

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT:
REMEMBRANCE CULTURE**

4th of October, 2025

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

PROGRAMME AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



4 October 2025 | Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

Languages & Social Sciences in Contact:

Remembrance Culture

9.00 - 10.00	Registration
10.00 - 10.15	Conference Opening
10.15 - 11.00	Plenary Talk 1 Dragana Lazić Stojković A CRITIQUE OF MEMORY CULTURE: BETWEEN OFFICIAL MEMORY POLICY AND THE COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE POPULATION
11.00 - 11.30	Poster Session & Coffee Break

	SESSIONS – BLOCK 1				
	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4	Session 5
11.30 - 13.10	<p>Language, Society, Politics</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Dragana Ristić</i></p>	<p>Memory, Culture, Philosophy</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Kristina Pejковиć</i></p>	<p>Remembering War in Literary Narratives</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Sara Zdravković</i></p>	<p>Literary Recollections of Totalitarianism</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Jovana Todorović</i></p>	<p>The Textuality of Remembrance Culture</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Miloš Jocić</i></p>
11.30 - 11.50	<p>Gordana Vladislavljević</p> <p>PROTESTING THE PRESENT, REMEMBERING THE FUTURE: MULTIMODAL SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF STUDENT-LED PROTESTS IN SERBIA</p>	<p>Mirela Karahasanović</p> <p>THE HERMENEUTIC EXPERIENCE OF TRADITION IN GADAMER'S PHILOSOPHY</p>	<p>Maša Petrović</p> <p>THE EPISTOLARY MEMORIES OF DESANKA MAKSIMOVIĆ: BETWEEN PERSONAL NARRATIVE AND THE CULTURE OF HISTORICAL MEMORY</p>	<p>Anđela Ris</p> <p>REMEMBRANCE CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA: ARGENTINE SOCIETY IN THE GOTHIC HORROR STORIES OF MARIANA ENRIQUEZ</p>	<p>Pavle Zeljić</p> <p>THE JOYCEAN CONCEPT OF (COLLECTIVE) HISTORY IN THE NOVELS <i>TUTORS</i> BY BORA ĆOSIĆ AND <i>THE DICTIONARY OF THE KHAZARS</i> BY MILORAD PAVIĆ</p>

11.50 - 12.10	<p>Svenka Savić</p> <p>ROMOLOGY: SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINE DEPRIVED OF ACADEMIC LEGITIMACY</p>	<p>Tanja Todorović</p> <p>MEMORY, IMAGINATION AND THE ABSENT: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INSIGHT INTO THE MODES OF REPRODUCTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS IN HUSSERL</p>	<p>Nebojša Petrović</p> <p>INTIMATE TRAUMA AND THE DECONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL MEMORY: LITERARY WAR NARRATIVES AS A BASIS FOR A SHARED CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE</p>	<p>Anđelka Gemović & Jovana Todorović</p> <p>THE ARCHITECTURE OF VIOLENCE: NARRATIVE AND ETHICAL MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST THROUGH PERPETRATOR TESTIMONY IN GITTA SERENY'S <i>INTO THAT DARKNESS</i></p>	<p>Anđela Đukić</p> <p>THE POLITICAL UNCONSCIOUS IN THE PROSE OF IVO ANDRIĆ</p>
12.10 - 12.30	<p>Marjana Stevanović</p> <p>MEMORY IN SCIENTIFIC CHANGE: LANGUAGE POLICY IN SERBIA FROM THE LATE 1990S TO THE PRESENT</p>	<p>Marica Rajković Perović</p> <p>THE PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY: NARRATIVE AS THE POINT OF INTERSECTION BETWEEN PAST AND POTENTIAL</p>	<p>Darka Deretić</p> <p>THE ROLE OF THE WAR EXPERIENCE IN SHAPING THE IDENTITIES OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL <i>A BIRD FLIES ALONG A SHARP KNIFE</i> BY TANJA STUPAR TRIFUNOVIĆ</p>	<p>Milica Damjanović</p> <p>THE ROLE OF HUMOUR IN HOLOCAUST MEMORY IN RUTH KLÜGER'S MEMOIR <i>WEITER LEBEN: EINE JUGEND</i></p>	<p>Jelena Zelenović-Stanić</p> <p>POSTMODERNIST ELEMENTS AND COMMENTARIES ON POSTMODERN CULTURE IN <i>KOD HIPERBOREJACA</i> BY MILOŠ CRNJANSKI</p>

12.30 - 12.50	Margareta Bašaragin RECOLLECTIONS OF SCRIPT USE IN A MULTIETHNIC AND MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN SUBOTICA	Vladimir Drekalović & Mara Šćepanović INFINITY AS A FORM OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEMORY – THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY, PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS	Gordana Ćirić-Ognjenović TRAUMA IN <i>MORNINGS IN JENIN</i> : THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILDHOOD AND LANGUAGE	Aleksandra Mladenović CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE IN LITERATURE TEACHING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE APPROACH TO <i>THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK</i> IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS	Anđela Milutinović THE POSTMODERN NARRATIVE OF THE VIETNAM WAR: THE BURDEN CARRIED BY SOLDIERS IN TIM O'BRIEN'S STORY COLLECTION
12.50 - 13.10	Stefan Janjić REDUCTIO AD HITLERUM: HISTORICAL ANALOGIES IN SERBIAN TABLOID COVERAGE OF STUDENT PROTESTS				Miloš Jocić <i>THE BURIED GIANT</i> BY KAZUO ISHIGURO: A FANTASY ALLEGORY OF THE CULTURE OF FORGETTING AND THE WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA
13.10 - 14.15	Lunch Break				

15.00 - 15.20	<p>Olga Panić-Kavgić</p> <p>JEWS IN THE PRESENT-DAY LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF NOVI SAD</p>	<p>Marija Marković</p> <p>PEDAGOGY OF REMEMBRANCE: CHALLENGES AND APPROACHES TO TEACHING ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST IN THE MODERN SCHOOL</p>	<p>Mitja Sardoč</p> <p>THE LANGUAGE OF JUST WAR</p>	<p>Igor Stamenović</p> <p>MEMORY OF A LOST HOMELAND IN THE EPITAPHS OF FOUR GREEK EMIGRÉS IN ROME IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE FIFTEENTH AND THE FIRST HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY</p>	<p>Mario Liguori</p> <p>THE RECEPTION OF UMBERTO ECO IN THE SWEDISH DAILY PRESS (1960-1980)</p>
15.20 - 15.40	<p>Anđela Stanković</p> <p>CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE: ON THE NATO BOMBING OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1999, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER – LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE ANALYSIS</p>	<p>Maja Bosanac, Jovana Turudić & Gorana Vojčić</p> <p>THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD WARS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT IN THE 20TH CENTURY</p>	<p>Miloš Perović</p> <p>HISTORICAL REVISIONISM AS A MECHANISM OF CAPITALIST RESTORATION IN POST-SOCIALIST EASTERN EUROPE: THE SERBIAN CONTEXT</p>	<p>Milica Moljski</p> <p>THE CASE OF SÁNDOR ELEK: HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE CRIME IN SIRIG IN 1941</p>	<p>Milica Pasula</p> <p>THE CULTURE OF MEMORY IN HEINRICH HEINE'S <i>ROMANZERO</i>: BETWEEN PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE REMEMBRANCE</p>

15.40 - 16.00	Milka Mitrović THE TRANSFORMATION OF GLOSSARIES AS CARRIERS OF CULTURAL MEMORY – A HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE	Jana Krstić, Simona Bekić, Nevena Grozdanovski TEXTBOOK OF NATIONAL INTEREST – WHO SHAPES THE REMEMBRANCE CULTURE?	Željka Manić MEMORY CULTURE IN A RURAL AREA: A CASE STUDY OF BELO BLATO ODONYMS	Deniz Gürkan NAIMA'S PERSPECTIVE ON NON-MUSLIMS IN THE OTTOMAN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY	Aleksandar Radović AUTONOESIS, APOSTASY AND THE AMERICAN WAY IN <i>NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN</i>
16.00 - 16.30	Coffee Break				

16.30 - 16.50	<p>Milena Stojanović</p> <p>THE ROLE OF REMEMBRANCE CULTURE IN THE COGNITIVE DEFINITION OF TWO LEXEMES FROM THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE WHICH HISTORICALLY GENERATE CONTRADICTORY ATTITUDES</p>	<p>Tamara Dragojević</p> <p>THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE OF STUDENT PROTESTS IN THE UNIVERSITY CONTEXT</p>	<p>Milana Ljubičić</p> <p>WAR FROM A CHILD'S PERSPECTIVE: REMEMBERING AND MAKING SENSE OF COLLECTIVE AND FAMILIAL SUFFERING</p>	<p>Milena Gostović</p> <p>THE MOST HONEST MAN OF THE EMPIRE: THE CULTURE OF MEMORY OF MIDHAT PASHA'S NIŠ YEARS 1861–1864</p>	<p>Natalija Petronijević</p> <p>SCIENCE FICTION AS A SPACE OF COLLECTIVE TRAUMA: AN ANALYSIS OF MEMORY CULTURE IN <i>THE DISPOSSESSED</i> BY URSULA K. LE GUIN</p>
16.50 - 17.10	<p>Dragana Ristić</p> <p>THE LEXEMES 'WARRIOR' AND 'HERO' IN THE LANGUAGE OF MEMORY CULTURE: A LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS</p>	<p>Olivera Urošev Palalić</p> <p>THE IMPORTANCE AND ENDANGERMENT OF THE CYRILLIC SCRIPT AS A SOURCE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AND CULTURE AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS</p>	<p>Slobodan Antić</p> <p>CULTURAL MEMORY IN INVERSE NATIONALISM</p>	<p>Aleksandra Gecić</p> <p>THE SAMOKHVALOV FAMILY AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE AND CRAFT HERITAGE OF THE RUSSIAN ÉMIGRÉ COMMUNITY IN SMEDEREVSKA PALANKA</p>	<p>Velimir Mladenović</p> <p>MEMORY AFTER THE END OF THE WORLD: THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE IN ANTOINE VOLODINE'S NOVEL <i>TERMINUS RADIEUX</i></p>

17.10 - 17.30	<p>Anela Mulahmetović Ibrišimović</p> <p>DIRECT METAPHORS INVOLVING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN MEDIA</p>	<p>Milica Lazić, Sabirah Adams, Sonia Betancourth Zambrano & Joonha Park</p> <p>BEYOND EAST AND WEST: INTERDEPENDENT SELF-CONSTRUAL AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN 32 COUNTRIES</p>	<p>Katarina Lazić</p> <p>GOLI OTOK – CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE OR CULTURE OF OBLIVION?</p>	<p>Rastko Stanojević</p> <p>TOPONYMS AS TRACES OF THE OTTOMAN PERIOD ON THE SLOPES OF FRUŠKA GORA</p>	<p>Marija Mitić</p> <p>IMAGOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION OF TRIPOLITANIA AND THE CULTURE OF MEMORY IN THE LETTERS OF PAOLO DELLA CELLA</p>
17.30 - 17.50	<p>Nina Ilić, Kristina Pejković & Jovana Marčeta</p> <p>SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMEMBRANCE CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE</p>			<p>Vukašin Vukmirović</p> <p>CULTURE OF MEMORY AND REMEMBRANCE BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE HOLY NEMANJIĆ DYNASTY</p>	

17.50 - 18.10				<p>Kristina Jorgić Stepanović & Slavko Stepanović</p> <p>SILENCE AS TESTIMONY – ROMA VICTIMS OF THE Kragujevac OCTOBER 1941 MASSACRE AND THEIR (IN)VISIBILITY IN THE CULTURE OF MEMORY</p>	
18.15	<p>Conference Closing</p>				

ABSTRACTS

PLENARY TALKS

A CRITIQUE OF MEMORY CULTURE: BETWEEN OFFICIAL MEMORY POLICY AND THE COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE POPULATION

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The paper presents a study on whether there are differences between the dominant (state) narrative of memory culture and the collective memory of the population. Based on numerous examples, it has been observed that state memory policies often conflict with 'bottom-up' memory. 'Bottom-up' memory represents the emotional and spontaneous remembrance of the community, in contrast to politically designed and initiated memory. The paper is grounded in theories critical of memory culture, within sociological, cultural, and political frameworks. To support these theories, examples of memory culture practices from the former Yugoslav republics are used and compared with memory culture issues in (post-)conflict and non-conflict societies such as Germany, the USA, and Turkey. Based on the analysis of all examples, the paper proposes a way to reconcile state memory policy with the collective memory of the population. The answer to this question contributes to the shared goal of the critique of memory culture: to emphasise the need for a pluralistic and inclusive approach to the past – one that does not ignore the complexity of historical experience, but rather contributes to social dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation.

