, what is drowned in

silence is deprived of the right to exist, and what is between them procreatively sprouts with new life in the aesthetics of politics. Semiotics occupies supra-disciplinary position in the system of sciences, having no clear-cut boundaries - its place in the research space is isomorphic to research object of the political science: it is always “between”, always “at junction”. Political action combines both expression and preliminary premise of political complexity, inviting the researcher to plunge into an expanding universe of experience, framed by moving frontiers of space and time, within which the division between theory and practice is being emergently abolished. Morphogenetics of political action presupposes transdisciplinary immersion in the experience of solving complex problems, that constantly intrude into the stable sign systems of political subjects and their order parameters, thereby changing precursors to intentional activity. Semiotics of the sensual in politics refers to the vitality of matter, through which the self-organizing chaos of the world of things brings order to the living space of political subjectivity in the affective act. The affective action mode combines authenticity with the scaling of political action, creating space for phase transition from stability to change. Political action is a meeting point of contingency and determination, intentionality and blindness, the fruit of the tension of overcoming and the game of dichotomies of adaptability and pre-adaptability, tradition and innovation. The arteries of reciprocal interaction between the environments of political order formation branch out in a multiplicity of effects of political action, where the target reason for the distribution of powers becomes the dominant configurator, which can take both a latent form and performative forms of events that translate language into speech. Political morphogenesis is triggered, provided and overturned by recursive repetition in the language, built according to the logic of positive and negative feedback.

Keywords: complexity, political action, political morphogenesis, semiosis.

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EXPRESSING OF HUMAN TRAITS IN SLOVAK AND SERBIAN ZOONYMIC PHRASEOLOGY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PHRASES WITH A LEXEME NAMING DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

The subject of the research described in this paper are Slovak and Serbian phrases with a lexeme naming domestic animals. The goal of the paper is to apply a descriptive method and contrastive analysis of

zoonymic phrases, to find out both the similarities and differences appearing in this group of phrases in Slovak and Serbian language. Zoonymic phraseology is a part of phraseology in which the motivational basis is a zoonymic noun (zooapelative). We assume that negative characteristics are more often attributed to domestic animals, which can also be perceived as stereotypes. The goal of the paper is to point out the frequent occurrence of phrases of a comparative structure, both in Slovak and Serbian zoonymic phraseology. Phrases with a zoonymic component are classified into semantic macro-group: human mental/character traits, within which we single out other semantic micro-groups. We are basing on the statements of linguist I. Vidović-Bolt about double metaphorization in phraseology in attributing human characteristics to animals, which are used to describe humans. We will distinguish specific motives, associative motives, illogical or absurd motives, unrealistic motives, biblical motives and national-cultural motives. The initial literature was also the scientific contributions of A. Bunk and M. Opašić, R. Hansen-Kokoruš etc.

Keywords: zoonymic phraseology, Slovak and Serbian zoonymic phrases, domestic animals, contrastive analysis, human traits, negative connotation, stereotypes about animals.

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THE RESONANCE OF ROBERTO BOLAÑO'S POSTMODERN POETICS IN THE NOVEL INTRODUCTION TO SERBIAN LITERATURE WITH SOUTH SLAVIC LITERATURES BY PREDRAG CRNKOVIĆ

The topic of this paper is the comparative analysis of the employment of postmodern literary devices in the fiction of Chilean writer Roberto Bolaño (1953-2003) and Serbian author Predrag Crnković (1967). The corpus consists of Bolaño's novel *Nazi Literature in the Americas* (1996) and Crnković's novel *Introduction to Serbian Literature with South Slavic Literatures* (2009). Considering main principles of postmodern literature defined by John Barth, Charles Jencks, Umberto Eco and Jean-François Lyotard, we will investigate the similarities and differences between Bolaño's and Crnković's literary style. We will elaborate the hypothesis that the two writers fuse history and fiction in

postmodern style, situating imaginary and real characters in realistic and recognizable sociopolitical context in order to observe critically the cultural and political tendencies in their countries. We will analyze the similarities and differences between cultural and political circumstances in Chile (and whole Latin America) and Serbia in the second half of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century in order to prove to what extent these factors have affected the writing of mentioned novels. We will focus on the formal similarities between Bolaño's and Crnković's novel (pseudo-scientific titles, pseudo-documentary notes, appendix and the position of narrator). The elements of the detective genre in Bolaño's and Crnković's novels will be considered separately.

Keywords: Roberto Bolaño, Nazi Literature in the Americas, Predrag Crnković, Introduction to Serbian Literature with South Slavic Literatures, postmodernism, pseudo-documentary, detective genre.

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF VUK STEFANOVIĆ KARADŽIĆ ABOUT SERBIA AND THE SERBS

The aim of this paper is to present what Vuk Stefanović Karadžić knew about geography of Serbia and his understanding of Serbian ethnic territories. Vuk's conception of geography of Serbia will be shown first, based on analysis of his geographical writings, such as the Dictionary from 1818 and his critique of Weingarten's map from 1820. His geographical record on Serbia published in Danica, Magazine for the Year 1827 will also be analyzed, as well as geographical data found in his dictionary published in 1852 – Serbian Dictionary interpreted through German and Latin words. Special emphasis will be placed on his designation and expertise about the territory that remained out of borders of Serbia borders in the aftermath of the official demarcation of the Principality of Serbia in 1834 and the establishment of the political concept of Serbia – namely the territories later to be referred to as Old Serbia. The research will show that Vuk, under the geographical term Serbia, considered a territory situated in the south to Šar-mountain, whereas later the term of Old Serbia will expand to the territory even more south of the aforementioned mountain. Other than that, the research will show the amount of knowledge that Vuk had about the terrain and rivers in Serbia, but also form a clearer picture of sources that he used in understanding the geography of Serbia. It will

also point out names that Vuk used for the territories that were situated on the political or geographical borders of Serbia, which had a different range, during the 19th century from the one today, for example Herzegovina, Macedonia, Bosnia and Bulgaria. Based on the analyses of Vuk's ethnographic writings, his conception of the territories of the Serbian ethnic territories will be presented.

Keywords: Vuk S. Karadžić, Serbia, Old Serbia, historical geography, ethnography.

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THE NEGATION OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN "IMPOSSIBLE TALES" BY ZORAN ŽIVKOVIĆ AND "UNUSUAL TALES" BY MARCEL AYME

Although seemingly only connected by their title which negates the orthodox view of life and the world, the tales of Zoran Živković and Marcel Ayme have a lot more in common. The writers have the same way of treating the influx of fantasy into the everyday world of their heroes, the main characters are loners who almost unconditionally accept and act in accordance with their changed lives. The characters of the stories are collectors of unusual items, tangible ones, such as women, but also untouchable ones, such as dreams, days, and even death. They are often blessed with the gift of being able to exist in multiple realities at the same time. Works of art have great power over them, be it giving them physical strength or in defining their future lives. Even the otherworldly which comes either as a providence or as a warning (be it God, the Devil or something other) has unusual shapes in the works of these authors. In this paper, we will try to explain the similarities and differences between Živković' and Ayme' impossible/unusual stories, as well as decipher what is the thing that distinguishes them from other fantasy authors.

Keywords: Fantasy, characters, humor, Zoran Živković, Marcel Ayme.

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THE KRAGUJEVAC MASSACRE 1941 IN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS (1945-2020)

On the occasion of the eighty years of the shooting of civilians in Kragujevac in 1941, a research that deals with the analysis of history textbook material was conducted. The subject of the paper is basically a chronological monitoring of the presentation of the Kragujevac tragedy. Since Yugoslavia changed its social system in 1945 and the idea of brotherhood and unity had to be built, the first phase of the paper is the examining attitude towards Kragujevac Massacre during Yugoslavia, i.e. its collapse in the 1990s. As the second, transitional phase, the paper treats the period of the eighties and early nineties when the national movements of the Yugoslav peoples are strengthening and when it is important to analyze textbooks from the aspect of (not) nurturing the culture of peace. The third phase is the period from the end of the civil war in Yugoslavia until the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in 2006, while in the last, fourth phase, the paper mainly deals with textbooks currently used in teaching practice. The paper covers the most important primary and secondary school history textbooks, i.e. those that have been used for the longest time in a certain period of time on the Serbian state territory. Since the Kragujevac tragedy is closely connected with the issue of determining the number of victims as well as with the role of the pro-fascist movement Zbor of Dimitrije Ljotić, the analysis of these elements is in a special focus of the paper.

