

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



CONTEXTS

PROGRAMME, TIMETABLE AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Faculty of Philosophy
University of Novi Sad
1st December 2025**



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in Social Sciences and Humanities



CONTEXTS

PROGRAMME

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad
1 December 2025

<i>Time</i>		<i>Event</i>
9.00	10.00	REGISTRATION & WELCOME COFFEE
10.00	12.00	FACULTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OPENING & PLENARY LECTURES Slobodan Bubnjević (Institute for Physics): <i>Has Science Lost the Media War?</i> (in Serbian) Ivetta Délczezh (ELTE): <i>Cultural and Generational Dimensions of Lived Experience, Meaning, and Memory</i> (in English)
12.00	13.00	LUNCH BREAK
13.00	15.00	SESSIONS – Presentations of papers
15.00	15.30	COFFEE BREAK
15.30	17.30	SESSIONS – Presentations of papers
17.30		CLOSING

TIMETABLE

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 1

time: 13.00 – 15.00h

place: room 101

moderator: Stefan Čizmar

Pavle Z. Zeljić	University of Novi Sad	Poetics of the Allegorization of Consciousness in the Novels <i>Simplicius Simplicissimus</i> by Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen and <i>The Poem</i> by Oskar Davičo	Serbian
Katarina S. Lazić	University of Kragujevac	The Autonomy of Humanoid Robots in Kazuo Ishiguro's <i>Klara and the Sun</i>	English
Sara M. Simić	University of Kragujevac	Image of the First World War in the Contemporary French Novel	Serbian
Oleh Shynkarenko	University of Pécs	Ukrainian Sci-fi and Collapse of Techno-Communism	English
Stefan Čizmar	University of Novi Sad	Dystopia and Masculinity in <i>A Clockwork Orange</i>	English
Marko Marjanović	University of Novi Sad	The Heroic World of <i>Genesis B</i> : A Formulaic Approach	English

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 2

time: 15.30 – 17.30h

place: room 101

moderator: Tanja P. Kalajdžić

Milana M. Milić	University of Novi Sad	The Other among Their Own: Gender and Ethnic Identity of Danube Swabian Women in Vojvodina in Nemanja Rotar's Novel <i>Intolerance</i>	Serbian
Tanja P. Kalajdžić	University of Novi Sad	Urban and Rural Culture in the Prose of Veljko Petrović	Serbian
Jelena Z. Zelenović Stanić	University of Novi Sad	The Poetics of the Body in Slobodan Tišma's Novel <i>Bernardi's Room</i>	Serbian
Sead M. Nasufović	University of Belgrade	Ekphrasis as an Aesthetic-Existential Mode in the Poetry of Muhamed Abdagić	Serbian
Sara Z. Arva, Dragana M. Jovanović	University of Belgrade	Destruction as a Central Motif in Andrić's Short Stories about Occupied Belgrade	Serbian

LITERATURE IN CONTEXT 3

time: 13.00 – 15.00h

place: room 107

moderator: Dorina Torda

Dorina Torda	University of Novi Sad	Animal-Human Relations in Ottó Tolnai's <i>Gyökérrágó</i>	Hungarian
Samson Nemeth	Eötvös Loránd University	When Was the Fin de Siècle? Problems of the Epoch-Making of Aesthetic Modernity	Hungarian

Dávid Locker	Eötvös Loránd University	Antal Szerb's „Neo-Frivolous” Fiction in Context: Irony, Irrationalism, and the Paradoxes of the Interwar Period	English
Violeta Ivett Vámos	Pázmány Péter Catholic University	"And the Cuckoo Cries": The Contexts of a Text Quotation in Mihály Vörösmarty's <i>Csongor and Tünde</i>	Hungarian

INTERDISCIPLINARY THREAD 1

time: 13.00 – 15.00h

place: room 102

moderator: Aleksandra Dimitrijević

Aleksandra Dimitrijević	University of Novi Sad	Hidden Persuasion Strategies: An Analysis of Manipulation in Telemarketing Using FSP and Breton's Techniques	Serbian
Milica S. Andrić	University of Belgrade	Languages in Orbit	Russian
Ráhel Csenge Vermes	Eötvös Loránd University	Social Frameworks of Psychedelic Assisted Therapy	English
Alin Constantin Ionescu	University of Bucharest	Outer Space Exploration and Society – a Literature Review	Romanian

INTERDISCIPLINARY THREAD 2

time: 15.30 – 17.30h

place: room 102

moderator: Aleksandar Ž. Trbić

Maria Jaworska	University of Wrocław	Examples of Governmentality and the Figure of the Entrepreneur of Self in Selected Self-Help Guides	English
Sara Canali, Martina Chiara Tallarita	Ghent University	Decolonial Immanent Critique as Transformative Methodology in Policy Analysis: the Case of Freedom of Religion or Belief and Enlargement Policy	English
Nina Natroshvili	Eötvös Loránd University	Designing the Past: Socialist Symbolism in Post-Socialist Visual Culture	English
Aleksandar Ž. Trbić	University of Novi Sad	Film as a Means of Political Propaganda	Serbian

INTERDISCIPLINARY THREAD 3

time: 15.30 – 17.30h

place: room 107

moderator: Zorica Z. Pogrmić

Zorica Z. Pogrmić	University of Novi Sad	Population Aging in Small Towns of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina: Demographic Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Development (2002–2022)	English
Ece Deniz Ergenç	Eötvös Loránd University	Bridging Communities: Solidarity Networks Between Syrian Migrant Women and Turkish Women in Gümüşpala Neighborhood, İzmir	English

Milena M. Stojanović	University of Belgrade	Stereotypes and Prejudices in Serbia Regarding the Issue of Certain Professions	Serbian
Renáta Talián-Szalai	University of Pécs	Imagining the End, Rethinking the Beginning: Paradigm and Event in the Laboratory of Climate Fiction	English
Szabina Vajna	University of Pécs	The „War of All Against All” - Again? Thomas Hobbes and the Global Climate Anarchy of States	English

3Re:Silence research group: Trauma Mapping from an Interdisciplinary Perspective

time: 13.00 – 15.00h
room: room 108

moderator: Ivetta Délczegh

Sándor Batári	Eötvös Loránd University	Social Exclusion, Conflicts	English
Károly Ádám Búza	Eötvös Loránd University	Self-Harm Crises in Roma and Non-Roma Communities	English
Ivetta Délczegh	Eötvös Loránd University	Intercultural and Intergenerational Conflicts	English
Márk Edelényi	Eötvös Loránd University	Public Opinion Research and Measurement of Collective Attitudes	English
Linda Kalocsai-Kopanyicza	Eötvös Loránd University	Body Image, Historian	English
Katalin Schwarz	Eötvös Loránd University	Transgenerational Transmission of Memory	English
Dániel G. Német	Eötvös Loránd University	Trust in the Digital Space	English

PHILOSOPHY IN CONTEXT

time: 13.00 – 15.00h

place: room 109

moderator: Uroš N. Kostić

Uroš N. Kostić	University of Belgrade	Art's Role in Shaping Natural Reality	Serbian
Bojan N. Milunović	Univerzitet Crne Gore	Two Theses on the Deidealization of Scientific Models	Serbian
Viktoriiia Ryzhova	Universität Wien	The Structuralist View: Semiotic Meaning of Silence Figure in Roland Barthes' work <i>A Lover's Discourse: Fragments</i>	Russian (English)
István Herdt	University of Pécs	The Authentic Method – An Interpretation of the Notion of the Fourfold in Heidegger	English
Tamás Barnák	University of Pécs	Berdyaev's Freedom in the Age of the Machine	Russian

HISTORY IN CONTEXT

time: 15.30 – 17.30h

place: room 109

moderator: Deniz Gürkan

Deniz Gürkan	University of Novi Sad	The Ottoman Understanding of Cultural Heritage Contributions of the Antiquities Law of 1884	English
Łukasz Byrski	Jagiellonian University	The Ancient Concept of a City through the Prism of Written Signs	Serbian
Александра С. Радосављевић Јакшић	University of Novi Sad	Feasts of the Medieval Nobility: A Study of Dining Culture in Medieval Serbia	Serbian

František Jakab	Matej Bel University	Czechoslovak–Yugoslav Military Cooperation in the Period 1929–1934	Serbian
Márton Madaras	Eötvös Loránd University	Nature as Barbaricum - The struggle between "the Wild" and "Civilization" in the 1878 occupation of Bosnia	Hungarian

LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

time: 15.30 – 17.30h

place: room 108

moderator: Tamara M.

