

The Thirteenth International Interdisciplinary Symposium

ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES



PROGRAMME AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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Symposium Timetable

9.30-10.30	Registration of participants
10.30-10.45	Opening (Projection Room, ground floor)
	Remembering Professor Ranko Bugarski (Projection Room, ground floor)
	Tvrtko Prčić - Ranko Bugarski and the Faculty of Philosophy
	Nataša Kiš - A short overview of 12 books in the Collected Works by Ranko Bugarski (1996/97)
10.45-12.00	Olga Panić Kavgić - A short overview of 14 new books by Ranko Bugarski (2001-2021)
	Strahinja Stepanov and Gordana Lalić Krstin - Ranko Bugarski seriously about something seemingly unserious: Serbian slang and lexical blends
12.00-13.00	LUNCH (P9)
13.00-15.00	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES Sessions
15.00-15.30	Coffee break (P9)
15.30-18.00	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES Sessions
	Lectures on the Occasion of Marking 160 Years Since the Death of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić and 210 Years of <i>Little Slavo-Serbian Song Book of the Common People</i> (room 114/I)
15.30-18.00	Ljiljana Pešikan Ljuštanović - The Cultural and Historical Context of Serbian Epic Poetry in the Works of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić
	Jasmina Jokić - The Lyric Corpus in <i>Little Slavo-Serbian Song Book of the Common People</i>
	Dragoljub Perić -The Epic Corpus of <i>Little Slavo-Serbian Song Book of the Common People</i>
	Milivoj Bajšanski - Vuk Stefanović Karadžić and the Serbs in Hungary
18.00-18.15	Closing remarks (Projection Room, ground floor)

Symposium Sessions

Linguistic Encounters 1

Chairperson: Gordana Ristić

Room: 107

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Marija Stefanović Dragana Popović	University of Novi Sad	ON THE MEDIOCRE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE EVALUATION SYSTEM: COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF WORDS <i>СРЕДНИЙ</i> AND <i>ПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ</i>	Serbian
13.20 – 13.40	Gordana Ristić Katalin Ozer	University of Novi Sad	BIBLICAL IDIOMS IN GERMAN, SERBIAN AND HUNGARIAN	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Aleksandra Blatešić Jelena Badovinac	University of Novi Sad	CONCEPTS OF <i>BIRTH</i> AND <i>DEATH</i> IN ITALIAN PHRASEOLOGY AND PAREMIOLOGY IN LIGHT OF LINGUISTIC-COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS	Serbian
14.00 – 14.20	Sanja Ninković	University of Novi Sad	ON NON-VERBAL EUPHEMISMS AND TABOOS IN GERMAN AND SERBIAN	German
14.20 – 14.40	Dragana Popović Darja Vojvodić	University of Novi Sad	THE CONCEPT OF <i>ГНЕЗДО</i> 'NEST' IN RUSSIAN: AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL SOURCES	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Jelena Biljetina	University of Novi Sad	TRANSFERRED MEANINGS OF LEXICAL UNITS WITH THE CONCEPT OF <i>DOG</i> AND <i>PAS</i> IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN: A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS	Serbian

Language, Culture, Translation

Chairperson: Diana Prodanović Stankić

Room: 108

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Tvrtko Prčić	University of Novi Sad	A BLUEPRINT FOR A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR TRUE TRANSLATORS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS	Serbian
13.20 – 13.40	Edit Andrić	University of Novi Sad	CULTURAL SPECIFIC IDIOMS AND THEIR TRANSLATABILITY	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Dušanka Zvekić-Dušanović	University of Novi Sad	TRACES OF COEXISTENCE IN THE NOVEL <i>SEMPER IDEM</i> BY ĐORĐE LEBOVIĆ AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO HUNGARIAN	Serbian
14.00 – 14.20	Diana Prodanović Stankić Sonja Filipović	University of Novi Sad	CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS IN TRAVEL LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAVEL BROCHURES TRANSLATED FROM SERBIAN INTO ENGLISH	English
14.20 – 14.40	Borislava Eraković	University of Novi Sad	LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN SERBIAN JOB ADVERTISEMENTS FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS (2009-2024)	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Ivana Bezrukova	Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	THE IMAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT OF NURSIA IN THE SECOND BOOK OF THE SERBIAN-SLAVONIC TRANSLATION OF THE ROMAN PATERICON	Serbian

Linguistic Encounters 2

Chairperson: Danka Vujaklija

Room: 110

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Matija Nešović Ana Španović	Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	SEMANTIC ANNOTATION OF THE DIGITAL EDITION OF VUK ST. KARADŽIĆ'S SERBIAN FOLK PROVERBS: WORKFLOW, CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	Serbian
13.20 – 13.40	Jelena Janković	Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	NAMES OF MUSHROOMS IN VUK'S SERBIAN DICTIONARIES FROM 1818, 1852, AND 1898	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Danka Vujaklija	University of Novi Sad	ON THE SLAVIC DIALECTS OF MACEDONIA IN SERBIAN ETHNOGRAPHY	Serbian
14.00 – 14.20	Zoran Simić	Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	THE USAGE OF THE PREPOSITION <i>ITO</i> IN THE SPEECH OF PRIZREN PODGOR AND PODRIMA	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Mária Pásztor-Kicsi	University of Novi Sad	TASTE NAMES INCORPORATED IN PLANT NAMES IN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN	Hungarian
14.40 – 15.00	Nina Ilić Isidora Wattles	University of Novi Sad Union University	A COMPARISON OF THE HUNGARIAN AND RUTHENIAN ETHNOLINGUISTIC VITALITY IN VOJVODINA	English

Linguistic Encounters 3

Chairperson: Radmila Bodrič

Room: 124

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Ana Makišova	University of Novi Sad	ABBREVIATIONS IN SLOVAK AND SERBIAN	Slovak
13.20 – 13.40	Radmila Bodrič	University of Novi Sad	INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY-SCHOOL EFL LEARNERS IN SERBIA AND CROATIA – A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Jasna Uhlarik	University of Novi Sad	INTERLINGUAL HOMONYMS IN THE TEACHING OF SLOVAK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SERBIAN SPEAKING AREA	Slovak
14.00 – 14.20	Mira Milić	University of Novi Sad	SYNONYMY IN SERBIAN SPORTS TERMINOLOGY EXEMPLIFIED BY A NEW ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY OF SPORTS TERMS	Serbian
	Olga Panić Kavgić			
	Aleksandra Kardoš Stojanović			
14.20 – 14.40	Ivana Ivanić	University of Novi Sad	DIGITAL HUMANITIES: LINGUISTICS IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH ON MORALITY	English
	Olga Novikova	St. Petersburg State University		
14.40 – 15.00	Tomislav Bukatarević	University of Novi Sad	THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE LARGEST ELECTRONIC CORPUS OF THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE CLASSLA-WEB.SR IN WORD FORMATION RESEARCH	Serbian

Literary Encounters of Culture 1

Chairperson: Miloš Jocić

Room: 125

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Milena Ivanović	University of East Sarajevo	TYPICAL HEROES IN THE SONGS OF VUK'S SINGER TEŠAN PODRUGOVIĆ	Serbian
13.20 – 13.40	Daniela Tosheva	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University	THE THEME OF ABDUCTION IN THE GREEK COMIC TRADITION	English
13.40 – 14.00	Miloš Jocić Maja Medan	University of Novi Sad	EXPLORING THE BODY AND THE FEMININE: A PATHOGRAPHIC AND INTERSECTIONAL READING OF JUDITA ŠALGO'S POETRY	English
14.00 – 14.20	Ksenija Aykut	University of Belgrade	ASHIK POETRY AS AN EXPRESSION OF TURKISH CULTURAL IDENTITY	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Csilla Utasi	University of Novi Sad	TOPOS OF THE DERVISH IN LOVE - A COMPARATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE PALATICS CODEX'S <i>MADZSARI TÜRKI</i> AND STIJEPO ĐURĐEVIĆ'S POEM <i>DERVIŠ</i>	Hungarian
14.40 – 15.00	Julianna Ispánovics Csapó	University of Novi Sad	A RECURRING QUESTION: IS THERE A HUNGARIAN LITERATURE IN VOJVODINA? THE IDENTITY CRISES OF HUNGARIAN LITERARY CULTURE IN VOJVODINA AT THE TURN OF THE 20 TH /21 ST CENTURY	Hungarian

Myth, Identity and Culture

Chairperson: Sanja Paripović-Krčmar

Room: 101

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Mirna Radin Sabadoš	University of Novi Sad	SHADOWS AND SILENCES OF THE BALKANS: MYTH AND POST-MEMORY IN THE CONTEMPORARY SEE NOVEL	English
13.20 – 13.40	Sanja Paripović Krčmar Milica Sofinkić	University of Novi Sad	THE TECHNIQUE OF CREATIVE SELF-CONFESSION AS A REFLECTION OF FORCED CULTURAL INFLUENCE – AUTOFICTIONALITY IN <i>DYING IN TORONTO</i> BY DAŠA DRNDIĆ	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Nataša Drakulić Kozić	Institute for Literature and Arts	THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY IN THE NOVEL <i>LA SANS PAREILLE</i> BY MILISAV SAVIĆ	Serbian
14.00 – 14.20	Dobrivoje Stanojević	University of Belgrade	SERBIANS IN THE CONTEXT OF BORISLAV PEKIĆ'S NOVEL <i>THE GOLDEN FLEECE</i>	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Suzana Bunčić	University of East Sarajevo	READING AS PREDESTINATION, INTERPRETATION AS A DESTINY	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Olivera Žižović	University of Belgrade	TRANSFORMATION, (R)EVOLUTION AND IDENTITY IN MIKHAIL BULGAKOV'S <i>HEART OF A DOG</i>	Serbian

History and Culture

Chairperson: Goran Vasin

Room: 102

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
13.00 – 13.20	Attila Pfeiffer	University of Novi Sad	A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF BAČKA AND BANAT IN THE 18 TH CENTURY. MIGRATIONS, COLONIZATION, I.E. THE CO-EXISTENCE OF ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN THE FORMER SOUTHERN HUNGARY	Serbian
13.20 – 13.40	Daniela Marčok	University of Novi Sad	THE SERBIAN PRESS ABOUT THE LEADER OF SLOVAKS IN VOJVODINA LUDOVÍT MIČÁTEK (1874 – 1928) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY	Serbian
13.40 – 14.00	Georgios Kalios Goran Vasin	University of Novi Sad	THE GREEK PRESS ABOUT THE MURDER OF PRINCE MIHAİLO	Serbian
14.00 – 14.20	Péter Vukman	University of Szeged	HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV CONFLICTUAL COEXISTENCE IN THE BAJA TRIANGLE MULTIETHNIC BORDER REGION (1944-1948)	English
14.20 – 14.40	Julia Balla	University of Limerick	DEI CIVITAS CULTURA: THE 34 TH EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS IN BUDAPEST IN THE LIGHT OF CULTURAL EVENTS	English
14.40 – 15.00	Nataša Rakić	University of Kragujevac	THE ROLE OF MISSIONARIES OF THE RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	Serbian

Linguistic Encounters 4

Chairperson: Gordana Lalić-Krstin

Room: 108

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Virna Karlić Tomislav Bartol	University of Zagreb	SEX, LIES & INTENSIFIERS: A CORPUS-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SENSATIONALIST LANGUAGE FEATURES IN NEWSPAPER HEADLINES	Croatian
15.50 – 16.10	Gordana Lalić-Krstin Nadežda Silaški	University of Novi Sad University of Belgrade	THE -FLATION BLEND FRAGMENT AS A SOURCE OF LEXICAL INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY IN ENGLISH	English
16.10 – 16.30	Tanja Milićev Sergej Bojović	University of Novi Sad	THE IMPACT OF MODAL FLAVOR ON THE CHOICE OF COMPLEMENT TYPE IN SERBIAN	English
16.30 – 16.50	Ivana Vilić	University of Novi Sad	FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS OF CLAUDE VANDELOISE IN FRENCH AND SERBIAN	Serbian
16.50 – 17.10	Nataša Kiš	University of Novi Sad	ON MEANING AND CONCEPTUALIZATION OF DEVERBAL NOUNS	Serbian
17.10 – 17.30	Kaname Okano	Kobe City University of Foreign Studies	VERBS OF PUSHING AND PULLING IN SERBIAN: SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY	Serbian
17.30- 17.50	Tijana Balek	University of Novi Sad	FROM LEXICAL TO ACTIONAL MEANING: “SECONDARY PHASE” VERBS IN RUSSIAN AND SERBIAN	Serbian

