

The Twelfth International Interdisciplinary Symposium

ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES



**PROGRAMME
AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



Faculty of Philosophy
University of Novi Sad
1 December 2022

WWW.FF.UNS.AC.RS

Published by
Faculty of Philosophy
University of Novi Sad

Editors
Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš
Prof. Dr Zoran Paunović
Prof. Dr Željko Milanović

Technical Editing
Aleksandra Mirković
Igor Lekić

Proofreading
Aleksandra Mirković

Cover Redesign
Igor Lekić

Supported by
Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research
Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development

ISBN
978-86-6065-737-6



Novi Sad, 2022

Republishing and copying is prohibited. All rights reserved by the Publisher and the authors. The content and views expressed in this work are solely the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Publisher, therefore the Publisher cannot bear any responsibility for them.

Programme Committee

Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš	<i>Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</i>
Prof. Dr Jasmina Grković-Major	<i>Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</i>
Prof. Dr Alla Tatarenko	<i>Ivan Franko University of Lviv, Ukraine</i>
Prof. Dr Björn Hansen	<i>University of Regensburg, Germany</i>
Prof. Dr Vesna Požgaj Hadži	<i>University of Ljubljana, Slovenia</i>
Prof. Dr Renate Hansen-Kokorus	<i>University of Graz, Austria</i>
Prof. Dr Zoran Milutinović	<i>University College London, the United Kingdom</i>
Prof. Dr Sanja Bošković-Danojlić	<i>University of Poitiers, France</i>
Prof. Dr Natasha Boškić	<i>University of British Columbia, Canada</i>
Prof. Dr Vladimir Pištalo	<i>Becker College, the United States of America</i>
Prof. Dr Tomasz Kwoka	<i>Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland</i>
Prof. Dr Santiago López-Ríos Moreno	<i>Complutense University of Madrid, Spain</i>
Prof. Dr Angela Richter	<i>Martin-Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany</i>
Prof. Dr Eric Gordy	<i>University College London, the United Kingdom</i>
Prof. Dr Boris Dudaš	<i>University of Rijeka, Croatia</i>
Dr Ioana Vid	<i>West University of Timisoara, Romania</i>
Prof. Dr Marija Omazić	<i>University of Osijek, Croatia</i>
Dr Claudia Borghetti	<i>University of Bologna, Italy</i>
Prof Dr Miklós Kontra	<i>Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Hungary</i>

Organising Committee, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš	<i>Dean, President of the Committee</i>
Prof. Dr Olivera Knežević Florić	<i>Vice-Dean for Finances</i>
Prof. Dr Jasmina Kodžopeljić	<i>Vice-Dean for Education</i>
Prof. Dr Zoran Paunović	<i>Vice-Dean for International Relations and Science</i>
Prof. Dr Milivoj Alanović	<i>Vice-Dean for Accreditation, Self-Evaluation, and Quality Assurance</i>
Dr Nataša Milićević	<i>Department of English Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Una Popović	<i>Department of Philosophy</i>
Dr Katalin Ozer	<i>Department of German Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Éva Toldi	<i>Department of Hungarian Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Đura Hardi	<i>Department of History</i>
Prof. Dr Vladimir Gvozden	<i>Department of Comparative Literature</i>
Prof. Dr Smiljana Milinkov	<i>Department of Media Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Slađana Zuković	<i>Interdisciplinary Doctoral Programme in Social Sciences and Humanities</i>
Prof. Dr Ljiljana Mihić	<i>Department of Pedagogy</i>
Prof. Dr Diana Popović	<i>Department of Psychology</i>
Prof. Dr Ivana Ivanić	<i>Department of Romance Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Milivoj Alanović	<i>Department of Romanian Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Nataša Ajdžanović	<i>Department of Ruthenian Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Jasna Uhlarik	<i>Department of Slavic Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Dušan Ristić	<i>Department of Slovak Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Isidora Bjelaković	<i>Department of Sociology</i>
Prof. Dr Sanja Paripović-Krčmar	<i>Department of Serbian Language and Linguistics</i>
Prof. Dr Aleksandra Blatešić	<i>Department of Serbian Literature</i>
Prof. Dr Marko Škorić	<i>Department of Italian and Ibero-American Studies</i>
Prof. Dr Željko Milanović	<i>Social Work</i>
Prof. Dr Jelena Kleut	<i>Culturology</i>
Prof. Dr Pavle Sekeruš	<i>Communicology and Public Relations</i>
	<i>Master in Conference Interpreting and Translation</i>

Executive Committee, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš	<i>Dean, President of the Committee</i>
Prof. Dr Olivera Knežević Florić	<i>Vice-Dean for Finances</i>
Prof. Dr Jasmina Kodžopeljić	<i>Vice-Dean for Education</i>
Prof. Dr Zoran Paunović	<i>Vice-Dean for International Relations and Science</i>
Prof. Dr Milivoj Alanović	<i>Vice-Dean for Accreditation, Self-Evaluation, and Quality Assurance</i>
Prof. Dr Željko Milanović	<i>Department of Serbian Literature</i>
Isidora Gordić Fisković	<i>Dean's Office</i>
Ljiljana Siriški	<i>International Relations Office</i>
Kristina Ostojić	<i>International Relations Office</i>
Tomislav Bukatarević	<i>International Relations Office</i>
Aleksandra Mirković	<i>International Relations Office</i>
Maja Hovanjski	<i>IT Division</i>
Zoran Milošević	<i>IT Division</i>
Igor Lekić	<i>Publishing Division</i>
Miladin Trifković	<i>Maintenance Office</i>
Jaroslav Kovač	<i>Department of Media Studies</i>
Contact email:	susret.kultura@ff.uns.ac.rs

Symposium Timetable

<i>Time</i>	<i>Programme</i>
8:30 9:30	Registration of the participants ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES Opening of the Symposium and Plenary Talks (in Serbian)
	Prof. Dr Edita Andrić , University of Novi Sad <i>PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF IDENTICAL OR VERY SIMILAR LEXICAL STRUCTURE IN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN</i>
9:30 11:30	Prof. Dr Vladislava Gordić Petković , University of Novi Sad <i>THE PRIVATE AND THE PUBLIC IN CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S FICTION</i>
	Prof. Dr Ljiljana Rogač Mijatović , University of Arts in Belgrade <i>THE MEANINGS AND POLICIES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AT UNESCO: IDENTITY, CREATIVITY, DEVELOPMENT</i>
	Dr Mina Đikanović , University of Novi Sad <i>THE PROBLEM OF ABORTION. BETWEEN CULTURE AND BIOETHICS</i>
11:30 12:00	COFFEE BREAK (Canteen)
12:00 13:00	THE 68th ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY OF THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
13:00 14:00	LUNCH (Canteen)
14:00 16:30	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES Sessions
16:30 17:00	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURES Closing of the Symposium

Symposium Sessions

Cultural Contexts of Teaching and Learning, Cognition

Chairperson: Biljana Radić-Bojanić

Room: 107

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Dušanka Zvekić - Dušanović	University of Novi Sad	POPULAR CULTURE AND THE TEACHING OF SERBIAN AS A NON-NATIVE LANGUAGE	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Aleksander Urkom	Eötvös Loránd University	THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN LANGUAGES THAT REPRESENT SIGNIFICANT DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING SERBIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AMONG HUNGARIAN NATIVE SPEAKERS	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Danijela Prošić-Santovac Ana Halas Popović	University of Novi Sad	STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS TEACHING ACADEMIC WRITING AND WRITING IN THEIR OWN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE	English
15.00 – 15.20	Biljana Radić-Bojanić Vesna Bogdanović	University of Novi Sad	AUTHORIAL SELF-MENTION IN MA THESES IN ENGLISH: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY	English
15.20 – 15.40	Mirna Vidaković	University of Novi Sad	MOODLE IN BUSINESS ENGLISH COURSES – STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING	Serbian
15.40 – 16.00	Sonja Filipović Kovačević Diana Prodanović Stankić	University of Novi Sad	WORDS OF THE YEARS 2020 AND 2021 IN ENGLISH: CULTURAL AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC ASPECTS	English
16.00 – 16.20	Maja Bosanac Jovana Milutinović Biljana Lungulov	University of Novi Sad	INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF SERVICE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Serbian

Linguistic Encounters

Chairperson: Milorad Miljković

Room: 108

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Milorad Miljković Dragana Popović	University of Novi Sad	RUSSIAN NOUNS WITH THE SUFFIX - yx(a)/-юx(a)	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Zoran Simić	Institute for the Serbian Language of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	EXPRESSIONS OF THE DIRECT OBJECT IN THE VERNACULAR OF THE PRIZREN PODGOR	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Ivana Vilić	University of Novi Sad	THE FEATURE OF BOUNDEDNESS IN THE DOMAIN OF VERB IN FRENCH AND IN SERBIAN	Serbian
15.00 – 15.20	Tijana Balek	University of Novi Sad	RUSSIAN POLYMORPHIC VERB 'БОЛЕТЬ' THROUGH THE GRAMMATICAL PRISM: DICTIONARY VS. CONTEXT	Serbian
15.20 – 15.40	Aleksandra Blatešić	University of Novi Sad	COMPARISON OF ETHNONYMS "TEDESCO" AND "NEMAC" IN ITALIAN AND SERBIAN PHRASEOLOGY AND PAREMIOLOGY	Serbian
15.40 – 16.00	Jelena Biljetina	University of Novi Sad	TEMPERATURE CONCEPTUALISATION IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN: SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TEMPERATURE ADJECTIVES AND THEIR COMBINABILITY	Serbian
16.00 – 16.20	Ana Elaković-Nenadović Snežana Božanić	University of Belgrade University of Novi Sad	RHETORIC AND THE CULTURE OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS	Serbian
16.20 – 16.40	Ivica Hajdučeková	Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice	CONSTRUCTIVISM AND READING LITERACY METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATION (APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE FORMS OF ASSESSMENT)	Slovak