Popović

Marija V. Šunjevarić	University of Niš	The Lexemes <i>Dog</i> and <i>Cat</i> in German and Serbian Phraseology	Serbian
Branislav B. Veselinović	University of Novi Sad	On Abstract Lexis in Serbian Dialects: Nouns Derived from <i>mlad</i> ('young') and <i>star</i> ('old')	Serbian
Tamara M. Popović	University of Novi Sad	Verbs of Emotional State in the Novel <i>Zuleikha Opens Her Eyes</i> and Their Serbian Translation Equivalents	Serbian
Luka Z. Nikolić	University of Novi Sad	Free Relative Clauses in Serbian	Serbian
Dženisa M. Mujević	University of Sarajevo	Somatic Idioms of Rožaje's Speech with a <i>Head</i> Component	Bosnian

PEDAGOGY IN CONTEXT

time: 13.00 – 15.00h

place: room 110

moderator: Jovana S. Dakić

Ivana Aleksić	Educons University	Professional Identity of Physical Education Teachers: Theoretical Frameworks and Contemporary Approaches	Serbian
Samra M. Mujević	University of Sarajevo	Critical Pedagogy in the Reflection of Socrates' Pedagogical Thought: from Socrates's Maieutics to Freire's Emancipation	Serbian
Jovana S. Dakić	University of Novi Sad	Student Engagement on the Formal-Informal Learning Continuum	Serbian
Nina Trišić	University of Belgrade	Effectiveness of School-Based Programs for the Prevention of Cyberbullying Among Adolescents	Serbian
Aleksandra S. Mladenović	University of Novi Sad	The Role of Non-Literary Texts in Teaching Literature to Older Elementary School Students	Serbian

ABSTRACTS

(ABSTRACTS ARE GIVEN IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Aleksić Ivana, *Educons University, Serbia*

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Professional Identity of Physical Education Teachers: Theoretical Frameworks and Contemporary Approaches

The professional identity of teachers represents a multidimensional construct encompassing personal values, professional roles, and social expectations, and is considered a key factor in the quality of the teaching process and the development of the teaching profession. In the contemporary educational context, physical education teachers face specific challenges, as their professional position lies at the intersection of pedagogical, didactic, and sports competencies. Moreover, they carry the additional responsibility of promoting a healthy lifestyle and fostering lasting values among students. The aim of this paper is to present theoretical frameworks of professional identity through the analysis of relevant models and approaches, with a particular focus on dimensions significant for physical education teachers: professional autonomy, reflective practice, collaboration with colleagues, creativity, and alignment with educational policies. Such a theoretical overview contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexity of the teaching profession and opens avenues for future empirical research aimed at enhancing the professional identity of physical education teachers.

Keywords: professional identity, physical education teachers, theoretical models, educational policies

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Languages in Orbit

This paper examines the languages used under the specific working conditions of the International Space Station (ISS; Russian: MKC) in a microgravity environment, from 2 November 2000 – when continuous human habitation began – until today. It analyses standard languages in space, legal aspects, and communicative practices between Earth-based monitoring centres and orbital crews, focusing on their characteristics, strengths, and limitations. Based on digital media and statements by astronauts, scientists, and ground personnel, the study explores the development and effectiveness of pidgin languages and hybrid dialogues between interlocutors on Earth and in orbit. Space is defined as a macrozone with more invisible than visible speakers, marked by dynamic linguistic fluctuation and lacking territorial constraints. The paper also outlines the profiles of language users – astronauts, scientists, and space tourists – based on publicly available demographic, educational, and age-related data. The findings offer insights for improving communication, refining operational procedures, and guiding the design of future international space programmes and terrestrial training.

Keywords: International Space Station, pidgin, low Earth orbit, outer space, astronaut training

Arva Z. Sara, *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

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Destruction as a Central Motif in Andrić's Short Stories about Occupied Belgrade

The subject of our research is Ivo Andrić's short stories that depict Belgrade during the occupation and after the liberation in the mid-20th century. The corpus consists of selected stories included in the publication *On War and Bombing* (Dereta, 2019): "Destructions", "The Case of Stevan Karajan", "Grandpa's Diary", and "That Day". In them, the author conveys an authentic atmosphere of devastation and develops it on two intertwined levels: scenes of urban destruction are transposed onto the inner, spiritual dimension of the human being. The interpretation therefore follows the oppositions outside–inside, as well as the spatial vertical – from above, where bombs and danger descend, to the dark underground spaces where refuge is sought, but where a psychological darkening of consciousness is also often manifested. Destruction, as the central motif of these stories, destabilizes the identity as the protagonists, after prolonged exposure to feelings of panic and fear, find themselves in states of resignation and alienation. Hence, one of the aims of this paper is to consider the effect of continuous exposure to acts of violence, particularly since the danger descending from above underscores the inferior position of the individual on the ground – without means or possibility of resistance.

Keywords: Andrić, Belgrade, destruction, war, bombing, violence

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Berdyaev's Freedom in the Age of the Machine

Already in the early 20th century, Nikolai Berdyaev recognized that the rise of the machine era is not merely a social phenomenon but an existential and spiritual challenge threatening human freedom. This idea runs through his entire philosophy and appears in works such as the chapter “Spirit and Machine” in *The Fate of Russia* (1915) or “Man and Machine” (1933). According to Berdyaev, the God of the modern age has become the machine. What prevails is not the duality of God and man, but that of machine and man, reducing the human being to an analyzing and analyzable object, both processing and processed as data. This diagnosis has become even more relevant today. In the era of artificial intelligence, digital networks, and global technological systems, the freedom and dignity of the person once again emerge as central concerns. Berdyaev's message remains vital: in the world of the machine, we can remain free only by understanding ourselves as spiritual and creative beings.

Keywords: freedom, technology, machine, personalism, Berdyaev

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The Ancient Concept of a City through the Prism of Written Signs

There is no single definition of a city. Today's idea of a city as a large, dense, and planned area comes from centuries of development, but ancient cities didn't always fit this model. Ancient terms for "city" often described inhabited places that were not necessarily large, densely populated, or deliberately planned. The purpose of this paper is to present differences between modern and ancient understanding of the city. For that objective the analysis of the ideograms and lexis from several non-alphabetic writing systems and languages of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, India and Anatolia was conducted. None of the ancient concepts fully match the modern definition, leading to misunderstandings, such as the claim that Egypt and the Maya lands lacked cities, which recent archaeology disproves. The way people thought about cities influenced how they represented them in writing. Studying changes in ancient ideograms helps us understand urban change, but the context from archaeology and other sources is essential. Ultimately, ancient cities were more varied than the modern definition suggests.