Literary Encounters of Culture 2

Chairperson: Virđinija Popović

Room: 110

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Georgiana I. Badea Alexandru-Nikolae Lazea	West University of Timișoara	THE CHARACTER IS ME: JEAN-LUC LAGARCE. CASE STUDY: JUSTE LA FIN DU MONDE, J'ÉTAIS DANS MA MAISON ET J'ATTENDAIS QUE LA PLUIE VIENNE, LE PAYS LOINTAIN	French
15.50 – 16.10	Virđinija Popović Marina Puia-Bădescu	University of Novi Sad	PESSIMISTIC CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN EXISTENCE - CIORAN'S WORKS TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH INTO SERBIAN	Serbian
16.10 – 16.30	Marija Mitić	University of Novi Sad	MEDIEVAL CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS AND INTERCONNECTIONS IN GIOVANNI VILLANI'S LITERARY WORK <i>NUOVA CRONICA</i>	Serbian
16.30 – 16.50	Sanja Jukić Biljana Oklopčić	University of Osijek	STYLISTIC READING OF THE AMERICAN DREAM MYTH IN MARSHA NORMAN'S <i>NIGHT, MOTHER</i>	English
16.50 – 17.10	Anikó Utasi	Preschool Teacher Training College, Novi Sad	POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEXT AND ILLUSTRATION IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS	Hungarian
17.10 – 17.30	Monika Balla	University of Belgrade	THROUGH LITERATURE TO UNDERSTANDING THE PAST: ASSIMILATION AND IDENTITY IN THE NOVEL <i>THE OLD HOUSE</i> BY CÉCILE TORMAY	Serbian

Identity and Interculturalism

Chairperson: Bojana Kovačević Petrović

Room: 124

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Mario Liguori	University of Novi Sad	THE WEAKNESS OF THE CONCEPT OF ITALIANNESS	Italian
15.50 – 16.10	Bojana Kovačević Petrović	University of Novi Sad	HISPANIC AMERICAN WRITERS AT THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY UNS	Serbian
16.10 – 16.30	Svetlana V. Stevanović	University of Kragujevac	THE ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES IN LAURA ESQUIVEL'S NOVEL <i>MALINCHE</i>	Serbian
16.30 – 16.50	Jelena Milinković	Institute for Literature and Arts	PROJECT WOMEN'S MOVEMENT 2020 (1920–1938): PERIODICAL STUDIES AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES	Serbian
16.50 – 17.10	Ljiljana Knežević Ivana Miškeljin	University of Novi Sad	THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE AND SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS IN STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY PROGRAMS	Serbian

Cultural Context in Media

Chairperson: Dejan Pralica

Room: 125

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Lidija Mirkov	University of Belgrade	IMAGE OF SERBIAN IDENTITY IN THE MEDIA	Serbian
15.50 – 16.10	Dejan Pralica	University of Novi Sad	100 YEARS OF RADIO IN SERBIA	Serbian
16.10 – 16.30	Mirjana Matović	Preschool Teachers Training College, Novi Sad	MUSIC IN THE MEDIA - ANALYTICAL ASPECTS OF THE MUSICAL CONTENT	Serbian
16.30 – 16.50	Ratomir Antonović	Institute for Serbian Culture Priština-Leposavić	INFORMATION - COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN LAW	Serbian
16.50 – 17.10	Sonja Pejić	University of Novi Sad	GREEN URBANISM AND CULTURAL DYNAMICS: CAN CREATING A NEW CULTURE FROM WITHIN FOSTER GREEN CITY DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?	Serbian

Sociology, Philosophy, Identity and Culture

Chairperson: Jovana Čikić

Room: 101

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Marica Rajković	University of Novi Sad	RELATION BETWEEN AESTHETICS AND POLITICS REFLECTED THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF ENGAGED ART	Serbian
15.50 – 16.10	Nevena Jevtić	University of Novi Sad	POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY FOR CHILDREN	Serbian
16.10 – 16.30	Mina Đikanović	University of Novi Sad	WHAT IS PHILOSOPHICAL IN PHILOSOPHY FOR CHILDREN?	Serbian
16.30 – 16.50	Goran Rujević	University of Novi Sad	POPULAR CULTURE REFERENCES IN HIGH-SCHOOL PHILOSOPHY TEXTBOOKS IN SERBIA	Serbian
16.50 – 17.10	Ana Bilinović Rajačić Jelena Tanasijević Jovana Čikić	University of Novi Sad	SOCIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT MARRIAGE EXPERIENCE	Serbian
17.10 – 17.30	Miloš Perović	University of Novi Sad	NEOLIBERALISM, HYPER-INDIVIDUALISM, NEOCONSERVATIVISM AND IDENTITY POLITICS	Serbian

Cultural Contexts in Education

Chairperson: Stanislava Marić Jurišin

Room: 107

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
15.30 – 15.50	Milena Letić Lungulov Nataša Tančić	University of Novi Sad	INCLUSION AS A “CULTURE” OF PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING OF THE GIFTED	Serbian
15.50 – 16.10	Stanislava Marić Jurišin Borka Malčić Tamara Dragojević	University of Novi Sad	THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL CULTURE ON STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES	Serbian
16.10 – 16.30	Biljana Lungulov Jovana Milutinović Gorana Vojčić	University of Novi Sad	TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING TEACHING PRACTICES	Serbian
16.30 – 16.50	Marija Nijemčević Perović	University of Kragujevac	THE DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF ICONIC ELEMENTS IN TEXTBOOKS FOR LEARNING GERMAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE	Serbian
16.50 – 17.10	Mirna Vidaković	University of Novi Sad	THE ROLE OF PEER FEEDBACK IN ENHANCING PRESENTATION SKILLS: PERSPECTIVE OF ESP STUDENTS	English
17.10 – 17.30	Jovana Turudić Slađana Zuković Dušica Stojadinović	University of Novi Sad	ACADEMIC MOTIVATION OF GENERATION Z STUDENTS	Serbian
17.30 – 17.50	Dušica Stojadinović Senka Slijepčević Jovana Turudić	University of Novi Sad	GENERATION Z STUDENTS' VALUE ORIENTATIONS	Serbian

ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are listed in the alphabetical order)

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CULTURAL SPECIFIC IDIOMS AND THEIR TRANSLATABILITY

Contrastive phraseology distinguishes between three main forms of correspondence: (1) formally and semantically identical phrases; (2) phraseologisms, whose meanings match but contain a different lexical structure; and (3) fixed expressions with zero equivalence. This last group includes culturally specific phrases related to national history, literature, culture, and rooted folk beliefs. The paper deals with Hungarian idioms that do not have an equivalent in the Serbian language, their typology, as well as the possibilities of translating the mentioned phrases into the Serbian language. Solutions can be diverse, starting from finding phrases that are used in similar circumstances and conditions in the target language, all the way to neglecting or omitting idioms, which leads to inevitable loss in translation.

Key words: phraseology, culturally specific phrases, Hungarian, Serbian.

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INFORMATION - COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN LAW

Contemporary social tendencies, changes and technical-technological progress, inexorably affect all social spheres. In the field of legal science, as well as legal practice, elements of information and communication technologies penetrate. The author's special area of interest is the use of information and communication technologies in criminal law, both material and procedural. Digitization is particularly prevalent in the field of criminology, criminology and penology. Also, the concept of e-justice is considered as a significant progress and achievement of information technology development, which foresees a special treatment of the processing and collection of evidence and evidence in criminal proceedings, the method of execution of criminal sanctions, as well as the prevention of crime and criminal acts.

Key words: information - communication technologies, law, criminal procedure.

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ASHIK POETRY AS AN EXPRESSION OF TURKISH CULTURAL IDENTITY

Turkish folk poetry holds special importance in preserving Turkish cultural identity within the migration of Turkish nomadic tribes from its start until modern times. The paper presents and analyzes folk poetry both as an expression of national identity and a notable means of preserving the Turkish language in its original form. Our goal is to review and determine the circumstances in which the Turkish language and its folk poetry were at risk of losing a significant part of their identity after the emergence of poetry forms written in a hybrid Ottoman language. The results show that the people, alienated from the educated elite during the centuries-long Ottoman Empire, began a form of fight for the survival of the national language and succeeded in achieving this goal with sincere expression through the poetry of national poets (aşık), which depicts the people's perception and serves as a guardian of the national language and identity, contrary to the artificial forms of court poetry.

Key words: Turkish national poetry, Ashik poetry, Cultural identity.

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THE CHARACTER IS ME: JEAN-LUC LAGARCE. CASE STUDY: JUSTE LA FIN DU MONDE, J'ÉTAIS DANS MA MAISON ET J'ATTENDAIS QUE LA PLUIE VIENNE, LE PAYS LOINTAIN

In this paper, we attempt to outline the functions of the character in the theatre of Jean-Luc Lagarce, one of France's most successful playwrights. The character in Jean-Luc Lagarce's dramaturgy can be seen as being closely dependent on the relationships he maintains with the Other, with others. Even if in his theatre the protagonists are sometimes solitary spirits (like Louis, the main character in these three plays), their identity can only be constructed through interpersonal relationships (for example, in *Le pays lointain* we can find family relationships: the Father, already dead, the Mother, Antoine, Louis's brother Suzanne, Louis's sister Catherine, Antoine's wife Hélène, the Lover, already dead etc.). The three plays we propose as case studies in this paper, *Juste la fin du monde* (1990), *J'étais dans ma maison et j'attendais que la pluie vienne* (1994) and *Le pays lointain* (1995), highlight common and related themes: death, memory and family relationships. The dramatic character who represents Ariadne's thread in these three plays, who lives and

experiences feelings, is Louis, the playwright's alter ego. We will show how the playwright becomes a character in his theatre, a biographical 'dispositif' (Foucault, 1971, 1975, 1977). We shall conclude with the differential autonomy (Hamon, 1972: 91) of Lagarce's dramatic character, his disappearance and devaluation (cf. Jouve, 1992), and his interference in the text, its creation.

Key words: the Other, solitary spirit, Jean-Luc Lagarce, identity, dramatic character.

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FROM LEXICAL TO ACTIONAL MEANING: "SECONDARY PHASE" VERBS IN RUSSIAN AND SERBIAN

The paper focuses on verbs capable of phase-determining a situation, particularly those whose primary meaning does not fall within the domain of phases, hence the designation "secondary phase" verbs. These are verbs that carry the examined actional (phase) meaning within their polysemantic structure, even though their primary meaning does not indicate that particular segment. For instance, the beginning of an activity can be expressed using the verbs "взяться" / "прихватити се" (to take hold, to start) - even though their primary meaning refers to the physical joining of a (typically living) subject by hands to an object or person. The verb of motion "кренати" can be used in the phrase 'кренуо је на курс руског језика' where it signifies the beginning of a process. This paper will investigate the differences in the use of verbs of motion in Russian and Serbian, particularly noticeable when denoting the beginning of a situation. Furthermore, preliminary results show that the most prevalent "secondary phase" meaning among verbs is "beginning" while pre-initiation can be expressed through specific emotional verbs (such as "бояться/бојати се" - 'to fear'). The study aims to determine the presence and prevalence of "secondary phase" verbs across all phase meanings, their syntactic behavior, and their implicit modal components.

Key words: phase meaning, "secondary phase" verbs, Russian and Serbian.