Literary Encounters of Culture

Chairperson: Radoslav Eraković

Room: 110

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Biljana Oklopčić Sanja Jukić	University of Osijek	WHAT AN OLD COUNTRY, TIMELESS': THE EMPLTMENT OF SOUTHERN CULTURAL CODES IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS'S SOUTH	English
14.20 – 14.40	Éva Toldi	University of Novi Sad	INTERTEXTUAL ASPECTS OF PÁL BÖNDÖR'S POETRY	Hungarian
14.40 – 15.00	Csilla Utasi	University of Novi Sad	HUNGARIAN INTERTEXTS IN SHORT STORIES FROM THE COLLECTION "MAKOVO ZRNO" (ENG. "POPPY SEED") BY NEVEN UŠUMOVIĆ	Hungarian
15.00 – 15.20	Mirna Radin Sabadoš	University of Novi Sad	MAPPING THE "OTHER SIDE" OF TRACKS – FICTIONAL SOUTH LONDON IN WISE CHILDREN AND LAST ORDERS	English
15.20 – 15.40	Anikó Utasi	Higher Professional School For The Education Of Teachers	THE COMPLEXITY OF ILLUSTRATION AND TEXT (PICTUREBOOKS FOR ALL AGES)	Hungarian
15.40 – 16.00	Radoslav Eraković	University of Novi Sad	GEORGIJE MAGARAŠEVIĆ AND JOVAN HADŽIĆ: CHRONICLE OF AN EPISTOLARY FRIENDSHIP	Serbian

**The Twelfth International Interdisciplinary Symposium
Encounter of Cultures**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

1 December 2022



Cultural Context in Media

Chairperson: Dejan Pralica

Room: 125

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Branka Drašković	University of Novi Sad	REPRESENTATION OF POP CULTURE PHENOMENON KONSTRAKTA IN SERBIAN AND CROATIAN MEDIA	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Dejan Pralica Sanja Adaip Veličkovski	University of Novi Sad International Balkan University	RECONCILIATION DISCOURSE: SERBIAN AND MACEDONIAN MEDIA ON THE RELATION OF SOC AND MOC-AO	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Dinko Gruhonjić Smiljana Milinkov	University of Novi Sad	CULTURAL AND IDENTITY ISSUES IN VOJVODINA IN THE LIGHT OF THE POPULATION CENSUS	Serbian
15.00 – 15.20	Dragana Prodanović	University of Novi Sad	PRESENTATION OF FEMALE JOURNALISTS IN TELEVISION SERIES	Serbian
15.20 – 15.40	Elizaveta Zakharova	Institute of World Literature, Russian Academy of Sciences	LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM: WAYS OF INTERACTION	English Russian

History and Culture

Chairperson: Nenad Ninković

Room: 124

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Svetozar Boškov	University of Novi Sad	GRECO-PERSIAN WARS IN SERBIAN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Nenad Ninković	University of Novi Sad	SERBS IN SZEGED BETWEEN 1686 AND 1716	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Slobodan Bjelica	University of Novi Sad	NATIONAL MINORITIES IN INTERWAR VOJVODINA - POLITICS AND CULTURE	Serbian
15.00 – 15.20	Daniela Marčoková Janko Ramač	University of Novi Sad	UNKNOWN PEASANT SON, EVANGELICAL PRIEST AND ŠTÚR'S FOLLOWER PAVEL ORGOVÁN FROM KYSÁČ	Slovakian

Identity, Interculturalism and Multiculturalism

Chairperson: Aleksej Kišjuhas

Room: 114

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Olena Marina	University of Teacher Education Lucerne	THE DISCOURSE OF LIBERTINISM IN THE ENGLISH RESTORATION DRAMA: A SOCIOPRAGMATIC VANTAGE	English
14.20 – 14.40	Aleksej Kišjuhas Marko Škorić	University of Novi Sad	MARQUIS DE SADE: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF A MYTH AND FICTION	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Gordana Todorić	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	EDUARD KON, KIŠ, SAM, E.S. – ONE (NON)LITERARY BIOGRAPHY	Serbian
15.00 – 15.20	Anikó Novák Krisztina Kovács	University of Novi Sad University of Szeged	REFUGEE IMAGES IN CONTEMPORARY HUNGARIAN LITERATURE	English
15.20 – 15.40	Jovana Jovanović	Institute for the Serbian Language of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts	LEXICAL PEJORATION AS A REFLECTION OF THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD AND THE STEREOTYPICAL PERCEPTION OF GENDER IN SERBIAN CULTURE	Serbian
15.40 – 16.00	Žarka Svirčev	Institute for Literature and Art	MAGA MAGAZINOVIĆ'S ACTIVIST TRANSLATION	Serbian
16.00 – 16.20	Kalomoira Sakellaraki	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens/ University of Peloponnese	THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HUMAN DIGNITY AND REPRODUCTION IN JURGEN HABERMAS THOUGHT	English

**The Twelfth International Interdisciplinary Symposium
Encounter of Cultures**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

1 December 2022



Sociology, Philosophy, Identity and Culture

Chairperson: Bojana Kovačević Petrović

Room: 101

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Žolt Lazar	University of Novi Sad	WENDY GRISWOLD AND NEWER TENDENCIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF ART AND LITERATURE	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Marica Rajković	University of Novi Sad	DYSTOPIA AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM	Serbian
14.40 – 15.00	Nevena Jevtić	University of Novi Sad	STATE OF EXPETION AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN HEGEL'S AND AGAMBEN'S PHILOSOPHY	Serbian
15.00 – 15.20	Bojana Kovačević Petrović	University of Novi Sad	THE DECADE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN LATIN AMERICA (2022-2032): A RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL IDENTITY	Serbian
15.20 – 15.40	Pablo Andrés Garcés Vásquez	University of Medellin	CHALLENGES OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF MEDELLÍN	Spanish
15.40 – 16.00	José Fernando Hoyos García	University Institution of Envigado	THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE IN COLOMBIA AND THE ISSUE OF FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE DECISIONS OF THE JUDGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION	Spanish
16.00 – 16.20	Henry José Devia Pernia	University Institution of Envigado	THE NUDGE THEORY AS AN OPTIMIZING ELEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. ENVIGADO-COLOMBIA	Spanish

Literature as a Cultural Phenomenon

Chairperson: Miloš Jocić

Room: 102

Time	Speaker	University	Paper	Language
14.00 – 14.20	Miloš Jocić	University of Novi Sad	THE APOCALYPSE OF TREE AND MAN: ECOCRITICAL READING OF BORISLAV PEKIĆ'S "1999"	Serbian
14.20 – 14.40	Nikica Mihaljević	University of Split	THE HUMOR AT THE TIME OF COVID 19: THE "TIME-OUT" IN A PUBLIC TOILET	Italian
14.40 – 15.00	Mila Stamenković Catalina Stanciu	University of Novi Sad University of Bucharest	METAMORPHOSIS OF THE BODY AND THE LANDSCAPE IN HAN KANG'S VEGETARIAN AND SEO YOO MI'S "SNOWMAN": THE TROPES OF DRASTIC DIET AND EXTREME WEATHER	English
15.00 – 15.20	Ana Tereza Želinski	Vjekoslav Klaić Elementary School in Garčin	METAPHORIZATION OF TAMBURA AS A LYRICAL SUBJECT	Croatian
15.20 – 15.40	Predrag Mutavdžić Sara Mandić	University of Belgrade	HOW TO UNDERSTAND MODERN GREEK $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu$?	Serbian

ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are listed in the alphabetical order)

Andrić Edit, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
andrice@ff.uns.ac.rs

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF IDENTICAL OR VERY SIMILAR LEXICAL STRUCTURE IN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN

Phraseology represents the treasure of every language, in which universal truths, knowledge, as well as life experiences created over the centuries are expressed in a concise manner. These are a repository of folk wisdom reflecting the culture, mentality and tradition of a nation, and that is why their study is of exceptional importance. However, a contrastive approach towards the phraseological units of two languages is even more important, especially in a multi-ethnic environment such as Vojvodina, where nations have lived in coexistence for centuries.

The paper deals with the contrastive analysis of idioms, paremias and proverbs in the Hungarian and Serbian languages based on the existing monolingual phraseological dictionaries of the Hungarian and Serbian languages, as well as the experience in compiling the Hungarian-Serbian phraseological dictionary.

A special emphasis was placed on idioms with an identical or very similar lexical structure, with the task of investigating where this similarity comes from, whether they are internationalism, loanwords or idioms that arose in parallel in the given languages because they are based on identical experiences, customs and beliefs.

Key words: phraseology, idioms, proverbs, Hungarian, Serbian.

Balek Tijana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
tijana.balek@ff.uns.ac.rs

RUSSIAN POLYMORPHIC VERB 'БОЛЕТЬ' THROUGH THE GRAMMATICAL PRISM: DICTIONARY VS. CONTEXT

In the paper, attention is given to the verb lexeme *болеть* on several levels. The focus is on the semantic-aspectual properties of the given verb, which require the research to be also approached from a word formation-syntactic angle. Since the verb without a perfective aspectual correspondent *болеть*, which we call polymorphic because the relevant dictionaries register two forms (*болеть*¹ and *болеть*²) whose main differential characteristic consists in syntactic peculiarities (i.e. subject type, its grammatical formalization and syntactic realization), has undeveloped semantics and a considerable number of grammatical derivatives which either function as verbs without an imperfective aspectual counterpart or have secondary imperfective forms (e.g. *заболеть*¹, *заболеть*², *отболеть*¹, *отболеть*², *приболеть*, etc.). By checking the data of dictionary entries in context, we will get a picture of their aspectual

nature, (morpho)syntactic properties, as well as the possible specialization of a certain derivative for one form (e.g. if the subject is a part of the body). The results of this research can be applied in later contrastive studies of a given or similar issue.

Key words: verb *болеть*, derivatives, perfective/imperfective verbs, Russian.