Keywords: city, writing, ancient civilizations, definitions, ideograms

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Decolonial Immanent Critique as Transformative Methodology in Policy Analysis: The Case of Freedom of Religion or Belief and Enlargement Policy

This paper proposes immanent critique as a transformative methodology in policy analysis. Rooted in the Frankfurt School Critical Theory, immanent critique highlights gaps between normative ideals and their realization. Contemporary scholars like Jaeggi and Fraser address structural alienation and injustice, while Bhabra and Allen stress critical theory's Western-centric limits and difficulties engaging decolonial/postcolonial critiques. We integrate these critiques and demonstrate immanent critique's potential through the EU's 2011 appointment of a Special Envoy for Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) and creation of a FoRB intergroup. We examine: 1) tensions between secularism in EU external action and religion-politics entanglements; 2) religion as resistance to colonial hierarchies and Balkanist tropes in EU enlargement. Methodologically, through Critical Discourse Analysis, we challenge Habermasian linear-progress visions, showing how immanent critique repositions secularism and deepens insights into religion's role in global politics.

Keywords: decoloniality, immanent critique, EU, religion, Western Balkans

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Dystopia and Masculinity in *A Clockwork Orange*

A Clockwork Orange's graphic depictions of violence have important connotations for the study of masculinity. This is due to its strong focus on homosocial groups and male violence, which is part of a description of a near-future dystopia. This dystopia has allowed for an exaggerated portrayal of hypermasculinity which has crucial implications for men's studies. Therefore, this analysis focuses on the portrayal of masculinity in Burgess's novel and Kubrick's film. It compares the two to analyse the differences and examine what these differences say about masculinity, with the main idea being that the film does more to foreground, examine, and parody the mode of masculinity it portrays.

Keywords: *A Clockwork Orange*, dystopia, masculinity, violence, Anthony Burgess, Stanley Kubrick

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Outer Space Exploration and Society – a Literature Review

The aim of this presentation is to highlight the connection between outer space exploration and society. Outer space is back on the public agenda, considering the growing number of countries aspiring to become space powers, initiatives to return to the Moon and reach Mars in the coming years, and the growing popularity of space tourism. Thus, the relationship between society and outer space becomes very relevant. The literature on this subject lacks a coherent review that encompasses and develops the main themes debated by social researchers. The paper addresses the following question: what are the main themes in studying this relation? A thematic analysis of academic texts dealing with the subject was conducted. The results indicate the recurrence of themes such as the idea of the final frontier and the role of the media in constructing the image of outer space. Key concepts include astrosocial problems and astroculture.

Keywords: outer space, society, astrosociology, astroculture, literature review

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Student Engagement on the Formal-Informal Learning Continuum

Learning research, in both formal and informal contexts, is becoming increasingly important for all actors in education. Today, we live a different life compared to just a few decades ago, and our learning can no longer be limited to formal institutions and periods of childhood and youth. The learning process must take place throughout life, in different contexts, so that people are able to successfully keep pace with social changes and adequately improve in their professions. Accordingly, the concepts of lifelong learning and connecting formal and informal learning become imperative in the life of a modern learner, where institutions of higher education stand out as the main actors in their promotion. The aim of this research is to offer a theoretical review of formal and informal student learning, an overview of different possibilities for their connection and mutual complementarity at the higher education level, and a review of studies that examine various aspects of this topic from the students' perspective. The pedagogical implications of the research lie in a better understanding of formal and informal learning at the higher education level, which is necessary for recognizing the need to enhance students' informal learning and for further research into ways to achieve such improvement.

Keywords: formal learning, informal learning, higher education, students

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Hidden Persuasion Strategies: An Analysis of Manipulation in Telemarketing Using FSP and Breton's Techniques

This paper analyzes hidden strategies of persuasion and manipulation used in telephone sales, applying the theory of Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP) and Breton's manipulation techniques. The aim is to clarify the distinction between persuasion and manipulation, as well as to identify specific linguistic mechanisms used for manipulation in this context. Functional Sentence Perspective, developed by the Prague Linguistic School, allows us to understand how information is organized in sentences and how it is used to achieve communicative goals. By analyzing theme and rheme, as well as communicative dynamism, we can reveal how salespeople direct customer attention and manipulate information. Breton's manipulation techniques, which include cognitive and affective strategies, are used to analyze concrete examples from telephone sales. We identify various types of manipulative framing, the use of trap-words, thought tracks, and affective amalgams, as well as other techniques that salespeople use to influence customer decisions. By combining FSP analysis and Breton's techniques, this paper contributes to a better understanding of manipulative strategies in telephone sales and provides insight into the linguistic mechanisms used for manipulation.

Keywords: telephone sales manipulation, Breton's techniques, communicative dynamics

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**Bridging Communities: Solidarity Networks Between Syrian
Migrant Women and Turkish Women in Gümüşpala
Neighborhood, İzmir**

This thesis aims to explore everyday solidarity between Syrian and Turkish women in İzmir's Gümüşpala neighborhood by conducting 18 semi-structured interviews with Turkish and Syrian women. Despite inequalities, bonds form through shared gendered experiences, motherhood, emotional support, and neighborly acts. Schools, homes, and public spaces like streets serve as key sites of connection. The study highlights the transformative role of emotional labor in fostering solidarity in a disadvantaged urban setting.

Keywords: solidarity, migration, Syrian migrants in Turkey, women, gender, intersectionality

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The Ottoman Understanding of Cultural Heritage Contributions of the Antiquities Law of 1884

The Ottoman understanding of cultural heritage in the 19th century developed within the context of modernization efforts. The primary factor shaping this understanding was the plunder of antiquities in Ottoman lands. European researchers often looted the lands with various excuses and smuggled most of the artifacts abroad. To prevent this, the Ottoman government implemented different measures in various regions. The Laws of Antiquities were enacted as deterrents against looting. Among these laws, the 1884 Law was particularly significant because it allowed the empire to develop a unique approach to heritage conservation, thanks to the dedicated efforts of Osman Hamdi Bey. This law differed from others in many ways and served as a foundation for the modern archaeology and museology practices in the empire. This research aims to explain the Ottoman understanding of cultural heritage and the historical development of the term Asar-ı Atika. It focuses on the archaeological and museological development of the empire from the 15th to the 19th century. Therefore, the 1884 Antiquities Law and its impact on shaping the understanding of heritage are thoroughly discussed.

Keywords: understanding of cultural heritage, Asar-ı Atika, museology, archeology, Osman Hamdi Bey, Antiquities Laws

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The Authentic Method – An Interpretation of the Notion of the Fourfold in Heidegger

Heidegger's philosophical thinking underwent a shift in the 1930s, dividing his body of work into two parts. The first emphasizes human existence, *Dasein*, while the second emphasizes Being itself. The Fourfold (*das Geviert*) is a concept, or rather a theme, that appears first in Heidegger's 1949 Bremen lectures. According to this idea, we can refer to everything using this quaternality; what is more, everything that exists can exist through the Fourfold, in the mutual reflections of the four elements, that are earth, sky, divinities, and mortals. In his essay "The Thing", Heidegger uses a clay jug to illustrate the functioning of the Fourfold: the earth provides the material and the wine, the sky provides the emptiness, the filling and emptying (change and movement), and mortals pour out the wine as a libation, sacrificing it to the gods. As can be seen, the Fourfold requires a kind of mythological or poetic thinking. This precisely is Heidegger's intention: he wants to express that thinking in terms of the Fourfold, and seeing the Fourfold in things, evokes a state of "poetic dwelling", which in turn makes it possible to glimpse the truth of Being. This presentation offers an interpretation of the vision of the Fourfold as a later specification of the authentic mode of being through "poetic dwelling", or a method for achieving *Dasein*'s authentic existence, which is one of the main themes in Heidegger's first period.