Keywords: Kragujevac Massacre, textbooks, history teaching, Yugoslavia.

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THE CONCEPT OF I-SPLITTING IN PHENOMENOLOGICAL EGEOLOGY

The concept of the I is one of the central concepts of Husserl's phenomenology, whose development can be traced from a non-egological to an egological-solipsistic standpoint. The main problem of the I consists in the mere possibility of grasping it. If approached from the angle of (self)reflection, then in I-reflection we have a case of the appearance of "two" I's – the reflecting, the subject of reflection, and the reflected, the object of reflection. When freeing

ourselves from the object-orientation of the stream of experiences and thematizing the I, we are faced with the paradox that reflection “splits” the I. The difficulty then becomes the (re)establishing of identity between the reflecting and the reflected I. It, distancing itself from itself in self-observation, at the same time maintains the continuity of self-identity with its object. Thus, the wider problems of transcendental phenomenology rest on a deeper split between the reflecting I-Subject and the reflected I-Object, that is, on the paradox of reflection. The problem of I-splitting will be considered through three distinct cases: reflection and grasping of the pure I as such, with regard to the disinterested spectator and with regard to phantasy. The paper will conclude that despite of the emphasis on reflection in the grasping of the I, Husserl’s concept of the I-splitting [Ichspaltung] offers a potential solution to the critique of the model of reflection, established with Fichte.

Keywords: pure I, I-splitting, reflection, disinterested spectator, egology.

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ECOLOGICAL LITERACY AS A CONSTRUCT OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Ecological education is a process during which an individual, whether a child or an adult, adopts knowledge, attitudes, value orientations characteristic of a certain environment. It is about connecting ecological concepts in the process of education in a broader sense (informally), but also within the system of learning and teaching, within the school (formal education). Ecological knowledge, behaviors, values and even ecological literacy itself derive from ecological education. Ecological literacy implies contents, skills and processes that people would be able to carry out on a daily basis, i.e. to live in accordance with them. The term "ecological literacy" was first mentioned in 1986. It was used by Paul Risser, president of the United States Environmental Society, when he initiated a dialogue with his fellow environmentalists where he identified the need for specially grounded type of literacy, which he calls ecological literacy. He invited ecologists to think, discuss and thus lay the foundations of what constitutes and includes the basics of ecological literacy. In accordance with the abovementioned, the aim of this paper is to point out the concept and importance of ecological literacy, as well as ecological literacy as a construct of ecological education.

Keywords: ecology, ecological education, ecological literacy.

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WOMAN AS A SYMBOL OF ANGEL AND DEMON IN THE NOVEL “VASA REŠPEKT” BY JAKOV IGNJATOVIĆ

This paper will deal with the analysis of female characters in the novel “Vasa Rešpekt” written by Jakov Ignjatović. The plot of this novel follows the life of Vasa Rešpekt, who is also the title character of this novel. On a bigger scale, however, this novel is a depiction of the 19th-century society of Szentendre. Characteristic of Jakov Ignjatović’s poetics is the fact that his characters are not didactic, but mimetic. The characters that appear in the works of Jakov Ignjatović are characterized through virtues and flaws, and this kind of characterization precisely makes them individual and real. However, this poetic rule does not apply to the two female characters who appear in the novel “Vasa Rešpekt”. Anica and Matilda are the only two characters in this novel whose traits are either absolutely positive or absolutely negative. In this novel, Anica is the bearer of positive qualities and as such she is very often associated with an angel, while the character of Matilda is very often associated with a demon. In this paper, we will answer the question of how these two characters become symbols of angel and demon, how do their characters relate to the title character, as well as the question of what their role is in the narrative flow of the novel. In addition, this paper will give an overview of a broader literary-historical context, and will answer the question of how angelic or demonic beings are presented in this period of Serbian realism.

Keywords: Jakov Ignjatović, novel, Serbian 19th prose, female characters, symbol of angel, symbol of demon.

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TWO SHORT STORIES BY MILORAD PAVIĆ AND THE MOTIF OF MARY THEOTOKOS AS MEANS OF TEACHING ABOUT SERBIAN MEDIEVAL CULTURE

Serbian medieval literature is present in high school programs, but is problematic in practice in different ways. This paper deals with finding ways to keep students’ attention longer and making their knowledge of the subject more permanent. Prose by Milorad Pavić is explored in the light of its closeness to the Byzantine

tradition and because of its popularity. Two short stories by Pavić are explored in the context of bringing closer Serbian medieval culture to the modern moment.

Keywords: Milorad Pavić, medieval literature, motif of Mary Theotokos, methodic of teaching, culture.

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THE MANIPULATIVE NATURE OF THE BACKGROUND IN WAR REPORTING: A CASE STUDY OF THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT

The answer to the journalist's question "why (something happened)" contains the key to understanding any media news. By omitting the so-called background, ie the context, which answers the question "why", or by omitting some of the information from that context, the journalist directly influences the understanding of the news and shape public perceptions and opinions. Such a practice is especially important in war reporting or reporting on conflicts, because the selection of information for the background of the news produces an ideologized media discourse that serves rather manipulation than information. In this paper, we analyze how two public services - RTS and BBC - influenced the public opinion about the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh through the news background. The research covers the period from the outbreak of the conflict on September 27, 2020 to March 1, 2021, i.e. the period of the conflict, peace negotiations and post-war dynamics, in order to analyze the background characteristics as well as transformation through various phases of the conflict. The research will strive to determine whether and in which genres and news the background appears, what are the sources of information it contains and what were the principles that particular media followed in selection of information.

Keywords: background, news, war reporting, crisis reporting, manipulation.

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THE NARRATIVE WORK OF VELJKO PETROVIĆ IN THE LIGHT OF LITERARY CRITICISM

After Andrić, most of the stories in the Serbian language in the twentieth century were written by the poet and narrator Veljko Petrović. The present

literary time is not particularly prone to Petrović. An unpleasant posthumous silence struck him. In this paper, we will refer to the opinions, comments and judgments of other writers, contemporaries and critics of literature on the prose work of the prolific and long-lived Veljko Petrović. The paper aims to present studies dedicated to narrative creativity, more specifically to the stories of Veljko Petrović in order to arouse interest in this now extreme writer, but also to point out the importance and significance of studying the writer of Ravangrad.

Keywords: Veljko Petrović, narrative, narrator, literary criticism, topicality, Ravangrad.

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LIFE, DEATH AND POETRY: SYLVIA PLATH'S LAST POEMS

The goal of this paper is the analysis of Sylvia Plath's poems written between 1961 and 1963, which constitute her poetry collection entitled Ariel. The analysis focuses on the following poems from the aforementioned collection: "Tulips", "Poppies in July", "Poppies in October", "Ariel", "Lady Lazarus", "Detective", "Cut", "Kindness", "Contusion", "Balloons" and "Edge". The primary focus of our analysis is the interpretation of color red as the symbol of life and its relationship to color white which is examined within the context of death. The paper concludes that death and its whiteness are by no means opposite to life, but that which gives it purpose and value. Death is not conceived as something tragic or horrifying, but rather as an experience which gives purpose to both life and poetic creation.

Keywords: Sylvia Plath, Ariel, red, life, whiteness, death.

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VERBAL LEXEMES WITH PREFIXES ЗА- AND ДО- IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS IN SERBIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

This paper deals with the semantics of verb lexemes with prefixes за- and до- in Russian and determining their translation equivalents in Serbian and English language. The aim of this paper is to determine the semantic features that these

prefixes give to verb lexemes and linguistic means by which the given lexemes are translated into Serbian and English languages. The paper also statistically determines the degree of representation of a particular translation model in relation to the total number of collected examples. The research showed that the prefixes *za-* and *do-* in Russian are translated into Serbian mostly also by prefixal verbs, while in English the given meanings are translated mostly by verb lexemes of appropriate semantics without prefixes and various syntactic constructions.