Biljetina Jelena, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
jelena.biljetina@gmail.com

TEMPERATURE CONCEPTUALISATION IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN: SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TEMPERATURE ADJECTIVES AND THEIR COMBINABILITY

The paper analyses temperature adjectives in English and Serbian on the grounds of their collocability with the nouns they take in order to determine the similarities and differences in their lexical combinability and in the conceptualisation of the temperature domain. The adjectives analysed are freezing, hot, warm, lukewarm, cool, cold, chilly in English and *vreo*, *vruć*, *topao*, *mlak*, *prohladan*, *hladan*, *leden* in Serbian. Only the attributive use of the corpus adjectives is analysed. The semantic definitions of the adjectives and their collocations are excerpted from the relevant English and Serbian dictionaries and language corpora. The semantic features and the combinability of each adjective were examined and contrasted. The analysis shows that temperature adjectives relate primarily to the entities that exhibit specific temperature characteristics and that they most often collocate with the nouns belonging to the lexical-semantic groups that refer to the weather/atmosphere, people's bodily sensations and tactile function. Although the domain of temperature is universal to all people, there are specific differences in the combinability of the analysed adjectives and in their conceptualisation in English and Serbian, primarily in the restricted combinability of the lexemes referring to bodily sensations.

Key words: semantics, conceptualisation, temperature adjectives, English, Serbian.

Bjelica Slobodan, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
sbjelica@ff.uns.ac.rs

NATIONAL MINORITIES IN INTERWAR VOJVODINA - POLITICS AND CULTURE

Centuries of migration processes, including those that took place during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, created in Vojvodina a real mosaic of different nationalities, religions, cultures and mentalities. Just as the Vojvodina mosaic in the last decades of the existence of the Austro-Hungarian empire, increasingly took on the traditional

Hungarian green colour, so in the 1920s and 1930s on the ethnic map of Vojvodina, thanks to the politics of nationalisation, the increasingly dominant became blue – Serbian colour. Nevertheless, neither the planned nor spontaneous colonisation of Serbs into Vojvodina was excessively intense, and the percentage of the Yugoslav and the minority population in Vojvodina did not differ dramatically at the end of World War I and before the start of World War II. The results of both census conducted by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1921 and 1931) showed that in Vojvodina lived more members of national minorities than Serbs and other Yugoslavs. More numerous, richer, even more cultural than the South Slav national communities. the national minorities reluctantly reconciled with the position they found themselves in after Yugoslavia established the borders with its neighbours, maintained strong ties with their home countries, developed different forms of political, social and economic organisation, and insisted on strict respect for their minority rights.

Key words: Vojvodina, Yews, Hungarians, Germans, Romanians, Ruthenians, Slovaks.

Blatešić Aleksandra, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
aleksandra.blatesic@ff.uns.ac.rs

COMPARISON OF ETHNONYMS "TEDESCO" AND "NEMAC" IN ITALIAN AND SERBIAN PHRASEOLOGY AND PAREMIOLOGY

In this paper, we will point out the importance of ethnonyms in the phraseology and paremiology of the Italian and Serbian languages thanks to numerous important historical influences and cultural differences between these nations. Namely, contacts between different peoples affect the appearance of reflection during the observation of people from another geographical area who have different established habits and customs. The process of observing others takes place through an egocentric prism, so it is always personally colored, highly subjective, and it also reveals the characteristics of the observer himself. Phraseological expressions and paremies as linguistic relics and (carriers) of old knowledge and experiences of a large number of generations indicate to us the already formed opinion of a people, which is in a way timeless, because it survived centuries ago and continues to survive thanks to constant confirmations in real life. In this paper, we will rely on the methodology of the Lublin ethnolinguistic school, while in our research we will use phraseological and paremiological material of the studied languages, excerpted from dictionaries and collections of proverbs and sayings. Our goal is to gain insight into the similarities and differences in the use of the ethnonyms "tedesco" and "Nemac" in the established expressions of these two languages, as well as to present the profile of this nation from the perspective of Serbs and Italians based on the obtained results.

Key words: ethnolinguistics, paremiology, phraseology, Italian, ethnonyms.

Bosanac Maja, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
maja.bosanac@ff.uns.ac.rs

Milutinović Jovana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
jovanajm@ff.uns.ac.rs

Lungulov Biljana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
biljana.lungulov@ff.uns.ac.rs

INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF SERVICE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Changes in the functions of higher education, driven by wider social changes and technological developments, shape the university's interaction with the external environment, and redefine the traditional work patterns of university teachers. Through a theoretical analysis, the goal of this paper is to look at the possibilities of integrating digital technologies into the model of service learning in higher education. This goal is specified in the following tasks: to explore the attributes of service learning with digital technologies, i.e. the model that combines civic engagement and learning in a digital environment, and to review the opportunities and challenges in the process of implementing digital technologies into the service learning model. It is concluded that, in spite of certain challenges, the integration of digital technologies into the service learning model opens up the possibility of humanizing the process of higher education, while its focus on the civic dimension affirms the very idea of the university as a public good.

Key words: civic engagement, digital technologies, higher education.

Boškov Svetozar, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
svetozarboskov@ff.uns.ac.rs

GRECO-PERSIAN WARS IN SERBIAN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

One of the most important events in the history of ancient Greece was the Greco-Persian Wars. The conflict between the Greek polis and Persia, which took place in the first half of the 5th century BC, was one of the largest military conflicts of the then known world. However, in historiography, it is not only presented as a great military conflict, but also as a conflict between two different civilizations, which was reflected in differences in religion, culture, organization of state administration, language, literature and philosophy. The first history textbooks in the Serbian language that appeared in the middle of the 19th century also wrote about this war. From that time until today, the teaching unit on the Greco-Persian Wars is included in every history textbook that writes about the ancient past. In

this paper, we will show how the Greco-Persian Wars were presented in Serbian history textbooks and how they influenced the education of the Serbian people.

Key words: Greco-Persian Wars, textbooks, Herodotus, ancient Greece, Persia.

Devia Pernia Henry José, University Institution of Envigado, Colombia
hjdevia@correo.iue.edu.co

THE NUDGE THEORY AS AN OPTIMIZING ELEMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. ENVIGADO-COLOMBIA

Currently the problems of efficacy, efficiency, effectiveness and relationship in the public administration, excessive actions by the human being and selfish interest are due that make the government plans destabilize in all their tasks. The Nudge or Push theory facilitates this model of public intervention, which generates a change in the structures of the State, branches of public power and State agencies. This project seeks to improve the relationship capacities and institutional trust of the Mayor's Office of Envigado and its decentralized entities, in this way the actions and emotions of public servants are enhanced in the face of the Life System, Land System, citizen participation mechanisms and the austerity to public spending.

Key words: Nudge Theory, Push theory, governance, public management, Envigado.

Dikanović Mina, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
mina.djikanovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE PROBLEM OF ABORTION. BETWEEN CULTURE AND BIOETHICS

A significant part of human rights of women is connected with reproduction, reproductive health and choices related to reproduction. General development of human and civil rights involves the general development of specific reproductive rights. The questions of maintaining pregnancy and childbirth are, in the meantime - at least declarative - included in general systems of healthcare and health concerns as such. Different types of diagnostics have become a standard. Thus, it can be claimed that improvement of the health of pregnant persons is one of the important tasks of modern societies. On the other hand, the right on abortion has passed a long and hard way toward institutionalization in most Western countries. In recent events, it is obvious that legal - and therefore also medical - support of the right to abortion is being withdrawn, so one of the fundamental

women's reproductive rights is being criminalized. The paper confronts basic bioethical theses on abortion with the cultural paradigms that produce them.

Key words: abortion, human rights, bioethics, life, freedom.

Dražković Brankica, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
brankica.draskovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

REPRESENTATION OF POP CULTURE PHENOMENON KONSTRAKTA IN SERBIAN AND CROATIAN MEDIA

The Eurovision song contest is a televised spectacle par excellence, but also an explicit example of decades of pop cultural practice, through which the socio-political relations of European nations were mirrored much more than the aesthetic scope of music was measured. As a multidimensional phenomenon – the interweaving of politics, language, tradition and history of Europeans on the one hand, and the dictates of the global cultural industry on the other – this event captures the attention of the world public every year, and it also has been the subject of interdisciplinary academic discussions for a long time. This paper aims to examine the media strategies of the politicization of this year's Serbian representative for the Eurovision Song Contest in the local and regional context, based on the theoretical concept of representation developed within cultural studies and methodological procedures of critical discourse analysis. The starting assumptions of the research are that the phenomena of media culture arise as a product of a certain social and political environment (Kellner, 2004), and that representation itself as a `politics of signification` (Hall, 1982) in media texts, in this case about the musician Ana Đurić alias Konstrakta, and her song *In Corpore Sano*, with which she competed at Eurovision, reproduces ideological assumptions through discourses of belonging and division. The corpus for analysis consists of selected Serbian and Croatian media.

Key words: Eurovision, Konstrakta, representation, media, Serbia, Croatia.

Elaković-Nenadović Ana, University of Belgrade, Serbia

aelakovic@gmail.com

Božanić Snežana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

snezana.bozanic@ff.uns.ac.rs

RHETORIC AND THE CULTURE OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

In this paper, we will consider the possibility of applying classical rhetorical principles and strategies in the modern concept of education.

Since student motivation is considered as one of the key tasks of today's education models, we will try to determine which traditional rhetorical resources are needed to achieve this very important didactic goal.

Another key purpose of our research is the development of so-called students' critical thinking and their active participation in the educational process.

Therefore, in this article, we will focus on those elements of speech communication that encourage students to actively participate in learning process, which includes correct understanding and interpretation of teaching content.

Finally, the application of rhetoric in the educational process will not be observed only through its role in the acquisition of certain skills and knowledge, but also through its persuasive potential and encouragement of dialogue.

Key words: rhetoric, culture of speech, critical thinking, education, dialogue.