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THROUGH LITERATURE TO UNDERSTANDING THE PAST: ASSIMILATION AND IDENTITY IN THE NOVEL *THE OLD HOUSE* BY CÉCILE TORMAY

The novel *The Old House* by Cécile Tormay explores the deep layers of historical and social reality through the depiction of a family history. This paper offers an interdisciplinary approach to analysing the work, combining elements of literature, history, and social sciences to illuminate complex aspects of the period in which the story unfolds. Through carefully crafted characters and plot twists, the author immerses us in the atmosphere of early 20th-century European society, particularly highlighting the dynamics and changes that shaped Budapest during that time.

The study aims to shed light on various aspects of the assimilation of Germans in Hungary and its complex consequences at individual and collective levels: how these processes shaped their life paths and identities, and how the social, political, and economic contexts of the time influenced the dynamics of relationships between the German minority community and the majority Hungarian society.

Through the analysis of the novel *The Old House*, this paper provides insight into the social, political, and cultural patterns of a turbulent period through the lens of literature, offering a deeper understanding of how the past shapes the present.

Key words: Cécile Tormay, assimilation, identity, Budapest, Germans in Hungary.

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DEI CIVITAS CULTURA: THE 34TH EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS IN BUDAPEST IN THE LIGHT OF CULTURAL EVENTS

The holy year was proclaimed by Pope Pius XI to be held in Hungary upon the Regent couple's visit to the Holy See in 1937. It coincided with the celebration of Saint Stephen's Memorial Year in 1938, marking the 900th anniversary of the death of Hungary's first Christian king. The Eucharistic Congress in Budapest, often dubbed as 'triumphant' by contemporaries, was marked by a series of festivities and cultural events that took place in the capital in conjunction with the ecclesiastical gathering. The week-long cultural programme started on 24 May with various exhibitions, concerts and theatre plays hosted at Budapest's most distinguished establishments. It was during this time that the newly refurbished Budapest Municipal Gallery was opened to the public at the Károlyi Palace with the 'International Caritas exhibition'. This study is set to examine Hungary's aspirations for legitimacy as a thousand-year

Christian nation manifested through its rich cultural heritage and continuation of artistic practices as a form of national pride.

Key words: Cultural history, 34th Eucharistic Congress, Budapest, national pride.

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THE IMAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT OF NURSIA IN THE SECOND BOOK OF THE SERBIAN-SLAVONIC TRANSLATION OF THE ROMAN PATERICON

In this paper, we analyse the lexico-syntactic devices employed to name Saint Benedict of Nursia in his hagiography, which constitutes the second book of the complete Serbian-Slavonic translation of the Roman Patericon from the Greek language. The aforementioned manuscript, written between 1415 and 1425 represents a segment of the manuscript collections of the Visoki Dečani Monastery. Currently, it is preserved in the National Library of Serbia in Belgrade (Dečani 102).

Considering that this work was translated during the period of Resava, it is expected that the scribe/translator's approach to the Greek source will be conditioned by the postulates of that era. In this regard, we will pay special attention to the Greek original to determine the degree to which the Serbian-Slavonic text adheres to it, and to identify instances where deviations from the Greek source occur, thereby examining the factors influencing these deviations. Potential innovations in the Serbian-Slavonic translation could reflect the encounter between two temporally and territorially distant cultures, within the era when the scribe/translator activity was fundamentally guided by the purification and archaization of texts to closely adhere to the original.

Key words: Saint Benedict, Naming, Hagiography, Serbian-Slavonic, Greek language.

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SOCIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH AND WITHOUT MARRIAGE EXPERIENCE

The postponement of nuptiality is one of the general characteristics of the second demographic transition, with certain variations observed within this trend, depending on general societal characteristics. The aim of this study is to identify the characteristics of the sociological profile of young people with and without marital experience by analyzing their socio-demographic, socio-economic, and socio-cultural traits. The research involved 989 young people from the Vojvodina region, aged between 18 and 34. Data were collected through a survey based on an electronic questionnaire distributed via social networks (voluntary sample, "snowball" sample). The results confirm that there are significant differences in the sociological profiles of young people with and without marital experience, especially in the group of socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Key words: sociological profile, nuptiality, young people, second demographic transition.

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TRANSFERRED MEANINGS OF LEXICAL UNITS WITH THE CONCEPT OF *DOG* AND *PAS* IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN: A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

The paper analyses lexical units (lexemes and idiomatic structures) containing the concept *DOG* in English and *PAS* in Serbian, and the cognitive motivation of the transferred meanings of the analysed lexical units. The goal of the paper is to examine the conceptual metaphors and/or conceptual metonymies underlying the transferred meanings of the examined lexical units and then to compare and contrast the transferred meanings (containing the concepts *DOG* and *PAS*) in English and Serbian. The corpus consists of lexemes and idioms with the concept of *DOG* and *PAS* that have been excerpted from the relevant monolingual dictionaries of English and Serbian. The author's theoretical background is cognitive linguistics and the theory of conceptual metaphor, which explains the target (usually abstract) domain through the source (usually specific, experience-based) domain.

The results of the analysis show that the transferred meanings containing the concept of DOG and PAS in most cases refer to people's immoral and negative characteristics and are typically the result of the metaphorical mappings.

Key words: dog, pas, transferred meaning, conceptual metaphor, conceptual metonymy.

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CONCEPTS OF *BIRTH* AND *DEATH* IN ITALIAN PHRASEOLOGY AND PAREMIOLOGY IN LIGHT OF LINGUISTIC-COGNITIVE AND LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS

This paper explores linguistic reflections in the contemporary Italian language, based on associations with the concepts of "birth" and "death". The subject of our research includes idiomatic expressions and proverbs that depict the cultural and symbolic representations of events marking the beginning and end of human life, built and solidified over centuries. The linguistic analysis aims to show how these concepts are intertwined with the history and folk beliefs of the speaker community that created them, as well as the perspectives from which the themes of life and death are viewed. The goal of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of the role of conceptualization as a process and language as a moderator in shaping social perceptions and understandings of these two fundamental moments of human life. We rely on the methodology of cognitive linguistics and the creation of metaphorical images, as well as on the basics of linguocultural analysis, to complete the picture of the causal relationship between observation and understanding of the world and the creation of conventional meaning, which is often figuratively represented in the language. For the purpose of this research, we used general and specialized dictionaries of contemporary Italian, dictionaries of idioms, as well as dictionaries and collections of proverbs in the standard Italian language.

Key words: Italian language, phraseology, paremiology, birth, death.

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY-SCHOOL EFL LEARNERS IN SERBIA AND CROATIA – A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Today, multiculturalism is everywhere, which is why it is essential to possess a high degree of intercultural communicative competence, the ability to embrace intercultural values, skills, and knowledge. This study aims to determine the existence of intercultural competence and sensitivity among elementary-school students learning English as a foreign language in Serbia and Croatia.

In this study, we will attempt to answer the following questions:

1. Are there significant differences in intercultural competence among elementary-school students in Serbia and Croatia?
2. What are the parallels with the stages of Milton Bennett's Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity?

The questionnaire used in the study is based on a multimodal analysis of textbooks from Serbia and Croatia. Students from higher grades of elementary schools were surveyed.

Key words: Intercultural Communicative Competence, Teaching English as a Foreign Language, Primary School, Serbia and Croatia, Intercultural Identity.

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THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE LARGEST ELECTRONIC CORPUS OF THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE CLASSLA-WEB.SR IN WORD FORMATION RESEARCH

The aim of this paper is to highlight the practical use of the most extensive contemporary corpus of the Serbian language, CLASSLA-web.sr, which currently contains 2,342,626,265 words from 5,256,087 documents, in word-formation research. The paper will demonstrate how corpus linguistics and the use of this specific corpus can provide greater and better contributions to research in the fields of affixation, conversion, and compounding, in terms of form, content, and use of affixes and derivatives, both in Serbian and in contact-contrastive research. This contribution is significant primarily because such research is based on the actual language use by contemporary speakers, rather than on the assumed form, content, and use as was the case with earlier, pre-corpus research. The paper will present specific solutions regarding the determination of the meaning of affixes, their competitiveness, prefix-suffix derivatives, neologisms, productivity of specific word-formation processes, and will also demonstrate the potential of using the

given corpus in future research, providing guidelines for the use of the NoSketch Engine software within which the mentioned corpus is available.

Key words: Serbian, Corpus, Corpus Linguistics, Morphology, Word-formation.

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READING AS PREDESTINATION, INTERPRETATION AS A DESTINY

The paper discusses the book "Reading of the soul" by Ranko Popović. The book is first considered from the perspective of genre theory as a hybrid reading of autobiographical memoiric provenance. In the second part of the paper, attention is paid to the analysis of the author's observations about the purpose and meaning of reading.

Key words: Ranko Popović, "Reading the soul", autobiographical discourse, reading.

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WHAT IS PHILOSOPHICAL IN PHILOSOPHY FOR CHILDREN?

The old adage suggests that philosophical questions are posed not only by philosophers but also by children and individuals struggling with mental health. Just as there are tendencies to use philosophy as a means to strengthen mental health, if not necessarily to cure it, there is also the idea that philosophy can be applied in the upbringing and education of children. At first glance, this idea may seem inappropriate to philosophy itself - since ancient times, it has been assumed that engaging in philosophy requires spiritual maturity, which necessitates a certain level of maturity expressed through age. Hence, the idea of "philosophy for children" might appear, at the very least, contradictory. However, pedagogical reflections throughout the 20th century have shown multiple benefits of introducing philosophical thinking at earlier stages of the educational process. Certainly, familiarity with the philosophical way of thinking is not entirely the same as familiarity with philosophy, but it is perhaps closest to the true experience of philosophizing and an excellent introduction to the study of philosophy itself. This work focuses on two essential questions regarding philosophy for children: first, what are the benefits of philosophy for children for the educational process and society in general, and second, what benefits does philosophy for children have for philosophy itself?

Key words: philosophy, philosophy for children, education, critical thinking.

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THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY IN THE NOVEL *LA SANS PAREILLE* BY MILISAV SAVIĆ

The novel „La sans pareille” by Milisav Savić, originally published in 2015, has had several editions in Serbian and foreign languages, it has been awarded multiple times and was consistently positively evaluated by critics. Although it was the topic of many reviews and a few papers (that took into consideration its narration and style in the first place), the subject matter of this work hasn’t been thoroughly analyzed. This paper deals with the question of identity, which is included in the novel through its different types (personal, national, religious, sexual, gender), as well as with the possibilities of its change, considering internal and external factors that define selfhood. The research has a goal to enlighten the author’s ways of playing with the concept of identity, as he pushes it to the limits of its ambiguity.

Key words: identities, masking, androgyne, La sans pareille, Milisav Savić.

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LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN SERBIAN JOB ADVERTISEMENTS FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS (2009-2024)

The demand for languages in the job market for translators and interpreters is neither static nor stable, as it depends on broader economic and cultural changes in society. This presentation will provide insight into which languages are present in the translation and interpreting job market in the Serbian economy and how this demand has been changing, based on a systematic tracking of job advertisements from 2009 to the present. The results are based on a corpus of 1,643 advertisements by 804 employers published on the employment platform poslovinfastud.com, the only employment platform in Serbia that regularly publishes advertisements for translators and interpreters, allowing for systematic analysis. The presentation will also focus on the representation of culture in these advertisements. Since translation is inherently intercultural communication, cultural knowledge is usually not explicitly stated, because it is presumed. Therefore, it is important to examine the manner in which this requirement is articulated, the languages specified, and the types of jobs associated with it. Such data may be considered indicators of areas where cultural competence is more challenging to achieve and necessitates greater emphasis in the curricula for translator and interpreter training.

Key words: translation and interpreting, job ads, languages, cultural competence.