Keywords: Heidegger, the Fourfold, authenticity, poetic dwelling

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Czechoslovak–Yugoslav Military Cooperation in the Period 1929–1934

The study deals with military cooperation between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, with a particular focus on the period between 1929 and 1934, highlighting the interactions of both countries during the so-called royal dictatorship. In the interwar period, Czechoslovakia and its military industry were significant producers of military equipment and weapons, which were supplied to Yugoslavia. Considering the existence of alliance agreements between Prague and Belgrade, their membership in the Little Entente, and the promoted close relations between the two states, this cooperation represented

an important aspect of their alliance. The aim of the paper is to analyze the mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in this area. The research is based on the analysis of diplomatic and military archival documents, mostly originating from several Prague archives. The work follows the implementation of the concluded agreements and examines factors that hindered the continuation of cooperation regarding military supplies. The study seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the military relations between Prague and Belgrade and to highlight their possibilities and limitations. The most important findings relate to the ambitions of the Czechoslovak military industry in Yugoslavia, which enjoyed the support of Czechoslovak politicians. On the other hand, the text

demonstrates Belgrade's weak willingness to pay for its orders, which persisted throughout the interwar period.

Keywords: Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, military relations, interwar period, dictatorship

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Examples of Governmentality and the Figure of the Entrepreneur of Self in Selected Self-Help Guides

This paper is an analysis of examples of governmentality and the figure of the entrepreneur of the self in selected self-help guides on time management and habit formation in the context of self-development. Its purpose is to identify and understand the strategies and practices promoted in these materials. The study uses a theoretical approach that includes a description of the main ideas of therapeutic discourse and the culture of individualism, as well as the theory of the dispositif and the figure of the entrepreneur of the self, which was the subject of Michel Foucault's March 14, 1979 lectures. The subject of the study is examples of the figure of the entrepreneur of the self and governmentality in self-help guides, and the goal is to identify and understand the strategies and practices promoted in these materials.

Keywords: self-help books, dispositive, governmentality, the figure of the self-entrepreneur

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Urban and Rural Culture in the Prose of Veljko Petrović

The prose of Veljko Petrović is centered on the opposition between village and town, reflecting the cultural and moral divide between the authentic Serbian patriarchal community and the artificial, Western European urban world. The town is depicted as a space of hypocrisy, laziness, egoism, and the pursuit of personal success through social connections, whereas the village symbolizes labor, sincerity, self-sacrifice, and love for one's neighbor. Newcomers from the village must achieve everything through their own work and abilities, emphasizing the contrast with urban life. Petrović regards the patriarchal system as a guardian of the authenticity of Serbian culture and identity, which does not easily conform to urban norms. This authenticity is also reflected in the idealized portrayal of rural men and young women, contrasted with the affected, individualized urban women. This study examines how Petrović constructs this opposition as a central thematic and value-based dichotomy, with particular attention to cultural, moral, and social dimensions, as well as the role of male and female characters in shaping these contrasting images. The aim is to demonstrate how the author uses the village–town opposition to highlight the cultural and moral values of Serbian tradition while critically portraying the shortcomings of urban society.

Keywords: village, town, patriarchy, modernization, urban culture

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Art's Role in Shaping Natural Reality

The topic of the paper is the phenomenological manifestation of high-quality art within the sphere of nature, in contrast to the known opposition between art as human creation and nature as a being governed by autonomous natural laws. The artist's genius serves as an inspiration for nature to shape new forms within itself, previously unnoticed by human perception. Life and nature are thus understood as expressions of artistic creation—nature imitates art, not the other way around. The artistic act shapes both the inner world of the observer and the external reality of nature, generating new aesthetic objects and perceptions as givens of natural phenomena. Art contributes to the construction of an alternative naturalness through the objective manifestation of artistic material. Nature is mediated through art and thus constituted as artistic, while art—typically seen as unreal—gains a natural reality, not only in the human soul but also in nature's external manifestations, as reflections of emerging beauty.

Keywords: aesthetics, empiricism, phenomenology, philosophy of nature, philosophy of art

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The Autonomy of Humanoid Robots in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*

The paper will explore the autonomy of humanoid robots (the so-called "artificial friends") in the novel *Klara and the Sun* by Kazuo Ishiguro. Namely, various scientific papers whose topic is (the possibility of) the autonomy of the AI entities emphasize the importance of the existence of AI's free will, in order for them to be considered self-conscious agents. In the novel *Klara and the Sun* the humanoid robot Klara rarely exhibits her free will, and even when she does, she does so only for the benefit of the human being in her care. The analysis in the paper will endeavor to show if the existence of the self-consciousness in the case of Klara is possible at all. Likewise, we will try to make a comparison between Ishiguro's novel and some other literary works where the humanoid robots are autonomous and do exhibit their free will. The research is based on Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*, and draws on the theoretical framework informed by recent studies on posthumanism, AI ethics, and the human-humanoid relationship in contemporary literature.

Keywords: Ishiguro, autonomy, robot, humanoid, self-consciousness

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Antal Szerb's "Neo-Frivolous" Fiction in Context: Irony, Irrationalism, and the Paradoxes of the Interwar Period

The presentation proposes an interpretation of Antal Szerb's prose through the lens of what may be termed its "neo-frivolous" quality. By this term, a mode of writing is designated that arises from an ironic engagement with the modernisms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—above all decadence, aestheticism, and symbolism. Szerb's novels simultaneously appropriate and parody the stylistic gestures of these movements, turning their seriousness into a playful yet ambivalent distance. In doing so, his fiction carves out a distinctive position within the interwar literary field: situating Szerb alongside contemporaries such as Robert Musil, Aldous Huxley, and Thomas Mann, it is argued that these writers embody a paradoxical stance characteristic of the period. While they retain the post-Romantic fascination with irrational spheres, they are nonetheless compelled by the political and intellectual climate to reaffirm, in various ways, the values of reason, enlightenment, and bourgeois culture.

Keywords: Antal Szerb, interwar period, literary modernism, irony, irrationalism

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Nature as Barbaricum - The Struggle Between “the Wild” and “Civilization” in the 1878 Occupation of Bosnia

“Locust swarm,” “natural disaster,” “invasion.” These were the words used by Politikai Újdonságok, a supplement to Vasárnapi Ujság, to describe the arrival of Bosnian refugees in Austria-Hungary in a September 1875 issue. The Balkan crisis of 1875–1878 and the subsequent occupation process of 1878 resulted in unique domestic and foreign policy tensions within the Habsburg Empire. The aim of the conference presentation is to examine the dichotomy between “us” and “them” observed in the notes of soldiers who participated in the fighting on several levels: civilized versus barbaric, man versus nature, and West versus East. The presentation will examine the accounts, correspondence, and diaries of volunteers and soldiers who participated in the occupation, such as Dr. Béla Szárnyassy (military doctor), József Sófalvy (tax officer), and Géza Kenedy (lawyer, writer, journalist, and member of parliament). The presentation does not focus on diplomatic history and great power politics. Instead, it examines why the soldiers of the Monarchy felt that they had arrived in a “world turned upside down” and how a metaphysical perspective emerges in the dichotomy of “us” and “them”.