Eraković Radoslav, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

rasha@ff.uns.ac.rs

GEORGIJE MAGARAŠEVIĆ AND JOVAN HADŽIĆ: CHRONICLE OF AN EPISTOLARY FRIENDSHIP

This study will focus on literary-historical relevance of the letters which Georgije Magarašević sent to Jovan Hadžić (Miloš Svetić) in the period 15 January 1820 – 9 July 1828. Georgije Magarašević's letters were for the first time published in "Stražilovo" in 1887, owing to the efforts of the editor – Jovan Grčić. As he reported, the editor's office of this literary magazine located in Novi Sad obtained ten Magarašević's private letters from Milica Barić, Jovan Hadžić's daughter. The comparative analysis of Magarašević's letters and the literary-publicist texts which he published or edited as the editor of "Letopis Matice srpske" leads to the conclusion that his privately stated literary-critical comments about Serbian readers were no less argument-based than the ones he stated publicly, when he performed the duty of the editor. More precisely, Magarašević's lucid "epistolary" valuations of the then literary production do not contain any ironical comment based on which we could

presume that his extra-literary disputes with (un)named writers were having any unfavourable impact on their position as associates of "Letopis Matice srpske".

Key words: Georgije Magarašević, Jovan Hadžić, "Stražilovo", epistolary material.

Filipović Kovačević Sonja, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
sonjaf@ff.uns.ac.rs

Prodanović Stankić Diana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
diana.prodanovic.stankic@ff.uns.ac.rs

WORDS OF THE YEARS 2020 AND 2021 IN ENGLISH: CULTURAL AND COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC ASPECTS

This paper analyzes the Words of the Years 2020 and 2021, selected by the Oxford Dictionaries, which traditionally launch the Word of the Year at the end of each year based on their extensive language programme and the Oxford English Corpus from current English newspapers, books, blogs and transcripts of spoken English. The year 2020 was specific due to the coronavirus pandemic, so that a number of words were chosen, relating to the most common communication themes: Covid-19, political and economic volatility, remote working and living and related new technologies. This study involves both cultural and cognitive linguistic aspects since the selected words reflect cultural trends in Anglophone and global culture due to the global character of the Covid-19 pandemic, whereas the semantic analysis looks into the cognitive motivation of their meanings. The studied words comprise already existing words with new or shifted meanings (e.g. bubble, lockdown), neologisms (e.g. twindemic), new compounds/phrasal lexemes (e.g. social distancing), changed collocational patterns (e.g. remote working). The aims of the research are to determine the meanings of the selected words, to identify the cognitive mechanisms underlying their transferred meanings, i.e. conceptual metaphors and metonymies, and to point to the most dominating cultural trends, most likely with global relevance, as manifested through the selected words, which are estimated to have been the most frequent in 2020 and 2021.

Key words: Word of the Year, 2020, 2021, English, meaning, cognitive motivation.

Garcés Vásquez Pablo Andrés, University of Medellin, Colombia
pablo.garces@cgm.gov.co

CHALLENGES OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF MEDELLÍN

The Comptroller General of Medellín, within its Institutional Strategic Plan 2022–2025, established the "Modern, Technical, and Timely Fiscal Control" as the navigation chart within its fiscal, social, and governance tasks. This body is in charge of monitoring and control the fiscal management of the Municipality of Medellín and other entities of the territorial order, in accordance with the principles, systems and procedures established by the Constitution and Colombian law. With this presentation we have intended to make an analysis of the contributions achieved to date by of the Comptroller and make synergies with university training entities to advance in the processes of transparency and good practices.

Key words: fiscal management, strategic plan, governance and transparency, Medellin, Colombia.

GordiĆ Petković Vladislava, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
vladislava.gordic.petkovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE PRIVATE AND THE PUBLIC IN CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S FICTION

To explore the ways wars and unrests of other kinds shape up political and personal histories has always been among the most challenging tasks to be undertaken in a literary work. The subject that naturally turned into an obsession of the contemporary Serbian fiction is the process of coming to terms with the dire consequences of private and collective traumas. However, the approaches to this set of themes, seemingly drawing on commonality of experience, can differ to a great extent, as shall be studied in the fiction by Ivančica Đerić, Milica Vučković, Andrea Popov Miletić i Slađana Nina Perković, and the ways their work relates to the fiction by the Irish author Sally Rooney. The women writers who found their literary inspiration in the first-hand experience of living in the millennial world use various techniques to depict political conflicts and existential uncertainty that marked their lives beyond 2000. Being provocative and compelling, original and controversial, the fiction by these writers develops plots and ideas which defy an easy classification and deserve a further elaboration. In their books, personal memory is first evoked and then contested, disrupted and reinterpreted. Manipulating facts and fantasy has become the strongest card lavishly used by contemporary Serbian fiction, which aims to obtain a penetrating insight into

turbulent histories and disturbing destinies, hoping to turn them into inspiring and mysterious reinventions of reality.

Key words: narrative, women's fiction, intimate, public.

Gruhonjić Dinko, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
dinko.gruhonjic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Milinkov Smiljana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
smilinkova@ff.uns.ac.rs

CULTURAL AND IDENTITY ISSUES IN VOJVODINA IN THE LIGHT OF THE POPULATION CENSUS

The purpose of the paper is to, using an interdisciplinary approach, analyse the concept of Vojvodinian identity. Émile Durkheim (Schnapper, 1996), says that nation is a “mystical blurry idea”. The paper problematizes the request of certain social actors to enable citizens to declare themselves according to their regional identity on the census. Does this have to do with the “crying need and not clearly articulated way to defend the attribute of humanity in the atmosphere of identity disorder” (Komšić, 2022) and a different viewing of the concept of identity, namely the abandonment of the “tribal concept of identity” (Maalouf, 2016). The subject of the paper is the reporting about Vojvodinian identity in media, both in Serbian and minority languages. The initial idea is that, instead of integrating, the minorities “are closed in a ghetto from which they cannot leave” (Maalouf, 2016). The paper problematizes why the media are silent about the fact that one way of leaving the ghetto is emigration, like the emigration of Hungarians from Vojvodina. The aim of the paper is to discuss Vojvodinian identity as a sub- and supranational concept, as well as its resemblance to the Yugoslavian identity, which was, just before the start of the wars, in 1991, most present in Vojvodina. The hypothesis is that each identity can change through time, but will ethnicity be a part of identity and to what extent, represents the freedom of choice for everyone.

Key words: Vojvodinian identity, nations, interculturality, media.

Hajdučeková Ivica, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
ivica.hajducekova@upjs.sk

**CONSTRUCTIVISM AND READING LITERACY METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATION
(APPLICATION OF INNOVATIVE FORMS OF ASSESSMENT)**

In the teaching programs of higher education, increased attention is paid to the didactic preparation of students for professional practice at the level of secondary education. The question is how innovative methods and forms of teaching have been implemented in teaching by university teachers, where the traditional form of teaching (lectures and seminars) is largely preserved, possibly with the support of ICT. The paper presents an innovative form of evaluation in the subject Introduction to the Study of Literature, which is based on the procedures of constructivism in connection with the procedures of reading literacy and the methodology of literary science. Therefore, the focus of the final assessment is on acquired skills and competences, which the student will demonstrate after completing the cognitive and empirical component of the course. Experience from 2 years of implementation (using the team teaching method) has shown that innovative methods support literary thinking and develop the interpretive competences of 1st year students. The effects of the experiential-communicative assessment model implemented by the EUR strategy are evidenced by the students' reflections, since the self-evaluation phase is part of their assessment.

Key words: constructivism, reading literacy, higher education.

Hoyos García José Fernando, University Institution of Envigado, Colombia
jfhoyos@correo.iue.edu.co

**THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE IN COLOMBIA AND THE ISSUE OF FISCAL
SUSTAINABILITY IN THE DECISIONS OF THE JUDGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE
LITIGATION**

In the rule of law there must be tridivisiom of power. This is so that the governing does not abuse Power. The operators must faithfully comply with the purposes of the state. Hence, the public servants must respond by action - omission and overreach. And the judges should be the guarantors on the issue of responsibility. However, today the problem with the fiscal deficit, added to inflation, leads us to talk about fiscal sustainability. And perhaps today this has led judges, specifically administrative judges, to fail if based on such a theory, negatively impacting the victims and therefore on the Social State of Law.

Key words: State Responsibility, Fiscal Sustainability, Administrative Litigation, Colombia.

Jevtić Nevena, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
nevena.jevtic@ff.uns.ac.rs

STATE OF EXEMPTION AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN HEGEL'S AND AGAMBEN'S PHILOSOPHY

Agamben developed his account of state of exemption in many of his writings and it represents a very important aspect of his philosophy in general. The central topic underlining this problem refers to the relation between political and legal order, which comes into forefront in the state of exemption. The state of exemption is understood in general terms as a suspension of legal order, without any immanent criteria how to overcome it. However, the logic of Hegel's understanding of state of exemption in the form of *Notrecht* suggests that there could be such an immanent and critical criterion of overcoming it. This paper compares both concepts of state of exemption to analyze the manner in which Agamben interprets Hegel's philosophy of right. Additional aim is to analyze furthermore the possibility of defining a political culture of state of exemption and its affirmative understanding.

Key words: Agamben, Hegel, State of Exemption, *Notrecht*, Political culture.

Jocić Miloš, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
miloshjocic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE APOCALYPSE OF TREE AND MAN: ECOCRITICAL READING OF BORISLAV PEKIĆ'S "1999"

Borislav Pekić's novel "1999" describes a two-sided conflict between human civilization and the planetary ecosystem. The novel belongs to the later part of author's oeuvre, and as such is a work of genre fiction dealing with broad anthropological themes, including the interdependent relationship between the individual, technology and the environment.

In this paper we will provide an ecocritical reading of the novel "1999". We will explore, through the lens of ecocritical theory, how environmental themes in Pekić's work intersect with biblical motifs (exile from Eden, Judgment Day), mythical and mystical concepts (cyclical time, Gaia, collective consciousness), genre peculiarities of SF (artificial intelligence and artificial life), and with Pekić's specific „enlightened primitivism“, which is based on a critique of Enlightenment logocentrism and the technological development of Western civilization.

Key words: Pekić, 1999, ecocriticism, ecology, technology.