Keywords: dominant narrative, collective memory, local community, critical memory culture, emotional dimension of memory culture

(NON-)CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE THE CROATIAN EXAMPLE OF CONFRONTING THE 20TH-CENTURY PAST

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The presentation examines how Croatian society has been dealing with its past from the introduction of democracy to the present day. Particular focus is placed on attitudes toward events, topics, and figures from the period of the Second World War and the Homeland War (1991–1995). Drawing on examples from historiography and the media, the author highlights the problem of selectivity, bias, and ideological framing in confronting the past, as well as the phenomenon of ‘settling accounts with the past’, visible in the destruction of (undesired) monuments, books, the renaming of streets, etc. The aim of all the above-mentioned is the establishment of an ‘official’ narrative that suppresses alternative interpretations and multiperspectivity, especially a critical approach to the past. The result is a (non-)culture of remembrance that is not grounded in scientifically verified facts, but rather in historical revisionism and ideologically or politically motivated stances. Another important aspect is the growing generational gap: the differing approaches to the past of those who witnessed the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the Homeland War, and those born after these events. This gap is particularly visible in the ‘confusion’ of younger generations, who on the one hand have normalised the abnormal (e.g. tolerating the use of Ustaša symbols and salutes), but on the other hand have rejected nationally motivated hatred as normal or desirable behaviour.

Keywords: confronting the past, culture of remembrance, Second World War, Homeland War, historical revisionism

CONFERENCE TALKS

CULTURAL MEMORY IN INVERSE NATIONALISM

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The first part of the paper defines the key terms 'cultural memory/memory culture' and 'inverse nationalism'. Cultural memory is understood in the broadest sense as 'a responsible and attentive attitude towards one's past', and in the narrower sense as shared memory within the same cultural group. Every society is a collection of different memory communities, between which there is often debate, even struggle, concerning interpretation and primacy of the importance of past events. The politics of memory is an effort to preserve dominant memory at the level of state/society – in the sense of the official interpretation of historical events and their hierarchy of importance for the society/state in question. Alongside the dominant culture of memory, there of course continues a less represented, alternative cultural memory, not official but whose versions of memory may be more or less popular. These communities of memory also conduct a politics of memory in order to establish or propagate their own narratives about the past-and-present. The phrase 'inverse nationalism' denotes the emergence of an affective aversion towards (nominally) one's own nation, as well as the production of critical narratives towards one's community – similar to those with which other nationalisms attack the society to which the bearer of such an attitude belongs. Adopting the standpoint of another nationalism often takes place as part of 'confronting the past' and the struggle against one's own nationalism. The paper discusses the culture and politics of memory of this specific community in Serbia, based on certain documented examples, while presenting the genealogy of such an attitude.

Keywords: ideology, attitudes to the past, ideological struggles, political sociology, sociology of culture

RECOLLECTIONS OF SCRIPT USE IN A MULTIETHNIC AND MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: THE CASE OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN SUBOTICA

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The use of two scripts – Cyrillic and Latin – in the region of Vojvodina is part of the intercultural tradition and memory of various national communities that use the Serbian language. The script is not only a means of communication but also a symbol of collective cultural and historical identity. The dominance of Cyrillic in institutional contexts can be seen as part of a process of preserving cultural tradition and memory, while the prevalent use of the Latin script in private settings may be interpreted in light of contemporary communication habits and a digital environment. In Serbia today, two laws (2018; 2021) regulate the use of the Cyrillic script, with the aim of its preservation. We recall that over the past 40 years studies on the use of the two scripts in education have consistently shown a (greater) use of the Latin script (Antonić 1987, 1988, 1989; Antoniće & Savić 1987). Empirical research on the use of the scripts in individual and everyday communication among young people in Serbia today is not sufficient for comprehensive conclusions (see Đurić 2019; Stepanov 2024), if the criterion for script use is the broader social context. The aim of this paper is to determine which script is dominantly used in individual, everyday practices of upper-grade primary school students in the multiethnic city of Subotica, in the contexts of: 1. school, 2. peer interaction, and 3. digital environments. I compare empirical data collected through a 2025 survey with previous research (Savić and Antoniće 1987) on script usage among 8th grade primary school students in 10 cities in Serbia, as well as with findings from more recent studies (Đurić 2019, Stepanov 2024). The corpus consists of 152 responses (f. 59.2%, m. 40.8%, grades V–VII) from students in Subotica who attend classes in Serbian. The results show that: 1. Latin script prevails in digital communication and peer interaction; 2. both Cyrillic and Latin scripts are equally used in the classroom; 3. Cyrillic dominates when filling out forms and tests at school. I conclude that in the multilingual environment of Subotica, the individual use of the Latin script among students predominates and occupies the greater part of their daily communication at that age.

Keywords: Cyrillic script, individual script use, intercultural tradition and memory, Latin script, multilingual environment, primary school, Subotica

THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD WARS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

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Although pedagogy didn't gain recognition as an autonomous science until the 19th century, ideas about education had existed long before its scientific foundation. A historical perspective reveals that educational processes have always been deeply influenced by broader social contexts. Based on the assumption that certain social values, ideologies, and historical experiences are embedded in the very foundations of pedagogy as a science, this paper explores how major socio-political upheavals – primarily the First and Second World Wars – shaped the trajectories of pedagogical thought throughout the 20th century. Given that pedagogy was institutionalized as a science in Germany, and that German theorists played a pivotal role in its development, this study focuses primarily on developments in the German context. Particular attention is devoted to the analysis of theoretical directions that evolved under different societal conditions – from the progressive educational movements following the First World War, to fascist pedagogy as an example of the ideological instrumentalization of education, and the post-war institutionalization of peace-oriented values through the work of UNESCO and other international organizations, that influenced the emergence of global education policies. Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that the development of pedagogy was not ideologically neutral but largely a response to societal crises of the times. This insight calls for ongoing critical reflection on the ways in which ideological forces have shaped pedagogical thought.

Keywords: pedagogy, progressive education, fascist pedagogy, international organizations, First World War, Second World War

TRAUMA IN *MORNINGS IN JENIN*: THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILDHOOD AND LANGUAGE

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This work analyzes the representation of trauma in the novel *Mornings in Jenin* by Palestinian-American author Susan Abulhawa, with a particular focus on how war, exile, and loss shape children's perception and identity. Through the characters of Amal and Youssef Abulheja, the novel explores how political violence and the collective Palestinian tragedy become integrated into individual narratives, and how deeper historical traumas are reflected through childhood. The study employs theoretical frameworks from the fields of post-traumatic literature and psychology, drawing on scholars such as Caruth (1996), Van der Kolk (2013), and Petrović (2021), to demonstrate how narrative structure and symbolism in the novel function as tools for articulating and transmitting trauma. The novel portrays childhood as a space of loss, vulnerability, and quiet resilience, simultaneously dismantling the myth of childhood as a carefree and safe period. Through fragmented narration, internal monologues, and poetic language, trauma is depicted as an ongoing process of recollection and re-experiencing, rather than a closed chapter of the past. This highlights the importance of literature as a means of testimony and resistance to forgetting. The paper concludes that *Mornings in Jenin* transcends its local context to become a universal story about dehumanisation, the struggle for identity, and the vital role of narrative in preserving collective memory.

Keywords: trauma, childhood, traumatic/narrative memory, Palestine, fragmentation

THE ROLE OF HUMOUR IN HOLOCAUST MEMORY IN RUTH KLÜGER'S MEMOIR *WEITER LEBEN: EINE JUGEND*

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Since Adorno's question about the possibility of poetry after the Holocaust, both scholarly and public communities have grappled with determining guidelines: who is allowed to speak, write, and teach about the Holocaust, how one may behave at sites of memory and design museum exhibits, all with the aim of ensuring that Jewish suffering is not ridiculed and Nazi crimes neither relativised nor trivialised. The Holocaust has become a topic discussed with strict solemnity and humorous representations of the Holocaust and its participants are often criticised and dismissed as offensive and disrespectful to the victims. In the publicly accepted discourse of Holocaust remembrance, humour is given little or no space. Yet, many survivors as well as members of subsequent generations have turned to humour in artistic expressions of the Holocaust, making it a subject worthy of scholarly attention both because of its role in their coping with trauma on an individual level and its long overlooked place in the culture of Holocaust remembrance. Aiming to explore the role of humour in Holocaust memory, this paper analyses the use of humorous devices – primarily irony and sarcasm – in the memoir of Jewish author Ruth Klüger, who recounts her youth and survival of Nazi concentration camps, in German. Through a literary-theoretical analysis of the memoir, framed by Freud's and Plessner's theories of humour and contextualised within established memorial practices, we argue that Klüger uses humour as a means of emotionally processing her traumatic experience and as a way of critically challenging traditional forms of Holocaust remembrance, such as the adaptation of former camps into memorial centres and the rise of Holocaust tourism.

Keywords: humour, Holocaust, memoir literature, culture of remembrance

**THE ROLE OF THE WAR EXPERIENCE IN SHAPING THE IDENTITIES OF FEMALE
CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL *A BIRD FLIES ALONG A SHARP KNIFE* BY TANJA STUPAR
TRIFUNOVIĆ**

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The aim of our research is to study the novel *A Bird Flies Along a Sharp Knife* in the context of remembrance culture. We will attempt to shed light on the influence of the war experience on shaping female characters, primarily the heroines Vanja and Milena, their relationship to the world and their role in it, permanently marked by the traumatic war experience of childhood. We will also address the role of infantile narrative perspective in building the novel's narrative world, children's and women's view of war, refugeehood, and close encounters with war events. We will observe how war is experienced and understood differently by different generations, conditioned by their previous experiences but also by the experience of the culture as a whole, with its customs and beliefs. We will also emphasise the special role of narrative anticipations that constantly suggest what will happen next, which is very unusual given the heterodiegetic narrative position. It will be important to analyse the chronotope of the house, its role in the characters' consciousness, and how the loss of home affects characters' internal destabilisation and the collapse of their identity. Even when, after the end of the war, the possibility of returning to one's homeland arises, that homeland is no longer the same because it is permanently marked by war traumas. We will notice how towards the end of the novel the narrative accelerates, intertwined with numerous memories that occasionally take the form of a stream of consciousness in which nightmarish memories absorb the fates of the heroes and an entire world.

Keywords: remembrance culture, identity, infantile perspective, war experience, fate of women, home chronotope

THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE OF STUDENT PROTESTS IN THE UNIVERSITY CONTEXT

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The culture of remembrance is a complex social phenomenon that encompasses the ways in which communities collectively remember, evaluate, and interpret events from the past. In the context of higher education, universities are not only spaces for the transmission of knowledge but also environments where values, critical thinking, and civic awareness are shaped. Student protests, as forms of collective resistance, constitute an integral part of university history; however, the question of their memorialisation – how these events are institutionally and collectively remembered – remains open. Drawing on theoretical frameworks of collective and institutional memory, as well as the principles of critical pedagogy, this paper analyses how universities engage with the memory of the student protests of 1968 and 1996–97. Particular attention is given to the distinction between *institutional forgetting* – when official structures suppress or ignore certain events – and *collective memory*, which is sustained through unofficial narratives, oral tradition, and student activism. The paper also explores the pedagogical implications of these dynamics, focusing on their influence on the educational process and student development. The aim of this study is to highlight the educational potential of the culture of remembrance: how universities can (or fail to) foster democratic values and students' civic responsibility by acknowledging the history of student resistance. In light of contemporary educational and societal challenges, understanding the ways in which student activism is remembered or silenced offers insight into broader processes of shaping democratic culture and the identity of the university as a space of critical engagement.

Keywords: culture of remembrance, university, student protests, critical pedagogy

INFINITY AS A FORM OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEMORY – THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY, PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

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During the historical development of science, many individual sciences once contained, or still contain, topics that are not exclusive to one of them. This phenomenon explicitly reminds us of the genesis of the development of science and the true unity of content that the development of science had in its ancient infancy. The narrow specialization of individual sciences today leads us further away from such scientific beginnings. By analysing the state of contemporary science, we can state that there is less and less content that can be justifiably part of a multidisciplinary research area. We can especially notice this if we are looking for content that would potentially belong, on the one hand, to the so-called socio-humanistic, and on the other hand, the so-called natural sciences. The concept of infinity is one of the rare topics that can address such an imperative requirement. We analyse several multidisciplinary aspects of this concept, primarily from the perspectives of philosophy, theology, physics, and mathematics. We will show that in this way, we are not only reviving historical scientific genesis but also recalling fundamental scientific memory that has been neglected by the modern demands of individual sciences and relegated to the margins of scientific importance. Such memory implies a multidisciplinary scientific analysis of fundamental concepts, regardless of the scientific field and scope in which the specific concept came under 'jurisdiction', due to the whirlwind development of individual sciences.