Keywords: Bosnia, occupation, orientalism, Habsburg Empire

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The Heroic World of Genesis B: A Formulaic Approach

Poetic formula is one of the most salient characteristics of Old English verse. Originally viewed as primarily functional, i.e. as a metrical unit, this compositional device has come to be increasingly understood as an “integer of traditional meaning” (Foley and Ramey 2012: 80). That is, scholars now focus on the expressive power of traditional verbal art and on the formula as communicating via metonymy, as an index of more-than-literal meaning or a sign that points toward encoded traditional cues: rather than simply denoting a concept as a signifier, the formula evokes the broader tradition from which it arises, invoking a context larger than the text itself (Foley 1991: 7). As poetic formulas appear to be more frequent in verse considered older in philological literature (cf. Battles 2022), and since a number of them are shared by verse in different Germanic languages across centuries, just as other elements of poetic diction are (cf. Robinson 2008; Neidorf and Pascual 2019), it can be assumed that they, to a certain extent, reflect a prehistoric poetic ethos. This paper examines some of these formulas and their role in characterising the world of Genesis B as a reflection of the vernacular heroic worldview, with a particular focus on the character of Satan as a Germanic warlord.

Keywords: Old English, alliterative verse, medieval literature

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**The Other among Their Own: Gender and Ethnic Identity of
Danube Swabian Women in Vojvodina in Nemanja Rotar's Novel
*Intolerance***

This research focuses on the representation of Danube Swabian women in Nemanja Rotar's novel *Intolerance*, examining the reconstruction and adaptation of ethnic identity and its impact on gender roles. To this end, the paper will analyse the characterization of these figures, our Others, drawing on structuralist frameworks by Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan and E. M. Forster, as well as concepts of identity of T. Brajović, T. H. Eriksen, B. Engels, S. Chojnacki and Judith Butler. As the novel takes place immediately before and during the Second World War in the multiethnic city of Pančevo, which was occupied by the Third Reich, the paper aims to examine and interpret the gender and ethnic identities of the characters within the context of a socio-historical situation defined by conflict. Thus, the study aims to improve our understanding of the Otherness of the Danube Swabians in Vojvodina by shedding light on both their search for a desirable identity and our own process of confronting the Other. In addition to the main female character, the Danube Swabian woman, the study pays particular attention to the gender and ethnic identity of the collective figure of Danube Swabian women. As identity definitions are frequently imprecise, generalised, and reliant on the authority of the past, this study unavoidably represents a form of objectification of the gendered

and ethnic identity of Danube Swabian women, at the level of a specific literary work.

Keywords: figure characterization, gender and ethnic identity, Otherness, Danube Swabian women

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Two Theses on the Deidealization of Scientific Models

Scientific models have recently emerged as a key area of study in the philosophy of science. According to the dominant view, the epistemic functions of a model are facilitated by two processes: idealization and deidealization of the model system. “Idealization” refers to the omission or distortion of various aspects of the target phenomena, while “deidealization” is defined as the inverse process of reintroducing the omitted details into the model in order to increase its predictive power. The goal of this paper is to analyze the process of deidealization and map out its role in the generation of scientific knowledge. We demonstrate that the standard representationalist view fails to account for a significant portion of scientific practice, and that the future of philosophical discourse lies in further developing the novel artefactualist account, which aims to portray idealization as frequently irreversible and deidealization as a creative and transformative endeavor.

Keywords: scientific models, philosophy of science, epistemology, deidealization, idealization

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The Role of Non-Literary Texts in Teaching Literature to Older Elementary School Students

The paper analyzes the role of non-literary texts in literature teaching in the upper grades of elementary school. The starting point of the research is the theoretical distinction between literary and non-literary texts, as well as an analysis of the representation of non-literary texts in current teaching and learning plans for the fifth to eighth grades of elementary school. The analysis seeks to determine the typology of the selected texts, and to shed light on the extent to which they correspond with mandatory and elective literary texts, that is, how they enable intra- and inter-subject correlations. The aim of the paper is to examine whether non-literary texts represent only a supplementary source of facts and data or perform an integrative function in the teaching of literature, and whether their interpretation can encourage the connection, comparison, and critical understanding of all literary content. In this sense, the paper aims to point out the presence of non-literary texts that, in literature teaching, should stimulate students' desire for learning and knowledge, but also enable understanding of the texts they read and encounter in everyday life in the modern digital age.

Keywords: non-literary texts, literary texts, literature teaching, reading comprehension

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Somatic Idioms of Rožaje's speech with a *head* component

The phrasebook of Rožaje's speech is rich in phraseological expressions that contain the somatic component of *heads*, which is not surprising if one takes into account the universal symbolism of this part of the body. In this paper, the subject of research is the semantics of idioms with a *head* component. Idioms with a *head* component carry the semantics of a physical trait, psychological trait, mood or state, from denoting stubbornness and self-will (*beech head* and *roasted head*), to fanaticism, recklessness and rash courage (*hot head*), and even reputation (*chosen head*). Threat is signified by the idiom *to be in front of someone's head*, while *to wrap the hair around the head* refers to the arrival of death, i.e. preparation for the hour of death. Idioms with the *head* component also reflect elements of the sociocultural code or social practice: the idiom *to present the head* means to forgive the spilled blood, rejecting revenge, while the idiom *to avenge the head* indicates blood revenge. A rich body of somatic phrases with a *head* component indicates that this somatism in the speech of Rožaje is understood not only as an organ, but as a symbol of life, honor, and determination. The aim of this paper is to analyze the use of somatic idioms with the *head* component recorded in the speech of Rožaje, as well as to reveal their semantic layering, symbolism, and cultural-sociological reflections.

Keywords: society, idioms, phraseology, Rožaje, sociocultural code, somatisms, tradition

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Critical Pedagogy in the Reflection of Socrates' Pedagogical Thought: From Socrates' Maieutics to Freire's Emancipation

This paper analyzes the philosophical foundations of critical pedagogy through a comparative analysis of Socrates' pedagogical ideas and Paul Freire's emancipatory educational practice. The aim of the paper is to analyze how the fundamental elements of the Socratic pedagogical ideal—maieutics, dialogue, ignorance, and irony—are reflected, reinterpreted and developed within Freire's pedagogy of liberation. Using the theoretical-analytical, comparative, and hermeneutic method, the aim is to point out the existence of continuity in pedagogical ideas and the understanding of education as a means of shaping a free and responsible personality, that is, to show that both approaches, despite the temporal and contextual distance, affirm education as a process of internal and social transformation.

Keywords: critical pedagogy, Socrates, Freire, education

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Ekphrasis as an Aesthetic–Existential Mode in the Poetry of Muhamed Abdagić

The aim of this paper is to examine ekphrasis in Muhamed Abdagić's poetry beyond the notion of "mere description of an image"—as an aesthetic–existential procedure and a post-ekphrastic regime. Through close textual analysis within an intermedial framework (functions and types of ekphrasis, identification of anti-ekphrastic situations, tracing the shift from external scene to inner trace), the study shows that across cycles and longer poems, ekphrasis moves from representation toward action—images fall, vanish, or become an inner image; the wall, the city, and the temple emerge as models of public ethos; the present tense often heightens performative indeterminacy, whereas past tenses consolidate reflective pathos. We conclude that Abdagić's lyric is most precisely described by a poetics "after the image": the poem does not re-animate the artwork but articulates its remnants—silence, memory, and the ethical imperative of the voice.

Keywords: ekphrasis, implicit ekphrasis, anti-ekphrasis, Muhamed Abdagić, intermediality

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Designing the Past: Socialist Symbolism in Post-Socialist Visual Culture

In Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), contemporary visual artists and designers frequently engage with socialist-era aesthetics. These symbols are far from neutral, yet little research has examined how visual culture participates in reshaping narratives of socialism in the post-socialist present. The aim is to explore how contemporary designers and artists from CEE recycle, reinterpret, or reject socialist iconography, and how these practices contribute to broader processes of remembering and forgetting. Bringing together visual anthropology and memory studies, this paper examines how visual representations contribute to, disrupt, and transform narratives about socialism, as well as what kinds of political, aesthetic, and generational tensions emerge in the creative reuse of socialist symbols. By tracing how visual aesthetics mediate memory and identity, the study highlights the role of contemporary cultural production in negotiating the socialist past amid neoliberal transformation.