Jovanović Jovana, Institute for the Serbian Language, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Serbia
jjovanovic85@gmail.com

LEXICAL PEJORATION AS A REFLECTION OF THE LINGUISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORLD AND THE STEREOTYPICAL PERCEPTION OF GENDER IN SERBIAN CULTURE

In this paper, we will approach the analysis of derogatory lexemes in the nomination of man from the lexical-semantic and linguistic-cultural aspects, with the aim of examining the specifics of the conceptualization of gender in the Serbian socio-linguistic community. Our intention is to show that the derogatory name assigned to a person is often not based on its individual assessment, but on a lexicalized assessment, embedded in the semantic structure of the pejorative lexeme that names a man or a woman, in the form of connotative semantic components that represent cultural layers of meaning. Through a lexical-semantic analysis of pejorative names for male and female persons, we will determine which physical and spiritual characteristics, forms of behavior, activities and social roles the collective considers undesirable for representatives of the two sexes. Based on this, we will be able to point out the various lexical manifestations of the stereotypical perception of gender in our linguo-cultural community as well as to identify specific negative stereotypes about men and women in Serbian society and national culture.

Key words: pejorative, stereotype, gender, image of the world, Serbian language.

Kišjuhas Aleksej, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
aleksej.kisjuhas@ff.uns.ac.rs
Škorić Marko, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
mskoric@ff.uns.ac.rs

MARQUIS DE SADE: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF A MYTH AND FICTION

In this paper, we critically analyze conventional myths regarding Marquis de Sade as a person and an author. We argue that his life and fiction are commonly conflated, perpetuating a myth about de Sade as a sexual deviant, criminal, abuser, or a murderer. Furthermore, we detail the fact that the crimes for which he was tried and imprisoned (i.e. debauchery, blasphemy, sodomy) have been decriminalized today. This is also the reason why we analyze the revolutionary social and intellectual context in which he lived and created, arguing that de Sade was actually put on trial for his atheist and transgressive views, and not for his criminal behavior. Finally, we claim that de Sade was an

exemplary figure, punished merely for what he represented, and not a "sadistic monster" as he remains perceived in popular imagination.

Key words: Marquis de Sade, libertinism, atheism, pornography, the Enlightenment.

Kovačević Petrović Bojana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
bojanakp@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE DECADE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN LATIN AMERICA (2022-2032): A RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL IDENTITY

Referring to the United Nations Declaration on the Individual and Collective Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Dec. 2019), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) published a special decree in September 2021 to draw public attention to the need to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages on that ground. With such decree, the Community undertook to design and implement public policies for the nurturing and development of indigenous languages, considering it a sign of identity and belonging to a group, but also a way of survival of the original cultures of Latin America and the Caribbean, in the next ten years.

Our research will include dozens of portals and websites dedicated to the Decade of Indigenous Languages throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as digital publications, conferences and other activities organized for greater visibility and valorization of the linguistic and cultural diversity of the peoples there. The expected results will show the importance of such a strategy, its effectiveness, and its impact on the Balkan areas.

Key words: Indigenous languages, Latin America, the Caribbean, language policies.

Žolt Lazar, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
zolt.lazar@ff.uns.ac.rs

WENDY GRISWOLD AND NEWER TENDENCIES IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF ART AND LITERATURE

The article is dedicated to the contribution of American sociologist Wendy Griswold to the sociology of art and literature. Starting from the basic elements of her sociological theory - the cultural object and the cultural diamond - it will be discussed how Griswold's views on art and literature correspond, build on or build upon the considerations of Pierre Bourdieu (P. Bourdieu), Howard Becker, Paul DiMaggio and cultural studies theorist, as well as art historian Michael Baxandall. Her original

contribution to the study of the "reading class" and the tendency of "regionalization of literature" will also be pointed out.

Key words: Wendy Griswold, sociology of literature, reading class.

Marčoková Daniela, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
danielamarcokova@ff.uns.ac.rs

Ramač Janko, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

UNKNOWN PEASANT SON, EVANGELICAL PRIEST AND ŠTÚR'S FOLLOWER PAVEL ORGOVÁN FROM KYSÁČ

In the historiography of Lowland Slovaks, the biography of Pavel Orgován from Kysáč, an evangelical priest of peasant origin, has not yet been even marginally processed. In the examined period, in the first half of the 19th century, as a rule, only the sons of priests or teachers and rarely craftsmen or farmers were educated at universities. One more peculiarity is that during his student period at the lyceum in Bratislava, Pavel Orgován directly participated in the Slovak national movement as Štúr's follower. He received his further education at the University of Berlin, which was the most prestigious higher education institution in Europe at the time. He was brought to this university by his older brother Andrej Orgován, also an evangelical priest, whose biography we also partially cover. We examined the following archives: The book of biographies of the parish priests of the Banský district, which each parish priest wrote down by hand on the occasion of his own ordination (Evangélikus Országos Levéltár, Budapest (EOL)), The Memorial of František Jesenský (SEAVC Kysáč), The Register of Baptized, Married and Deceased (SEAVC Kysáč), as well as other relevant sources and literature.

Key words: Pavel Orgován, Andrej Orgován, Slovak Ev. priests, Kysáč, 19th century.

Mihaljević Nikica, University of Split, Serbia
nikica@ffst.hr

THE HUMOR AT THE TIME OF COVID 19: THE „TIME-OUT“ IN A PUBLIC TOILET

In the paper we are focusing on the novel "Se son rose" (2011) written by the contemporary Italian author Massimo Vitali. Vitali analyses the necessity of an individual to "make a pause" in life due to the inability to face the problems. In the last two years the whole world has been forced to the cessation of all the activities due to the pandemics, but from Vitali's novel it seems that this delay happens first to the individual and then to the society, although apparently for different reasons, but

with the same consequences. The aim of the paper is to analyse this cessation of activities and, consequently, the refusal of life which happens at all levels of the society, from the individual to the collective. Confronting the problem from the point of view (and methodology) of Giovanni Stanghellini's personality disorder types, we try to point out that Vitali's literary work identifies the high prevalence rate of some personality disorders in the adult population in the contemporary society, especially the dependent personality disorder.

Key words: Italian contemporary literature, Massimo Vitali, personality disorder.

Miljković Milorad, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
milorad.miljakovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Popović Dragana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
dragana.popovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

RUSSIAN NOUNS WITH THE SUFFIX -УХ(А)/-ЮХ(А)

The suffix -ух(а)/-юх(а) occurs among Russian nouns which differ in several ways. They can be motivated by different parts of speech: adjectives (e.g. молодуха), verbs (e.g. стрекотуха), nouns (e.g. оленуха). Depending on the meaning of the root, they can name the performer of a certain action, or denote a certain feature (e.g. щебетуха, толстуха). Nouns with the suffix -ух(а)/-юх(а) name female persons (e.g. большуха), animals (e.g. лысуха), diseases (e.g. желтуха), inanimate objects (e.g. развалюха) and they have different stylistic connotation. Using the suffix -ух(а)/-юх(а) stylistically modifies proper nouns (e.g. Андрюха), as well as common nouns (e.g. комнатуха). This suffix is especially productive among stylistically coloured nouns, which is the reason why these words are the main focus of research. Some of these nouns can be found in Russian monolingual descriptive and word formation dictionaries and they are also recorded in youth slang dictionaries. However, the constant appearance of new words requires the expansion of existing lists and classifications. Accordingly, the aim of the analysis is to present the above-mentioned nouns as broadly as possible, especially their formation, meaning and function in a specific context. The data for the analysis is obtained from the electronic corpus of the Russian language (НКРЯ), but also from other electronic sources, since new nouns with the suffix -ух(а)/-юх(а) constantly appear in various Internet resources.

Key words: Russian, suffix -ух(а)/-юх(а), word formation, slang, lexicography.

Mutavdžić Predrag, University of Belgrade, Serbia
predrag.mutavdzic@fil.bg.ac.rs
Mandić Sara, University of Belgrade, Serbia
ritasa1905@gmail.com

HOW TO UNDERSTAND MODERN GREEK *αμάν*?

As a special marker in communication, the Greek interjection *αμάν* common to all other Balkan languages is very frequent in colloquial speech and, directly depending on the situation as well as on the given context, it demonstrates specific nuances of its meaning. The main purpose of our paper is to investigate those meanings in brief, trying to find the best translational equivalents thereof in Serbian. The selected corpus comprises both printed and online monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, available electronic corpora of Modern Greek as well as the results obtained through Google browser search. This interjection functionates as a lexeme without its determined meaning which is usually recognized semantically within utterances where it plays a role of a quantifier in language in a form of an affective and powerful means of a speaker who expresses their emotional, psychological and/or personal relations either to an action, state and event or to other individual(s). The main question which raises is who are the Greek speakers who predominantly use this interjection in communication - although it may be heard more often among elder speakers, the truth is that it is very difficult to draw the clear age line and be strictly categorical in this regard. Its presence in utterances depends on a number of internal and external factors, such are personal choice (determination) of a speaker, influences of cultural environment and language of the society which he belongs to.

Key words: Modern Greek, *αμάν*, interjection, Serbian, contextual meanings.

Ninković Nenad, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
nenad.ninkovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

SERBS IN SZEGED BETWEEN 1686 AND 1716

When the Habsburg army liberated Szeged from the Ottoman Empire in the autumn of 1686, it found Serbian population in the city and its surroundings, settled here as early as XVI century, with the seat of the Orthodox (Bačka) Bishopric. After the Great Migration (1690), the Serbian population increased and in the following period played a significant role, especially in the development of trade and crafts. Since Szeged had been a border town with the Ottoman Empire until 1716, the Serbs, who lived on both sides of the state border, traded more easily than others. The city also had an important fortress in which there were Serbian border guards from the

region of Potisje, which is why it suffered pressure during the Rakoci Uprising (1703-1711). The paper points out the development of the Serbs in Szeged, their economic strength and the problems they encountered during the war challenges – the Great Vienna War and the Rakoci Uprising, the change of the episcopal seat of the bishops of Szeged and the role of Serbian soldiers in the security of Szeged and its surroundings.

Key words: Serbs, Szeged, Habsburg Monarchy, Metropolitanate of Karlovci.