Keywords: infinity, philosophy, mathematics, physics, theology

THE POLITICAL UNCONSCIOUS IN THE PROSE OF IVO ANDRIĆ

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Against the backdrop of the creative nature of history in the work of Ivo Andrić, this paper explores possibilities of a textological foundation for the concept of the 'political unconscious'. By introducing this concept – following the well-known psychoanalytic notion of the 'collective unconscious' – Fredric Jameson opens up the possibility for a postmodernist interpretation of literary texts. This interpretation is based on recognizing the dialectic between the individual and the social, which operates through social matrices, collective memory, institutions of power, and political forces. Through this research, we intend to adopt an interdisciplinary approach – incorporating complementary perspectives from cultural memory studies as well – in examining the role of memory in the formation of individual and collective identity. We also emphasise the modes of memory that cannot be expressed transparently within the motivational system of characters but are repressed and take on a symbolic form of representation in literary production. The primary analytical focus is on the novel *Bosnian Chronicle*, in which we recognise Western modernity and the Oriental theocratic spirit as fundamental cultural codes. In our reading of the novel, we give special attention to the episode of Kolonja's conversion, providing insight into the historical and socio-psychological picture the author presupposes, as well as the role of literature in shaping cultural memory through artistic reflection inspired by documentary material.

Keywords: political unconscious, cultural memory, psychoanalysis, history, *Bosnian Chronicle*, *The Bridge on the Drina*, "The Pasha's Concubine"

THE SAMOKHVALOV FAMILY AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE AND CRAFT HERITAGE OF THE RUSSIAN ÉMIGRÉ COMMUNITY IN SMEDEREVSKA PALANKA

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This paper explores the life and work of the Samokhvalov family, a Russian émigré family that settled in Smederevska Palanka following the October Revolution and the Russian Civil War. Through biographical analysis and oral history, with particular emphasis on the stonemasonry craft practised by members of the family, the paper seeks to illustrate how an individual family narrative becomes part of broader remembrance culture of the Russian émigré presence in Serbia. Methodologically, the study adopts a microhistorical approach, utilising archival materials, photographs, and interviews with descendants. The aim is to shed light on the contributions of the Russian émigré population to the development of local communities in the interior of Serbia, and to demonstrate how the professional and cultural identity of a refugee family was shaped within a new sociocultural environment. Special attention is given to the enduring cultural legacy left by the Samokhvalovs through their stonemasonry work, which serves as a form of integration and cultural exchange. The study contributes to the understanding of émigré narratives as expressions of collective memory and highlights the importance of preserving both oral and material heritage within the framework of socio-humanistic research on the culture of remembrance.

Keywords: Russian emigres, culture of remembrance, Smederevska Palanka, craftsmanship, stonemasonry, identity, microhistory

THE ARCHITECTURE OF VIOLENCE: NARRATIVE AND ETHICAL MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST THROUGH PERPETRATOR TESTIMONY IN GITTA SERENY'S *INTO THAT DARKNESS*

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This paper explores how *Into That Darkness: An Examination of Conscience* (1974), based on extensive interviews with Franz Stangl, former commandant of Treblinka and Sobibor, contributes to the culture of Holocaust memory through the ethically complex act of narrating the perpetrator. The author, Gitta Sereny (1921–2012) raises urgent questions about voice, responsibility, and the narrative framing of atrocity and thus opens a controversial but necessary space for analysing how an agent of violence remembers, rationalizes, or represses. Situated within contemporary theories of cultural memory, trauma and testimony, and the ethics of representation, this work is a hybrid narrative artifact – part documentary, part literary testimony – which delves into a narrative beyond the traditionally centered testimony of victims. Using concepts from narrative theory and ethical criticism, the paper examines how the author constructs a narrative that neither absolves nor dehumanises, attending closely to her stance, structural choices, and the act of listening as a literary and ethical gesture. In other words, rather than relativising guilt, *Into That Darkness* reveals how language, denial, and bureaucratic logic shaped the moral blindness of genocidal systems, conveying that remembrance must include uncomfortable narratives – not to excuse, but to understand the full architecture of historical violence.

Keywords: Holocaust memory, perpetrator narrative, Gitta Sereny, cultural memory, narrative ethics, testimony, genocide representation

THE MOST HONEST MAN OF THE EMPIRE: THE CULTURE OF MEMORY OF MIDHAT PASHA'S NIŠ YEARS 1861–1864

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Midhat Pasha was one of the most important Ottoman statesmen of the 19th century, a protagonist of the modernisation process. His administration in the Niš Eyalet is a good example of the implementation of the reform process, especially in remote parts of the empire. Local financial resources were invested in urban and infrastructure projects, and special attention was paid to social welfare and education. Numerous buildings, objects of religious and educational importance, the construction of which was initiated by Midhat Pasha, were demolished or repurposed after the liberation of Niš from Ottoman rule. The memory of the outstanding administrator was replaced by the names and successes of the liberators, but the Ottoman legacy remained recorded in numerous historiographical works, periodicals and the remains of buildings. Through the analysis of available historical sources, publications and collective memory, this research explores how the figure and work of Midhat Pasha have been shaped, ignored or reinterpreted in different socio-political contexts, from the Ottoman period to the present day. The paper points to broader processes of selective memory and cultural forgetting, as well as to the way in which local and national history constructs and erases certain figures in accordance with the ideological needs of the time.

Keywords: Midhat Pasha, Niš Eyalet, Ottoman heritage, collective memory, historical reinterpretation, identity

NAIMA'S PERSPECTIVE ON NON-MUSLIMS IN THE OTTOMAN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

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Naima (1655–1716), an Ottoman chronicler and historian of the 17th century, is of great importance in the field of Ottoman studies because of his seminal work *Naima's History*. The chronicle stands out as a comprehensive and invaluable source for understanding the socio-political and cultural landscape of the empire during his time. This research will focus on how he constructed and contextualised the image of non-Muslims within the chronicle, and how such representations contributed to the formation of historiographical memory. It will first consider the distinctions among various non-Muslim groups and then integrate these categorisations into a contextual analysis of his historical narrative. The research, which will be enriched by an in-depth analysis of his narration of events and the historical evidence he used in his writing, will create a panorama of the 17th century, seen through his eyes. At the same time, it will discuss the subtleties of his historiography and their contributions to historical memory of the period. Focusing on his depictions of non-Muslims, this research will analyse the discursive strategies – from cooperation and coexistence to tension and conflict – because his portrayals should be examined not simply as descriptive elements, but as dynamic components of an extensive memory framed by political, religious and cultural priorities. This study will also address chroniclers like him participating in producing and sharing the memory that shaped intercommunal perceptions and identity discourses, using interdisciplinary approaches – combining memory studies and entangled history.

Keywords: Naima, Ottoman historiography, historiographical memory, non-Muslims, identity, 17th century

SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMEMBRANCE CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

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This paper presents a sociolinguistic analysis of the relationship between remembrance culture and collective violence witnessed by the people on the current territory of the Republic of Serbia and the surrounding region in modern history. The study aims to examine the extent to which remembrance culture – as an institutionalised and organised form of collective memory and official narratives – has shaped the associations of younger and older generations regarding events of collective violence, such as wars, pogroms, interethnic conflicts, and raids, in the given area. The associative field of a stimulus word is an integral part of a people's linguistic picture of the world. It reflects the attitudes and cultural stereotypes present in the minds of members of a particular culture. Remembrance culture shapes collective memory and is closely tied to a nation's identity, just as reactions to stimulus words provide insight into how collective perceptions of reality are reflected in the meanings of words. The associative field of a word is especially significant in the context of the connection between remembrance culture and collective violence, as it provides insight into the perception of past violent events and potentially contributes to the prevention of future similar events with harmful consequences for society. Accordingly, this paper applies the sociolinguistic method of free discrete associations. By analysing associative responses to the stimulus words 'remembrance', 'remembrance culture', 'collective violence' and 'war', we will determine how the Serbian linguacultural community conceptualises these notions following its linguistic and cultural experience, and examine how sociological aspects are reflected in such a linguistic picture of the world.

Keywords: remembrance culture, collective memory, collective violence, linguistic picture of the world, verbal association test, sociolinguistics

REDUCTIO AD HITLERUM: HISTORICAL ANALOGIES IN SERBIAN TABLOID COVERAGE OF STUDENT PROTESTS

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This paper examines how Serbian tabloids compare student protests with historical events, particularly through references to fascist Germany and the Independent State of Croatia (NDH). The analysis draws from a corpus of 5,773 news articles about the protests, all containing manipulative and/or inaccurate elements, published on the portals “Informer”, “Alo”, and “Novosti” over six months (January 23 - July 23, 2025). The study maps the frequency of such analogies, observes the moments when certain parallels are activated, and follows the gradation of the process, showing how the language becomes increasingly burdened with them. The paper distinguishes between two forms of analogies: simple labeling of students as “fascists” or “Ustashas”, and extended comparisons that frame the protests through historical trauma. It also examines who creates these analogies – whether they are formulated by the media or transmitted from politicians and other public figures. The analysis relies on critical discourse analysis, with a focus on *reductio ad hitlerum* as a recurring rhetorical strategy. By tracing the ways in which extreme historical references are mobilized, the paper discusses their function in delegitimizing protest and shaping the culture of memory in contemporary Serbian public discourse.

Keywords: student protests, *reductio ad hitlerum*, historical analogies, tabloid discourse, collective memory

***THE BURIED GIANT* BY KAZUO ISHIGURO: A FANTASY ALLEGORY OF THE CULTURE OF FORGETTING AND THE WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA**

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The novel *The Buried Giant* by the English writer Kazuo Ishiguro (2015) is a work of epic fantasy set in the fictionalised world of Arthurian England. The protagonists, a married couple named Axl and Beatrice, suffer from memory loss and embark on a quest to find their son, whom they barely remember. Using the motif of mysterious personal amnesia as a central plot element, the novel explores the broader theme of the culture of memory, or the culture of forgetting, in the context of the legacy of an interethnic civil war. Although the work explicitly deals with the historical conflict between the Britons and Saxons on the British Isles, Kazuo Ishiguro noted in interviews that the plot of *The Buried Giant* was, among other things, inspired by the Yugoslav Civil War. This paper will explore how the themes of the culture of memory and forgetting are presented as a fantasy allegory. The paper will also interpret the treatment of the legacy of the Yugoslav Civil War in a work of world literature, specifically one written by a non-Yugoslav author.

Keywords: culture of memory, culture of forgetting, epic fantasy, war in Yugoslavia, Kazuo Ishiguro, *The Buried Giant*

THE HERMENEUTIC EXPERIENCE OF TRADITION IN GADAMER'S PHILOSOPHY

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According to Gadamer, the horizon within which our culture and present arise is the horizon of the past. The efficacy of this horizon is also reflected in what we aspire to in the future. Human existence and being are defined by openness to the past, through which, mediated by language, beings are understood. For Gadamer, 'Being that can be understood is language'. Since human essence is interpreted from the horizon of historicity, one cannot detach oneself from the past. The hermeneutic experience of tradition as a living source of understanding and self-understanding, as well as of the historicity of the human being, is an experience through which both the individual and tradition are transformed. Human nature also encompasses the capacity to 'break with tradition', to critique and even abolish it. Understanding is not an uncritical acceptance of what is inherited. The approach to tradition (the interpretation of a text) involves pre-understanding, prejudices and presuppositions, whose legitimacy must be tested by examining their origins and validity. In understanding tradition, our prejudices and preconceptions are put to the test, in order to reach what is confirmed by 'the things themselves'. Yet, the challenge remains – the possibility of the new that would arise from beyond tradition.

Keywords: Hans-Georg Gadamer, hermeneutic experience, tradition, history, language

TEXTBOOK OF NATIONAL INTEREST – WHO SHAPES THE REMEMBRANCE CULTURE?