Keywords: Russian language, Serbian language, English language, verbal lexemes, prefix *за-*, prefix *до-*, translation equivalent, semantic features.

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SLOBODAN SELENIĆ AND SERBIAN DRAMA (INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH THEATRICAL CRITICISM OF SLOBODAN SELENIĆ)

Theatrical criticism of Slobodan Selenić, although he had been writing for only sixteen years, left a significant trace about the theatrical era. This text is an introduction to essayist discourse research, with special attention to authors like Đ. Lebović, J. Sterija Popović, L. Kostić, B. Stanković, B. Nušić, M. Crnjanski, B. M. Mihiz, B. Pekić. Significant literary and theatrical elements have served as an example, but texts about Serbian authors have been specifically studied.

Keywords: theater critic, teatrology, Serbian drama, theater, essay.

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ANALYSIS OF THE PRODUCTION OF FRENCH NASAL VOWELS BY STUDENTS SPEAKING SERBIAN AS A MOTHER TONGUE ATTENDING THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD

This paper examines the pronunciation of French nasal vowels [ã], [õ] and [ɛ̃] when it comes to students speaking Serbian as a mother tongue attending the Faculty of Philosophy (University of Novi Sad). The corpus of our research has been collected within the subject Phonetics and phonology of

the French language 1 during the winter semester of the 2019/2020 school year. Since the above-mentioned vowels are non-existent in the phonological system of the Serbian language, but are present only as combinatory variations (ex. Anka, kontrola, penzija) a Serbian native speaker isn't used to them – as shown by the results of several significant studies on contrastive analysis of the Serbo-Croatian and French phonological system (M. Pozojević-Trivanović, N. Desnica-Žerjavić, S. Gudurić, T. Šotra and others). This research is based on the analysis of the corpus made up of sound recordings containing the pronunciation of students from two different departments of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad (French language and literature with another Romance language and culture and English language and literature with another foreign philology), that attended the same class during the winter semester of their first year - Phonetics and phonology of the French language 1. The aim of this paper is to establish certain difficulties in the acquisition of the above-mentioned vowels.

Keywords: phonetic correction, French nasal vowels, error analysis, French as a foreign language, speakers of Serbian as a mother tongue, articulation.

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THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE EYALET OF BOSNIA IN THE CHRONICLES OF RASHID MEHMED EFENDI AND ISMAIL ASIM EFENDI CHELEBIZADE (1660-1729)

The written record of historical events by Ottoman court chroniclers (tur. vakanüvis) Rashid Mehmed Efendi and his successor Chelebizade Ismail Efendi represent a source known to researchers. The chronicles contain data related to the political, social, military and economic history of the Ottoman Empire. The periphery of the Empire was represented mainly through the themes of military organization and border defense. Based on the analyzed chronicles, the paper will present the military organization of the Bosnian Eyalet and the fight of the Great Turkish War and the Ottoman-Habsburg War (1716–1718). Within the examination of military organizations, special attention will be paid to the role of irregular military units–levend. The results of the research should provide a better understanding of the organization and activities of the local provincial army (tur. yerli kulu). In

order to determine the reliability of the data, the paper will consider how the events in the chronicles were presented. An overview of the function of the court chronicler and the tasks entrusted to him is also indispensable.

Keywords: the Eyalet of Bosnia, XVII-XVIII century, ottoman military organization, levend (tur. levent), Great Turkish War, Ottoman-Habsburg War (1716-1718) Tarih-i Raşid, Tarih-i Çelebizade.

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LYRICISM OF SIBE MILIČIĆ IN THE CONTEXT OF POETRY THAT THEMATIZES THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN UPRISING (1941–1944)

"The final poetry book by Sibe Miličić, „Deset pjesama o partizanima“ („The Ten Partisan Poems“), was published by the end of World War II, in a form somewhat different from the poet's original manuscript. The idea of the paper is to explore this part of Miličić's work in a wider context of poetry that thematizes the Yugoslav Partisan Movement – which includes poetry written and published by the writers who were members of the partisan resistance both during, and after the War – and to present the specifics of Miličić's poetic practice of dealing with the topic that once used to be mainstream in the significant period of Serbian and ex-Yugoslavian literary history."

Keywords: Josip Sibe Miličić, Modernism in poetry, Partisan poetry, Yugoslav Partisan Uprising, World War II.

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OLD/NEW LUDUS: PLAY AS A FORM OF KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE IN LATE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE LITERATURE IN ITALY

In his classic work "Homo ludens", the Dutch theorist Johan Huizinga considers the play as premise of culture and insists on its ludic foundation. In the chapter in which he discusses the sophistic approach to rhetoric and teaching, Huizinga claims that the civilizational progress of Hellenic culture was possible because people could dedicate themselves to science and knowledge in their free time, without any restrictions, through a special type of "noble game", whose rhetorical

form was perfected by the sophists. The game of questions and answers included topics that concerned not only logical problems, but also "cosmological and epistemological enigmas." Likewise, the Renaissance society sought to establish a cultural model based on antiquity, and through numerous academies and salons tried to dialectically consider the values and phenomena of its own age. There are interesting theoretical and literary works of the 16th and 17th centuries which emphasize the importance of play as part of "civil conversation" in which direct knowledge is reached through a pleasant form of dialogue. Starting from the most important late renaissance and baroque works that make a valuable contribution to the understanding of the term ludus, including Castiglione's "Courtier", Bargagli's "Dialogue on Games", Basile's "Pentameron" and Tesauro's "Il cannocchiale aristotelico", we will try to point out the mechanism of play as well as the results of this essentially serious activity.

Keywords: renaissance, baroque, play, ludus, ingenuity.

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THE CONCEPTS OF "TASTE" AND "FASHION" AS THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF VESTIMENTARY DISCOURSE IN THE CRITICAL ARTICLES OF THE NEWSPAPER "SOVIET CULTURE" OF THE 1960S

This work is a part of the author's study of vestimentary discourse of the 1960s in an interdisciplinary aspect. The paper examines the problem of the relationship between the concepts of "taste" and "fashion" as the main concepts of vestimentary discourse, which was actively discussed by various authors on the pages of the newspaper "Soviet Culture" of the 1960s in their analytical and critical articles. The aim of the research is to trace the main value determinants of Soviet culture of the indicated period on the basis of linguistic analysis of this material, as well as to identify the main strategies in the vestimentary discourse of this era. On the basis of an integrative approach to the analysis of articles from this newspaper, the strategy of forming good taste and the strategy of planning are identified as the main strategies in the Soviet vestimentary discourse of the 1960s. These strategies are expressed in various genres and are aimed at actualising the value aspect. The present paper provides examples illustrating these statements.

Keywords: discourse of fashion, vestimentary discourse, the 1960s, soviet culture, discourse analysis, linguistic argumentative analysis, values.

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LITERARY-HISTORICAL RECEPTION OF BRANISLAV PETROVIĆ'S POETRY

In this paper, we will try to map the literary-historical reception of the poetry of Branislav Petrović, a poet whose oeuvre has been insufficiently studied, and who undoubtedly has an important place in the field of Serbian modernist poetry. In criticism Petrović was mostly seen as a poet of rhetorical momentum. By reviewing the reception of Petrović's poetry and the most relevant conclusions about the poetics of a long-neglected poetic figure, we will try to illustrate the ways in which this poet's poetic position marks different types of disintegration and transgressiveness of modernist poetics in the context of Serbian poetry tradition, but also within the framework of literary history and criticism related to the second half of the twentieth century.

Keywords: Branislav Petrović, literary-historical reception, literary criticism, modernist poetry, poetic disintegration.