Novák Anikó, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
aniko.novak@ff.uns.ac.rs

Kovács Krisztina, University of Szeged, Hungary
aniko.novak@ff.uns.ac.rs

REFUGEE IMAGES IN CONTEMPORARY HUNGARIAN LITERATURE

The lecture attempts to interpret the literary representations of refugees in contemporary Hungarian literature. The examination focuses on how stereotypes define the formulation of the attitude toward refugees and how the texts reflect on the political rhetoric and the process of producing enemy images. The refugee crisis of recent years is not the central topic of Hungarian literature. Still, it can be found, for example, in the texts of Sándor Jászberényi, Zsuzsa Selyem, Ottó Tolnai, Iván Sándor, Krisztina Tóth, and Dénes Krusovszky. The refugees show up in the works in different ways. In some of them, migrants are background elements; in others, they have a more significant role, but we can see them as strangers, as the manifestation of Other throughout. The reader sees the refugees through the narrator's or the protagonist's eye. The migrants seldom have a voice. Their characterization is generally based on stereotypes. It is necessary to distinguish between different refugee images, the refugees' image of themselves, the Global North's image of the refugee, which is shaped by xenophobia, fear, and anxiety on the one hand, and humanitarian concern on the other hand. In some cases, the Global North describes itself as the victim of the refugee crisis, and it produces enemies from the refugees. The contemporary Hungarian literary works reflect on all these stereotypes and enemy images.

Key words: Refugee literature, stereotypes, stranger, enemy, Hungarian literature.

Oklopčić Biljana, University of Osijek, Croatia
boklopcic@ffos.hr
Jukić Sanja, University of Osijek, Croatia
sjukic@ffos.hr

"WHAT AN OLD COUNTRY, TIMELESS": THE EMPLOTMENT OF SOUTHERN CULTURAL CODES IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS'S SOUTH

For the most part, Tennessee Williams's work is a Southern Renaissance product, focusing on the cultural impact of region on an individual's life, skillfully playing with gender and race as an organizing principle of Southern culture, utilizing Southern Gothic as a formal means of expression and Southern myths and stereotypes as a glue binding it all together. Yet, there is almost no character in Williams's work that does not play with, twist, or reshape this paradigm, thus calling into question individual and collective representations of culture in both the narrative space of his work and the Southern cultural matrix/memory.

This paper would attempt to show how Tennessee Williams in his *The Glass Menagerie* (1945), *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947), *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1955), *The Fugitive Kind* (1958), and *Sweet Bird of Youth* (1959) turns on/off Southern cultural codes through the interplay of reality and fiction his characters engage in. Beginning with a brief analysis of Southern cultural regionalism, the paper would explore its employment/emplotment in the afore-mentioned plays by looking at how the characters in those plays employ/emplot them, thus revealing the attempts of the Southern (pseudo)myths at (re)writing Southern culture. The paper would conclude by considering, in the light of possible objections, some consequences of the proposed argument: it shows that the regional culture becomes a microcosm of human destiny and macrocosm of literary creation.

Key words: Tennessee Williams, drama, the American South, regionalism, culture.

Olena Marina, University of Teacher Education Lucerne, Switzerland
olena.marina@phlu.ch

THE DISCOURSE OF LIBERTINISM IN THE ENGLISH RESTORATION DRAMA: A SOCIOPRAGMATIC VANTAGE

Building on earlier usage-based accounts of language as a social practice (van Dijk 2008), I understand the dramatic discourse of the English Restoration as a construct of a culture of a society in transition. I argue, that the court of Charles II introduced the new ideology into the worldview of its subjects through the institution of Restoration theatre by implanting the new discourse generative concept of

LIBERTINISM into the dramatic discourse of the seventeenth century. The proposed talk will discuss the results of a sociopragmatic analysis of the discourse of libertinism in the English Restoration drama in order to explicate the dominant discourse-generative concept of LIBERTINISM and further explore how participants in the dramatic production negotiate and make new meanings. To reach this aim, I will explore the social, non-verbal, and verbal aspects of the Restoration discourse. In this paper, I use an integrative research framework built on cognitive pragmatics. The social aspects of dramatic discourse context correspond to the shifts in the conceptual system of the English Restoration society and culture dominated by the mental representations of monarchy and libertinism. The non-verbal discourse context bears the signs of changes in the institution of theatre, which became a cultural instrument of ideological influence in the XVII century. The verbal context could be traced through the study of lexemes that name the components of the concept LIBERTINISM.

Key words: English Restoration, discourse, culture, meaning.

Pralica Dejan, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
pralica@ff.uns.ac.rs

Adaip Veličkovski Sanja, International Balkan University, North Macedonia
s.adzaip@ibu.edu.mk

RECONCILIATION DISCOURSE: SERBIAN AND MACEDONIAN MEDIA ON THE RELATION OF SOC AND MOC-AO

The aim of this paper is to show how the media in the Republic of Serbia (SRB) and the Republic of Northern Macedonia (RSM) reported on the process of reconciliation between the Serbian Orthodox Church – Patriarchate of Pec (SOC) and the Macedonian Orthodox Church – Archbishopric of Ohrid (MOC-AO). This research comprises texts published from 1st April to 1st August 2022 in ten media – five from Serbia: Radio-television of Serbia (RTS), Politika, Danas, Kurir and Blic and five from Northern Macedonia: Radio-television of Macedonia (MRT), Nova Makedonija, Vecer, Sitel and Kanal 5. The analysis has shown that the reconciling discourse prevailed and that media reports were mostly positive. The difference was partially in the reports about the role of the Archbishop of Constantinople Bartholomew I in this process – while the Macedonian media positively reported on his role, the media in Serbia were either moderate or reported in negative context. At the beginning of the research, there were more reserves about the possibility of reconciliation, while later media reports were much more affirmative about the reconciliation, that is the solution to the fifty-year-old feud between the two churches, looking through the prism of improvement of overall relations between the two countries. The subjects in the texts

were church dignitaries, experts, politicians, as well as the representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Key words: SOC, MOC-AO, media, media discourse analysis, reconciliation discourse.

Prodanović Dragana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
dragana.prodanovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

PRESENTATION OF FEMALE JOURNALISTS IN TELEVISION SERIES

The paper deals with the representation of journalism in television series with a special focus on the representation of female journalists. Journalism as a theme has always been present in films. Recently this trend shifted towards television series. Initial assumption in designing the research was that popular culture products are created in a certain social environment and that they can tell us something about the broader socio-political context and the image of female journalists and journalism in the contemporary environment. The theoretical basis of the research is the concept of representation developed within the framework of cultural studies. For the research method the cultural film analysis (Mikos, 2014) was chosen and applied to series in this research. Following Douglas Kellner's thesis that films and other forms of media culture should be analyzed "as ideological texts, contextually and in relation to other factors" (Kellner, 2004), the aim of the comparative analysis of four series produced in four different countries was to determine whether there are cultural and contextually determined specificities and differences in the presentation of journalism as a profession, its role in society with special attention focused on the image of female journalists who found themselves in the roles of main protagonists. The British series *Press*, Japanese *The Journalist*, Croatian *Novine* and American *Good Girls Revolt* are included in the analysis.

Key words: journalism, female journalists, representation, series, film analysis.

Prošić-Santovac Danijela, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
dprosic santovac@ff.uns.ac.rs

Halas Popović Ana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
ana.halas@ff.uns.ac.rs

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS TEACHING ACADEMIC WRITING AND WRITING IN THEIR OWN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Writing is a skill commonly taken for granted in Serbian culture, especially at the primary and secondary level of the educational system, and is viewed more as an expression of special talent than a skill to be learned. Focused and intentional teaching of distinct writing strategies, especially in the domain of academic writing, is not frequently encountered, except in cases where it occurs due to teachers' personal enthusiasm. On the other hand, in English speaking cultures, it is not unusual for writing to be the focus of explicit instruction to students from a very young age, with many textbooks in existence with that purpose in mind. The aim of this study is to uncover students' attitudes towards formal writing instruction and writing itself in both their mother tongue (L1) and English as a foreign language (L2). With that purpose in mind, a survey was conducted with 130 participants, all students of the first year of English language and literature studies, who had started attending a formal academic writing course at the university level. The survey was performed during the period of three years, and it yielded both qualitative data for the most part, and quantitative, as it mostly contained open/ended questions. In terms of pedagogical implications, the results will provide a useful insight into the students' attitudes, as well as experience, and hopefully contribute to writing and writing instruction gaining more attention at all educational levels in our country.

Key words: academic writing, formal instruction, own language, foreign language.

Radić-Bojanić Biljana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
radic.bojanic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Bogdanović Vesna, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
vesna241@uns.ac.rs

AUTHORIAL SELF-MENTION IN MA THESES IN ENGLISH: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

Having in mind the standards of academic writing that change as tendencies in social sciences and humanities change, in the paper we analyze authorial self-mention (cf. Hyland, 2005) in English major students' MA theses. Our primary research framework relies on Hyland's exponents of authorial self-mention (I, me, my, mine; we, us, our, ours; writer, researcher, author) while for corpus analysis we

use AntConc freeware in combination with manual search and analysis in order to discard cases which do not represent authorial self-mention. We analyze three corpora of students' abstracts: the first two sub-corpora written by non-native speakers were collected at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad and the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Osijek, which the third sub-corpus was written by native speakers at British and American universities. The results point to the cross-cultural differences that are reflected in the overt or covert authorial self-mention in the MA theses, as the result of different academic traditions which students come from.

Key words: academic writing, authorial self-mention, students' MA theses.