Keywords: memory, socialism, post-socialism, visual culture, Central and Eastern Europe

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When Was the Fin de Siècle? Problems of the Epoch-Making of Aesthetic Modernity

The beginning of modern Hungarian literature is commonly associated with the rise of the *Nyugat* ('West') journal, when French authors such as Théophile Gautier and Charles Baudelaire were chosen as role models in opposition to the old national romantic literature. According to historical chronology, literature seems to be in a state of temporal confusion: *Nyugat* was first published in 1908, Gautier's programmatic preface to *Mademoiselle Maupin* was written in 1835, and Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du mal* was first published in 1857. *Nyugat* created modern Hungarian literature, interpreting aesthetic modernity as a precedent. The change of era and paradigm must be preceded by a sense of finitude, decline, and discontinuity. The decadent feeling of life, the idea of the Silver Age, appears after 1867 in the work of the so-called disillusioned generation of writers (László Arany, István Toldy, János Asbóth), after which French-oriented writers domesticate the typically aestheticizing approach of the fin de siècle (Zsigmond Justh, Sándor Bródy, Dezső Malonyay), culminating in the prose of Gyula Krúdy, who turns nostalgically toward the past. However, these authors wrote according to completely different poetic schools. Approaching the turn of the century, the end of the era prompted competition between the surviving trends of realism and romanticism, impressionism and art nouveau. Therefore, different answers can be given to the question of when the fin de siècle occurred. The

glimpses of the possible answers also illuminate the historical dynamics of modernism.

Keywords: aesthetic movement, fin de siècle, epocha

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Free Relative Clauses in Serbian

Previous research on Serbian relative clauses marked by relative pronouns *ko* and *šta/što* allows for the distinction of two orientations in defining the nature of so-called free relative clauses (FRC). Although the nominal head is absent in FRCs within a relative construction, meaning the clause itself takes on nominal syntactic functions, the dominant orientation assumes a syntactically unstated but semantically constant nominal constituent. An alternative approach doesn't require FRCs to necessarily be a special case of the basic definition of relative clauses as adnominal modifiers, and the nominal syntactic value of the FRC is not explained by reduction. In line with traditional research the category of Serbian FRCs will be approached from the perspective of the standard European relative construction, comparing them to canonical relative clauses. Since the most significant difference concerns the functional-semantic characteristics of FRCs, the question can be raised as to whether their subordinator is a relative pronoun. It is proposed that it is an indefinite pronoun, and the semantic type of the clause depends on its specific semantics. This hypothesis has a number of consequences relevant for defining FRCs and related categories: correlatives, relative clauses with an internal head, and a specific type of concessive clause. A change in perspective allows these categories to be unified under a single clause type, which cannot be considered relative in the traditional sense.

Keywords: free relative clauses, indefinite pronoun, correlative, Serbian language, syntax

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Population Aging in Small Towns of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina: Demographic Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Development (2002–2022)

Demographic decline and accelerated ageing challenge the sustainable development of small towns in post-socialist regions. This study analyzes demographic dynamics and age structure of small urban settlements in Vojvodina (up to 5,000 inhabitants) during 2002–2022, based on census data. Population decreased by 14.4%, most notably in Sečanj, Jaša Tomić, and Čoka. The share of those 65+ increased by 4.2%, while the 80+ group grew fastest. Median age rose most in Jaša Tomić (+13.1), Sečanj (+11.9), and Alibunar (+10.1), with the highest old-age dependency ratio. Results indicate depopulation and accelerated ageing, calling for integrated measures for demographic revitalization and sustainable local development.

Keywords: population aging, small towns, age-dependency ratio, Vojvodina, sustainable development

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Verbs of Emotional State in the novel *Zuleikha Opens Her Eyes* and Their Serbian Translation Equivalents

The paper discusses the verbs of emotional state in the novel *Zuleikha Opens Her Eyes* by G. Jakhina and in its Serbian translation. Taking into account the large number of classifications of the emotional lexicon, we relied on the classification of verbs presented in the *Dictionary of Russian Verbs* (1999) edited by L. G. Babenko in which the group of verbs of emotion is classified into three narrower ones: verbs that indicate that the subject is in a certain emotional state (e.g. бояться), verbs that indicate the onset of an emotional state (ужасаться) and verbs of bringing someone to a certain emotional state (e.g. восхищаться). The focus of the paper is on the morphosyntactic properties of the verbs. The goal of this research is to draw conclusions about the specifics of emotional state expression in two related languages, and the frequency of the type of emotional state explicated by the verb lexicon.

Keywords: verbs of emotion, comparative analysis, morphosyntax

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Feasts of the Medieval Nobility: A Study of Dining Culture in Medieval Serbia

Luxury tableware and dining utensils adorned the feasts of Serbian nobles and rulers, much like those at other European courts during the medieval period. Representations of banquets in frescoes—particularly *The Wedding at Cana* and *The Last Supper*—serve as key visual sources illustrating the practices of dining and food service. It is important to note that the artist of a fresco invariably reflects the contemporary realities of the time in which the fresco was created. During his visit to Serbia, Theodore Metochites observed and recorded his impressions of the Serbian courtly banquet, leaving behind a valuable written testimony. The elements of the feast—table linens, vessels, utensils, food, wine, musicians, servants, and even animals—will form the focus of this study. Accordingly, this paper aims to explore the customs and habits related to dining culture, through an examination of the cultural patterns and their interweaving within the context of the medieval Balkans.

Keywords: nobility, medieval Serbia, dining culture, frescoes and iconography, courtly rituals and customs

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The Structuralist View: Semiotic Meaning of Silence Figure in Roland Barthes' work *A Lover's Discourse: Fragments*

A Lover's Discourse: Fragments is a work of French philosopher Roland Barthes which demonstrates the application of semiotic analysis to private life focusing on the love language and its emotional structures. Nowadays, in context of changing partnership and family models, research on love speech and its perception has gained increasing importance. In his analysis of the figure of Silence, Barthes concentrates on the Lover's speech and his process of creating of meaning, noticing that for Another, the Beloved, speaking is not a key action. However, perception and non-verbal interaction are significant for the love language. This paper examines, using structuralist framework, through which speech tools the figure of Silence can be expressed and considers the thesis that Silence affects communication and deepens the love discourse. Analysis of these questions would help understand which effect the Act of Non-Speaking has on discussed or undiscussed topics. Based on the key theses of French psychoanalysis, Saussure's semiotics, and Speech Acts Theory, this paper will try to prove that the Silence semiotically is the communicative act which is used both by the Lover and the Beloved and it is connected to the classical notion of the Taboo, which serves as a key factor in forming description and frames of expression of feelings and thoughts in the structure of love speech.