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PERSONALITY TRAITS, THE DARK TRIAD, AND RELIGIOUSNESS AS THE PREDICTING FACTORS FOR FEAR OF DEATH

The goal of this research was ascertaining the nature of relationships between the traits of the HEXACO personalities, as well as the socially aversive characteristics which comprise the dark triad, the degree of expression of religiousness and the expression of fear of death. The personality traits were those derived from a number of analyses, based on the theory and hypotheses of lexical paradigms. These personality traits were: fairness and moderation, emotionality, extraversion, pleasantness, conscientiousness and openness to experience. The „dark triad“ construct was introduced to psychology by Paulhus and Williams (2002) and it unifies three conceptually independent yet empirically overlapping variables: narcissism, machiavellianism and subclinical psychopathy. The core problem of the work was to ascertain whether or not, and to which degree, these constructs determine, i.e. predict the tendency of people towards fear of death and its various dimensions, of which there were eight: fear of the process of dying, fear of the unknown, fear of

conscious death, fear for the body after the fact, and the fear of premature death. Along with researching the correlation of prediction between the constructs, correlational analyses have also been run to ascertain the potential relationships between the dimensions. Also, a T-test for independent samples and an ANOVA test have been done, in order to determine if there are statistically significant differences with respect to the gender and age group of the subjects of this research.

Keywords: Personality traits, HEXACO model, Dark triad, SD3, Religiousness, Fear of death, Master's thesis.

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WORD FORMATION IN INTERNET CORRESPONDENCE IN SERBIAN LANGUAGE

The subject of the study is word formation in Internet correspondence between Serbian native speakers. The present paper considers five parts. The first part of the paper presents the general features of electronic discourse and the characteristics related to Internet correspondence in the Serbian language. The second part is dedicated to corpus, which is made up of examples excerpted from „Krstarica”, an internet portal with the largest internet community in Serbia. The third part gives an overview of the existence of different word formation models. The examples are analyzed and classified by different word formation processes in the fourth part of the paper. The conclusions are presented in the fifth part of paper. The diagram at the end of present study shows the presence of the recorded word formation models in analyzed corpus. The aim of this paper is to examine the tendencies in the use of shortened and new words in the Serbian language on the Internet.

Keywords: electronic discourse, Internet communication, Serbian language, word formation, shortening, blending.

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DISCOURSE ON "NEWCOMERS" AND DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COLLECTIVE IDENTITY OF NEWCOMERS BY THE DOMINANT COMMUNITY

The focus of this paper is the analysis of the discourse on "newcomers" based on the corpus created from comments and posts in the Facebook group "Are there any genuine residents of Belgrade in Belgrade?" and the analysis of the discursive construction of the collective identity of others – outsiders, by the dominant community – genuine residents of Belgrade. This discourse is approached from the angle of critical discourse analysis and it is analyzed using the concepts of identity, belonging, and migration, as well as the concepts of discursive exclusion/inclusion and discrimination in discourse that often transforms into discriminatory practices of exclusion and humiliation. The entire collective identity of the newcomers, built by the citizens of Belgrade, implies that the newcomers are outsiders, i.e. a homogeneous community with various deficits that will never integrate into the dominant community – newcomers are represented as illiterate and rude, ignorant of cultural values, people without any aesthetic taste, but with purchased diplomas and unpopular political beliefs. The dominant community is the one that discursively constructs and maintains the image of its own community, so genuine residents of Belgrade are represented as educated, cultured, decent, selfless, with refined aesthetic taste, good behavior, accustomed to the rules of life in the city. Numerous polarizations us – them discursively deepen the gap between the two groups and insist on their irreconcilable differences. In order to negatively portray the outsiders, the dominant community also uses topoi – general themes of discriminatory discourse, such as that the newcomers are the danger and the threat to finances and jobs, but also to history and culture.

Keywords: discourse analysis, discrimination, exclusion, identity, newcomers.

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DYSTOPIAN SPACES IN MILOŠ CRNJANSKI'S WRITING

An endless blue horizon with a distant, cold star in the middle, fails to disperse the gray that dominates the Crnjanski's novel *Migrations*. This image becomes the crown of the dystopian scene where he shows the emptiness of living. He

brings his heroes to the brink of ruin and leaves them to the absurdity of fate (as is the case with Arandjel Isaković, Nadja Rjepnin, Tekla and Evdokia Božič), death (which takes Mrs. Dafina and Rjepnin) and metaphysical nothingness, in which besides Pavle Isaković and Čarnojević, desapiers a part of Serbian nation which decide to migrate to Russia). The narrative of the Crnjanski's novel alternates between dystopian images of the Serbian nation and images of the Austro-Hungarian authorities, according to which Vuk and Pavle Isaković, as well as Čarnojević, take a nihilistic stance. Unlike the nihilistic hero, who is suitable for anti-utopian literature, the dystopian hero does not protest, he is aware that fulfilling that destiny is the only task given to him.

Keywords: dystopia, Crnjanski, migrations, sumatraism.

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THE MYTHICAL REALM OF FAIRIES IN SCOTTISH FOLKLORE

This paper explores the Scottish fairy lore and its various aspects through the prism of folktales, customs, beliefs and studies conducted by folklorists, depicting how strong and deep-rooted fairy belief was. The emphasis is placed on its complexity which is noticeable in numerous theories regarding the origin of the Scottish fairy belief, as well as in the very concept, nature and characteristics of fairies. The collected and analysed reading material includes both literary sources and folktales. The aim of this paper is to help comprehend the mythical realm of fairies in Scottish folklore, giving an insight into ancient belief systems, worldviews and the popular way of life that was marked by fairy belief to such an extent that people began living in the fairy realm themselves. For that very reason, it may be concluded that the mythical realm of fairies is also reflected in the way of thinking, the standpoints and the value system of people who, in the olden days, partly tailored the fairy realm to their own needs as well, as evidenced by numerous folktales and folk beliefs. This remark is also supported by the fact that the belief in fairies frequently offered people unwordly explanations for the problems of this world.

Keywords: fairies, Scotland, folklore, folktales, folk beliefs, fairy realm, liminality, the forces of good and evil.

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HABSBURG VIEW ON MONTENEGRO IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR: FROM THE ANALYSIS OF AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1916

In this presentation, I analyze how the Habsburg Empire viewed Montenegro during the First World War, based on Austrian newspapers mainly in Slovene. During the Balkan Wars prior to the First World War, many articles describing Montenegro as barbaric in German-language newspapers in Austria. In Slovene newspapers, however, Montenegrins were often portrayed as heroes. Although the same Austrian newspapers, the German and Slovene newspapers had different perspectives. When the First World War broke out and Austro-Hungarian troops invaded Montenegro, Slovene newspapers reported the activities of the imperial forces in detail and congratulated the fall of the capital of Montenegro. And they criticized the exile of the king of Montenegro. Through the reading of Slovene newspapers, I would like to clarify how the Austro-Slavic view on Montenegro, an independent Slavic state, has changed during the First World War.

Keywords: Slovene newspapers, Montenegro, First World War, Austro-Hungarian Empire.

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POSSIBILITIES OF ADOPTING THE FEATURES OF FUNCTIONAL STYLES THROUGH TEXTS IN TEXTBOOKS OF SERBIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR A LEVEL

At the linguistic and methodological level, the paper discusses the possibilities of adopting the features of functional styles of the Serbian language through texts in textbooks of Serbian as a foreign language for A level. The aim is to identify: the types of texts that make up the content structure of textbooks; their stylistic features and ways of applying texts at the initial level of learning Serbian as a foreign language with the aim of acquiring knowledge about the stylistics of the Serbian language. The corpus of work consists of textbooks in Serbian and English published in Serbia and Poland. The following issues are considered: the approach of the author in the selection of texts - with the aim of developing the communicative or pragmatic competencies of the participants;

observation of the most specific linguistic characteristics of functional styles of the Serbian language in discourses and possibilities of application of texts in the teaching process. The results of the analysis show that conversational and journalistic functional style texts are the most common in textbooks. Knowledge of functional stylistics provides beginners with an insight into the grammatical system of the Serbian language and the culture of expression, which is an integral part of it, and whose development is insisted on in modern teaching of Serbian as a mother tongue, so it becomes an important factor in learning Serbian as a foreign language.

Keywords: Serbian as a foreign language, functional styles, textbook, discourse, A level, receptive language skills, productive language skills.