Radin Sabadoš Mirna, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
mirna.radin.sabados@ff.uns.ac.rs

MAPPING THE "OTHER SIDE" OF TRACKS – FICTIONAL SOUTH LONDON IN WISE CHILDREN AND LAST ORDERS

Several of the novels which are representative of contemporary British fiction take place in London, yet tell the stories of London and Londoners outside of the inner city circle readily recognized as its proper heart. The proposed paper looks into novels *Wise Children* by Angela Carter and *Last Orders* by Graham Swift in order to uncover South London and its suburbs as a place where the established stereotypes about traditional cultural and social values become deeply challenged. In Carter's novel, immersed in duality of people and places often resulting in effects of illusion, according to Ged Pope, "south London is the unwanted reflection, the despised and rejected half, of the city proper." Although it has been defined by what it lacks since the 19th century – a city without "municipality, centre, civic history, newspapers, magazines, journals, university ... no literary centre unless Chrystal palace can be considered a centre, no theatres except those of a very popular or humble kind, no clubs, no public buildings, no West End..." the two novels are firmly set in Brixton and Bermondsey demonstrating that they draw on their lacks to form their unique identity. Exploring to which extent one's life choices depend on chance on the one hand and on complacency or resistance on the other, they assert its characters' worldviews and confirm the idea of life is not a predetermined and closed state of being, but a dynamic process of becoming which is reflected in the space they inhabit.

Key words: *Wise Children* (Angela Carter), *Last Orders* (Graham Swift), London.

Rajković Marica, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
marica.rajkovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

DYSTOPIA AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

The idea of this presentation is to provide an unique thematisation of dystopia as an artistic genre and examination of its aesthetical value. The key argument that the presentation examines is whether dystopia as an artistic genre transcends the "usual" significance of fantasy form, and could the concept of anti-utopian fantasy be seen as one of the best forms of social, economic and political critique of human civilisation in contemporary era. With relevant examples, the dystopia will be clarified as important aesthetical problem, with significant philosophical value.

Key words: art, cinematography, culture, dystopia, philosophy.

Rogač Mijatović Ljiljana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
ljiljana.rogac.mijatovic@fdu.bg.ac.rs

THE MEANINGS AND POLICIES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AT UNESCO: IDENTITY, CREATIVITY, DEVELOPMENT

Cultural diversity as a concept, although it eludes final determination, stands against global homogeneous culture, it testifies to the impact of globalization and new technologies on culture, but also to the growing cultural contacts. The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, the first international event since September 11, 2001, is a relevant occasion to examine the meanings and policies that have shaped this discourse. Created in the spirit of the belief that conflicts between cultures and civilizations are not inevitable, and that cultural diversity is the "common heritage of humanity", this declaration emphasizes the importance of cultural rights and identity. The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions defined the dual principles and conceptualization of cultural diversity in terms of political representation and increased share in the cultural market. Reports on the reshaping of cultural policies that follow the implementation of this convention, put in the spotlight policies and activities related to encouraging creativity and sustainable development. Through the approach of critical discourse analysis, the paper examines the ways in which the meanings and policies of cultural diversity are shaped in UNESCO documents, as well as contextualization against the determinants of identity, creativity and development.

Key words: cultural diversity, UNESCO, discourse, convention, collaboration.

Sakellaraki Kalomoira, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and
University of Peloponnese, Greece
kalsakellaraki@gmail.com

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HUMAN DIGNITY AND REPRODUCTION IN JURGEN HABERMAS THOUGHT

The right to reproduction is constitutionally enshrined by the Article 5 (1) of the Constitution on free self-growth, by allowing anyone to decide whether or not to have offspring, as long as it does not only offend the Constitution and Good Morals but also impinges on the rights of others. Human's individualization is accomplished with the assistance that comes of the socializing instrument of a dense linguistic interpretation. The individual's integrity is totally dependent on whether the interaction between them can be characterized by indulgence. Every individual interprets the world from its own angle and acts according to its own criteria by devising its own action plans. Human's freedom is experienced according to something naturally unmanageable. Individual has the ability to know itself, regardless of its completion, as a non-bypass source of its own claims. The naturalism of birth fulfills, conceptually, the essential role of a no holds bared springboard. People feel free to start something new because birth declares a new beginning. In other words, birth starts discrimination between the destiny of an individual's socialization and the natural fate of its organism. The consciousness that everyone is the perpetrator of its own actions and claims is interwoven with the intuition that is destined to misappropriate critically its biohistory.

Key words: reproduction, free self-growth, rights, integrity, destiny.

Simić Zoran, Institute for the Serbian Language, Serbian Academy of Sciences and
Arts, Serbia
zosim04@yahoo.com

EXPRESSIONS OF THE DIRECT OBJECT IN THE VERNACULAR OF THE PRIZREN PODGOR

Based on the material collected from the vernacular of the Prizren Podgor, the paper will examine the syntactic-semantic relationship between the verb and different semantic types of the direct object. The direct object in the Serbian language is formally expressed as the accusative without a preposition, as a case of the notion which is completely contained within the verbal activity, and the genitive without a preposition, as a case of the negation of the complete containment (the Slavic genitive) and a case of the partial engagement of the objective notion.

The vernacular of the Prizren Podgor is characterised by the oblique case (which has the same form as the accusative case). Consequently, the intended analysis should assess more precisely the scope of reduction in use of the objective genitive in this vernacular. The vernacular is also characterised by clitic doubling of a verbal argument. Consequently, an analysis of the relationship of the doubled and corresponding non-doubled object constructions will elucidate the status of this phenomenon in the examined vernacular. The paper will explore the relationship between the pronominal and nominal doubled objects, the order of use of the doubled structures and their proximity or distance.

Key words: dialect syntax, object, clitic doubling, the Prizren Podgor.

Stamenković Mila, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
mila.stamenkovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Stanciu Catalina, University of Bucharest, Romania
catalina_s2004@yahoo.com

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE BODY AND THE LANDSCAPE IN HAN KANG'S VEGETARIAN AND SEO YOO MI'S "SNOWMAN": THE TROPES OF DRASTIC DIET AND EXTREME WEATHER

The presentation aims at discussing the metamorphosis of the body and the landscape in two literary works written by Han Kang and Seo Yoo Mi. The novels are *Vegetarian* and *Snowman* and they will be read by emphasizing the role of the landscape in the becoming, changing and defining of the human body – especially the female body and the male employee's body – within the harsh boundaries set by the contemporary Korean society. Society itself will be interpreted as landscape, as well as other topoi where these bodies move, struggle, hurt and finally metamorphose. Moreover, the body does not only metamorphose against a specific landscape, but also both body and landscape become subject to change. A parallel change is obvious in Seo's story, which will be interpreted as a cli-fi, and where climate change creates a sudden landscape of extreme winter conditions against which employees get frozen and snowmen look alive. Whereas in Han's novel the landscape surrounding one female's body gradually becomes hostile and the body itself feels to shrink and change its properties by crossing kingdoms of life.

We will try to correlate the discussion of the body with that of the drastic diet, and the one of the landscape with that of the extreme weather conditions as well as harsh social rules. Both the metamorphosis of the body and the landscape, as well as one's choice for a drastic diet or need for survival in extreme weather conditions represent tropes for the rigidity of the Korean society.

Key words: Metamorphosis, body, landscape, drastic diet, extreme weather.

Svirčev Žarka, Institute for Literature and Art, Serbia
zarkasv@yahoo.com

MAGA MAGAZINOVIĆ'S ACTIVIST TRANSLATION

Maga Magazinović position as a cultural transmitter during the first decade of the 20th century has remained unnoticed in previous research of her work. However, it is through this position that various aspects of her activist work intersect. The context of cultural mediation allows us to see the interconnectedness of her diverse creative practices, their poetic and ideological foundation, and their continuity. The paper will present Magazinović's translation projects up to WWI: translating the capital texts of Ellen Kay and Clara Zetkin at the University of Belgrade; writing and editing the column Women's World, and feuilleton in Politika (1906); translations of texts by E. Jaques-Dalcroze (1911–1912). Translations of M. Magazinović are innovative interventions in the Serbian culture because she introduced into the public sphere the ideas of left-wing feminism and anarcho-socialist pedagogy, also from feminist positions. Furthermore, by translations of texts and translation of crucial idea of practitioners of modern dance in her program texts, Magazinović promoted a new dance practice in Serbian culture. Therefore, activist translation is suited conceptual framework for its consideration. I will depicted translations of M. Magazinović in the context of the individual poetics. Still, they will also be positioned in the platform of the first South Slavic avant-garde, to which theoretical articulation and artistic practice Magazinović made a valuable contribution.

Key words: Maga Magazinović, activism, translation, feminism, avant-garde.

Todorić Gordana, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
gordanatodoric021@gmail.com

EDUARD KON, KIŠ, SAM, E.S. – ONE (NON)LITERARY BIOGRAPHY

In our paper, we will pay attention to the identity constituents of the literary character Eduard Sam, from the Danilo Kiš's *Porodični ciklus/cirkus* [books: *Early Sorrows: For Children and Sensitive Readers*; *Garden, Ashes*; *Hourglass*].

Situated in the first half of the 20th century and identified as a Hungarian Jew, Eduard Sam could be read as the central signifier of this part of Kiš's oeuvre. Crossings of languages and cultures, dramatic changes in the political and historical circumstances of the Central European area, the traumatic legacy of the Jews of the European diaspora; all of the above is only a part of the corpus of elements that we want to point out in the paper. The question we are interested in is how these elements influence the shaping of the literary character, but also the text as a whole,

especially since the issue of form is one of the issues that Danilo Kiš dealt with, not only in his metapoetic texts, but also in his creative practice. We will try to show that this question is also connected to the identity constituents of the literary character Eduard Sam.

Since it is about a canonical writer of Serbian literature, we believe that dealing with this problem could contribute to the insight into the creativity of Danilo Kiš.

Key words: character, assimilation, diaspora, Holocaust, God.

Toldi Éva, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
eva.toldi@ff.uns.ac.rs

INTERTEXTUAL ASPECTS OF PÁL BÖNDÖR'S POETRY

Pál Böndör (1947-2020), an outstanding poet of Hungarian literature in Vojvodina, started his career as one of the second generation of the Új Symposion writers. At the beginning his poetic utterance was characterized by experiments. His ars poetica focused on interweaving abstract content and verse, on contemplation, and on experimenting with the poem as a form of expression. The turn of the millennium brought significant changes into his poetry. His poetic image changed, the poems became embedded into narrative frames, the gap between poetic and spoken language became narrower and narrower. Virtualities of everyday life entered into his world of poetry, the natural outcome of which was the emergence of elements of a multicultural environment. The presentation examines the appearances of interculturality, which became a defining element of Pál Böndör's late poetry in its thematic, intertextual and linguistic aspects.