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A COMPARISON OF THE HUNGARIAN AND RUTHENIAN ETHNOLINGUISTIC VITALITY IN VOJVODINA

As a multiethnic region, APV is a suitable area for testing ethnolinguistic vitality. The aim of the research is to compare the vitality of the Hungarian and Ruthenian national minorities, as the representatives of the most numerous and one of the least numerous Vojvodinian minorities. As the Hungarian minority is much more numerous, and has lived here for much longer, the main hypothesis of the present research is that its vitality will be higher. The Beliefs on Ethnolinguistic Vitality Questionnaire (BEVQ) was used in the research.

The results of 84 participants in this study, native speakers of Hungarian, were compared with the results of 62 native speakers of Ruthenian. The comparison of the available resources for the Serbian language and the two minority languages through 8 different scales has shown more even scores among the Hungarian minority, which speaks in favor of the initial hypothesis.

Key words: ethnolinguistic vitality, Hungarians, Ruthenians, Vojvodina.

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A RECURRING QUESTION: IS THERE A HUNGARIAN LITERATURE IN VOJVODINA? THE IDENTITY CRISES OF HUNGARIAN LITERARY CULTURE IN VOJVODINA AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH/21ST CENTURY

The existence and identity of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, which emerged in 1918, have been continuously traumatized by the ongoing questioning of its existence to this day. Can we speak of an independent, unique path of Hungarian literature in Yugoslavia, or should we merely regard it as a regional branch of Hungarian literature in Hungary? The continuous migrations, arrivals, and departures of Hungarian writers, poets, and artists in Vojvodina, alongside the prevailing literary-political backdrop, significantly contribute to the identity crises of the early periods. In the 1990s, under the shadow of the Yugoslav wars, Hungarian literature in Vojvodina showed signs of crisis. The traumas caused by war and emigration have led to the opinion that Hungarian literature in Vojvodina has ceased to exist. At the beginning of the 21st century, Ottó Fenyvesi's poetry book "Reading

"Dead Vojvodinians" (2009) raises the issue of identity crisis once again, which today has shifted towards identity seeking, and the creation of tradition and cult.

Key words: Hungarian literature in Vojvodina, culture, identity, crisis, cult.

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DIGITAL HUMANITIES: LINGUISTICS IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH ON MORALITY

Studies of morality started thousands of years ago and developed a wide variety of qualitative methods for analyzing human nature. After the division of sciences, practical methodology was delegated to psychology, sociology, and political science, making significant progress in explaining human behavior. Although these evolutionary and revolutionary methods have emerged for the analysis and explanation of morality, there has been limited access to its description, primarily due to the lack of qualitative methods in ethics.

The evolution of these methods is firstly due to the advancement of computer technology, but additionally largely to the work of linguists. Thanks to linguistics, it has become possible to work with any form and type of text. This work includes stylistics, synonyms and antonyms, grammar, and word formation. Morality has a well-shaped discourse ready to be analyzed and integrated into qualitative methodology by linguists. This interdisciplinary collaboration between linguistics and ethics will ultimately be able to define morally significant opinions. These opinions, in turn, will be significant in other spheres, such as pedagogy, marketing, social work, and international relations.

Key words: linguistics, computer technology, digital humanities, morality.

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TYPICAL HEROES IN THE SONGS OF VUK'S SINGER TEŠAN PODRUGOVIĆ

Vuk Karadžić recorded more than twenty songs from Tešan Podrugović, whose heroes are among the most honored characters in our folk epic. A special place belongs to the character of Marko Kraljević, who got his full epic expression precisely through the songs of this singer. In our work, we classify Podrugović's heroes

according to the typology given by Maksimilian Braun, but we also offer new solutions and possibilities of determination and classification, thereby supplementing this well-known typology.

Key words: Tešan Podrugović, typical heroes, Maksimilian Braun.

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NAMES OF MUSHROOMS IN VUK'S SERBIAN DICTIONARIES FROM 1818, 1852, AND 1898

This paper is the result of a meticulous analysis of mushroom names in three editions of Vuk's Serbian Dictionaries: the first from 1818, the second from 1852, and the third edition from 1898, which was corrected and revised based on the additions Vuk made in his copy of the second edition. The material for this research includes a total of 29 names of mushrooms, which are examined for their lexicographic treatment and any potential differences between the editions, such as in terms of identification (especially in the third edition, where scientific names of mushrooms were added in square brackets thanks to Ž. Jurišić) and geographical markers or dialectal notes, which indicate the area of usage. The second edition contains a significantly larger lexical material collected from various regions, resulting in 13 more mushroom names than the first edition, which includes 15 names of mushrooms. The paper also raises the question of which folk names Vuk did not record, which has been confirmed in descriptive and dialectal dictionaries to date.

Key words: Vuk Karadžić, Srpski rječnik, mushroom names, lexicography.

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POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY FOR CHILDREN

The crucial moment for establishing the idea of philosophy for children, or philosophy with children, lies in Lipman's concept of the "community of philosophical inquiry." As an educational and pedagogical model, it is based on the idea of radical equality among all participants. This equality primarily manifests as equal epistemological authority between the teacher and the learner. However, even though this model primarily serves an educational function, the idea of such a community reflects a projection of the corresponding social reality and desirable political principles that the educational system should support and nurture. Therefore, the community of

philosophical inquiry should be both a genuine place of learning and exploration and a projection of a society characterized by radical equality as a desirable social reality. In this work, we explore the relationship between these two levels of meaning regarding the principle of equality that underpins the concept of the “community of philosophical inquiry,” connecting Lipman’s idea and its implicit political framework with Rancière’s and Freire’s understanding of the broader educational political context.

Key words: Community of Philosophical Inquiry, Equality, Rancière, Freire.

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EXPLORING THE BODY AND THE FEMININE: A PATHOGRAPHIC AND INTERSECTIONAL READING OF JUDITA ŠALGO'S POETRY

Judita Šalgo (1941-1996) was one of the most significant Serbian, Hungarian, Vojvodinian, and Yugoslav avant-garde writers. Her confessional poetry is characterized by a hybridization of forms and the influence of visual, conceptual, and performance art. Many of her poetic works - poems, fragments, projects, cycles, micro-essays, and short stories - focus on descriptions of the body and bodily processes, as well as various pathological states: illness, anxiety, and unrest.

This paper examines the interpretation of body and corporeality in the collections *67 Minutes Aloud* (1980) and *Life on the Table* (1986). The research will offer a pathographic and intersectional reading of Judita Šalgo's poetry, followed by an overview of her encyclopedic treatment of various elements of corporality and an interpretation of the relationship between the author's formal experiments and the theme of the body and the corporeal.

Key words: Judita Šalgo, neoavantgarde, body, intersectionality, patography.

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STYLISTIC READING OF THE AMERICAN DREAM MYTH IN MARSHA NORMAN'S 'NIGHT, MOTHER

Marsha Norman's play *'night, Mother* (1981) addresses, among other things, destructive aspects of the American Dream myth in American art media and popular culture. In order to call into question the sustainability of the unnegotiable social equality as well as the unnegotiable pursuit of material wealth inherent in the American Dream myth, the utopianism of which was indicated by its very creator James Truslow Adams, Marsha Norman depicts the broken-down nucleus family structure by using different modes of minus-positions as the manifestations of the failed American Dream.

By applying Marina Katnić-Bakaršić's theory on the stylistics of drama discourse to Norman's play *'night, Mother*, this paper aims to explore stylistic strategies used to create various aspects of the failed American Dream as well as the possible impact of their textual meaning on the depiction of the problems arising from the individual-society-culture interrelationship.

Key words: Marsha Norman, *'night, Mother*, the American Dream, stylistics, culture.

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THE GREEK PRESS ABOUT THE MURDER OF PRINCE MIHAILO

The murder of Serbian Prince Mihajlo Obrenović was considered a serious event by the Greek press. The press closely followed the incident and its aftermath as much as possible. Telegrams from Belgrade and the capitals of major European powers were published, and in the first days reactions in Greece and in other European countries were documented. The Greek press, despite its interest in the murder, didn't manage to take a completely unified stance in the way it reacted to this event. Some newspapers preferred to continue with a simple record of events, while others specifically dealt with the question of who killed the prince and who was behind the murder (both within and beyond the borders of Serbia). For the Greek press, the assassination was a very serious setback to the developing diplomatic relations between the Balkan states and, in particular, to the prospect of an anti-

Turkish coalition. The press saw Mihailo as the main driving force for the resolution of the Eastern question.

Key words: Greece, Serbia, Prince Mihailo, assassination.

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SEX, LIES & INTENSIFIERS: A CORPUS-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SENSATIONALIST LANGUAGE FEATURES IN NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

This paper examines the features of sensationalist language in online celebrity magazines. With the development of digital media and the emergence of new funding models for news portals (where click=money), the informative function of newspaper headlines has taken a backseat, while the pragmatic function of attracting reader attention has become paramount. In the digital environment, the consumption and dissemination of news are changing, leading to the development of new cognitive reading styles. Consequently, sensationalism in headlines is taking on new forms, and new linguistic strategies for attracting clicks are emerging. This paper is dedicated to the corpus analysis of linguistic features of headlines from the Serbian magazine Hello! In a corpus of 500 headline examples, the features and functions of sensationalist language are analyzed: i.e., forms of addressing, the use of imperatives, expressive vocabulary, intensifiers, idioms, and means of creating information gaps.

Key words: pragmatics, corpus analysis, journalism, headline, sensationalism.

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ON MEANING AND CONCEPTUALIZATION OF DEVERBAL NOUNS

In this paper we described some semantic characteristics of deverbal nouns that differ from each other according to the degree of presence of noun and verb categorical properties (nouns such as question, support, attention, trust, etc.). The aim of the paper is to analyze analytical predicates formed with these nouns to point out the ways of conceptualizing the action, feelings or psychophysiological states marked by them in the contemporary Serbian language. Analytical predicates are seen as conceptual metaphors, and the analysis of their source and target domains

should contribute to a more precise categorization of the nouns themselves, thus their lexicographic description, but also to learning the Serbian language as a foreign or second language.

Key words: deverbal nouns, meaning, conceptualization, metaphor, Serbian language.

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THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE AND SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS IN STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY PROGRAMS

Student mobility programs represent one of the most important aspects of the internationalization of university, and the entire country. The paper presents the results of a research on the attitudes of students at the University of Novi Sad regarding their participation in international mobility programs, analyzing the role of the level of English language competence as one of the key factors for applying to these programs. There is a special emphasis on the social and cultural aspects of using English for the purpose of attending classes and participating in all other academic activities at a foreign university, as well as for living in a foreign environment. The results are based on the statistical analysis of quantitative data collected through a questionnaire that was created for the purpose of this research and provide insight into whether students consider their knowledge of English adequate for participation in mobility, as well as to what extent sociocultural factors (integration into the international academic community, getting to know cultures) play a role in their willingness to participate. The obtained results provide pedagogical implications in the form of guidelines for innovating the content of English courses at the university.

Key words: student mobility, language competence, cultural factors.

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HISPANIC AMERICAN WRITERS AT THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY UNS

Our research will include the guest appearances of eight prominent Hispanic-American writers at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Novi Sad (FFUNS), i.e. in the organization of this higher education institution, from 2014 to 2024. In that

period, the Department of Romance Studies, the Ibero-American Center and the Department of Italian and Ibero-American Studies organized seven face-to-face and two online meetings with Spanish-American writers, and the Faculty of Philosophy organized a literary evening by Mario Vargas Llosa at the Serbian National Theatre, in cooperation with Laguna publishing house and ProseFest. Guillermo Orsi was a guest of FFUNS thanks to the Embassy of Argentina; Samantha Schwebelin, Luisa Valenzuela and Santiago Roncagliolo visited our higher education institution as guests of ProseFest; Guillermo Martinez gave the lecture "Borges and Mathematics" through the Embassy of Argentina, and the Ibero-American Center FFUNS organized online meetings with five Argentine writers, as part of the "Susana Tenon" project with the University of Tres de Febrero i.e. during the corona pandemic virus. Through audio-recordings, videos and translation notes, we will research the topics of their lectures and discussions, the interest of students and the public, and the outcome of these literary-academic events. The result of our research will show the importance of such extracurricular activities for students of the FFUNS, but also for the visiting writers.