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THE PERCEPTION OF MARRIAGE IN A GIRL'S NOVEL BY DRAGA GAVRILOVIĆ

This paper analyzes the female characters in *A Girl's Novel* by Draga Gavrilović, the first woman novelist in Serbian literature. Special attention was paid to the analysis of female characters and their understanding of marriage as an institution in the 19th century. The aim of this paper, using the biographical method, critical-interpretative analysis and intertextual connection of the Bible and "*A Girl's Novel*", is to highlight the views of the heroine Darinka (who advocates the biblical idea of marriage out of love, but also the idea of emancipation of women of the United Serbian Youth), who are opponents to the views of other female characters and the idea of contracting marriages. Marriage as an institution is the basic starting point for emphasizing the virtuous qualities of the heroine, whose ideas are a combination of biblical tradition and modern understandings of the emancipation of women, which is the modernity of this work.

Keywords: marriage, Bible, emancipation, women.

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INFLUENCE OF CINEMATOGRAPHY ON THE POETICS OF FRANZ KAFKA: A SHORT REVIEW

This paper analyses the impact of early cinema and cinematographic techniques on the prose work of Franz Kafka. Certain critiques (Alt, Beicken) believe that his prose, e.g. his visual method, anticipates specific cinematographic techniques, arguing that his literary syntax was filmic even before the emersion of film and therefore even more fascinating: „the kafkan and the filmic share the same fundamental traits“ (Lewit&Biderman, 2016). From Kafka's diaries and letters we learn that he was an avid cinema-goer, and that the movie, as a new medium, provoked in him strong, but ambivalent feelings. Even though we cannot find a direct movie reference in his prose, it is indisputable that his literary texts contain a number of typically cinematographic techniques: editing, focus shift, gaze guidance, simultaneous actions, zooming in, framing, doppelgänger characters, etc. In other words, Kafka integrates filmic narrative strategies in his prose, which contribute to its cinematic texture and atmosphere. These elements constitute a narrative style by which Kafka became recognized: cinematic narration (kinematographisches Erzählen). This will be demonstrated on an example of his microstories. In that sense, this paper's aim is to present the dualistic nature of Kafka's work and its relations to the cinematographic art.

Keywords: Franz Kafka, movies, narrative strategies, focalization, cinematographic techniques, intermediality.

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PARTICIPATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AS A CORE OF EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

One of the most important purposes of education is to make individuals aware of their responsibilities and rights, such as freedom, justice and equality. In recent years, the discourse of democratic values has aroused the interest of early childhood education policy in the education systems of many countries. Some European countries, including Serbia, have redesigned their curricula and

programs based on the child's right to participate, which is considered an integral part of everyday activities and life in preschool education institutions. The right of children to participate should be the core of preschool education and activities in kindergarten and community. The preschool environment offers many opportunities to exercise this right. The focus on children as active participants in their own development through the paradigm of socio-cultural learning through participatory learning is considered important in education and research in early childhood. Education for democracy must be conceived primarily as education for the present time, and not as a preparation for the future roles of citizens in adulthood. Children are already citizens of their societies, members of kindergartens, peer groups and families. In this sense, upbringing and education in early childhood should not focus on preparing children for future roles in society, but on creating conditions for children to significantly contribute to the quality of (their) life here and now.

Keywords: preschool education, education for democracy, child participation, active citizenship.

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THE CASE ATTRIBUTE IN THE SHORTHAND NOTES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF SERBIAN KINGDOM FROM 1898

In this paper we examine the status of grammatical cases that fulfill the function of incongruent attribute within the shorthand notes written during the meetings of the National Assembly of Kingdom of Serbia from the year 1898. This document contains verbal and written variants of the administrative style of writing from the end of the 19th century. The noted grammatical cases and their sentence patterns are divided into sentences that contain deverbal nouns and sentences with other types of nouns. The studied patterns are mostly consistent with patterns in modern Serbian language, with only a handful of examples that could be considered archaisms. We highlight the following semantic categories: agent, object, location, time, quality, causality, intent, possessiveness and partialness.

Keywords: syntax, semantics, the 19th century, legal language.

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“EROS IN BOCCACCIO’S “DECAMERON” AND “MRSNE PRIČE” [“CARNAL STORIES”]

This paper is dedicated to eros in Boccaccio’s “Decameron” and “Mrsne priče” [“Carnal Stories”], which was collected and published in “Anthropophyteia” by Austrian folklorist Friedrich S. Krauss and almost one century later by professor Dušan Ivanić in Serbia. The paper shows and analyzes features of these collections of stories which influenced figuration of eros. The difference in genre is pointed out, but also the similarities in themes and motifs (representation of eros through deceptions of virgins and spouses, immorality of clergy etc.). It has been found that these two collections of stories have in common the use of conceptual metaphors and symbols, but they differ by the presence/absence of narrator’s comments, descriptions and obscene lexicon. It is concluded that the situational and verbal humour of these two collections of stories contribute to their aesthetic value, in spite of the disapproval by some readers.

Keywords: “Decameron”, “Mrsne priče”, “Carnal Stories”, eros, motifs, form, humour.

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FILM POETICS OF ŽIVOJIN PAVLOVIĆ IN THE ESSAYS OF BORISLAV RADOVIĆ

The paper investigates the way in which the basic poetic principles of Živojin Pavlović are presented in the essays of Borislav Radović. The methods used are the analysis method, the comparative method and the close reading method. The focus of the analysis is Radović’s essay “Before the Film Art of Živojin Pavlović”, which examines his views on literature and film. At the same time, Radović deals with the position of a modern artist-intellectual on the example of Pavlović’s turbulent creative path. In accordance with his poetic preoccupations, Radović reflects on the difference between a master and a dilettante, with the main starting point being the parable of the dilettante singer in Pavlović’s film “When I’m Dead and White”. Radović positions Pavlović in the context of the “black wave” in Yugoslav cinematography, but he also delves deeper into the problems of his creation, analyzing the main poetic settings of

his work. Following the trace of Pavlović's early essays on the nature of film, a line of contact between his and Radović's views can be noticed. The aim of the paper is to point out the parallels in the essays of the two creators, so that it would be possible to shed light on new aspects of the film poetics of Živojin Pavlović, but also the works of Borislav Radović as a whole.

Keywords: When I'm Dead and White, black wave, literature and film, Yugoslav cinematography, modern artist.

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THE MAGICAL WORLD OF HARRY POTTER IN SERBIAN AND RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

The paper presents an analysis of Russian and Serbian translation equivalents of J.K. Rowling's authorial neologisms in the novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* with two main aims: (1) the first aim is to compare Russian and Serbian translation equivalents and determine their specifics; (2) the second aim is to examine the correlation between the etymology of words and translation procedures. Most attention is paid to loosely translated neologisms and to the cultural components of the translation.

Keywords: Comparative research, translation, Harry Potter, neologism, Russian language, Serbian language.

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WHAT CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE CAN TEACH US ABOUT THE USE OF LITERATURE AS SOURCES FOR HISTORIANS?

How can historians use literature as sources for historical research? The aim of this paper is to answer this simple but complex question. In order to do that, the paper starts with an explanation of the connections between history and literature and how historians can use literature for historical research by showing the example of the connections developed between African History and African Literature in the decade of 1960. Throughout history, not only

historians have been able to talk and write about the past. In the current moment, journalists, youtubers, amateurs researchers, film directors and writers are also producers of conceptions of the past and can forge ideas on what is history. In studying and understanding different modes of communications and how they construct and use the past, historians can uncover new sources for research, use interdisciplinary methodologies and find ideologies, interests and worldviews that are part of the many faces of history used in forms of communication that are not academic, scientific or that simply do not understand history as historians. During the 1960s, in Africa, many writers took the pen to write a literature that was embedded with history, politics and specific worldviews from different African cultures. In this example of using literature with history, African authors have shaped views about the past of their continent and developed ways to use history for political and decolonial purposes. We will demonstrate how this relationship between two fields makes literature a producer of historical knowledge, how the use of history by novelists, poets and playwrights tell us about the role of ideologies and African worldviews in connection to political questions and interests of their moment of creation.

Keywords: African History, African Literature, Public History, African Historiography, Decoloniality.