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In 2025, a draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Textbooks of the Republic of Serbia was introduced, proposing numerous changes to the existing practice of approving textbooks for primary and secondary education. A new concept was introduced: the textbook of national interest and the textbook of special interest for national minorities, which, starting the following year, would be published by a public publisher, authored by a team with 'integrity and authority', and used in all schools, throughout Serbia. Based on the assumption that textbooks are one of the key instruments for shaping a society's collective memory, this paper raises the question: what is an appropriate way to foster a remembrance culture? The aim of this paper is to critically analyse the draft law from three complementary perspectives – the philosophical, sociological, and pedagogical. The paper applies content analysis of the draft law, existing legal provisions, and theoretical frameworks governing the field of textbooks. The analysis identifies three key issues: 1) the epistemic and dogmatic danger of the concept of a 'textbook of national interest', which introduces a monopoly over one version of knowledge and value narratives; 2) the conflict between the proposed measures and the anti-discrimination provisions of the same law, as well as the principles of inclusive education; 3) centralisation and restriction of the professional autonomy of teachers and schools in the selection of teaching materials. This paper argues that such changes in educational policy may institutionalise control over collective memory through a singular state narrative, suppressing alternative perspectives and thereby endangering pluralism, critical thinking, and democratic values in education. The interdisciplinary approach taken in this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of education policy through the lens of remembrance culture and narrative control, highlighting the importance of preserving knowledge pluralism and inclusivity within the education system.

Keywords: textbook of national interest, textbooks, education policy, remembrance culture, inclusive education, teacher autonomy

GOLI OTOK – CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE OR CULTURE OF OBLIVION?

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The paper will primarily address the culture of remembrance in the context of Goli otok through the prism of crimes committed against political dissenters in the name of Titoism. Under the term 'cominformist', numerous citizens of Yugoslavia were deprived of freedom and, under the veil of night, dispatched to Goli otok and similar islands in the Adriatic Sea which had been turned into improvised prisons. Numerous people interned on Goli otok lost their lives (due to exhaustion, physical violence, or suicide), while those who attained freedom carried 'psychological scars' from which many never fully recovered. In the paper we will likewise endeavour to discuss the fact that precisely those people who had survived the horrors of Goli otok assumed the role of witnesses, in the name of those who lost their lives. The analysis will try to provide an answer to the question whether witnessing is possible in the name of those who are not able to tell their story. The corpus of research will consist of the following works: the three-volume novel *Goli otok* by Dragoslav Mihajlović, the book by Martin Previšić *Goli otok: A History*, as well as *Goli život* by Danilo Kiš and Aleksandar Mandić. Through the interdisciplinary approach – namely the application of a theoretical model and the said literary works – in the paper we will endeavour to provide the answer to the question posed in the analysis.

Keywords: Goli otok, remembrance, witnessing, Titoism, Cominform, witnesses

BEYOND EAST AND WEST: INTERDEPENDENT SELF-CONSTRUAL AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN 32 COUNTRIES

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Interdependent self-construal is widely recognised as a key construct for understanding how cultural contexts shape psychological functioning. Nevertheless, existing research provides an incomplete account of its role, largely because the majority of studies have focused on comparisons between East Asian countries and the United States. This emphasis has reinforced a simplified view that interdependence is a defining feature of ‘Eastern’ cultures, while independence is characteristic of the ‘West’. Recently, researchers have highlighted the need to move beyond this dichotomy by examining interdependence across a broader range of cultural contexts, including Latin America, Africa, and underrepresented regions of Europe and Asia. The present study contributes to this growing body of research by investigating the interdependent self-construal in a large and diverse sample of 17,489 adolescents from 32 countries. Results showed that interdependent self-construal was most pronounced in the countries of former Yugoslavia (except Slovenia) and in Asia (except Japan), while it was lowest in both Eastern and Western Europe and unexpectedly in Latin America and the Caribbean. These findings suggest that the presence of collectivist values at the societal level does not necessarily translate into interdependent self-construal at the individual level. While adolescents from Asian countries tended to define themselves strongly through collective attributes, this pattern was not evident among adolescents from Latin American countries. The study therefore challenges oversimplified East–West distinctions and provides important evidence that interdependence during adolescence is shaped by diverse cultural dynamics rather than broad regional stereotypes.

Keywords: interdependent self-construal, adolescents, East–West stereotypes

THE RECEPTION OF UMBERTO ECO IN THE SWEDISH DAILY PRESS (1960-1980)

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From August 23, 1960, when his name first appeared in a Gothenburg daily newspaper, Umberto Eco became a recurring subject of interest on the cultural pages of the Swedish press. Even in the early stages of his career—as a professor, theorist, and public intellectual, long before *The Name of the Rose* was conceived—Eco, as a prominent Italian intellectual, captivated not only the Swedish cultural elite but also the broader readership. Through vivid and enthusiastic reports by foreign correspondents stationed in Italy, Swedish readers were introduced to his views on contemporary cultural movements, as well as his reflections on the essence and aims of art and literature. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, interest in Eco persisted steadily, evolving into a form of reverence typically reserved for indisputable authorities. Within this general enthusiasm, however, critical voices were not entirely absent—some reviewers expressed disagreement with his interpretations and perspectives on a wide range of issues. In such instances, Eco's views were often, whether implicitly or explicitly, linked to his cultural background and Mediterranean habitus—a tendency that reflects imagological patterns within the broader European context of the North–South cultural dichotomy. This paper examines how Umberto Eco, decades before the onset of globalization, came to be recognized as a cultural reference point not only within his native Italy and the so-called “major” cultural spheres, but also in the more peripheral Scandinavian context. In this regard, Eco remains an enduring beacon within European intellectual life. His remarkable cultural influence can be attributed to two key factors: 1. his consistent application of an interdisciplinary approach across diverse fields—linguistics, literature, and the arts; 2. his refusal to act merely as a representative of official Italian culture, in which he played the role of a critical interlocutor and cultural provocateur.

Keywords: Umberto Eco, cultures in contact, literature, art, reception studies

WAR FROM A CHILD'S PERSPECTIVE: REMEMBERING AND MAKING SENSE OF COLLECTIVE AND FAMILIAL SUFFERING

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This paper explores children's memories of war and their search for meaning in the midst of collective and personal tragedy. The study is based on the analysis of secondary material – letters written by children from enclaves in Kosovo and Metohija to their peers living in freer circumstances. The contextual framework of the research is our recent wartime past – the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999. The study has multiple objectives. The first is to examine what memories of war children, as direct witnesses of conflict, possess. The assumption is that these memories are deeply ingrained and highly personal. The second goal is to determine how they understand the war events they experienced. The third, equally important aim is to draw scholarly attention to the fact that this topic has been almost entirely neglected in academic discourse. We consider this a significant oversight, one without justification – given that the regions we inhabit are burdened by collective suffering, with children being silent witnesses and victims in large numbers. Since there is a tacit social agreement to avoid speaking about war trauma, there is a high likelihood that such trauma will be repressed and passed on to future generations through the unconscious. This ultimately hinders not only individual healing but also the recovery of the collective. The only way to prevent this is to address these topics openly. The findings from the letter analysis point precisely to this need, showing that children have vivid and traumatic memories of armed conflict they witnessed, and that they are unable to find meaning in the suffering. However, children also demonstrate a certain degree of resilience, grounded in the hope that one day they will live – in freedom.

Keywords: child, war, enclave, memory, meaning, letter

MEMORY CULTURE IN A RURAL AREA: A CASE STUDY OF BELO BLATO ODONYMS

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One of the concepts employed in analysing street names in sociology and related disciplines is memory culture. It studies the significance of memory for identity formation and the relationship to the past, primarily considering phenomena that manifest collective consciousness. The subject of this paper is memory culture in the rural area, based on the odonyms in the Vojvodina village of Belo Blato – selected as a case due to its unique character, considering that it is mostly populated by members of four ethnic groups: Slovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Serbian. The case study covers 14 streets in Belo Blato whose names have remained the same since they were given, which is considered primarily an indicator of the neglect of rural areas by the ruling elites as carriers of political and ideological changes, considering the common practice of renaming odonyms in urban areas as a result of social changes in post-socialism. The analysis is guided by the question of who the odonyms in Belo Blato are named after, including ethnicity and gender – that is, what kind of memory culture they express. The analysis results indicate that Belo Blato odonyms tend to have a proper noun in their name (11), primarily with a personal name in their composition (9), and most often they are named after significant figures in the Yugoslav socialist past (5), most of whom were participants in the People's Liberation Struggle (4). The ethnic affiliation of those commemorated by naming odonyms is diverse, in accordance with the multinational composition of the population of Belo Blato, with an unproportional ratio. There is no street named after a woman. Belo Blato odonyms primarily represent the official memory culture of socialist Yugoslavia in the public space, the brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities, but without the ideologically promoted gender equality.

Keywords: memory culture, rural area, odonyms, Belo Blato, case study, Yugoslav socialist past, People's Liberation Struggle, ethnic aspect of public space, gender asymmetry

PEDAGOGY OF REMEMBRANCE: CHALLENGES AND APPROACHES TO TEACHING ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST IN THE MODERN SCHOOL

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The pedagogy of remembrance represents an important approach in education that focuses on transmitting historical events to new generations by preserving the memory of the past. One of the key challenges within this approach is effective education about the Holocaust, considered one of the darkest periods in human history. In contemporary educational institutions, we face numerous challenges, such as temporal distance, generational gaps, and the need for a delicate approach to sensitive topics. The Holocaust is a complex subject that requires careful and thoughtful treatment so that students can grasp the deep emotional, moral, and social weight of these events. This paper explores various methodologies and approaches to teaching about the Holocaust, analysing their advantages and limitations. Special emphasis is placed on the use of multimedia resources, historical sources, and survivor testimonies, which enable students to develop critical thinking and an emotional connection to past events. The paper also examines how modern teaching strategies, including digital tools, can contribute to better understanding and active student engagement. The teacher's role in creating a safe and supportive environment – where sensitive topics can be constructively discussed – is also crucial. With the right approach, it is possible to foster empathy, respect for human rights, and an understanding of the importance of preventing similar events in the future. The pedagogy of remembrance becomes a key tool in preserving collective awareness and educating about the importance of tolerance, peace, and humanity.

Keywords: pedagogy of remembrance, Holocaust, education, contemporary school, critical thinking

THE POSTMODERN NARRATIVE OF THE VIETNAM WAR: THE BURDEN CARRIED BY SOLDIERS IN TIM O'BRIEN'S STORY COLLECTION

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This paper aims to analyse Tim O'Brien's short story collection *The Things They Carried*, which deals with the experience of the Vietnam War, through the prism of postmodern theory and the deconstruction of the text as an ontologically unreliable and ideologically shaped narrative. The features of postmodern poetics are reflected in the structure of the collection itself, allowing not only for analysis of the literary piece as a representative of its historical period, but also the demonstration of the influence of literary-historical and theoretical contexts. The methodological framework of this paper is interdisciplinary and grounded in critical theory, focusing on the analysis of the subject's fragmentation as a psychological state while criticising the narrative surrounding the Vietnam War. Therefore, particular attention is given to media representation during the war and its subsequent portrayal in literature. The horror and trauma of war left a deep mark on contemporaries – on both the individual and collective level – while also passing on a moral and ethical burden to future generations. Due to unreliable media coverage and numerous testimonies that provide different versions of the same event, this paper also focuses on memory culture. It explores how emotions and feelings serve as the only trustworthy representation of the war experience and as pivotal elements in shaping memory culture. The collection testifies to the psychological instability of both the author, as a war veteran, and the literary subject. Therefore, the paper delves into the lost trust in institutions and the fragile national and moral values defended by the soldiers. The paper concludes that the narrative structure and thematic framework of O'Brien's stories provide rich material for postmodern analysis, as well as for critical reexamination of the first televised war, which remains deeply embedded in the collective memory of American society.

Keywords: Vietnam War, postmodernism, memory culture, interdisciplinarity, fragmentation, trauma

IMAGOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION OF TRIPOLITANIA AND THE CULTURE OF MEMORY IN THE LETTERS OF PAOLO DELLA CELLA

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This paper explores the imagological depiction of Tripolitania in the collection of letters by Paolo della Cella, focusing on how the author employs literary and visual elements to shape the image of this African region. The analysis highlights the contrast between descriptions of rural landscapes, natural resources, and social customs – critically illuminating how Cella's works portray elements of Berber tradition through vivid descriptions of landscapes and human life. Within the narrative framework, the depiction relies on the structure of travel writings and accounts of military campaigns, contributing to the construction of an image of the region's uniqueness and remoteness. Furthermore, the paper examines the culture of memory, emphasising how Cella's descriptions and interpretations preserve and reproduce European stereotypes and perceptions of Africa, thus influencing collective memory. Visual discourse is expressed through detailed descriptions of places, agricultural practices, and customs, which contribute to a layered and often stereotypical portrayal of the land and its people. The research methodology includes content analysis and narrative analysis – alongside comparative analysis of visual and textual elements – to elucidate the function of imagological discourse and its impact on collective memory. The paper demonstrates how literary, narrative, and imagological elements together craft a complex image of Tripolitania, reflecting the European view of exotic and distant Africa within the colonial and scientific discourses of the 19th century.