Key words: Hispanic America, Argentina, literature, FFUNS.

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THE -FLATION BLEND FRAGMENT AS A SOURCE OF LEXICAL INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY IN ENGLISH

It has been demonstrated that blends can be a significant source of innovation in English lexical formation, contributing novel lexical elements to the language. Typically, these new lexical elements originate as splinters, i.e., the part of a source word that is retained in a blend, and are then reused in the formation of other words as ready-made elements, undergoing the process of morphemization along the way (e.g., -nomics as in coronanomics, -gasm as in yogasm or -splain(ing) as in whitesplaining). In this paper, we explore the emergence of a relatively recent combining form, -flation, evidenced in new words in English such as shrinkflation, gradeflation or Bidenflation, using the material collected by querying the iWeb Corpus (Davies, 2018) and the NOW Corpus (Davies, 2016–). We discuss some aspects of the formation of -flation coinages, classify the possible meanings of -flation in such new creations, and describe the process of analogy that these forms seem to have undergone. Our hypothesis is that the -flation combining form, by means of metaphorical and metonymic transfers, has extended its meaning beyond the original sense of inflation as “a continuing rise in the general level of prices”.

Key words: lexical innovation, lexical blend, word formation, neologisms, English.

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INCLUSION AS A “CULTURE” OF PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING OF THE GIFTED

The focus of the paper is on the question of how to encourage the gifted in an inclusive framework, which is the basic determination of our educational system? More specifically, is inclusion an optimal framework for the learning and development of the gifted, how does it fit with the measures of the education of the gifted, and how are the support measures implemented within the heterogeneous group of the gifted? Not disputing the advantages of an inclusive approach, but recognizing the fact that it often does not give satisfactory results in practice, it is recommended to improve inclusive practice as the primary mode of education for the gifted, while fostering special programs and institutions as additional support for the development of giftedness. It is concluded that the measures of gifted education have enough variants to be adapted to the inclusive framework, and that the principle of inclusion is flexible enough to include all measures of gifted education. In this sense, the importance of differentiation and individualization as mechanisms of gifted education in the regular school context, which enable different students to be worked with differently, is highlighted.

Key words: inclusion, giftedness, differentiation, individualization.

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THE WEAKNESS OF THE CONCEPT OF ITALIANNESS

Under the effects of the migration crisis, ongoing international war conflicts and political and economic instability, we are witnessing a regurgitation of the cult of homeland and the myth of nation in the public discourses of modern-day Italy. In addition to being the result of essentially demagogic rhetoric, the current exaltation of the nation is the indicator of a widespread state of mind of the large portion of the population, which represents something new in a country which has not shown any propensity for the themes of patriotism and national unity. The premise of this paper is that the national rhetoric in today's Italy does not have deep roots in or depend on the firm convictions of those who adopt it, but stems from the ambiguity and

weakness of the concept of Italianness. This issue poses a question that is not easy to answer, namely: why Italianness is not a solid concept in Italy?

Key words: italianness, identity, nation, Bel Paese, homeland.

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TEACHERS' PEDAGOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING TEACHING PRACTICES

Pedagogical competencies of university teachers and enhancing teaching are becoming increasingly significant for further development of the European Higher Education Area. The aim of the paper is to analyze current trends in higher educational policies, as well as to highlight the diversity of practices in different European countries regarding the development of university teachers' pedagogical competencies. The aim is also to present the modalities of teacher training in various European countries, focusing on aspects such as the issue of obligation, the role of the state and/or higher education institutions, conditions for career advancement, as well as the obstacles and opportunities in their implementation. The paper also points out current trends in improving university teaching in Serbia through the analysis of educational policy documents, while the conclusions emphasize the need for university teachers in our country to enhance their skills in managing the teaching process.

Key words: pedagogical development, higher educational policy, teachers.

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ABBREVIATIONS IN SLOVAK AND SERBIAN

In this work, we analyze abbreviations in two Slavic languages, Slovak and Serbian. Since the members of the Slovak national community in Vojvodina use both Slovak and Serbian simultaneously, instances of interference occur when writing in these two languages. In each of the listed languages certain spelling rules apply when writing abbreviations.

Abbreviations and fixed expressions are commonly used in writing to save space. According to their origin and the way of formation, we can classify them into several groups: general abbreviations (which are made by shortening a single word or multiple words), abbreviations for units of measurement and general international abbreviations, versal abbreviations, verbalized abbreviations. Some abbreviations begin with lowercase letters, while others start with capital letters; some require a period at the end, while others do not. These conventions differ between the two languages. In our work, the starting language is Slovak and we provide parallel examples of the corresponding abbreviations in Serbian.

Key words: abbreviation, capital letter, small letter, period.

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THE SERBIAN PRESS ABOUT THE LEADER OF SLOVAKS IN VOJVODINA ĽUDOVÍT MIČÁTEK (1874 – 1928) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The multi-faceted national-political, educational and literary-publicistic activities of the Mičátek family members are a rare part of the history of Slovaks in Vojvodina, but despite that, they have been little researched. The aim of this research was to find out to what extent the Serbian press at the beginning of the 20th century followed the public activities of Ľudovít Mičátek, a prominent politician, editor, publisher, publicist and lawyer. The research results show that the Serbian press (Застава, Време, Правда) recorded the relevant periods of his political activity. Special attention was given to his political engagement and participation in the pre-election campaigns of deputies in the Kulpín electoral district for the Hungarian Parliament in 1905, which made a great contribution to the improvement of Serbian-Slovak relations. The Serbian press continued to follow his political activity in the newly created state of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in the 1920s. Finally, obituaries from 1928 provide summary information about Ľudovít Mičátek as an organizer of the political, cultural and economic life of the Lowland Slovaks before and after the coup.

Key words: Ľudovít Mičátek, Slovaks in Vojvodina, Serbian-Slovak ties, 20th century.

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THE IMPACT OF SCHOOL CULTURE ON STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

The concept of school culture encompasses numerous elements, including values, customs, and norms. Defined in this way, the aforementioned concept shapes the educational experience and influences students' educational outcomes. In this paper, emphasis is placed on studying the complex relationship between school culture and students' educational outcomes. Special attention is given to the factors that influence the formation of school culture, as well as strategies for promoting a positive culture within the school community. Different aspects of school culture and their role in shaping an environment that supports and/or restricts student achievement are highlighted. Through theoretical analysis, the paper emphasizes the mechanisms by which school culture affects student learning, their behavior, and the overall educational experience. An analysis of selected literature allows us to conclude that understanding and integrating cultural elements into the educational process potentially contributes to the more complete achievement of students' educational outcomes and the creation of a supportive school environment.

Key words: school culture, students' educational outcomes, academic success.

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MUSIC IN THE MEDIA - ANALYTICAL ASPECTS OF THE MUSICAL CONTENT

In contemporary media, music is followed through the focus of multimodality, which is confirmed through the stimulation of interactive processes and mediation in the realization of communication. Multimodal, it is comprehensible through image, sound and word, but also through any information that comes from the non-musical spectrum of meaning. The study seeks to assess the extent to which music as a popular musical content changes and is shaped according to modern media requirements. The goal is to determine the aspects according to which the musical content can be viewed through the vertical and horizontal analytical levels. Comprehension of musical content by vertical analysis is followed through image, sound, word and non-musical information. Horizontal analysis determines aspects concerning the socio-political, cultural and economic dimensions of its influence. The

research is based on a sociolinguistic theoretical approach, which sets up a theoretical framework relevant for future studies of music as an inseparable part of contemporary media content.

Key words: musical content, media, multimodality, popular music.

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SYNONYMY IN SERBIAN SPORTS TERMINOLOGY EXEMPLIFIED BY A NEW ENGLISH-SERBIAN DICTIONARY OF SPORTS TERMS

The research aims to analyze synonymy in English-based sports terminology in Serbian using the corpus of A New English-Serbian Dictionary of Sports Terms (Milić, Panić Kavgić, Kardoš 2021). The findings indicate that synonyms fall into two categories: (a) those borrowed from English into Serbian and (b) variant adapted forms of an English term in Serbian. Further division depends on the descriptive meaning that is either the same or partly different. The former manifests additional differentiation due to arousing different associations, added implications, and collocational restrictions, and the latter includes hypo-synonyms that, in addition to somewhat different descriptive meanings, may also be stylistically marked or subject to collocational restrictions. From the user-friendliness aspect, the former category of synonyms is identified directly via meaning labels attached to the Serbian terms, or indirectly through cross-references, which does not hold for the latter category.

Key words: synonymy, terminology, sport, English, Serbian, dictionary.

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THE IMPACT OF MODAL FLAVOR ON THE CHOICE OF COMPLEMENT TYPE IN SERBIAN

The paper investigates to what extent the semantics of the modal verb *morati* 'must, have to' influences the choice of the finite (da+present construction

(DPC) or non-finite (infinitive) complement in Serbian. The role of modal flavor on the complement variation has been observed in the literature (cf. Moskovljević 1936, Brozović 1953, Kovačević et al. 2018), albeit without proper empirical support. We offer quantitative data (400 randomly selected concordance lines from the Serbian Web Corpus (srWaC)), regarding the correlation of modal flavor (following von Fintel 2006) and complement type. The data points to a preference for DPC complements with circumstantial modality (66.19%), whereas INF complements are preferred with other modal flavors (deontic - 61.7%, bouletic - 53.7%, teleological - 56.2%). Clearly, modal flavor can impact the complement choice, but it is not the only linguistic factor in the variation. We address other semantic factors, most notably, the role of animacy.

Key words: modal flavor, finite and non-finite complements, variation.

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PROJECT WOMEN'S MOVEMENT 2020 (1920–1938): PERIODICAL STUDIES AND DIGITAL HUMANITIES

The presentation will present the Women's Movement 2020 project, which was implemented at the Institute of Literature and Art within the department specialized in the study of periodicals. The project was launched on the occasion of the anniversary: one hundred years of the founding and publishing of the first issue of the Women's Movement magazine (1920–1938). It is the first Yugoslav feminist magazine, as well as the longest-running interwar feminist periodical. The project involved several stages: 1) preparation of the journal bibliography; 2) digitalization of the journal corpus; 3) the organization of an international scientific meeting dedicated to this journal; 4) publication of collection of papers from the meeting; 5) creation of a website dedicated to the magazine and the project (www.zenskipokret.org). The relationship between periodical studies and digital humanities will be considered in the example of this project, and the presentation will also show the challenges and advantages of connection between digital space and analog materials.

Key words: Periodical Studies, Digital Humanities, Women's Movement.

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IMAGE OF SERBIAN IDENTITY IN THE MEDIA

Three conditions are necessary for the existence of a state: territory, language and citizens. In order to unite those elements into a cohesive unit, it is necessary to develop an image of a common identity through myths and narratives in which (almost) all citizens will believe. Since the Serbian people are the most numerous in Serbia, they form the essence of the country's identity, which is established in the language and narrative structures in public discourse. The media, as a universal means of communication for all members of the community, have a role in shaping, spreading and consolidating the image of Serbian identity in the current moment of time. In the proposed work, it will be analysed how dominant narratives about Serbian identity are depicted in the media and with which images this is achieved. The intended sample will enable an overview of several important topics covered in multiple print, online and broadcasting media during one month in 2024. Discursive analysis will be applied to such a sample.

Key words: narrative, discourse, identity, media, culture, nation.