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND INTER-CLASS: HOW THE ALT RIGHT IS BUILDING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

The new radical right-wings forces have been building a discourse around the notion that policy identities are a common enemy. An example of this could be how antifeminism is an effective element to build up alt right wing communities on the Internet, with many streamers and Youtube content creators around the world that talk of the feminist movement as an enemy that threatens their spaces and online communities. This imaginary puts gender theories and specially those that contain critics against the class system or the racism in our societies as an antagonist that destroy the common pillars of our communities, making them unable to “works as they always have work”. This rupture with tradition is what legitimates the rally of reactionary movements and the search to build up enough forces with the objective to retrieve what “has been lost”. They feel that they have lost not only in some case their private propriety, but

they also understand that their race or gender privileges were also part of this private propriety that has been destroyed by these critic theories. This last one element of the discourse, the idea that these privileges are also a kind of propriety of the individual is what allows the movement to be an interclass force. The goal of our research is to study the case of the Alt right that has gained strength among young people, especially young males, since Donald Trump's victory in 2016. And how they generate this discourse about "retrieving" these communities, talking about the socialization spaces of the young generations on the Internet. We search to understand how from this articulation between a feeling of lost propriety and the idea of defending the freedom of speech, these groups are able to create potent political forces that are able to have an important level of influence around the world, both in and out of the political institutions.

Keywords: Alt right, gender, freedom of speech.

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TOTALITARIANISM IN THE EARLY PLAYS OF HAROLD PINTER: LITERARY AND SOCIOTHEORETICAL ASPECTS

Harold Pinter is well-known for his interest in politics, which, although best reflected in his late works, can be seen throughout his entire opus. Thus, this paper will deal with the issue of totalitarianism in the author's first three plays – *The Room*, *The Birthday Party*, and *The Dumb Waiter*, both when it comes to its literary aspects and its relation to the contemporary social theory. The analysis of the relationships between characters, the situations, and the dramatic techniques shows that in his early plays, Pinter, using mostly linguistic means, presents the problem of totalitarianism in general and theoretical terms, which represents a starting point for its further development, concretization and explicitation in the author's later works. Besides that, Pinter's view of totalitarianism as a unique political, as well as intellectual phenomenon of the 20th century, exemplifies the issue of the complex relationship between literature and social theory. Although the notion dates back to the pre-World War II era, the term totalitarianism emerged in social theory only after 1945. Contrary to the other social theorists, Pinter, as a writer, uses his plays as thought experiments in order to deprive totalitarianism of any ethical, ethnical, racial or religious dimensions, establishing its foundations in

the organizational basis lacking a cult of personality, the silent acquiescence of the society, as well as bare violence as the main initiators of totalitarian systems.

Keywords: Harold Pinter, totalitarianism, drama, social theory.

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LYRICAL CORRESPONDENTS OF LJUBOMIR P. NENADOVIĆ

The paper points out the practice of dedicating poems to contemporaries, which was frequent in the works of all leading writers or Serbian romanticism, including Ljubomir P. Nenadović. An insight into his poetic opus reveals his lyrical correspondents (among whom are the poets Jovan Sterija Popović, Petar II Petrović Njegoš, Vladimir M. Jovanović, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Jovan Ilić, Laza Kostić, Vojislav Ilić, but also Danilo Medaković, Prince Danilo etc.) and some of them replied with an epistle in verse (e.g. Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja). Through poems addressed to contemporaries, Nenadović's immanent poetics is formed, along with the image of relationships between contemporary writers of the time and, more broadly, the atmosphere of a given literary-historical moment is established.

Keywords: Ljubomir P. Nenadović, lyrics, correspondents, contemporaries, dedication.

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COGNITIVE-SEMANTICS THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK IN TALMY'S TYPOLOGY FOR MOTION

Our goal here consists in presenting Talmy's cognitive-semantic framework that forms the basis for his typology for Motion. The main issue at hand is the partition of the conceptual structure of the schematic system for the Motion macro-event into its semantic components, as well as the deliberation of the possible interrelations between the components. It being the issue of partitioning and determining the conceptual organisation done by language or by specific languages. As for our method, we follow both complementary

directions of the path Talmy undergoes in determining the relevant mappings between meaning and form – the one starting from the specific semantic elements towards finding the appropriate syntactic elements, as well as the inverse direction – but we follow them concurrently, while he moves linguistically in each direction in succession, i.e. in separate investigations. As a result we offer the integration of the results belonging to these Talmy's oppositely directed investigations of the same cognitive-semantic complex of the Motion event.

Keywords: open/closed-class forms, schematic systems, motion macro-event, framing event, co-event, figure, ground, fact of motion, path, core schema.

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ELEMENTS OF SYNTHETISM IN THE WORKS OF VIKTOR TSOI: ROCK POETRY, PAINTING, PROSE, FILM WORKS

Viktor Tsoi is one of the brightest poets of Russian rock-poetry of the 1980s. At that time Soviet Union was undergoing a radical reassessment of the existing values' system. Tsoi lived a short but bright life and turned into a legend after death. He became a hero who was admired and is still admired by many generations of young people. Tsoi is a unique personality in his own way, because his talent manifested itself in very different types of art: in literature, music, painting, woodcarving and cinema. All these aspects of his work did not exist in isolation from each other, but formed a special synthetic space. We can see the author's creative self-reflection – the same images, plots, motives and chronotope differently demonstrate themselves in Tsoi's works of various art's types. An image from one type of art can be deepened and better understood through another image created in a different type of art. For example, some of Tsoi's paintings can serve as a kind of illustrations to his lyrical works, but they are not literal illustrations. In some ways they complement the lyrical plots and somewhat shift their meanings. The dissonance in the relations between human and the world is felt more deeply in the plots of Tsoi's paintings. This demonstrates the fine edges, special acuity and drama of the author's self-reflection.

Keywords: chronotope, Russian rock-poetry. painting, self-reflection, cinema, artistic image.

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NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA IN THE DICTIONARY COLLECTION LEXICON OF FOLK MEDICINE IN THE TIMOK-LUŽNICA SPEECHES BY JELENA GLIŠIĆ

The subject of the paper are nouns of the nomina attributiva type in the Timok-Lužnica dialect. Since suffixation is the basic means of constructing nouns of the nomina attributiva type, these nouns are analyzed in the paper according to the suffixes with which they are built. The aim of this paper is to consider nouns of the nomina attributiva type in the Timok-Lužnica dialect and to determine which suffixes are productive in their construction. On the other hand, the aim of this paper is to show deviations from the standard language word formation. The material is taken from the dictionary collection Lexicon of folk medicine in the Timok-Lužnica speeches by Jelena Glišić (2017). The conducted analysis showed that the following suffixes are productive in the construction of the nomina attributiva: -ica, -ština, -lja, -na. Unproductive suffixes in the construction of nomina attributiva are: -a, -an, -ča, -ša, -ko, -onja, -ulja. On the other hand, the conducted analysis showed that there are deviations from the standard language word formation.

Keywords: nomina attributiva, suffix, the Timok-Lužnica dialect, word formation in a dialect, the standard language word formation.

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POST-APOCALYPTIC LANDSCAPES IN CORMAC MCCARTHY'S "THE ROAD" AND PAUL AUSTER'S "IN THE COUNTRY OF LAST THINGS"

The goal of the paper is to explore the correlation between the post-apocalyptic landscape and identity in the Cormac McCarthy's "The Road" and Paul Auster's "In the Country of Last Things". The aforementioned novels both present the city as a wasteland overflowing with garbage and other miscellaneous items. This space requires the protagonists to adapt, alter their behavior and embrace new rituals which will be identified in both novels as an obsession with gathering broken items. A posthuman, post-apocalyptic environment is completely devoid of nature. Time stands still, so the focus is shifted towards space as a central category for forming the identity of Anna Bloom, as well as the boy and his father. The protagonists of these novels become subordinated

to the newly established state of the city, due to which we may identify their solitude, loneliness and alienation.

Keywords: The Road, McCarthy, In the Country of Last Things, Paul Auster, post-apocalyptic literature, city, space, identity.