Keywords: Paolo della Cella, Tripolitania, letters, literature, comparative literature, imagology, culture of memory

THE TRANSFORMATION OF GLOSSARIES AS CARRIERS OF CULTURAL MEMORY – A HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE

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Throughout history, glossaries have served as key instruments for preserving, systematising, and transmitting cultural-historical memory. This paper examines their evolution from traditional to digital forms, with a specific focus on the Serbian context. During the medieval period, glossaries were primarily tied to religious texts and administrative practices, preserving terminology that reflected societal norms and intercultural contacts (e.g. Turkisms, Germanisms). Classic examples include manuscript dictionaries and collections of folk expressions, which acted as bridges between oral and written traditions. In the modern era, the digital revolution has radically transformed the function and accessibility of glossaries. Online databases, wiki platforms, and multimedia archives enable dynamic updates, interactive use, and global knowledge distribution. However, challenges such as authenticity, selective memory, and the dominance of global languages (particularly English) pose new dilemmas for preserving national identity. This paper offers a comparative analysis through: 1) technical characteristics (from printed to digital formats), 2) the role of institutions (from ecclesiastical to academic), and 3) shifts in user practices (from experts to the general public). The conclusions emphasise that glossaries, despite technological transformation, continue to play a vital role in articulating collective memory, especially in multiethnic and diaspora communities.

Keywords: glossaries, memory culture, digitalisation, linguistic heritage, Serbian language

CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE IN LITERATURE TEACHING: AN ANALYSIS OF THE APPROACH TO *THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK* IN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

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This paper examines how the culture of remembrance of the Holocaust is presented, addressed and promoted through literature teaching in the upper grades of primary school. The focus is on the analysis of excerpts from *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which appear in all approved textbooks (readers) for the 7th grade in the Republic of Serbia. Beginning with the fact that *The Diary of Anne Frank* is taught exclusively through selected excerpts – without a clearly defined selection in the official curriculum – the paper critically examines the methodological framework through which it is introduced into classroom interpretation. The research methodology is based on qualitative analysis, including: a comparative analysis of the selection and positioning of excerpts in approved textbooks; analysis of the language and structure of accompanying methodological elements such as titles, subtitles, questions, and tasks; an assessment of the alignment of learning tasks, goals, and outcomes with the requirements of the curriculum; an exploration of the extent to which students are guided toward the ethical, historical, and cultural dimensions of the text, as well as how the broader context of the Holocaust is (not) addressed. The theoretical framework draws on concepts of the culture of remembrance (Assmann et al.) and on contemporary methodological approaches to teaching ethically and historically sensitive literary content. The paper also considers the broader context – namely, to what extent students in upper primary grades are exposed, through literature classes, to topics related to human suffering during World War II, and especially to the theme of the Holocaust. The aim of the paper is to determine whether, and in what way, the selection of excerpts, the accompanying methodological apparatus, and the provided interpretation foster critical thinking, contribute to students' understanding of the Holocaust and the development of a culture of remembrance, or, conversely, pose a risk of relativisation.

Keywords: Anne Frank, diary, interpretation, literature teaching, Holocaust, culture of remembrance

MEMORY AFTER THE END OF THE WORLD: THE CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE IN ANTOINE VOLODINE'S NOVEL *TERMINUS RADIEUX*

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This paper aims to analyse the representation of the culture of remembrance in the French post-apocalyptic novel *Terminus radieux* (2014) by Antoine Volodine. Its main objective is to explore how the text depicts the practices and roles of memory in a world devastated by nuclear war. Such an approach makes it possible to examine the narrative and symbolic mechanisms that Volodine employs to portray how collective memory is organised and transmitted under extreme conditions, marked by the near-total collapse of civilisation. The analysis will pay particular attention to specific forms of memory represented in the novel: oral traditions, collective rituals, references to past cultures, as well as the significance of symbolic figures who serve as mediators of memory. It will also be crucial to identify the tensions between forgetting and remembering, highlighting how the novel presents memory as both a political and existential act, a strategy for mental and collective survival in the face of overwhelming catastrophe. By examining literary representations of memory in a post-catastrophic context, this research seeks to contribute to a broader reflection on the role of fiction in shaping a culture of remembrance after nuclear disaster. The paper will also analyse the novel's critical dimension: the way it raises questions of historical and ecological responsibility, and its call to rethink collective memory not merely as the preservation of the past, but as the foundation for a new collective identity after atomic annihilation.

Keywords: culture of remembrance, post-apocalypse, nuclear catastrophe

THE CASE OF SÁNDOR ELEK: HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE CRIME IN SIRIG IN 1941

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The April War marked the beginning of World War II in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and its occupation. The first mass crime in this region happened in the village of Sirig on April 13, 1941, when Hungarian troops entered the territory of Bačka. Sirig was ethnically a Serbian village, founded by veterans of World War I and settlers from Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Lika, Banija, and Kordun. Hungarian occupation forces began their attack on northern Yugoslavia on April 11, and two days later, they executed 111 innocent people from Sirig, including children. Some survivors were deported to their places of origin in what was then the Independent State of Croatia, where they faced further suffering. In addition to historical background, this paper focuses on the case of Sándor Elek, who was accused of participating in the crime and was hanged in Novi Sad in 1946. However, in the 21st century revisionist views have appeared, portraying him as a victim of communist revenge. Using archival documents, newspapers, relevant historical literature and data from the Genocide Victims' Museum, this paper aims to analyse the historical importance of the crime in Sirig and the different ways Sándor Elek is remembered by different communities and in different historical periods.

Keywords: Sirig, Sándor Elek, crime, Hungarian occupation, memory, World War II

DIRECT METAPHORS INVOLVING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN MEDIA

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Media consumers are frequently exposed to ideologically tinted and stereotyped portrayals of marginalised communities, particularly people with disabilities. One of the tools that helps perpetuate dominant cultural assumptions and beliefs, especially in media discourse, is metaphor. In that respect, this study focuses on identifying and analysing direct metaphors in representations of disability in British, American, and Bosnian-Herzegovinian media. While the relationship between media, metaphor, and disability remains underexplored despite growing interdisciplinary interest in disability studies, this paper argues that metaphor is not only a linguistic device but also a carrier of cultural memory. The metaphors found in media discourse actively participate in shaping collective perceptions and long-term societal narratives about disability. In doing so, they contribute to a broader cultural memory that often frames disability as a burden, deficiency or limitation. Simultaneously, the analysis identifies counter-narratives that challenge these dominant frames and present disability in more empowering ways. The study applies the framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory and the MIPVU procedure to provide a cross-cultural perspective on the portrayal of disability in the media. It further elucidates the representational patterns revealed through the use of linguistic metaphors, considering the diverse forms that direct metaphor may assume. By examining how metaphor sustains or disrupts the collective memory of disability, the study contributes to ongoing conversations about the politics of remembrance and representation.

Keywords: direct metaphor, disability, media, memory, British, American, Bosnian-Herzegovinian, MIPVU

JEWES IN THE PRESENT-DAY LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF NOVI SAD

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This paper explores the symbolic presence of the Jewish community and culture in the present-day linguistic landscape of Novi Sad. It starts from the study of linguistic landscape as a relatively new but highly relevant sociolinguistic discipline concerned with the description and analysis of language signs in the public space of a given settlement or territory, and considers the place and role of Jewish identity in the contemporary linguistic landscapes of European towns and cities. Based on field research conducted on the streets of Novi Sad and comparison with similar practices elsewhere, the paper aims to determine the extent to which and the ways in which traces of an ethnic and religious community that once played a significant role in the city's history – but almost completely and irreversibly disappeared both physically and symbolically over eight decades ago – are still being preserved at the present time. The collected linguistic material is analysed from the perspective of its dominant sociolinguistic, discursive, and pragmatic features. The assumption is that, apart from a few street names commemorating Novi Sad's Jews and several commemorative plaques bearing texts in conventionalised formulaic language, there is not much in today's urban linguistic landscape of Novi Sad that reminds current residents of what was once a large and influential population – one that undoubtedly deserves a more prominent place in the city's linguistic culture of remembrance and in its everyday contemporary life.

Keywords: Jews, Jewish community, Novi Sad, linguistic landscape, public space, identity, culture of remembrance, Holocaust, memorial, street name

THE CULTURE OF MEMORY IN HEINRICH HEINE'S *ROMANZERO*: BETWEEN PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE REMEMBRANCE

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The poetry collection *Romanzero* (1851) by Heinrich Heine was written in the late phase of the poet's creative work, at a time when the author was physically and mentally weakened, embittered and disappointed by a lack of socio-political change, yet still intellectually highly active. This work represents a fusion of historical and personal narratives, in which the culture of memory takes center stage. This paper analyses the ways in which Heine constructs and reinterprets collective memory, with special attention given to selected ballads and romances from the first book of *Romanzero*, which Heine transforms into a poetic archive in which personal and historical memory intersect. This 'small history of the world' takes the reader from ancient Egypt through medieval Persia and early modern Mexico, all the way to contemporary France. Themes of violence, crime, and death recur throughout individual poems, bearing witness to Heine's artistically sophisticated examination of German (and global) history, as well as his Jewish heritage and personal memories. The aim of this paper is to highlight the specific characteristics of Heine's style, which, by integrating historical figures with biblical and mythical motifs, addresses contemporary social and political issues, as well as universal themes such as pain, exile, and identity. The analysis will show that *Romanzero* functions as a kind of memorial space in which memory is treated not merely as an act of recalling the past, but also as a critical tool for understanding the present. Heine's poetry illuminates the tension between forgetting and remembering, suffering and resistance, the individual and the collective, wherein the culture of memory is constantly reshaped through poetic expression. The paper also considers Heine's position as an exile and his contribution to the development of modern literary reflections on memory and history.

Keywords: Heinrich Heine, *Romanzero*, culture of memory, collective memory, history, identity, socio-political critique

HISTORICAL REVISIONISM AS A MECHANISM OF CAPITALIST RESTORATION IN POST-SOCIALIST EASTERN EUROPE: THE SERBIAN CONTEXT

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This paper examines the intricate ideological function of historical revisionism in the process of the capitalist restitution of socio-economic relations in post-socialist Eastern Europe, with specific emphasis on the Serbian context. While the successor states of former Yugoslavia share significant transitional experiences with other post-socialist nations in the region, their trajectory from socialism to capitalism is distinguished by the fact that its initial phase transpired amidst the wartime dissolution of the preceding state. Consequently, the re-establishment of capitalism in Serbia unfolded under the ideological aegis of extreme nationalism, necessitating a revision of history from a distinctly far-right ideological standpoint. In its conceptualisation of historical revisionism, this study differentiates between critical and ideological forms thereof. Through an analysis of the central narratives of historical revisionism in Serbia, alongside the emergent political mythology requisite for the establishment of a national state following the disintegration of Yugoslavia, this paper interrogates its central thesis: that these processes serve to delegitimise the socialist legacy and to entrench neoliberal capitalism within a society situated on the (semi-)periphery of global capitalist economy. The methodological framework of this research integrates historical and dialectical approaches.

Keywords: historical revisionism, capitalist restoration, post-socialism, Eastern Europe, Serbia

SCIENCE FICTION AS A SPACE OF COLLECTIVE TRAUMA: AN ANALYSIS OF MEMORY CULTURE IN *THE DISPOSSESSED* BY URSULA K. LE GUIN

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In the novel *The Dispossessed*, Ursula K. Le Guin constructs two parallel worlds – Anarres and Urras – which represent both socio-political alternatives and distinct modes of collective memory and oblivion. This paper aims to explore – through an interdisciplinary lens – the ways in which science fiction functions as a space for articulating collective traumas and memories of lost, repressed, or silenced histories. Drawing on memory studies and political philosophy, the analysis focuses on how ideological and institutional mechanisms within the novel (from archives to language and educational structures) contribute to the construction or suppression of historical consciousness. The central argument is that, through the figure of the protagonist Shevek, the novel opens space for understanding memory as a subversive, yet traumatised, practice. The novel is examined through the theoretical framework of Althusser's concept of ideological apparatuses and Lacan's theory of the subject and language, by viewing science fiction not as escapism but as a critical tool for interrogating real-world social and historical conflicts. The research seeks to highlight the potential of science fiction to reconfigure the ways communities remember, forget, and interpret their collective pasts.