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MEDIEVAL CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS AND INTERCONNECTIONS IN GIOVANNI VILLANI'S LITERARY WORK *NUOVA CRONICA*

When it comes to the medieval Italian literary tradition, it is certain that a special place belongs to the chronicle by Giovanni Villani, who was a 14th-century Florentine chronicler known for his work *Nuova Cronica*, which represents one of the most important sources for studying the history of Florence and Italy during the Middle Ages. The narrative framework of the medieval chronicle, which is present in Villani's work, allows for a more complex understanding of the culture and society of Florence during that period, when the merchant class, which was rising on the social value scale, significantly influenced not only the strengthening of economic ties but also cultural ones. Speaking of the literary-historical context, one can observe the author's great skill in narrating the interweaving of cultural and historical elements in the vernacular Italian language, skillfully organized in chronological order and divided into multiple volumes and chapters. The aim of our research is to analyze certain parts of the mentioned chronicle to contribute to a better understanding of this literary work, which represents a valuable source for studying the medieval

cultural and historical context of Florence and broader Italy, providing a detailed and vivid depiction of the time and place in which it was created.

Key words: chronicle, literature, Italian medieval studies, culture, history.

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SEMANTIC ANNOTATION OF THE DIGITAL EDITION OF VUK ST. KARADŽIĆ'S SERBIAN FOLK PROVERBS: WORKFLOW, CHALLENGES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

There is an ongoing project at the Department of Digitization of the Institute for the Serbian Language of SASA aimed at publishing a digital edition of Vuk St. Karadžić's Serbian Folk Proverbs. In this paper, we will be dealing with challenges we have faced during the semantic annotation of the text in the program Oxygen. Words were assigned a corresponding semantic tag and a standardized Ekavian base form (for maximal searchability). We aim to present the dilemmas that have emerged and offer solutions, for example, associating particular word types with a corresponding semantic field, e.g. in the case of the verbs of destruction (ударити, убити etc.), as well as the annotation of the words that correlate with multiple fields, e.g. the adjectives referring to one's psychological or physical impairment or illness (слијеп, луд), together with the annotation of verbs and adjectives that can be attributed to both people and animals and sometimes even objects (млад, дебео, заспати, јести).

Key words: semantic annotation, semantic field, digitalization, proverbs.

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THE DIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF ICONIC ELEMENTS IN TEXTBOOKS FOR LEARNING GERMAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

Based on the limited number of scholarly papers and empirical evidence on the connection between images and foreign language learning, as well as between images and the development of intercultural competence in foreign language instruction, this paper aims to highlight this under-researched aspect of language didactics. Through an analysis of approved textbooks for learning German as a

foreign language at levels A1 to B1, the didactic potential of images is explored for fostering intercultural awareness and visual literacy among students. The results indicate that iconic elements serve not only as aids in the process of learning the vocabulary but also as a means to enhance intercultural competence. Interpreting iconic elements is considered an essential need of today's visual generation. Pedagogical implications include offering strategies for working with visual materials in foreign language instruction, facilitating the acquisition of content related to the target language culture, thus systematically contributing to the development of students' visual literacy and deeper understanding of global cultures.

Key words: learning German, iconic elements, textbooks, intercultural competence.

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ON NON-VERBAL EUPHEMISMS AND TABOOS IN GERMAN AND SERBIAN

This paper deals with the various forms of non-verbal euphemisms and taboos in German and Serbian. The aim is to list all occurrence variants in both languages, then to classify and analyze them, and finally, by using the contrastive method, to compare them. The results show that we prefer to react to non-verbal taboos with non-verbal euphemisms, such as a certain facial expression, a special posture and gesture, as well as behaviors, such as silence. The interlingual comparison suggests that there are many similarities between German and Serbian due to the same or similar cognitive cultural models. The results are intended to help improve intercultural understanding, since the ability to know and recognize verbal and non-verbal euphemisms and taboos is an important prerequisite for successful intercultural communication.

Key words: euphemisms, taboos, non-verbal, German, Serbian.

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VERBS OF PUSHING AND PULLING IN SERBIAN: SYMMETRY AND ASYMMETRY

This paper deals with various forms of non-verbal euphemisms and taboos in German and Serbian. The aim is to list all their manifestations in both languages, then to classify and analyze them, and finally, by using the contrastive method, to compare them. The results show that we prefer to react to non-verbal taboos with non-verbal euphemisms, such as a certain facial expression, a special posture and gesture, as well

as behaviors, such as silence. The interlingual comparison suggests that there are many similarities between German and Serbian due to the same or similar cognitive cultural models. The results are intended to help improve intercultural understanding, since the ability to know and recognize verbal and non-verbal euphemisms and taboos is an important prerequisite for successful intercultural communication.

Key words: euphemisms, taboos, non-verbal, German, Serbian.

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THE TECHNIQUE OF CREATIVE SELF-CONFESSION AS A REFLECTION OF FORCED CULTURAL INFLUENCE – AUTOFICTIONALITY IN *DYING IN TORONTO* BY DAŠA DRNDIĆ

In the genre-diverse book *Dying in Toronto* by Croatian writer Daša Drndić, the refugee experience is thematized, continuously and timelessly / still relevant, using a specific technique based on the intertwining of personal, fictional, and factual elements. The work will highlight this narrative collage that plays a formative identity function (for both individuals and the collective). This approach not only illuminates the text's therapeutic role but also depicts integration into a multicultural environment and reflects a model of culture. Additionally, the paper will demonstrate how *Dying in Toronto* represents autofiction, using it as the dominant narrative-shaping technique to express the complexity of the exile experience and identity issues.

Key words: Daša Drndić, autofiction, self-confession, exile, identity.

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TASTE NAMES INCORPORATED IN PLANT NAMES IN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN

This paper deals with taste names incorporated in plant names in Hungarian and Serbian. Plant names make a very heterogeneous group of names, regardless of the language we talk about. The aim of the paper is to discover the way how the two considered languages construct the names of plants, in what proportion these names contain taste names and which tastes are preferred among them. Naturally, in this

phase we are going to use contrastive methods. The corpus of research is being gathered from various dictionaries and websites in both languages. Then the collected material will be analyzed. Besides contrastive methods, lexical, morphological, and syntactic analyses will also be applied. Hypothesis: the sweet taste incorporated in plant names will be found in the highest proportion in both languages; the second most frequent taste will be bitter; other taste names should be comparatively rare.

Key words: names of tastes, names of plants, Hungarian language, Serbian language.

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GREEN URBANISM AND CULTURAL DYNAMICS: CAN CREATING A NEW CULTURE FROM WITHIN FOSTER GREEN CITY DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

This paper explores the mutual influence of green urbanism and cultural dynamics, focusing on the potential for encouraging the development of green cities in developing countries by creating new culture within the local communities. Green urbanism emphasizes sustainable city planning practices, including energy efficiency, renewable resources, and integration of green areas. The success of such initiatives often depends on cultural acceptance and local engagement. The challenge lies in harmonizing green urbanism with existing cultural norms and values in developing countries, where traditional practices and fast urbanization coexist. This study examines cities that have successfully applied the principles of green urbanism by encouraging the culture of sustainability from within. By analyzing cultural barriers and factors that facilitate the development of green cities, we provide insight into how cultural dynamics can be used to support sustainable urban transformation. The research shows that creating a new culture of sustainability within communities is crucial for the long-term success of green urbanism in developing countries. Strategies such as inclusive urban planning, culturally sensitive policies, and local environmental movements are essential for nurturing this culture. We claim that a synergistic approach combining green urbanism with cultural innovation has significant potential for the sustainable development of cities in developing countries.

Key words: Green cities, cultural transformation, community, sustainability.

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NEOLIBERALISM, HYPER-INDIVIDUALISM, NEOCONSERVATISM AND IDENTITY POLITICS

The author problematizes the issue of political interaction within the existing neoliberal order, examining the concepts of neoliberalism, hyper-individualism and neoconservatism (as the foundation of neoliberal ideology), and identity politics (as specific manifestation of neoliberalism in politics). The presentation particularly analyzes the concept of individualism, namely the transformation of this concept into hyper-individualism under the influence of neoliberal theory and practice. Neoliberal capitalism promotes the figure of the entrepreneur - an independent contractor - reducing all human relations to market relations. The author also explores the seemingly opposing poles of identity politics, examining their origins, characteristics, meaning, and role within the neoliberal consensus. Although different identity politics may have antagonistic relations, they do not fundamentally challenge the existing socio-economic order because issues related to the relationship between labor and capital and economic exploitation remain beyond their scope.

Key words: neoliberalism, hyper-individualism, identity politics.

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A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF BAČKA AND BANAT IN THE 18TH CENTURY. MIGRATIONS, COLONIZATION, I.E. THE CO-EXISTENCE OF ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN THE FORMER SOUTHERN HUNGARY

The demographic map of the Kingdom of Hungary changed drastically after the Treaties of Karlowitz and Passarowitz (1699, 1718). On the one hand, the period of Ottoman rule in the former Hungary ended, and on the other hand, the Habsburg dynasty united the entire kingdom. However, the series of Ottoman wars had not yet ended (1737-1739, 1788-1791), and the demographically destroyed regions of today's Bačka and Banat had to be "revived" and included in the economy of the Hungarian and Habsburg Monarchies. That was the reason for securing new borders, and administration, economy, agriculture and manufacturing had to be organized. However, it was not easy for Vienna to integrate this area with the barren, marshy, and uncultivable land of southern Hungary. The topic in this paper will be the demographic history of Southern Hungary in the period between 1699 and 1792. The focus of attention will be the migration and colonization of nations (Serbs, Germans,

Hungarians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Romanians) in the territories of today's Bačka and Banat.

Key words: Southern Hungary, Bačka, Banat, demography, migration, colonization.

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THE CONCEPT OF ГНЕЗДО 'NEST' IN RUSSIAN: AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Dictionary sources show that the semantic derivation of the primary meaning of the noun гнездо is the result of metaphorical associations in relation to: 1) its purpose; 2) a form of residence; 3) the spatial distribution of similar units and 4) its shape. Accordingly, the following aspects of the conceptualization of the analyzed lexeme can be distinguished: 1) a structure/receptacle built by birds to raise their offspring; 2) habitat for animals during the winter; 3) a place of residence (house/home); 4) a secret shelter/meeting place of a certain group of people; 5) an animal family; 6) a human family; 7) a group of fungi, plants or some of their parts; 8) a set of similar items; 9) a receptacle resembling a nest; 10) cover/trench; 11) place for sowing/planting. The noun гнездо thus is a member of strings of synonymous lexemes dominated by different superordinates (e.g. жилище, углубление). Its collocability, the phraseological units in which it occurs, as well as the examples of its use show that this lexeme also includes components of meaning that express a person's positive or negative attitude towards the denotatum (e.g. родное гнездо; свить себе гнездо; воровское гнездо).

Key words: the concept of гнездо 'nest', Russian, cognitive-semantic analysis.

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PESSIMISTIC CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN EXISTENCE - CIORAN'S WORKS TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH INTO SERBIAN

Emil Cioran is a well-known French philosopher and essayist of Romanian origin who wrote part of his works in Romanian. When he moved to France due to the

political situation in his country, he began writing in French, which led to a change in his way of thinking. Upon moving to Paris, Emil Cioran became apolitical but also despondent. There, he learned the French language, in which he would write all his most important works. This paper examines Cioran's understanding of human existence and the "trouble of being born" through several works translated from French into Serbian: "A Short History of Decay," "The Trouble with Being Born," "The New Gods," "The Fall into Time," and "Tears and Saints." His reflections on the nature of human suffering, meaninglessness, and decadence prompt deeper contemplation of life and the world around us. Although his philosophy is imbued with pessimism, central themes include alienation, absurdity, boredom, futility, decay, the tyranny of history, the vulgarity of change, consciousness as agony, and reason as disease. The aim of this paper is to present Cioran's nihilistic views on existence and his reflections on themes such as the inevitability of death, internal suicide, distrust, and repulsion towards life, which stem from his vision of reality and a tragic sense, in his works translated from French into Serbian.

Key words: mil Cioran, existence, death, time, pessimism, translated works.

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100 YEARS OF RADIO IN SERBIA

The year 2024 marks the jubilee of radio in Serbia. It's been 100 years since the first radio signal, or radio station, was launched in this region. Today in our country there are about 300 radio programs of the public media service, commercial stations and civil sector media. The aim of this paper is to point out the importance of the survival of radio in the media system of Serbia. The paper will also discuss the transformation of certain contents and formats that are broadcast on radio waves, as well as the innovations and services brought about by the digitization process in the radio industry.