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APPEARANCE OF ANIMALS IN THE STORY COLLECTION SERBIAN FOLK STORIES BY VESELIN ČAJKANOVIĆ

This paper talks about animals of different genre of this story collection. We will see how animals change their function i different genres of stories (for example: story about animals, fantastic story, or old saying-story). Also, it is very important to talk about this story collection, because this is only his work of this kind as editor of story collection. so, we will use his scientific (only published) works to better understand. We will talk the most about animals and how much are they important for story. Main topics of this papers is to understand how look for ancient believing`s in changed genre of stories. We will use few methods (history of literature`s method, contextual method and methods of comparative mythology). Our knowing about this topic will be classified as realistic context (hors as realistic animals of riders), totemic meaning (example: cow and Cinderella) and myth origin (example: golden cow with golden chickens of Sun`s mother). As conclusion, we will few words about all examples and also, about deconstruction of myth to fantastic story.

Keywords: scientist, animal, story, myth, editor of story collection, fantastic story, ancient stories.

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AN IRONIC MELODRAMA: THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL REFERENCES IN THE SHORT STORY "ADAM AND EVE" BY MILOŠ CRNJANSKI

Following the insights of Mihajlo Pantić (Modernističko pripovedanje: srpska i hrvatska pripovetka/novela 1918–1930) into the melodramatic qualities of expression and plot in Miloš Crnjanski's early story "Adam and Eve", in this

paper we will examine the manner in which, aside from expression, the structure of said story also discloses its indebtedness to melodrama as a genre. As we will try to demonstrate, the whole of the story reveals a significant degree of narrative self-consciousness regarding the presented melodramatic experience. This melodramatic experience is ultimately subjected to an ironic treatment from the narrator. The most important signals of the ironic stance in presenting the melodramatic liaison are the intermedial, theatrical and musical references in the story. Peter Brooks' research on melodrama (*The Melodramatic Imagination: Balzac, Henry James, Melodrama and the Mode of Excess*) – specifically his understanding of melodrama as a hyperbolic ethical drama, a kind of an ethical compensation originated in a period when all of the important social norms underwent a thorough degradation – will be a starting point in this paper to proving why melodrama as a genre could have attracted the attention of young Crnjanski, but also why he had to turn from it with ironic dismissal.

Keywords: Miloš Crnjanski, "Adam and Eve", melodrama, irony, modernist narration, Mihajlo Pantić, Peter Brooks.

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ABOUT ONE TYPE OF CONDITIONAL CLAUSES WITH THE COMPARATIVE MEANING

The conditional clauses with the comparative meaning represent the main focus of this paper – the certain segment of apodosis is compared to the certain segment of protasis; protasis serves as a base (frequently a model) for the conclusion presented in apodosis (e.g. Пази, ако је он успео, и ми ћемо). Certain segments of protasis and apodosis have to be equivalent, they are repeated in both clauses (in this example, this is the predicational segment, the verb успети 'to succeed'), while some of the segments are different (in this example, the subject segments, the pronoun он 'he' in contrast to the pronoun ми 'we'). The speaker considers that the segments which he contrasts are: 1. equal in possibilities, qualities, abilities etc. (e.g. Ако он може да игра у НБА, онда могу и ја!), 2. or that the element of apodosis is superior, better, more appropriate and easier etc. (e.g. Ако можемо на Месец, можемо и да обновимо дијалог). Based on this, the conclusion is that everything that is ascribed to the protasis segment of comparison can be ascribed to the apodosis segment of comparison. This is the reason why the comparison is the most frequently based on certain possibilities, and these examples most often have predicates which are lexicalized with modal verbs моћи and успети. The examples

are taken from journalist and literary style as well as from national TV shows and the language from the social networks.

Keywords: conditional clauses, comparison, protasis, apodosis.

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IN THE WAR WITH COVID-19: DISCOURSE ON THE VIRUS AT OFFICIAL PRESS CONFERENCES

At the official press conference held on March 15, 2020, President Aleksandar Vučić declared the beginning of a state of emergency due to the Covid-19 virus pandemic and announced that the Republic of Serbia started "the war against an invisible opponent, dangerous and evil". Until April 8, 2020, the President, the Prime Minister and members of the Medical Crisis Staff have held daily press conferences, the discourse of which is the subject of this research. The conferences were broadcast on the public service televisions of Serbia and larger commercial stations with a national frequency, which made them the main channel for communicating the official responses of the Government and state institutions to the pandemic. The aim of this paper is to present the discourse on the virus in the context of the usage of discourse of the war, ie to identify the frequency and forms of the discourse on the virus as a war enemy. The method of quantitative-qualitative discourse analysis was employed to identify actors and agent-patient relations in war discourse, contexts in which the virus was presented as a war enemy, thematic frameworks, as well as lexical means used to represent the virus.

Keywords: war discourse; COVID-19; quantitative-qualitative discourse analysis; discourse on COVID-19.

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DEFINING THE SAME LEXEMES IN ONLINE DICTIONARIES: A CASE STUDY OF THREE POPULAR MONOLINGUAL ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

In this paper we have presented the different ways in which three monolingual online English dictionaries (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Online, Oxford Learner's Dictionaries and Merriam-Webster Dictionary) define the same lexemes that belong to different language levels (from A1 to B2). Aside from the formal elements present in all of the (online) dictionaries – part of speech, pronunciation, examples, register, pictures and synonyms, we have highlighted the very nature of the definitions. We studied two lexemes for each of the language levels. When analyzing individual examples we employed the descriptive method, while the comparison method was used to point out the key differences in which these dictionaries define concepts such as: artist, government, immortal, meanwhile, etc. We have come to the following conclusions – Longman and Oxford dictionaries break down the more complex meanings into digestible instances and use language that is appropriate for the language level of the desired lexeme. Webster's dictionary is more formal and often uses sentence patterns and words that are above the language level of the target lexeme.

Keywords: lexicography, internet dictionary, online dictionary, English language, comparison, Oxford English Dictionary, Longman, Merriam Webster.

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SAINT SAVA IN SERBIAN MEDIEVAL HAGIOGRAPHIES AND THE LITERARY WORK OF NIKANOR GRUJIĆ

In this paper, we will analyze the character of Saint Sava in the work of Nikanor Grujić and the work of the most important hagiographers of the Middle Ages, Domentian and Theodosius. Considering the fact that Nikanor Grujić published only the first book of his poem about Saint Sava, we will deal with episodes from the early period of Saint Sava's life, more precisely from his famous escape to Mount Athos to receiving a monastic vow. This period of Saint Sava's life which we can call 'from Rastko to Sava', or 'from prince to monk', remained most vividly in the consciousness of our tradition, although we have the least reliable data about him. This is evidenced by the rich literary material, but also by the broader cultural and artistic image

Keywords: Saint Sava, Rastko Nemanjić, Theodosius of Hilandar, Domentijan the Hilandarian, Nikanor Grujić, hagiography, Pre-romanticism, Middle Ages.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CULTURE OF MEMORY AND REMEMBRANCE IN THE NOVELS KRILA BY STANISLAV KRAKOV, CRVENE MAGLE BY DRAGIŠA VASIĆ, AND VELIKI JURIŠ BY SLOBODAN VLADUŠIĆ

The culture of memory and remembrance as multidisciplinary field that developed in the late seventies and early eighties of the XX century represents an extremely important discipline whose studies can be followed through analytical approach to historical novels of contemporary Serbian prose including novels *Krila* by Stanislav Krakov, *Crvene magle* by Dragiša Vasić and *Veliki juriš* by Slobodan Vladušić. The paper examines the main characteristics of the importance of the culture of memory and remembrance through narrative course of the novels. The complexity of the thematization of the First World War in novels opens the possibility of broader interpretation of the original theme of this paper, as well as future hypothetical comparative analysis of novels with novels written in other languages with the same thematics for a comprehensive analysis of the culture of memory and remembrance.

Keywords: First World War, contemporary Serbian prose, culture of memory and remembrance.