Keywords: Ursula K. Le Guin, memory culture, ideology, trauma, science fiction, Althusser, Lacan, interpellation, subject, alternative history

THE EPISTOLARY MEMORIES OF DESANKA MAKSIMOVIĆ: BETWEEN PERSONAL NARRATIVE AND THE CULTURE OF HISTORICAL MEMORY

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This paper aims to demonstrate, through an analytical and synthetic approach to the letters of Desanka Maksimović – one of the most prominent Serbian poets and cultural figures of the 20th century – addressed to her Russian translators Ida Radvolina and Olga Kutasova, how these letters serve simultaneously as invaluable testimonies of personal life and creative process, and as artifacts of historical memory spanning the period from 1939 to 1992. The first part of the study employs an emotion-oriented reading of the text, focusing on the poet's reflections on travel and friendship, her grief over the illness and death of her brother, husband, and mother, her fears for the fate of fellow writer Radovan Zogović, and her concern for the future of both her family and the Yugoslav people. These personal recollections, imbued with emotional intensity, are examined as integral to the formation of broader cultural memory. Recognising that Maksimović's letters are not only a rich biographical and archival resource but also a meaningful contribution to the cultural and political history of Yugoslavia, the second part of the paper explores her recollections of World War II, the suffering of civilians, the Kragujevac massacre, and Jasenovac, as well as her views on domestic political issues, including the spread of communist ideology, Serbo-Croatian relations, the status of Kosovo and Metohija, and Yugoslavia's foreign relations with the Soviet Union. This section examines how Maksimović's epistolary texts construct cultural and historical memory, positioning them as a medium through which personal and literary perspectives on traumatic historical events, ideological conflict, and national questions are articulated. In doing so, it highlights her active role in shaping the culture of remembrance and collective identity.

Keywords: literary correspondence, Desanka Maksimović, personal memory, historical testimony, collective memory, culture of remembrance, analytical-synthetic approach, emotion-oriented reading

INTIMATE TRAUMA AND THE DECONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL MEMORY: LITERARY WAR NARRATIVES AS A BASIS FOR A SHARED CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE

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Contemporary novels emerging from post-Yugoslav societies increasingly bear witness to the wars of the 1990s not through the collective victimhood of one's own nation, but through the personal, often intimate, perspective of the individual. Novels such as Ivana Bodrožić's *Hotel Zagorje*, Neda Bjelanović's *Crveni krovovi*, Sanja Savić Milosavljević's *Martin udeo*, and Magdalena Blažević's *U kasno ljeto*, among others, illuminate trauma without explicitly assigning guilt to other groups or foregrounding the suffering of one's own community. Instead, the focus falls on the universality of human suffering, empathy, and the re-examination of identity.

This narrative shift points to important socio-psychological and cultural processes: the gradual abandonment of "nation-centric" matrices of memory, the strengthening of individual and introspective approaches to the past, and the opening up of possibilities for building shared collective memories. Through an analysis of these novels, we show how "small stories" and fragments of everyday life become a significant medium of the culture of memory, shaping the image of the epoch often more convincingly than official historical interpretations.

The paper proceeds from the concept of a culture of memory in an interdisciplinary key, linking literary analysis with psychological and sociological insights. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which such narratives may contribute to a culture of peace and to the gradual transformation of how collective identities are constructed in the region.

Keywords: culture of memory; personal trauma; post-Yugoslav; literary narrative; remembrance

AUTONOESIS, APOSTASY AND THE AMERICAN WAY IN *NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN*

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Remembrance culture facilitates the formation of personal and collective identities alike by asking individuals to examine their place in a broader socio-historical context. However, auto-noetic consciousness may result in a crisis of identity and failure to reconcile one's present circumstances with the community's established beliefs, values, or customs. The central figure of Cormac McCarthy's *No Country for Old Men*, Sheriff Ed Tom Bell, represents a man on a poignant quest for identity and his place in a world that seems to have moved past him. Within the broader thematic dichotomy between contemporaneity and timelessness, the novel reevaluates the foundational pillars upon which Sheriff Bell's mnemonic community rests, ultimately distilling universal but occasionally unpleasant truths not only about America, but also about the human condition in general. The aim of the present paper is to investigate Sheriff Bell's diachronic identity, its reassessment in the wake of Anton Chigurh's onslaught, as well as his role as a conduit for the collective memory of a specific cultural group. Utilising the frameworks of contemporary remembrance culture scholars, particularly regarding auto-noesis, musealisation, and national narratives, the paper provides a multifaceted literary analysis underpinned by memory studies methodologies. It argues that memory in the novel subverts grand narratives and functions as a bridge between particularity and universality, playing into the mythic themes which permeate McCarthy's canon.

Keywords: auto-noesis, diachronic identity, remembrance culture, musealisation, mnemonic community, national narrative, American identity, subversion

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY: NARRATIVE AS THE POINT OF INTERSECTION BETWEEN PAST AND POTENTIAL

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This paper explores the philosophical nature of memory, focusing on its narrative structure. It seeks to show that the past is not a fixed collection of static facts, but rather a dynamic process of meaning-making that is continuously reshaped through its interaction with the present and the future. Through a dialectical-historical approach, the paper contends that memory is more than just recalling past events; it is a process of actively interpreting and reconfiguring time. Guided by Hegel's philosophy of spirit, especially his view of history as consciousness evolving towards freedom, memory functions as a vehicle for spiritual self-examination. Consequently, narrative transcends simple portrayal of the past to become a pathway to historical self-comprehension. Additionally, Freud's concept of the return of the repressed suggests that memory is not solely a conscious phenomenon; it also operates as an unconscious mechanism, leaving symptomatic imprints in language and the body that subtly disrupt the linear unfolding of the present. Incorporating Jung's theory of the collective unconscious, memory is further understood as a realm extending beyond personal life stories. It manifests as an archetypal framework, holding primordial patterns of meaning, which are continually repeated, reshaped and influence individual awareness across generations. The study concludes that memory is best grasped as an intrinsic aspect of self-awareness and a crucial phase in the dialectical progression of spirit, where spirit achieves its own realisation by assimilating its past phases.

Keywords: Freud, Hegel, history, Jung, memory, narrative, philosophy of history, time

REMEMBRANCE CULTURE AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA: ARGENTINE SOCIETY IN THE GOTHIC HORROR STORIES OF MARIANA ENRIQUEZ

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This paper explores the prose of Argentine writer Mariana Enríquez in which Argentina's collective traumas – rooted in decades of political violence, forced disappearances, and systemic marginalisation – resurface. The research presents the dark side of contemporary Argentine society as depicted in two short story collections, *The Dangers of Smoking in Bed* and *Things We Lost in the Fire*. Through horror, fantasy, Latin American traditions, mystical symbols, and legends, Mariana Enríquez criticises this apathetic society, while offering a wide array of characters and unsettling themes. To grasp the culture of memory linked to the military dictatorship, one must explore how its legacies continue to shape present-day Argentina, a society still burdened by widespread violence, crime, inequality, misogyny, patriarchy, psychological distress, and individual turmoil. This research adopts an interdisciplinary approach, intertwining literary analysis of short gothic horror stories with sociological and cultural frameworks. This paper aims to highlight that culture of remembrance should not be reduced to the observation of distant historical factors, because it is a phenomenon that resonates through our reality and is omnipresent in daily life, forming almost inescapable and essential elements of society.

Keywords: Mariana Enríquez, *The Dangers of Smoking in Bed*, *Things We Lost in the Fire*, Argentine literature, Latin America, short stories, gothic horror, military dictatorship, culture of remembrance, collective trauma

THE LEXEMES 'WARRIOR' AND 'HERO' IN THE LANGUAGE OF MEMORY CULTURE: A LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS

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The paper examines the lexemes 'warrior' and 'hero' through the lens of memory culture, using data from the Corpus of Contemporary Serbian Language. The analysis is situated within the framework of linguocultural studies, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches. In addition to frequency data, the study considers the semantic characteristics of the lexemes, their lexical-semantic relations with other units, and their connection to cultural concepts associated with war and heroism. The goal is to explore how language reflects and reproduces traditional gender roles in the context of war, heroism and remembrance, as well as to identify the value-laden connotations linked to the cultural model of masculinity in Serbian society. It is hypothesised that 'warrior' and 'hero' are culturally marked units that predominantly carry positive connotations, primarily related to sacrifice, strength, and courage, which contribute to the formation of the culturally sanctioned model of male behavior. The lexemes in question not only reflect but also shape the conceptualisation of masculinity within Serbian linguistic and cultural tradition, particularly in relation to the nation's war-related historical narratives. The analysis aims to show that these lexical units play a significant role in contemporary Serbian memory culture, participating – through their linguistic and symbolic dimensions – in the (re)construction of collective identity.

Keywords: warrior, hero, memory culture, linguocultural analysis, Corpus of Contemporary Serbian Language, masculinity, Serbian language and culture

THE LANGUAGE OF JUST WAR

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From antiquity onwards, just war theory has been the most important normative framework to evaluate the morality of warfare and the pivotal mechanism of legitimising the use of military force. Not surprisingly, the language of just war theory has entered the vocabulary of mainstream political rhetoric – some of its central ideas such as ‘just cause’, the ‘principle of discrimination’, ‘proportionality’ or ‘last resort’ were given an important place. Nevertheless, despite a long and venerable tradition, just war theory and its ‘rationality’ face a panoply of problems and moral dilemmas, as a number of its key concepts, requirements, commitments and distinctions remain far from settled. In particular, its palette of ideas, metaphors and euphemisms has signaled a shift in emphasis within the legitimization of military engagement away from post-9/11 security-oriented rhetoric. This presentation aims to advance the interpretation of just war theory as discourse. The introductory section identifies the key components of just war theory and its ‘rationality’. The central part provides an in-depth analysis of the discursive structure associated with moral justification of war and its conduct. Particular attention will be devoted to the process of language weaponisation imbued in just war theory and its moralising language. The conclusion of this presentation explores how different elements of just war theory (and its ‘rationality’) serve as a central legitimating tool for the moral justification of war and its conduct in the politics of remembrance.

Keywords: just war theory, belligerent rhetoric, just war rationality, language weaponisation, war as metaphor

ROMOLOGY: SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINE DEPRIVED OF ACADEMIC LEGITIMACY

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Romology is a scientific interdiscipline which has been acknowledged in some of the world's university centres, but in Serbia is still not present at state universities in departments specific for this scientific discipline in its development. The textbook *Romology* by Rajko Djuric (2021) is the motive for the assessment of the importance of remembering as a part of textbook material in higher education (not only in Serbia). Djuric believes that remembering the Holocaust and suffering of Roma people in the course of World War II (and today, globally) is a mandatory part of textbook material. We second Djuric's belief and add that it is critical to emphasise the suffering of Roma people in that regard. In our study we critically analyse testimonials of suffering of Roma women as a mandatory part of textbook literature in the interdisciplinary field of Romology – which is only beginning to surface at the university level in Serbia – in order to emphasise the equal importance of the contribution of Roma women's memories to the creation of the subject of Romology (which are missing from Djuric's textbook). Stories of the lives of elderly and young Roma women from Vojvodina comprise the corpus of data – in total 60, published in the books *Roma Women* and *Roma Women 2* (Savic et al, 2000; Savic et al, 2007), bearing witness to the suffering and discrimination of women in the Roma community. The results show that, aside from difficulties Roma women faced in the wider community during the course of history, they suffer various forms of oppression within their own community, almost to the same extent – which is knowledge young people must acquire during their studies. We also work on equally important qualitative data for higher education studies about women in the Roma community, within the subject of Romology (not exclusively in Serbia), using individual memories as material, specifically memories of women – which is important for future comparative studies in other environments in Europe. We take this opportunity to point to the importance of gender perspective in education, which is yet to be organised based on the proposed plan and programme at the Faculty of Philosophy, the University of Novi Sad, Serbia.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, Romology, Roma women, memories, testimonials

MEMORY OF A LOST HOMELAND IN THE EPITAPHS OF FOUR GREEK EMIGRÉS IN ROME IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE FIFTEENTH AND THE FIRST HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

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This paper explores the phenomenon of preserving and transmitting the memory of a lost homeland (*patria*) in the epitaphs of Byzantine emigrés in Rome following the Ottoman conquest of large parts of the Hellenophone world. Through four case studies, the epitaphs of individuals belonging to the shared cultural circle of Greek émigré scholars – Cardinal Bessarion, Demetrios Kavakes, Bishop Alexios Celadenus, and Janus Lascaris – are analysed. The research focuses on ethnonyms, toponyms, and expressions describing ties to one's place of origin, in order to identify possible patterns in the formation and transmission of cultural memory. The content of the inscriptions is examined within the context of cultural trauma caused by the fall of Constantinople (1453), the Ottoman conquests, the migration of Byzantine Greeks to the Latin West, and within the prevailing humanist and papal narratives stressing the urgency of launching a crusade against the Turks. The inscriptions under consideration, two of which are bilingual (Latin and Greek), were carved and placed in Roman churches. As such, they were not merely expressions of personal grief, but also served as public declarations. The emphasis on origin, exile, and mourning an enslaved homeland functioned both as a reminder to the émigré community of its identity and as a message to the Latin majority regarding the need to liberate Greek lands. The use of ancient spatial designations for the homeland is examined through the lens of a cultural-historiographical approach to classical terminology, viewed as a discursive field within humanist culture shared by both intended audiences of the epitaphs' messages.