Key words: radio, radio genres, radio history, digitization.

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A BLUEPRINT FOR A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR TRUE TRANSLATORS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS

In this paper a blueprint is presented for A Practical Handbook for True Translators, for which a crying need is felt in this country. Conceived as a joint project

by leading domestic experts in the theory, practice, teaching and criticism of translation, the Handbook would be the main domestic source of theoretical knowledge and practical skills relating to translation from and into English paired with Serbian and other first and foreign languages in Serbia. Intended for professional training of future translators, above all in university courses, the Handbook would serve as a comprehensive guide to the entire process of translation and provide current theoretical insights into relevant phenomena at all stages of well-thought-out written, spoken and machine translation of all kinds of texts, and useful, first-hand and easily applied practical tips. In the first part of the paper, a clarification of the Handbook's title and a statement of its theoretical foundations are offered, and in the second, general and particular topics to be addressed in individual chapters of the Handbook, via appropriate insights, tips and exercises, are introduced and explained.

Key words: practical handbook, true translators, training, English.

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CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS IN TRAVEL LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAVEL BROCHURES TRANSLATED FROM SERBIAN INTO ENGLISH

Translation has always had a pivotal role in navigating and reconciling the differences between two languages and two cultures, with the objective of reaching diverse audiences worldwide. The aim of this paper is to explore translation solutions used in translating culture-specific items in the genre of marketing texts. The so called culture-specific items (CSI) represent quite a challenge for both translation theory and practise for several reasons. In the first place, given the broad and elusive definitions of culture, it is not easy to determine the scope of the domains related to culture, and hence, to categorize culture-specific items that need to be dealt with in practice. This qualitative analysis is corpus based and it includes the translation of a travel brochure *52 Weekends in Serbia*, published by the National Tourist Organization and aimed at promoting the tourist potential of Serbia. In the paper we will try to explore some specific translation techniques applied in the translation and identify the criteria the translators used while determining culture-specific items. The results of the study will give a better insight into the role of the translator in the whole process and the ways culture-specific-items are translated.

Key words: Culture-specific items, translation strategies, travel brochure

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SHADOWS AND SILENCES OF THE BALKANS: MYTH AND POST-MEMORY IN THE CONTEMPORARY SEE NOVEL

Post-memory, as defined by Marianne Hirsch, refers to the way in which the trauma of previous generations is transmitted to younger generations through collective cultural and political narratives without the direct experience of the trauma itself. This paper looks into the fictions of the 2020s which deal with the collective past traumas, the roles of shadows and silences in these representations rising as residues of myths, as magic realist elements, and as the unravelings of the real, aiming to establish how it all contributes to the construction of postmemory. The core of the study is dedicated to the in-depth analysis of selected literary works Georgi Gospodinov's *Time Shelter* (winner of the 2023 International Booker Prize), Mirjana Drljević's *Nobody is forgotten and there's nothing we remember* (shortlisted for NIN award in 2023) and Pajtim Statovci's *Bolla* (Finlandia Literary Prize 2019). The analysis will further focus on the comparison of how the novels approach the place of myth in the portrayal of mental health issues and its relationship to post-memory, the possible differences in representation across countries, ethnicities, and time periods and the potential for cultural products to promote healing and reconciliation.

Key words: post-memory, myth in fiction, magic realism.

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RELATION BETWEEN AESTHETICS AND POLITICS REFLECTED THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF ENGAGED ART

The author aims to clarify the fundamental points of the relation between aesthetics and politics reflected through the concept of engaged art. In addition to the thematization of several relevant authors who dealt with the concept of engaged art, such as Sartre and Rancier, the relation between politics and art through eras predating the modern concept of engagement is also examined. From ancient conceptions to contemporary thematizations of the relation between political content and artistic form, it will be shown that the practice of engaged art existed long before the term was established, as well as that authors in the ancient era already gained important insights into the dimensions and possibilities that art offers. Plato's harsh attitude towards art that is not under political control will be able to be placed in dialogue with Rancière's idea of the emancipated viewer, despite the historical, terminological and cultural distance between these two conceptions. Finally, the

significance and possibility of the artistic form for political content in the contemporary era will be pointed out.

Key words: engaged art, aesthetics, politics, Rancière, Sartre, art.

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THE ROLE OF MISSIONARIES OF THE RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN THE PROCESS OF COLONIZATION OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

The Rhenish Missionary Society carefully collected ethno-anthropological material about the people living in the areas that the German Empire would colonize and call German Southwest Africa. German missionary stations developed soon after their establishment into centers of power and were places both for teaching the natives and for exchanging goods. Over time, the missionary-Christian campaign turned into the backbone of the colonial conquest, not only due to the direct involvement of German missionaries in the military-political situation in the colony, but also due to the active construction of a largely negative image of Africans through the reports they sent to the homeland. Relying on (post)colonial theory and few historical and ethnographic sources, the paper will investigate the role of German missionaries in the process of colonization of German Southwest Africa and the implementation of genocide against the Herero, Nama, Damara and San tribes (1904-1908).

Key words: Rhenish Missionary Society, German South-West Africa, colonization.

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BIBLICAL IDIOMS IN GERMAN, SERBIAN AND HUNGARIAN

The paper analyzes German, Serbian and Hungarian idioms of biblical origin from the aspect of cognitive and contrastive linguistics. Although biblical idioms serve as carriers of cultural heritage, they can be found not only in literature, but also in everyday communication. The corpus will be excerpted from appropriate monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of the mentioned languages. The researched material will be subjected to conceptual and then contrastive analysis, with the aim of determining the most numerous concepts, their structure and cognitive mechanisms

responsible for their creation. In other words, conceptual metaphor and metonymy will be postulated in the excerpted idioms, i.e. the semantic transposition will be shown within the concepts. In addition, the aim of the paper is to determine and describe contrastive similarities and differences, and then to try to establish whether the differences are culturally determined, where the source language is German and the target languages are Serbian and Hungarian.

Key words: biblical idioms, contrastive approach, metaphor and metonymy.

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POPULAR CULTURE REFERENCES IN HIGH-SCHOOL PHILOSOPHY TEXTBOOKS IN SERBIA

Popular culture references can be used in philosophy classes to make abstract contents more approachable and concrete for students. A content analysis conducted on the complete sample of approved high-school philosophy textbooks in Serbia in 2024 identified 120 instances of popular culture references, which were then classified according to their purpose, type and age. Four general categories of purpose of these references emerged: brief illustrative examples, examples used for in-depth elaboration, exercises for all students and recommendations for those who wish to learn more. With regard to type, examples from films and sports were the most frequent, with a noticeable absence of examples from fashion, comics and video games. With regard to age, less than half of instances were from the 21st century. This indicates that a major challenge in using popular culture references in teaching is finding generationally appropriate examples.

Key words: concretization, philosophy, popular culture, textbooks.

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THE USAGE OF THE PREPOSITION *PO* IN THE SPEECH OF PRIZREN PODGOR AND PODRIMA

This paper deals with a syntactic-semantic analysis of case structures with the preposition PO that are recorded in the available dialectal corpus of the speech of Prizren Podgor and Podrima. The syntactic-semantic value of these prepositional case structures is to be presented and the semantic potential of the preposition PO to be determined in the investigated speech as compared to the hitherto recorded meanings in the Serbian-speaking area (e.g. diffuse-distributive, posterior, criterial,

causal-purposeful, etc.). The analysis is aimed to determine the frequency of use and selection of lexical exponents of case structures with the preposition PO as important indicators of status of this formalizer in particular semantic fields.

Key words: Serbian, syntax, semantic, preposition, PO, Prizren, Podgor, Podrima.

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SERBIANS IN THE CONTEXT OF BORISLAV PEKIĆ'S NOVEL *THE GOLDEN FLEECE*

The interpretation of different identities in Borislav Pekić's polyphonic novel *Golden fleece* implies a broader analytical approach, from linguistic-stylistic, rhetorical and discourse to compositional, poetic and anthropological levels. Such an intervention leads to the research of micro-genre peculiarities of new procedures and forms of narration.

The identity of the Serbs in the *Golden Fleece* was shaped by the application of an ironic-parody style complex when composing functional styles. The use of different languages as an image of identity is directly related to persiflage and stylistic reevaluation. With the new stylistic-rhetorical scheme of the narrative, the procedures of forming the identity of the Serbs acquire other meanings and demystifying functions viewed from the angles of other identities.

In the seven-volume work, Borislav Pekić confronts and combines different functional styles, speech genres, languages, phraseological, time-space and identity points of view with the intention of more fully illuminating and problematizing the confronted identities. Such stylistic and rhetorical points of view are functionally confronted with other levels of the novel (historical, psychological). This helps in the comparative assessment of the total past and present of the Serbs. Thus, this novel in Serbian culture becomes a particularly important depot for viewing Serbian identity in European and world contexts.

Key words: Identity, style, irony, discourse, Borislav Pekić.

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**ON THE MEDIOCRE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE EVALUATION SYSTEM:
COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF WORDS *СРЕДНИЙ* AND *ПОСРЕДСТВЕННЫЙ***

Cognitive-semantic research of some lexemes used in Russian and Serbian for positive and negative evaluation (e.g. хороший, плохой; odličan, loš) showed that the system of words for evaluation is based on several conceptual metaphors, reconstructed by analyzing the etymology and semantics of those words and their synonyms. Some of those metaphors are POSITIVE IS UP / BIG / BEAUTIFUL / VISIBLE and NEGATIVE IS DOWN / SMALL / UGLY / INVISIBLE. In this paper we analyze Russian words *средний* and *посредственный* 'medium, average'. The analysis of lexicographic sources shows repeated usage of observed metaphors that are associated with a negative assessment (e.g. synonyms of the type слабый, второстепенный, phraseological unit не ахти какой, etc.), and a generally negative attitude towards the objects that are assessed in this way. This confirms the asymmetry of the rating scale: it indicates that the norm is not in the middle of the scale, but is shifted towards the positive pole.

Key words: conceptualization, evaluative words, mediocre, Russian.

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THE ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES IN LAURA ESQUIVEL'S NOVEL *MALINCHE*

In this paper we analyze the encounter of indigenous and Spanish culture in Laura Esquivel's novel "Malinche" (2006). We indicate that, using the techniques of the new historical novel, Esquivel first inscribes and then breaks the stereotypical image of Malinche, a woman known as a traitor in Mexican history because of her collaboration with the Spanish during their conquest of Mexico. By providing insight into her thoughts and attitudes, Esquivel reveals the motives that led Malinalli to establish an alliance with the conquerors. Among them her desire to create a world based on understanding and achieve cosmic harmony stands out. We pay special attention to her devotion to the Aztec goddess of fertility Tonantzin and the teaching according to which transformation is the basic principle of the universe. Therefore, Malinalli gets into a relationship with Hernán Cortés and Juan Jaramillo and gives birth to two mestizos, whom she instructs in the basics of both indigenous and

Spanish culture. This way she procreates a nation based on blood and cultural synthesis. We conclude that Malinalli develops her identity and that of her children in the liminal space between the two symbolic shores, thereby confirming herself as a hybrid being that knows no borders.

Key words: Laura Esquivel, Malinche, new historical novel, Mexico, Spain.

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GENERATION Z STUDENTS' VALUE ORIENTATIONS

This research aims to better understand the value systems of Generation Z students, born between 1998 and 2012. The study examined value orientations among Generation Z college students using the Portrait Values Questionnaire (21 items), previously translated and validated in Serbia (LIRA Lab, 2020). An online survey of 205 University of Novi Sad students identified Benevolence and Self-Direction as the most prominent values, while Power and Conformity ranked as the least significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that Generation Z values the well-being of close individuals, as well as freedom and independence in decision-making. Conversely, the need for self-indulgence and a sense of power do not characterize this group. Descriptive statistics indicated significant differences in value orientations based on sociodemographic factors. These differences were found in Universalism, Self-Direction, Stimulation, Achievement, Power, and Security. These findings suggest that educational strategies should be tailored to align with Generation Z students' needs with emphasis on benevolence and self-direction, while also addressing the influence of diverse socio demographic factors. Understanding these preferences is crucial for adapting college curricula and teaching methods to better engage and support Generation Z students and their educational outcomes.