Keywords: silence, structuralism, taboo, figure, communicative act

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Ukrainian Sci-Fi and the Collapse of Techno-Communism

The study examines the intellectual and literary trajectory of Ukrainian science fiction writer Vasyl Berezhnyi (1918–1988) as a lens for understanding the collapse of Soviet techno-communist ideology. Through analysis of Berezhnyi's works from his optimistic 1956 novel *Into the Starry Worlds* to his disillusioned 1986 collection *Labyrinth*, the research traces a profound transformation that mirrors broader philosophical shifts from positivist faith to postmodern skepticism. Berezhnyi's early fiction embodied the techno-communist dream of science and socialism united in cosmic conquest, featuring heroic Soviet scientists contrasted with greedy capitalist antagonists. However, his later works reveal a dramatic shift toward irony and disillusionment, influenced by the Soviet Union's loss in the Moon Race, exposure to Stalinist purges, and cultural stagnation of the 1980s. The evolution of humor in his work—from lighthearted celebration of progress to bitter tragicomedy—parallels the broader philosophical journey from Enlightenment rationalism to postmodern relativism, revealing how science fiction served as both ideological scripture and witness to the rise and fall of 20th-century utopian beliefs.

Keywords: science fiction, Ukrainian literature, techno-communism, positivism, postmodernism

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Image of the First World War in the Contemporary French Novel

The paper explores the image of the First World War in the contemporary French novel, drawing on novels published at the beginning of the 21st century. The First World War was the first historical event to spur a huge literary production and remains one of the most important themes in French literature to this day. After the literary classics published during the war (such as *Wooden Crosses* by R. Dorgelès or *The Fire* by A. Barbusse), which directly show the brutality of the event, the later thematization of the First World War in the French novel can be grouped into several phases—from the impossibility of speaking about the event to the re-examination of history, and the representation of those who remained on the margins. In this regard, the first part of the paper will provide a concise range of the themes and phases and the second part will analyze the approach to the First World War using the novels of P. Lemaître, S. Japrizo, J. Eschnoz, and E. Villard in order to present the ideological shift in the French collective consciousness that is present in the aforementioned novels.

Keywords: contemporary French novel, collective memory, First World War, Lemaître, Japrisot

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Stereotypes and Prejudices in Serbia Regarding the Issue of Certain Professions

This paper examines the attitudes of high school and university students in Serbia regarding the existence of stereotypes and prejudices when choosing a profession, as well as the role of the media in forming the attitudes that are the subject of this research. The hypothesis was that high school and university students do not have pronounced prejudices towards certain professions, and as a reliable methodological procedure, an online survey using the Likert scale was used, which was completed by 142 respondents, 51 high school students and 91 university students. The results show that the media play a significant role in the formation of stereotypes and prejudices among the younger population. According to the research, half of the respondents (51.7%) are aware of the fact that stereotypes and prejudices exist when it comes to certain professions, and only 6.4% deny the claim.

Keywords: linguoculturology, linguistics, stereotype, prejudice, Serbian language, linguistic picture of the world

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The Lexemes *Dog* and *Cat* in German and Serbian Phraseology

The subject of this research are the lexemes *dog* and *cat* in German and Serbian phraseology. The aim is to point out the similarities and differences on the semantic and linguocultural level. The research is based on a corpus of 85 phraseological units with the lexemes *dog* and *cat*, excerpted from German and Serbian phraseological dictionaries, and analyzed through semantic field analysis and contrastive analysis. The results show that phraseological units are more numerous in German than in Serbian. The lexemes *dog* and *cat* are used in phraseological units as metaphors referring to human traits, but also to the social position of human beings. This research is significant because it highlights the linguocultural specificities of both languages and contributes to a better understanding of the linguistic worldview.

Keywords: dog, cat, phraseology, semantics, linguoculturology, German language, Serbian language, metaphor

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Imagining the End, Rethinking the Beginning: Paradigm and Event in the Laboratory of Climate Fiction

This presentation examines the philosophical challenges posed by climate change, with particular emphasis on clarifying the concepts of paradigm and event. Climate change and the closely related energy crisis are complex phenomena that cannot be understood solely on the basis of natural scientific data. The concept of the Anthropocene necessarily involves the human factor, prompting us to rethink old but still relevant philosophical problems: causality, the nature of events, and the question of narrative framing. Climate change is a particularly unique, complex, and continuous event, thus shaking up the usual ontological and causal schemas. At the same time, the question of paradigm comes to the fore: can we already speak of a common climate paradigm, or is our age characterized by a lack of paradigm? To shed light on these dilemmas, I draw on the narratives of climate fiction, which serve as an experimental space where we can experiment with new conceptual and perceptual frameworks for the crisis. Cli-fi thus does not offer solutions but contributes to the formation of new configurations of thought.

Keywords: crisis, paradigm, event, climate fiction, narrative

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Animal–Human Relations in Ottó Tolnai’s *Gyökérrágó*

This paper examines Ottó Tolnai’s poetry collection *Gyökérrágó* through the lens of biopoetics, with particular attention to the interplay of animal, plant, and body motifs. The analysis investigates how Tolnai articulates the blurring of boundaries between the natural world and the human body, allowing the body itself to emerge as a living landscape and a carrier of biological metaphors. By employing a biopoetic approach, the study demonstrates how organic life forms intertwine within poetic language, and how the body, alongside animal and plant forms, becomes a central figure in the construction of subjectivity, identity, and ontological reflection. Special emphasis is placed on the collection’s plastic, sensorially grounded language as well as on the poetic function of biological processes such as decay, growth, and transformation. In exploring *Gyökérrágó*, key concepts of biopoetics—materiality, vitality, ecological sensitivity, and the dissolution of bodily boundaries—are brought to the forefront.

Keywords: biopoetics, corporeality, plant life, animal motifs, ecological sensitivity

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Film as a Means of Political Propaganda

Since its beginnings, film as an art was a suitable tool for placement of political messages through propaganda methods. The aim of this paper is to show elements, characteristics and types of political propaganda through analysis of films which left a big impact on public opinion and artists. After the introduction, in which several definitions of propaganda are presented, subjects and objects of propaganda as activity are put on display. As a theoretical framework for analysis of films in this paper, classification of different aspects of propaganda activity offered by Zoran Đ. Slavujević in his book *Political communication, political propaganda and political marketing* has been used. Analysed films include *The Birth of a Nation* (1915), *Броненосец Потёмкин* (1925), *Triumph des Willens* (1935), and *Przypadek* (1981). Finally, the paper highlights some of the current changes affecting propaganda and film, as well as the challenges that the future may bring.

Keywords: propaganda, film, public, prohibition, criticism

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Effectiveness of School-Based Programs for the Prevention of Cyberbullying among Adolescents

The aim of this paper was to examine the effectiveness of school-based programs in preventing cyberbullying among adolescents through a review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Cyberbullying, as a form of online violence, is increasingly common among youth and linked to depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem. Schools are a key setting for prevention, making such programs highly relevant. Following PRISMA guidelines, searches of ERIC, PubMed, PsycINFO, and PROSPERO identified 165 studies; seven (four systematic reviews and three meta-analyses) met the inclusion criteria. Findings show that school-based programs have a statistically significant but small to moderate effect in reducing both perpetration and victimization. Effects vary by program type and delivery. Universal interventions sometimes achieve equal or greater impact than targeted ones, while duration is not decisive, though longer programs may yield more stable outcomes. Active involvement of parents and teachers emerges as a crucial factor, whereas passive participation shows limited effects. In conclusion, school-based programs can help prevent cyberbullying, but their effects are modest. Further research with standardized measures, long-term follow-ups, and testing of mediators and moderators is needed to better understand program effectiveness.

Keywords: cyberbullying, adolescents, prevention, school-based programs, systematic review, meta-analysis

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The „War of All Against All” - Again? Thomas Hobbes and the Global Climate Anarchy of States

The study examines the relevance of Thomas Hobbes’s political philosophy in the age of the global ecological crisis. The accelerating effects of climate change increasingly evoke the planetary form of the Hobbesian “state of nature.” In this condition, states behave as self-interested actors while lacking any sovereign authority capable of ensuring cooperation and security. The research reinterprets Hobbes’s theory of sovereignty and the social contract in the context of planetary governance. It explores how the theory of the state can be extended beyond the nation-state to address the anarchic relations of international climate politics. The analysis reveals the tension between state sovereignty and the necessity of global cooperation and considers whether a “planetary Leviathan” could provide a philosophical and practical response to the disorder caused by climate change. The presentation outlines the main elements of the research focusing on the planetary interpretation of Hobbes’s political philosophy.