Keywords: epigraphy, fifteenth century, cultural memory, Byzantine emigration, humanism

CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE: ON THE NATO BOMBING OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1999, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER – LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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This paper analyses media discourse on the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999, as presented in articles published by the daily newspaper *Politika* in 2024, i.e. twenty-five years after the selected event. The research is conducted within the theoretical and methodological framework of linguistic discourse analysis and theories of collective memory and remembrance. These two frameworks are brought together on a common analytical basis, highlighting the importance of, and inseparable connection between, the linguistic perspective and cultural aspect as unified in discourse analysis. Given that the subject of the study is an event that took place twenty-five years ago, it can be approached through the lens of memory culture and memory theories, by viewing collective memory as a social phenomenon that is first perceived and constructed, then manifested through texts. This makes it a relevant object of linguistic inquiry. The paper also seeks to shed light on the role of the media in constructing collective consciousness and shaping images of past events, taking as a case study the NATO bombing of the FRY in 1999 – the only armed conflict on European soil that year, the first engagement of NATO forces against a sovereign state with an objective other than defence, and raising significant issues concerning human rights, international law, and humanitarian intervention – both nationally and globally.

Keywords: discourse, NATO bombing of the FRY, 1999, culture of remembrance, collective memory, *Politika*

TOPONYMS AS TRACES OF THE OTTOMAN PERIOD ON THE SLOPES OF FRUŠKA GORA

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This paper presents research on the influence of Ottoman administration on the slopes of Fruška Gora through an analysis of toponyms – names of places, settlements, rivers, and local geographical features – that have survived to this day as evidence of Ottoman presence in the region. The Ottoman army was stationed along the right bank of the Danube, in fortresses such as Ilok, Banoštor, Petrovaradin, and Slankamen, while larger settlements like Irig were well connected to the empire's main roads and integrated into the region's economic flows. Although much of the material culture from that period has disappeared, toponymy has remained a pertinent bearer of cultural memory. Through linguistic and historical analysis of names such as Vezirac and Alibegovac, as well as microtoponyms in villages between Petrovaradin and Irig, this paper explores how collective memory is reflected in local narratives and everyday language. Special emphasis is placed on the relationship between toponyms and identity – how the local population remembers, reinterprets, and suppresses the Ottoman legacy. The study is based on data from census defters for the sanjak of Srem. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the understanding of how space becomes a site of memory, to what extent this process was influenced by the military presence of the empire versus its economic impact, and to offer, through a microhistorical perspective, insights into broader processes of historical memory and forgetting in the Vojvodina region.

Keywords: Sanjak of Srem, toponyms, Ottoman heritage, defters, identity, Fruška gora

SILENCE AS TESTIMONY – ROMA VICTIMS OF THE KRAGUJEVAC OCTOBER 1941 MASSACRE AND THEIR (IN)VISIBILITY IN THE CULTURE OF MEMORY

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The suffering of Roma people during the mass executions in Kragujevac in October 1941 represents one of the most dramatic, yet least visible segments of the collective memory of World War II in Serbia. Although historical sources confirm that, after the Serbian population, the Roma were the most numerous victims on October 21, 1941, their presence in the official discourse of memory culture remains marginalised or entirely omitted. This paper assumes the premise that silence is not the absence of meaning, but rather a reflection of how various mechanisms produce 'politics of memory' in which certain victims are devalued or symbolically excluded. Using an interdisciplinary approach, the topic is explored through multiple lenses: the historical (event reconstruction; archival methodology – genealogy, significance of church registry records); sociological (sensitivity of ethnic identification; revision of victim lists); museological (presence of Roma victims in the permanent exhibition of the October 21st Memorial Museum; monuments within the Memorial Park in Šumarice) and educational (inclusion of Roma suffering in Serbian history textbooks). Particular attention is given to oral history, especially to the testimonies of Roma men and women regarding the memory of their ancestors' suffering. In aiming to show how the Roma became – and remain – forgotten victims of the Kragujevac massacre of 1941 and of World War II in general, this paper does not only seek to deconstruct local memory practices, but also to encourage a broader revision of Serbia's approach to memory culture, opening space for a more inclusive and just dialogue.

Keywords: Roma, Kragujevac, World War II, October 21st Memorial Museum, memory culture

MEMORY IN SCIENTIFIC CHANGE: LANGUAGE POLICY IN SERBIA FROM THE LATE 1990S TO THE PRESENT

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In the study of language, remembering certain events from the recent and distant past is essential for orienting ourselves within the current (Serbian) linguistic situation, which is far from simple. Following the dissolution of the Yugoslav federation, language policy in Serbia attempted to uphold the principles of the Novi Sad Agreement (1954), particularly those concerning the equal treatment of the two scripts and two pronunciations (Ekavian and Ijekavian) of the Serbo-(Croatian) language – even though the agreement was no longer binding. The newly emerged political context called for ‘complete democratism’, as emphasised by Pavle Ivić (2001: 237), the first president of the Board for Standardisation of the Serbian Language, established in 1997. This notion implied respecting the rights of neighbouring nations to regulate language matters ‘as they see fit’. It is worth recalling that the Board publicly distanced itself from the text ‘A Word on the Serbian Language’ (*Slovo o srpskome jeziku, Politika*, 8 August 1998), in which a group of philologists and writers from Serbia, ‘blinded by national passion’ (*Politika*, 15 August 1998), claimed the entire Shtokavian-speaking area as ‘Serbian’, thereby denying other nations on that territory the right to name the language as their own. Gradually, however, the idea that permeated this ‘quasi-scientific’ text, as it was called at the time, became the recognisable stance of today’s Board for Standardisation – a stance openly advocated by its members in the media (some of whom were also the authors of the controversial text). This paper explores public memory of these events (primarily as represented in the media) using methods of critical discourse analysis, focusing on how Board members voiced their positions – either as interviewees in newspaper articles or through authored pieces and polemics with linguists who challenged the Board’s official direction using scholarly arguments (notably Ranko Bugarski). The aim of this analysis is to show how the ideological positions of this committee – as a political body – have shifted since its establishment, in what ways and to what extent it has influenced the direction of language policy in Serbia, which areas it prioritised, and how it responded to dissenting voices. Today, this long-standing debate is largely forgotten, but remembering it helps us critically observe the current discourse on the same topic.

Keywords: language policy, Cyrillic, Latin script, Serbian language, media

THE ROLE OF REMEMBRANCE CULTURE IN THE COGNITIVE DEFINITION OF TWO LEXEMES FROM THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE WHICH HISTORICALLY GENERATE CONTRADICTORY ATTITUDES

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In this linguocultural paper, two nouns that have a strong historical and cultural impact on the Serbian linguocultural community have been analysed from a cognitivist perspective, i.e. using J. Bartminski's methodology. From the systemic, survey, and textual data on the concepts of Chetniks and Partisans, results were obtained that were descriptively described using qualitative and quantitative methods. The systemic data was derived from dictionaries, such as the *One-Volume Dictionary of the Serbian Language* (Matica srpska), the *Six-Volume Dictionary of the Serbian Language* (Matica srpska) and the *Dictionary of Associations in the Serbian Language*. Attention was focused on the meanings and derivational nests of the nouns. Based on the survey of 100 high school students – their attitudes and views on the topic – the research can be repeated among university students for comparative analysis of results, to indicate the attitude of younger generations towards remembrance culture. The surveyed subjects had four questions: to state the essence of the words 'Partisans' and 'Chetniks', complete statements to identify typical activities from which stereotypes and prejudices might emerge, and express their opinions on 'Partisans' and 'Chetniks'. Textual data consisted of an analysis of the corpus Public Discourse in the Republic of Serbia, where written media were analysed. Results showed that stereotypes and prejudices regarding the mentioned lexemes exist in the consciousness of the Serbian linguistic community, as a consequence of what Serbian history has presented over the past decades. It was noticeable that high school students exhibited a certain distance from the topic, as well as an awareness that history should be viewed more in depth – from multiple perspectives.

Keywords: linguoculturology, history, remembrance culture, stereotype, prejudice

MEMORY, IMAGINATION AND THE ABSENT: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL INSIGHT INTO THE MODES OF REPRODUCTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS IN HUSSERL

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The aim of this presentation is to shed light on the specific modes of reproductive consciousness – memory and imagination – within Husserl's phenomenology, as forms of consciousness in which objects appear in the mode of absence. The research seeks to demonstrate how memory and imagination operate within the phenomenological analysis of temporality, intentionality, and object positionality, and how they differ from perception as consciousness of the actual present. Special attention is given to the double intentionality of memory and to the limitations of memory and imagination compared to the synthetic capabilities of perception. Particular emphasis is placed on the thesis that, contrary to the claims of some authors, Husserl in his later writings does not abandon his early transcendental position, but rather expands it. It is shown how the transcendental sphere of memory extends toward the domains of embodiment, empathy, the unconscious, and intersubjectivity – thus gaining new relevance in understanding the I-Other relation and the possibility of 'presentifying' the experience of the other.

Keywords: empathy, forgetting, imagination, intentionality, intersubjectivity, memory, presentification, phenomenology, repression, temporal consciousness, unconscious

THE IMPORTANCE AND ENDANGERMENT OF THE CYRILLIC SCRIPT AS A SOURCE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AND CULTURE AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The aim of this paper is to highlight the importance of intra- and interdisciplinary connections between the curriculum content of Serbian language and literature and other subjects that focus on the origin, development, and significance of the Cyrillic script as an agent of national culture in primary education. For the purposes of the research, an analysis was conducted of teaching and learning programmes oriented toward achieving the intended educational outcomes. The paper also examines the attitudes of final-year primary school students (N=75), with the aim of determining when and how they use the Cyrillic script. Particular attention is given to their relationship with the Cyrillic alphabet, specifically the point at which they begin to use it less frequently and transition to the Latin script. A corpus analysis of students' written assignments was conducted to determine the extent to which students mix Cyrillic and Latin scripts in their writing, as well as to identify the most frequently substituted graphemes. Through the process of triangulation, the data indicate difficulties in maintaining students' literacy in the Cyrillic script. The paper also includes concrete examples of thematically integrated lessons. It is expected that these examples will be encouraging to educators involved in teaching Serbian language and literature and that their application will improve the quality of instruction and make it more purposeful in terms of nurturing and preserving the Cyrillic script – a symbol of cultural and national identity.

Keywords: Cyrillic script, Serbian language and literature teaching, endangerment and significance of Cyrillic, marker of culture

PROTESTING THE PRESENT, REMEMBERING THE FUTURE: MULTIMODAL SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF STUDENT-LED PROTESTS IN SERBIA

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This paper investigates the multimodal semiotic dimension of the ongoing student-led protests in Serbia, with a particular focus on how public texts function as carriers of collective memory and imagined futures. Using a data set of public texts – banners, placards, graffiti, badges, and digital signs – collected from linguistic landscapes of protests held daily throughout the country, this research applies a multimodal semiotic framework to analyse the interplay of textual, visual, and spatial elements in protest messaging. The study reveals how protesters employ slogans, art, and digital references to create a sense of historical continuity, while simultaneously projecting visions of political and social transformation. Attention is given to how language and imagery inform the construction of four recurrent topics: identity, inclusivity, resistance, and alternative models of citizenship. By situating contemporary protest discourse within the broader socio-political context of Serbia and the region, the paper illuminates the role of language and visual culture in shaping public memory and social change. The title's paradox – remembering the future – reflects on the paper's central claim: that in voicing dissent, protesters are not only reacting to present conditions but actively engaging in the cultural labour of memory-making and political reimagining.