Key words: generation Z, students, values, educational strategies and curricula.

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THE THEME OF ABDUCTION IN THE GREEK COMIC TRADITION

In his second mimiamb, the Hellenistic poet Herodas depicts a pimp named Battaros accusing a man named Thales of abducting and violating one of his girls without paying. He also accuses Thales of destroying the property that Battaros was leasing for use as a brothel. Both men, the plaintiff and the accused, are strangers in Kos (where the action is located), which according to Battaros is an additional reason why they should obey the laws of the country. The structure of this mock trial is obviously a parody of the forensic speeches of the classical period. The details evoke an Athenian trial from the 4th century; however, the theme of “abduction” is very similar to several situations in Menander’s comedies. Additionally, the character of the pimp, revealed only by his monologue, continues the comic tradition, with sui generis features. The difference between Herodas and Menander regarding the theme of *abduction* is that while in Menander’s comedies these actions are planned or mentioned as a possibility, they are never executed as in Herodas’ mimiamb. In this paper I aim to trace the literary theme of abduction in the comic genres that precede Herodas, in order to analyze the attitudes toward these women that are concerned with the abduction, but from a different point of view.

Key words: new comedy, abduction, prostitution, Greek mimes.

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ACADEMIC MOTIVATION OF GENERATION Z STUDENTS

Generation Z, born between 1998 and 2012, has unique traits that set them apart from previous generations which affects their learning and engagement, prompting a reevaluation of educational approaches. This study aims to identify motivational factors by examining intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of academic motivation among Generation Z using the Academic Motivation Scale – College version (Vallerand et al., 1992). An online survey of 205 University of Novi Sad students revealed a predominance of extrinsic motivation. Enhanced job market competitiveness, career preparation, and competence development for future professions were cited as primary reasons for pursuing studies. In addition to

extrinsic motivation, high scores were noted on the intrinsic motivation subscale, with students expressing satisfaction in gaining new knowledge as a key reason for studying. Descriptive statistics indicated significant motivational differences based on sociodemographic factors. Students in social-humanistic fields were more motivated than those in technical fields. Additionally, paternal education level showed to be significant for students' academic motivation. These findings suggest that educational institutions should adapt to meet Generation Z's specific needs, contributing to improved educational policies and practices.

Key words: generation Z, intrinsic and extrinsic academic motivation.

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INTERLINGUAL HOMONYMS IN THE TEACHING OF SLOVAK AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE SERBIAN SPEAKING AREA

In this paper, we focus on interlingual homonymy as a universal problem in foreign language teaching. The subject of the research are typical errors made by Serbian-speaking students at the initial level of learning Slovak. The impact of one language on another is known as transfer in the professional literature, which functions across all language levels and can have a positive or negative effect on foreign language learning. If there is equality or similarity of the structural features of the two languages, native and foreign, we are talking about positive transfer, while in the case where there are structural differences, it is negative transfer or interference. There are two types of interference: interlingual and intralingual. We are interested in the first (interlingual) type, which also includes interlingual homonyms or so-called false friends (*zradné slová*). Interlingual homonyms are often the cause of communication difficulties, so from the very beginning of language learning, it is necessary to plan and continuously work on eliminating possible errors and correctly adopting new words. The paper covers a corpus of homonyms found at the initial level of language learning (A1 and A2). We propose several types of targeted practical exercises created using Slovak-Serbian language material.

Key words: interlingual homonyms, Slovak language, Serbian language.

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POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEXT AND ILLUSTRATION IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The paper examines the relationship between verbal and visual representation in children's books, with a primary focus on picture books. Drawing on theoretical discussions about illustrations in general, as well as on the interconnectedness of illustrations and text as explored by some of today's leading thinkers, the author aims to address how this complex relationship between written words and visual depiction can be adequately interpreted in the aforementioned literary works. Through the analysis of contemporary picture books, the author presents her own model of intermedial interpretation of the relationship between text and illustration, a specific blend known as visual literature.

Key words: children's literature, picture book, intermediality, text, illustration.

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TOPOS OF THE DERVISH IN LOVE - A COMPARATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE PALATICS CODEX'S MADZSARI TÜRKI AND STIJEPO ĐURĐEVIĆ'S POEM DERVIŠ

The collection known today as the Palatics Codex was discovered in 1832 by the orientalist Antal Gévay of the Vienna court library. In addition to Turkish, Persian and Arabic material, Hungarian, German, Croatian and Latin texts were recorded in the codex of mixed content in Arabic letters: among them the song *Madzsari türki* with the incipit "Fekete szemő, fekete szemődökű..." the speaker of which somewhat awkwardly tries courting a Hungarian woman with metaphors from Turkish poetry. There was a long-standing assumption in the literature that the song was composed by Turkish-turned-Hungarian poet: Mehmed Divinyi. Gyula Németh, the famous Turkologist, denied the existence of Mehmed Divinyi in 1948, and identified the poem as a piece of aşik poetry – which was originally composed by the ceremonial musicians of the Bektashi Order of dervishes – in Hungarian. The author of this thesis compares the song with Stijepo Đurđević's comic poem *Derviš*, and formulates the hypothesis that similarly to the poem from Dubrovnik, the *Madzsari türki* is a parody as well.

Key words: Madzsari türki, aşik poetry, Stijepo Đurđević, Derviš, parody.

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THE ROLE OF PEER FEEDBACK IN ENHANCING PRESENTATION SKILLS: PERSPECTIVE OF ESP STUDENTS

Presentation competence is nowadays considered one of the core competences of higher educated professionals. As a result, there is broad acknowledgement of the need for all university graduates to develop effective presentation skills. Following the constructivist approach to teaching and learning, 56 students participated in the activity of giving presentations and peer feedback so as to enhance their presentation competences. Upon completion, students filled out a questionnaire and shared their views on the activity. The aim was to determine the effectiveness of the peer feedback process on presentation skills development, identify difficulties that students faced while giving and receiving feedback, and gather recommendations so as to make the peer feedback process more effective and beneficial for all participants. Although respondents overall expressed a positive attitude towards the activity, as it created an encouraging learning environment, boosted their confidence and improved presentation quality, there were also certain challenges regarding giving feedback in terms of time constraints and inconsistencies.

Key words: presentation competence, peer feedback, English for Specific Purposes.

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FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS OF CLAUDE VANDELOISE IN FRENCH AND SERBIAN

In his analysis of spatiality in French, Claude Vandeloise has demonstrated that language does not express absolute relations between the localization object and the localizer, but rather functional relations. Thus, the French prepositions *sur* and *dans* primarily express the relations of carrier-carried and container-contained (*le pont sur la rivière, des fleurs dans des pots*). Functional relations also imply orientation in relation to axes (*au-dessus de, à droite de*), the relation between the localizer and the speaker, the direction of movement, and even the direction of gaze (*devant, derrière*). The aim of this paper is to compare the ways of expressing functional relations in the domain of spatiality in French and Serbian, using examples from literary translations. The initial hypothesis is that there is a great similarity in these relations between the two languages, as many of them have an anthropomorphic character and are related to visual perception and the shape of the human body.

Key words: spatiality, functional relations, Claude Vandeloise, French, Serbian.

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ON THE SLAVIC DIALECTS OF MACEDONIA IN SERBIAN ETHNOGRAPHY

Until the creation of socialist Yugoslavia, Serbian linguistics classified most of the Slavic dialects in the Macedonian region within the dialectal corpus of the Serbian language. With the establishment of the Macedonian literary language, these dialects began to be regarded as part of the Macedonian linguistic corpus. This paper seeks to address key questions such as how Serbian ethnography viewed the Slavic dialects of Macedonia, what linguistic status it assigned to them, what criteria were applied in doing so, and to what extent it was aligned with the prevailing approaches of Serbian linguists at the time. The research is based on a corpus of representative ethnographic studies that deal with the Macedonian region and is divided into three parts. The first part concerns the period before the creation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), the second part covers the period during the existence of the SFRY, and the third part deals with the period after the breakup of the SFRY. Preliminary research indicates that until the creation of socialist Yugoslavia, Serbian ethnography predominantly linked most Macedonian dialects firmly to the Serbian language and Serbian ethnicity.

Key words: Slavic dialects, Macedonia, Serbian ethnography.

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HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV CONFLICTUAL COEXISTENCE IN THE BAJA TRIANGLE MULTIETHNIC BORDER REGION (1944-1948)

The Soviet Red Army reached the so-called Baja Triangle (Bajski trokut) in October 1944. Yugoslav troops also entered the villages, and the local South Slavs established national liberation committees and formed armed militias. Tensions remained between ethnic Hungarians and South Slavs as the South Slavs became over-represented in the local branches of the Hungarian Communist Party, actively interfered in the administration and benefited from land distribution. Following the Soviet-Yugoslav conflict, however, their exposure became a handicap, and reprisals were taken against them. In my paper, I will analyse these eventful years of this special multiethnic border region, using archival sources from Budapest and Belgrade, with emphasis on the conflictual coexistence between the local South Slavic minority and the Hungarians, the impact the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations had on these processes and how these local events influenced the party and state relations between the two countries.

Key words: Yugoslavia-Hungary after 1945, border studies, everyday nationalism.

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TRANSFORMATION, (R)EVOLUTION AND IDENTITY IN MIKHAIL BULGAKOV'S *HEART OF A DOG*

This paper is dedicated to the deeper layers of Mikhail Bulgakov's novella "Heart of a Dog", which, along with a dominant satirical aspect and putting to the forefront political allegory for the post-revolutionary Soviet reality in the 1920s, deals with the human personality as one of the key topics of Bulgakov's literary opus.

Based on the author's literary process – interweaving fiction and presenting reality through mimesis, confronting storytelling in the 1st and 3rd person singular, reaching for metamorphosis (transformation of a dog into a human through a scientific experiment and surgery performed by Professor Preobrazhensky) and the grotesque that results from it – considerations are given to the issues of identity, relationship between human and animal, human and non-human, culture and non-culture, as well as the problem of the corporeal and spiritual aspect of personality, divine and demonic, and good and evil, along with the problem of morality that necessarily accompanies these confrontations. It is shown that the connection of (r)evolution and identity, as well as the transformation of the new Soviet man into homo sovieticus, more precisely his regression, significantly impact the constitution of the meaning of this "monstrous story".

Key words: grotesque, consciousness, new Soviet man, regression, homo sovieticus.

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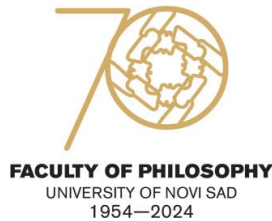
TRACES OF COEXISTENCE IN THE NOVEL *SEMPER IDEM* BY ĐORĐE LBOVIĆ AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO HUNGARIAN

Đorđe Lebović grew up in a multicultural, multiconfessional, and multilingual environment. He spent his childhood traveling between Sombor and Zagreb, absorbing diverse experiences from people linked by a specific coexistence in this area between the two world wars. This diversity is woven, in various forms, into his novel-chronicle, *Semper Idem*. In 2021, *Semper Idem* was translated into Hungarian by Viktorija Radić, who was born and raised in Sombor several decades after Lebović and is now a recognized author and translator. She translated it with genuine enthusiasm, guided not only by the language of the novel but also by her own multilingualism and interculturality. Viktorija Radić writes about the translation procedures, as well as the broader sociocultural context of the past and present times, in the afterword of the translation – a text that deserves special attention. With

all this in mind, this paper will focus on those elements of the novel that could have been sources of difficulty during translation, the solutions chosen by the translator, and their commentary.

Key words: Đ. Lebović, V. Radič, Semper Idem, translation, Serbian, Hungarian.

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