Keywords: global social contract, world order transformation, Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan, ecological crisis, international anarchy, fear, war

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“And the Cuckoo Cries”: The Contexts of a Text Quotation in Mihály Vörösmarty’s *Csongor and Tünde*

Mihály Vörösmarty regarded Miklós Zrínyi as his poetic role model: the early stage of his career was characterized by historical texts, which were also the most important subject matter for Zrínyi, and he also enjoyed writing in the genres chosen by Zrínyi. In addition to his numerous epic works, he showed a particular interest in writing texts on pastoral themes. Vörösmarty not only regarded the Virgilian genres appearing in Miklós Zrínyi’s work as genre and thematic precursors, but also identified a text taken from a Zrínyi idyll in the text of *Csongor és Tünde*. The presentation seeks to answer the question of how the interpretation of the original version and location of the quotation (Miklós Zrínyi, *Fantasia Poetica*) can contribute to the interpretation of the much-researched passage in *Csongor és Tünde* (“S bömböl a bölömbika”).

Keywords: Mihály Vörösmarty, Miklós Zrínyi, idyll, text transfer

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Social Frameworks of Psychedelic-Assisted Therapy

Over the past three decades, certain psychedelic substances have been increasingly recognized for their therapeutic potential, yet a standardized and unified framework for their clinical use remains elusive. Within Europe, psychedelic-assisted therapy is offered in a limited but growing number of clinics, most commonly within the legal boundaries of ketamine treatment. This presentation draws on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2025 at a Spanish clinic that provides ketamine-assisted therapy. While it officially operates within legal frameworks, it also maintains links with grey-area practices where boundaries between medical treatment, spiritual healing, and recreational use often blur. My research explores how practitioners and clients navigate the negotiation of professional, ethical, and political boundaries in hybrid spaces, and how therapeutic practice simultaneously draws upon authority, spirituality, and traditions.

Keywords: psychedelics-assisted therapy, medical anthropology, biopower

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On Abstract Lexis in Serbian Dialects: Nouns Derived from *mlad* ('young') and *star* ('old')

Although abstract vocabulary is often emphasized as a defining feature of the Serbian standard language, the fact that dialects also contain models for the formation of abstract nouns—particularly those denoting human qualities and states—has been largely overlooked. This study examines nouns derived from the adjectives *mlad* ('young') and *star* ('old') with suffixes characteristic of abstract noun formation. The analysis seeks to describe the category *nomina essendi* in traditional Serbian dialects, to identify the suffixes that participate in these derivational patterns across different vernaculars, and to determine the types of semantic shifts that have obscured possible abstract interpretations. Another objective is to establish which suffix is most widespread in the creation of abstract deadjectival nouns from *mlad* and *star*. The corpus consists of derivatives excerpted from representative dialectal dictionaries, with balanced coverage of all traditional Serbian dialects. The results are expected to demonstrate that dialectal derivatives convey not only nominative meanings of qualities and states but also secondary meanings such as collectives, objects, or results of states. It is further assumed that derivational doublets will reveal tendencies either to preserve the original abstract meaning or to generalize secondary ones, thereby offering insight into the interaction between semantics and word formation in Serbian dialects.

Keywords: dialectal derivatology, Serbian standard language, Serbian vernacular, dialects, nomina essendi, abstract vocabulary, meaning concretization, derivational synonymy, derivational doublets, semantic differentiation

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The Poetics of the Body in Slobodan Tišma's Novel *Bernardi's Room*

This paper studies the poetics of the body—its description, understanding, and experience—and its relation to space, reimagined through Bernardi's room and the car. The theoretical basis for reading the body, sex, and gender comes from Deleuze and Guattari, Michel Foucault, and Judith Butler. Writings by Bachelard, Baudrillard, Grosz, and Haraway provide a framework for interpreting body-space and body-technology relations. The protagonist's fascination with furniture—as art representing the absent human body—comforts him for his absent father, while the abandoned car symbolizes the (also absent) mother, as he crawls into it like a womb. He dreams in both spaces, which, via the detective-novel matrix, connect him to the girl he raced along the Adriatic highway before she fell off a cliff. Reflecting on this, the narrator imagines the girl as his anima. A series of events follows, interpreted as his symbolic rebirth after initiation shown by his stay in the room and car. This paper shows how his presence both near the furniture and inside the wrecked Mercedes is key to the symbolic articulation of body and soul, and how the protagonist is able to rewrite his body, define himself, and avoid remaining merely a subject in which discourses intersect, as Foucault described.

Keywords: body, sex, novel, technology, space, Bernardi's Room

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**Poetics of the Allegorization of Consciousness in the Novels
Simplicius Simplicissimus by Hans Jakob Christoffel von
Grimmelshausen and *The Poem* by Oskar Davičo**

The paper consists of a diachronous comparative research of the baroque novel by H.J.C. von Grimmelshausen, *Simplicius Simplicissimus*, and Oskar Davičo's novel, *The Poem*. Comparative relations are placed within the analogies of the literary-historical development of the novel, especially regarding characteristics connecting the avantgarde to baroque. Particular importance is given to the sociohistorical theme of war, which plays a role in the shaping of the novels' internal social relations, motivating its anthropological thematic orientation. We will attempt to examine reemerging elements of the picaresque novel and bildungsroman in Davičo's work, in the sense of its characters' endeavours to formulate a social status amid the state of being uprooted. In this context, the theme of parenthood and mental and spiritual education is particularly pertinent. The metaphoric devices examining human consciousness, originating from surrealist literature and applied in Davičo's novel, are viewed in light of the allegory as a common trope in the baroque period, also related to the dramatic subtext of *The Poem* wherein elements of the morality play can be noted.

Keywords: Oskar Davičo, Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, baroque, avantgarde, theory of the novel

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Trauma Mapping from an Interdisciplinary Perspective

This panel proposes the preparation of a medium-term interdisciplinary project aiming to construct a “trauma map” of Hungarian society. The initiative seeks to identify, interpret, and visualise the layers of collective trauma that shape social relations, political discourses, and everyday life. Our contribution to the conference offers a broad review of existing scholarship, focusing on how trauma manifests across multiple domains, its role in conflict escalation, its embodied signs in health and the body, its artistic and cultural reflections, and its links to self-harm and suicidal tendencies. A central concern of the project is how traumas affect a society’s system of values, influencing norms of cohesion, trust, and conflict resolution. Particular attention is given to the intergenerational transmission of trauma, examining how historical wounds shape the attitudes and expectations of younger generations, and how they may redefine cultural identity and value orientations. The panel further addresses methodological questions, presenting flexible frameworks that allow for diverse disciplinary entry points - from sociology and psychology to cultural studies and digital humanities. To demonstrate the societal significance of this endeavour, we present a case study on the symbolic geography of place names in the Carpathian Basin. Preliminary findings suggest that the use of Hungarian toponyms in neighbouring countries can reactivate unresolved historical wounds, reinforce contested

narratives, and sustain the unhealed trauma of Trianon. This example underlines the urgency of developing trauma mapping not only as an academic exercise, but as a social tool for recognition, reconciliation dialogue and resilience.

Keywords: resilience, collective trauma, positive deviance, value dynamics, digitalization

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