Keywords: multimodal semiotic analysis, multimodal discourse, public text, collective memory, political protest

CULTURE OF MEMORY AND REMEMBRANCE BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE HOLY NEMANJIĆ DYNASTY

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The culture of memory and remembrance is often mentioned today in all media and at various events and commemorations. It is primarily related to events from the recent past, but is it possible to discuss the culture of memory and remembrance in the Middle Ages? Although the term is anachronistic, the assumption is that we can, precisely on the example of the Nemanjić dynasty. The relationship of later members of the dynasty to earlier ones was such that their deeds were always glorified, primarily in order to develop the saintly cults of the canonized Nemanjićs, then in order to establish power for current rulers on the basis of the protection of the holy ancestor and his merits. In this paper, we will try to present as many examples from the Middle Ages as possible where members of the Nemanjić dynasty nurtured the culture of memory and remembrance of deceased ancestors.

Keywords: Nemanjići, culture of memory, culture of remembrance, Middle Ages, anachronism

POSTMODERNIST ELEMENTS AND COMMENTARIES ON POSTMODERN CULTURE IN *KOD HIPERBOREJACA* BY MILOŠ CRNJANSKI

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The extensive and genre-diverse work *Kod Hiperborejaca* by Miloš Crnjanski exhibits postmodern traits in certain narrative aspects and allows for a reading of the signs of postmodernist culture. Postmodernist elements on the textual level are expressed through genre hybridity, rhizomatic narration, intertextuality, and the presence of a homodiegetic author. Analysis and commentary on postmodern culture will be demonstrated through interpretations of the relationship to the past and history, as well as the problematisation of historical knowledge; through interpretations of reality shaped by the intersection and conflict of various discourses; through the issues of identity and the inner division of the main character; and through the raising of questions concerning the position of marginalised groups, particularly the socially vulnerable. The conclusion will address the drifting subject's – the narrator's – aspiration toward grounding, symbolically culminating in Hyperborea, the land of the Sumatraist vision. The aim of this paper is to show how *Kod Hiperborejaca* engages in dialogue with postmodernist literature and culture, and how this dialogue illuminates key questions of contemporary society. The applied method is critical interpretative textual analysis, including both narrative and hermeneutic interpretation, using the theoretical framework of postmodern cultural theory. The interpretation of postmodern culture is based on the works of Linda Hutcheon, Jean-François Lyotard, Terry Eagleton, Jean Baudrillard, Vladimir Tasić, among others, while Crnjanski's novel is also examined through the analyses of Gorana Raičević, Milo Lompar, and Slobodan Vladušić.

Keywords: postmodernism, postmodern culture, history, identity, reality, rhizome, author, *Kod Hiperborejaca*, Miloš Crnjanski

THE JOYCEAN CONCEPT OF (COLLECTIVE) HISTORY IN THE NOVELS *TUTORS* BY BORA ĆOSIĆ AND *THE DICTIONARY OF THE KHAZARS* BY MILORAD PAVIĆ

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The primary subject of the paper is intertextual relations between the (post)modernist Serbian novels *Tutors* (1978) by Bora Ćosić and *The Dictionary of the Khazars* (1984) by Milorad Pavić, with the novel *Ulysses* by James Joyce – which, additionally, allows for some comparative and contrastive relations between the novels by Ćosić and Pavić to be made as well. Therefore, our interpretation will mainly concentrate on the fate of the individual as an allegorical representation of the history of collective society as a whole, which is – especially so in the Serbian novels – viewed from a tragic perspective. However, we will also examine the possibility of remembrance and memory in the collective and individual sense, respectively. These latter aspects are based on diverging conceptions in which history is viewed either as metempsychosis, or as a nightmare. Both Serbian authors regard the former as a means of interpreting the cyclical nature of civilization during the course of history. Conversely, the concept of ‘eternal recurrence’ in Ćosić’s novel results in an understanding of history as an accumulation of textual heritage, leading to an ancestral nightmare, while in *The Dictionary of the Khazars* the nightmare motif is inverted into an oneiric dimension wherein characters from different chronological planes – symbolically, predecessors and inheritors – communicate through the medium of dreams. Therefore, all three novels are marked by the problem of the totality of culture within a certain civilization. It is due to this that the Serbian novelists employ the form of the dictionary, which implies the presence of the tradition of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić as a subtext in the novels. Milorad Pavić’s novelistic technique implies a reading of *Ulysses* conceived of as a semiological system structured in such a way as to allow combinatorial generation of an extraordinarily wide spectrum of meanings. Moreover, the baroque concept of ‘ars combinatoria’ permits us to consider the non-linear (or even cyclical) model of motif development in Joyce’s novel as a prefiguration of the possibilities of non-linear interpretation and reading of Pavić’s lexicon novel.

Keywords: Milorad Pavić, Bora Ćosić, James Joyce, modernism, postmodernism, *Ulysses*, *Tutors*, *The Dictionary of the Khazars*

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

MEMORY CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS AND GEORGE ELIOT: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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Memory, coupled with its interplay with perception, is an intrinsic capability of the mind to process, store and retrieve information. Much has already been said about it, both by philosophers and theologians since antiquity, as well as a myriad of authors who offered their perspective on its effect on society and individuals. Some such authors were Charles Dickens and George Eliot. This research will investigate how the notion of 'memory' is manifested in their works. It will analyse its distribution (e.g. initial, middle, or final part of the work), frequency, major thematic relations (e.g. Location or Purpose) and ngrams (sequences of N words comprising lexical bundles extracted from corpora, with a cutoff of 5 – e.g. 'the flash of memory'), i.e. what they reveal about usually employed structural patterns and clause positions (main or subordinate). Additionally, the interaction between these relations and the lexical aspect of the clause verb will also be investigated (e.g. does 'memory' occur as a Theme more often in Dickens or Eliot, and where is it more often paired with telic verbs). The lexical aspect represents an inherent property of the verb (phrase), which describes the type of event, situation or state. As one of the examples of this interplay could be what key collocations (or multi-word expressions) for Dickens and Eliot would support a finding that one uses Activity or Accomplishment verbs where 'memory' is a Theme or a Force (e.g. 'by an unaccountable lapse of memory, had forgotten it'). Another example would be how often 'memory' is a Force (e.g. 'memory and imagination urged upon her'). For the purpose of analysis, Comrie's classification will be employed. As a corpora source, 20 novels by Dickens and 14 works (7 novels and 7 short stories) by Eliot shall be utilised to review the aforementioned topics. Lastly, AntConc and WordSmith Tools software will be used for the purpose of providing us with an in-depth view and data for analysis (e.g. which words are likely to co-occur with 'memory', and what kind of potential differences do the top 5 collocates for each author imply).

Keywords: aspect, Charles Dickens, construction, George Eliot, lexicology, memory, semantic role, stylistics, Victorian novel

THE MOTIF OF THE SNIPER IN LITERARY REPRESENTATIONS OF THE SIEGE OF SARAJEVO (1992-1996)

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This paper seeks to analyze various literary representations of the figure of the sniper and the experience of living in a city surrounded by snipers. This motif emerges as particularly significant in the literature of the Sarajevo siege (1992–1996). The corpus under consideration includes both fictional (novels) and non-fictional prose texts (memoirs, reports, diaries). The authors of these works belong to different ethnic groups that participated in the Bosnian war, but also include reporters and writers mostly from Western European countries, which further enriches the analysis. From this material, the aim is to identify narrative images that carry particular force or recur across different texts, thus remaining as dominant modes of remembering the experience. Since wartime experiences are formative for a society—often representing traumatic events—they may be interpreted as a potential foundation for that society’s culture of memory. The paper approaches the primary literary material through the framework of collective memory theory, drawing in particular on the works of Aleida Assmann and Astrid Erll. Special attention is devoted to the role of literature in processing the trauma of war and wartime events in a transgenerational sense, thereby connecting with the work of Marianne Hirsch, who focuses on the literature of the second generation of Holocaust survivors. In this way, the paper aims to raise the question of the politics of remembering the tragic events of the Sarajevo siege, which inherently entails the problem of cultural memory as a national project.

Keywords: sniper motif, Sarajevo siege, war literature, transgenerational trauma, cultural memory

REVISION OF THE PAST AS LEGITIMATION OF THE PRESENT: THE POLITICAL USE OF HISTORY IN POST-COLD WAR EUROPE

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The research explores the phenomenon of historical revisionism as a specific practice of reinterpreting the past in the service of contemporary political use, with a special focus on the period after World War II, to the end of the Cold War and the transition in post-communist societies. Changes in collective memory and historical interpretation are analysed through the prism of ideological conversion, the redefinition of identity, and the legitimisation of political regimes. The theoretical framework relies on the works of Todor Kuljić and Srđan Milošević. The aim of the research is to examine how through the revision of key historical narratives, especially World War II, anti-fascism, and communism constructed a new historical view, new elites were legitimised, and dominant identities created. Special emphasis is placed on the distinction between legitimate (scientifically based) and illegitimate (ideologically motivated) revisionism. The methodology includes a discourse analysis of political and historiographic narratives in selected cases, from the countries of former Yugoslavia, Germany and France, with a comparative reading of official and alternative historiography, media narratives and legal acts on memory (Gesetz zur Strafbarkeit der Holocaustleugnung in Germany or the French Loi Gayssot). Expected results include identifying patterns of manipulation of the past, clarifying mechanisms of legitimisation through history, and indicating the dangers of historical revisionism when it grows into negationism and denial of universal values. The research contributes to a broader understanding of the relationship between the past, identity, and political power in contemporary Europe.

Keywords: historical revisionism, post-Cold War world, legitimisation, ideology, anti-fascism

A PAST PASSED ON: POSTMEMORY AND DIASPORIC LIMINALITY IN *ON EARTH WE'RE BRIEFLY GORGEOUS*

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Memory scholarship has been instrumental in illuminating the experiences of first-generation immigrants, undeniably burdened by the history and trauma inherited from their ancestors. Although memory studies has yielded both a vocabulary and a syntax for preserving and grappling with the past, it is contemporary biographical and autofictional works of diasporic writers that provide a window into immigrant legacies and narratives. In his debut novel *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous*, Vietnamese-American author Ocean Vuong gives a semi-autobiographical account of a family who flees Saigon and settles in Connecticut in the wake of the Vietnam War. The story is told by Little Dog, the sole child of the family, who knows that his illiterate mother could never read it. The novel is fragmented and epistolary, forasmuch as it is fraught with war and displacement – both of which Little Dog experiences only through his mother's and grandmother's stories and bouts of post-traumatic stress disorder. Himself a bridge between the past one runs from and a future one runs towards, Little Dog tells a twofold history: one of struggle and of survival. The paper rests chiefly on Marianne Hirsch's notion of postmemory, aiming to shed light on how war and displacement shape the identities of posterity who have not lived the stories which burden them. Little Dog's identity is thus read as shaped by linguistic and spatial liminality, caught in a continuum of otherness, neither Vietnamese nor American.

Keywords: postmemory, diaspora, liminality, Vietnam War, language, identity

FROM STEREOTYPES TO SUBJECTIVITY: THE LITERARY VISION OF SERBS IN SELECTED TRAVELOGUES BY PETER HANDKE

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This study analyses how Austrian writer Peter Handke re-examines and transforms common stereotypes about Serbs in his travelogues *A Journey to the Rivers: Justice for Serbia* and *Summer Addendum to a Winter's Journey*. Using hermeneutic interpretation, imagological analysis, and narratological methods, the research reveals how Handke constructs a more complex and subjective image of Serbia, diverging from dominant media narratives that depict it primarily as a site of war and conflict. The selected travelogues reflect the author's personal encounters with the everyday life, fears, hopes, and landscapes of Serbia. Through symbols such as the Drina River or ruins, Handke evokes cultural memory, while his depictions of daily rituals and individual stories serve to counteract media-imposed stereotypes. His narrative style – marked by a first-person perspective, fragmentation, and poetic detail – fosters empathy and emotional resonance. The study further investigates how personal and collective memories shape Handke's image of the Serbian people, emphasising the role of literature in promoting intercultural dialogue and reconciliation in the post-conflict Balkans. Handke's intertextual engagement with contemporary discourses situates his work as a contribution to rethinking identity and history in Southeastern Europe. By synthesising hermeneutic, imagological, and narratological approaches, this paper highlights how literature can function as a counter-archive of memory and a medium for challenging reductive and politicised narratives.

Keywords: Peter Handke, Serbian identity, stereotypes, travelogues, cultural memory, imagology, suffering, war, narrative empathy, the Balkans

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