Key words: Hungarian literature, interculturalism, intertextuality, poetics.

Urkom Aleksander, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary
urkom.aleksander@gmail.com

THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUNGARIAN AND SERBIAN LANGUAGES THAT REPRESENT SIGNIFICANT DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING SERBIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AMONG HUNGARIAN NATIVE SPEAKERS

The paper will talk about the typical differences between the Hungarian and Serbian languages and the different perceptions of the reality that surrounds us. The differences in the grammatical system of the two languages will be stated and to what

extent textbooks for Serbian as a foreign language need to be aligned with these differences and how to approach certain problems. It will mention the placement of sentence elements in a sentence, as well as how to approach this topic when working with students of a second foreign language. The paper primarily focuses on the problem of the quality of textbooks for Serbian as a foreign language and offers systemic solutions for their improvement and proposes several methodological solutions for teaching Serbian as a foreign language to Hungarian native speakers. The paper will argue the thesis that the compilation of textbooks for foreign languages is an extremely sensitive topic and that it should be approached from the direction of the language spoken by the foreign student, and that the thesis that it is possible to compile universal textbooks for foreign languages is wrong. The paper will therefore offer solutions that would alleviate or eliminate the above-mentioned problems.

Key words: Serbian as a foreign language, textbooks in foreign languages.

Utasi Anikó, Higher Professional School For The Education Of Teachers, Serbia
anikoutasi@gmail.com

THE COMPLEXITY OF ILLUSTRATION AND TEXT (PICTUREBOOKS FOR ALL AGES)

Picturebooks are traditionally considered to be readings for the youngest age group. However, children's literature theorists point out that it is a genre intended for everyone, including older children and even adults. The paper deals with these crossover picturebooks, bringing a number of examples from the world literature for children. At the same time, the author focuses on a picturebook for teenagers written by the Hungarian author duo: Éva Janikovszky – László Réber, entitled "Kire ütött ez a gyerek?" (eng. "Just Who Does This Child Take After?")

Using an intermedial approach, the author analyzes the relationship between illustration and text in this work, viewing the picturebook as a complex "visual text".

Key words: picturebook, crossover, É. Janikovszky, L. Réber, illustration, text.

Utasi Csilla, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
csilla.utasi@ff.uns.ac.rs

HUNGARIAN INTERTEXTS IN SHORT STORIES FROM THE COLLECTION “MAKOVO ZRNO” (ENG. “POPPY SEED”) BY NEVEN UŠUMOVIĆ

A prominent contemporary Croatian writer, Neven Ušumović, was born in Zagreb, attended high school (gymnasium) in Subotica, and went to university in his hometown. Today he lives in Koper and works in Umag. Ušumović has dedicated one collection of short stories to each aspect of his own complex cultural identity. The storyline of the collection entitled “Makovo zrno” (eng. “Poppy Seed”), published in 2009, takes place in Subotica (partly also in Budapest) during the nineties of the last century. The most pronounced characteristics of this collection of his short stories are allusions to the work of a Hungarian modernist writer- Géza Csáth. This paper explores examples of intertextuality with Hungarian literary works, primarily elements from stories by Géza Csáth (torture of birds, the frog motif) and depicts the image of the region that has been created in the collection.

Key words: identity, short stories, intertext, G. Csáth, depiction of the region.

Vidaković Mirna, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
mirna.vidakovic@ef.uns.ac.rs

MOODLE IN BUSINESS ENGLISH COURSES – STUDENTS’ ATTITUDES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING

This paper explores students’ attitudes towards the use of Moodle in Business English courses. It analyzes strengths and weaknesses of learning that takes place on the platform and examines the impact of students’ digital skills and level of English on the use of this tool. The aim of the research, which took place in 2020, is to obtain guidelines which will enable more efficient use of Moodle in the teaching practice in future. The sample consisted of 107 students attending the Faculty of Economics in Subotica, University of Novi Sad. Responses were collected through the anonymous questionnaire. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Kruskal-Wallis test, whereas qualitative data were examined through content analysis. The obtained results showed that surveyed participants find learning via Moodle beneficial because it offers readily available materials and allows flexibility in terms of time and pace of learning. Although Moodle enabled greater level of student interaction and taking the active role of content creators, which may build vocabulary and enhance writing and critical-thinking skills, the research suggests that teachers need to boost students’ capacity for independent learning. No

statistically significant relationship between respondents' digital and language skills and their learning engagement on the platform was detected.

Key words: Business English, Moodle, learning a foreign language.

Vilić Ivana, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
ivavilic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE FEATURE OF BOUNDEDNESS IN THE DOMAIN OF VERB IN FRENCH AND IN SERBIAN

In the theory of conceptual semantics (Jackendoff, 1991) boundedness represents one of the distinctive features related to aspectual properties of verbs and the flow of the action along the Path. There are considerable differences between the French and the Serbian regarding the expression of the endpoints of the action. This paper presents the analysis of expression of the feature of boundedness in these two languages with the aim to determine, by the method of contrastive analysis of the examples excerpted from translated written works, in what extent the aspectual differences on the formal level include the differences concerning the feature of boundedness on the conceptual level. Since the French *Passé Composé* and the *Passé Simple* present the situation as a whole with both initial and final endpoints while in Serbian, on the other hand, the forms of perfective verbs denoting the beginning or the end of the action present separately the endpoints, the starting hypothesis is that the differences between these two languages exist in some extent on the conceptual level as well.

Key words: boundedness, aspect, path, French, Serbian.

Zakharova Elizaveta, Institute of World Literature, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
elizakharova2019@gmail.com

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM: WAYS OF INTERACTION

Literature and personality of the Russian writer, which acquired a high status as a prophetic and visionary force back in the 19th century, by the beginning of the 20th century had become an integral part of public and political life. Responses to works, controversy about them in the press, reports about events in the personal life of writers were perceived in the mass consciousness as a factor influencing social movements and determining them on one side or another of the political and social spectrum. Russian journalism not only took part in the creation and destruction of

writers' reputations, but also adapted for the general reader the meanings contained in their works, established the writer's place in the ideological struggle of that time, covered disputes, disputes of writers, philosophers, journalists, directly participated in the formation of groups, associations, debunked or promoted their goals and objectives. The paper presents results of a study to work on clarifying information about the cooperation and interaction of individual literary figures with specific periodicals, with the establishment of the role of these publications in popularizing creativity or combating the influence of a particular writer on the readership, on the formation of individual literary movements. The main attention will be paid to the daily and provincial mass media, which demonstrate the existence of literature in the real flow of life along with other non-fiction "genres".

Key words: Literature, journalism, genres, speech expression, non-fictional prose.

Želinski Ana Tereza, Vjekoslav Klaić Elementary School in Garčin, Croatia
anateresa.barisic@gmail.com

METAPHORIZATION OF TAMBURA AS A LYRICAL SUBJECT

Over the centuries, since it became a traditional symbol of Šokadija, it has been addressed on various occasions as a friend, confidant, witness, comforter, etc., and at the same time given the characteristics of a living being... It was a part of all domains of Šokac social life, although her original origins can be linked to Eastern, Oriental culture. It's meaning as more than just a stringed instrument is evidenced by numerous songs from Slavonija, and beyond, sung both directly and indirectly in it's honor. In poems it often becomes a true personified narrator of an ordinary man, telling numerous scenarios of his life on his behalf, and much more. In doing so, it meets all the characteristics of a world-class storyteller; contributes to the creation of certain moods, influences behavior by creating certain emotional constructs in listeners and, most importantly, calls for deliberation of certain topics. Is it possible to tell a story through verses about tambura and at the same time emotionally connect the listener with what is being told? Can tambura be viewed not only through the view of the folk plucking instrument, which it is, but also give it the role of companion, seducer, sincere, true friend and many other roles through which it will speak, first of all empathy and then many other emotions? These are just some of the questions, and at the same time the subject of this paper, the corpus of which consists of several tambura songs.

Key words: tambura, lyrical subject, narrator, storytelling, metaphor.

Zvekić-Dušanović Dušanka, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
dusazd@ff.uns.ac.rs

POPULAR CULTURE AND THE TEACHING OF SERBIAN AS A NON-NATIVE LANGUAGE

Popular culture, understood as a type of culture that goes beyond the frame of the so-called high culture, covers a certain lifestyle, ideas, habits and values, and represents an integral part of everyday life of the broadest layers of modern society. Bearing this in mind, the paper discusses the justification of introducing elements of this type of culture into the teaching of Serbian as a non-native language, based on General Achievement Standards for the Subject Serbian as a Non-mother Tongue and the learning objectives of this subject. The representation of elements of popular culture is checked in the Program for this subject, primarily in the part that lists the contents of the topic areas given in the Language Culture section, as well as in the field of Literature.

Key words: popular culture, Serbian as a non-native language, media, literature.

UNIVERZITET U NOVOM SADU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET NOVI SAD
21000 Novi Sad
Dr Zorana Đinđića 2
www.ff.uns.ac.rs

Štampa
Futura
Novi Sad

Tiraž
100

CIP - Каталогизacija у публикацији
Библиотеке Матице српске, Нови Сад

316.7(048.3)

**INTERNATIONAL Interdisciplinary Symposium "Encounter of Cultures"
(12 ; 2022 ; Novi Sad)**

Programme and book of abstracts / The Twelfth International
Interdisciplinary Symposium "Encounter of Cultures", 1 December 2022,
Novi Sad ; [editors Ivana Živančević-Sekeruš, Zoran Paunović, Željko
Milanović]. - Novi Sad : Faculty of Philosophy, 2022 (Novi Sad : Futura). - 48
str. ; 24 cm

Tiraž 100.

ISBN 978-86-6065-737-6

а) Мултикултуралност -- Интердисциплинарни приступ -- Апстракти б)
Културни плурализам -- Интердисциплинарни приступ -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 81211401