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SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND ACCULTURATION: A STUDY ON ETHNIC AND NATIONAL IDENTITIES AMONG FIRST GENERATION SERBIAN IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN THE US

According to a 2013 government census, first generation immigrants make up 13% of the US population. According to the International Migration Report (2017), there are 258 million migrants in the world, compared to 173 million in 2000. This increasing movement of people across the globe gives importance to the study of ethnic and national identities in relation to the process of acculturation. A plethora of research exists on this subject, however, there haven't been many studies conducted on Serbian immigrants living abroad. My goal is to provide insight on whether or to what degree

second language acquisition affects ethnic and national identities among first generation Serbian immigrants living in the US. In particular, my aim is to discover whether achieving proficiency in the second language allows for deeper acculturation into the host nation and if so, is ethnic identity lost in this process? This study focuses on first generation Serbian immigrants in the US, more precisely, Serbian immigrants who immigrated in their early childhood or early adulthood. The aim of this study is to examine the extent of acculturation by analyzing data which focuses on the individual's ethnic identity and national identity. This is done through a series of survey questions related to: proficiency in both ethnic and national languages, length of residence and age of arrival to the host country, the degree of social interaction in both Serbian and American communities.

Keywords: Acculturation, Identity, Second language, Immigration, Interaction.

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COMMUNICATION OF MUSEUM WITH THE AUDIENCES ON INSTAGRAM: A CASE STUDY OF THREE MUSEUMS IN BELGRADE

In the period when museums are increasingly opening up to the community in which they live, when their activities are no longer limited to the protection of cultural heritage, but more and more attention is paid to the presentation of their educational, economic and socially responsible functions, museum communication with its audiences is of increasing importance. As social networking sites have become an integral part of our lives in the digital age, museums and other cultural institutions have adopted their use to keep in touch with their actual and potential audiences. The aim of our research, based on a case study of the National Museum of Serbia, the Museum of Yugoslavia and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Belgrade, is to investigate how the museum communicates with its audiences through this social networking site, what content is posted and what kind of communication is promoted. By analyzing a sample of 72 posts posted by museums in the period from 1 to 30 April 2021, we found that the communication between museums and the audiences is one-way transmission, dominated by educational posts, with information about museum objects and the context of their creation, as well as promotional ones, where the museum promotes its activities. Although the audiences have the opportunity to express their opinion, raise a

certain topic or ask a question if they have doubts, museums do not react enough to the comments of their followers.

Keywords: museum, museum audiences, communication, Instagram, social media.

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METHODOLOGY OF LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE EXAMPLE OF REPORTING OF NIN WEEKLY MAGAZINE DURING NATO BOMBING OF FRY IN 1999

The paper presents a model of intertextual analysis used in the field of linguistic discourse analysis, which is demonstrated by the example of the reporting of Serbian weekly magazine NIN during the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999. Linguistics of discourse originated in the 1990s, when linguists began to explore linguistic phenomena above the text, and viewed language as a medium for describing the world, but also constructing it, relying on Michel Foucault's theory of discourse. In order to approximate this model of linguistic analysis and expand its application in any language system, the paper first provides a theoretical framework for the analysis of argumentative patterns, as one of the possible methodological procedures in German linguistic discourse analysis, and then the theoretical part is applied to the selected corpus of 68 articles dealing with the selected event.

Keywords: linguistic discourse analysis, argumentation, media reporting, NATO bombing, Serbia.

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POETICS OF DREAMS IN ANDRIĆ'S STORIES

The alternative form that Andrić opts for connects a separate narrative circle in his work, always in a unique "atmosphere of a nameless dream". Nightmares, dreams and daydreams are set apart from reality. The penetration into the field of the irrational and the surreal revealed a new layer in Andrić's narration, a completely new projection of the narrator who is able to equate the real and the

surreal and break the traditional norms of mimetic literature. Andrić is looking for a "middle way" between illusion and reality. The new created form mixes the realistic properties of storytelling with fiction and creates "creations" of a new style, on the border between reality and dream, which manage to establish a hitherto unimaginable harmony between the possible and the impossible. realistic, fantastic.

Keywords: Ivo Andrić, dream, dreaming, storytelling, surreal, realistic, fantastic, new form of storytelling.

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JOHN VI KANTAKOUZENOS ON SERBIAN NOBLEMEN

There are a large number of events on the Balkan Peninsula in the 14th century. The mutual conflicts of the Balkan states were replaced by a fight with the invading Ottoman conqueror. These events are known from a large number of sources that have remained to testify about this time, and one of the most important is the History of John VI Kantakouzenos, the Byzantine emperor and later monk. It describes many events in which the emperor himself was a participant and who often met with the Serbian noblemen. This paper will analyze his view of the condition of our nobles, what their position was in relation to the Serbian ruler, who lords are and why they stand out at the Serbian court. It will also be about how the Byzantine emperor and writer John Kantakouzenos evaluates their character. The important thing that will be discussed later, is whether there was a court council made up of the closest lords of the Serbian ruler, or whether every gathering of Serbian nobles was considered a parliament. In this part of the learned emperor, attention will be paid to the customs and behavior of the ruler, both according to his immediate size, and according to the universal autocrat, the Byzantine emperor.

Keywords: nobleman, John VI Kantakouzenos, Serbian lands, Byzantine Empire.

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FASHION AND LITERARY STUDIES: THE LANGUAGE OF FASHION AS THE ELEMENT OF LITERARY AESTHETICS

The paper aims to demonstrate how the study of fashion in literature can be initiated and affirmed by understanding the language of fashion as the element of literary aesthetics. The language of fashion is thus understood as a complex system of meaning in which fashion is not observed as a necessary opposition of literary character's nudity assumed by the author, but as a multifaceted sociocultural phenomenon within literature as a particular aesthetic space. Through review and analysis of theoretical approaches to fashion studies, the language of fashion, and the problematic of fashion in literature, the paper aspires to establish the theoretical framework of understanding both language and aesthetics of fashion within Serbian literary studies.

Keywords: literary studies, fashion studies, fashion, language of fashion, aesthetics.

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SVETLANA VELMAR-JANKOVIĆ'S "THE BOOK FOR MARKO" IN THE LIGHT OF NEW HISTORICISM

Svetlana Velmar-Janković's relation to national history represents an important part of her poetics. Her approach to history is a combination of thorough research and rich imagination. The subject of our research is going to be her book of short stories for children *The Book for Marko*, which has Serbian middle age, legends and oral stories about Serbian rulers and Slavic mythology as a textual base. Although these stories are based on historical facts, history exist only as a frame for narration about joy and pain of childhood and growing up. Every main character is connected with a plant/animal, whose symbolic is determined by Slavic mythology and folklore. The aim of this work is to enlighten the writer's vision of Serbian middle age thanks to the theory of new historicism, which supposes an integration of history, politics and culture. One of the starting points for this research is going to be Foucault's attitude that a literary work should be seen as a synthesis of institutions, beliefs and praxis. The other starting point is going to be Clifford Geertz's quote that the meaning

lying in front of us is not universal, but a product of its context. In order to decode symbolic of flora and fauna in the book we are going to take into consideration Ljubinko Radenković's and Veselin Čajkanović's research.

Keywords: Svetlana Velmar-Janković, *The Book for Marko*, children's literature, the new historicism, history, Slavic mythology, folklore.

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ANALYSIS OF THE LANGUAGE OF SERMONS

Considering that religion plays a significant role in human society and that it is a discourse within which a potentially great influence may be exerted on the listeners, it is important to be aware of ways in which this influence is exercised. The topic of this research is a linguistic analysis of the language of Baptist sermons in the Serbian language. The research consists of three research assignments: (1) description of the register of sermons and its general characteristics, (2) description of the grammar of sermons, and (3) description of the style of sermons. The results of the study indicate that sermons are a relatively planned speech type. In addition, narrative tenses have been recorded in sermons, such as the perfect tense for retelling biblical events, for illustrations, and for describing the personal experiences of preachers and the aorist for some quotations from the Holy Scripture. Furthermore, the use of pronouns indicating unity, closeness, and common experience of the preacher and believers prevails. Finally, concerning the style of sermons, it was concluded that contrast, symbols, comparisons, metaphors, metonymies, and personifications are used in them. Apart from the common structure of all three sermons, each preacher has his own style of preaching. Hence, it is evident that there is much space for expressing the personal style and authenticity of the preacher in the language of sermons.

Keywords: language of sermons, discourse analysis, religion.

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