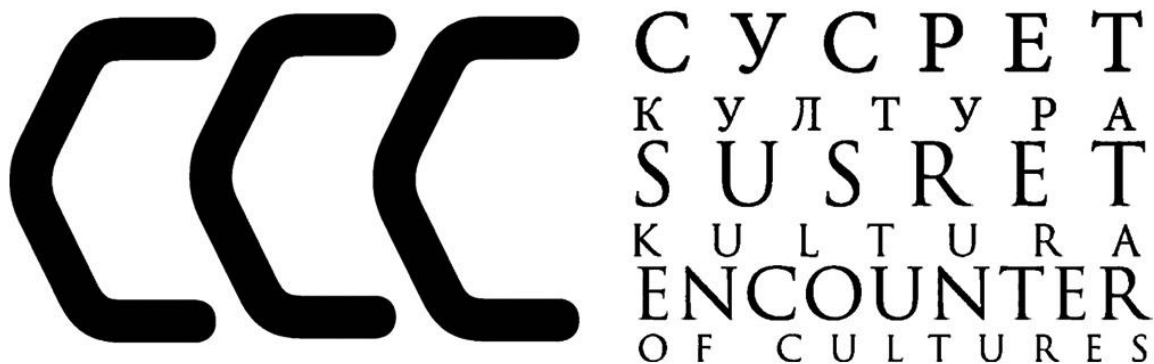


# The Seventh International Interdisciplinary Symposium



Faculty of Philosophy  
University of Novi Sad  
30 November 2013

## Programme and Book of Abstracts



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**Opening Ceremony of  
The Seventh International Interdisciplinary Symposium  
Encounter of Cultures**

Projection Room, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia  
30 November 2013, 9.30-10.30 am

<b>Music Performance</b> 9.30	<b>Academy of Arts, University of Novi Sad</b> Composition: <b>Nebojša Živković: <i>Trio per uno, first movement</i></b> <b>Laslo Kolar</b> , percussions, 2nd year <b>Darko Karlečik</b> , percussions, 4th year <b>Dr Srđan Palačković</b> <i>Class: Dr Nebojša Živković/ Dr Srđan Palačković</i>
<b>Welcoming Addresses</b>	<b>Prof. Dr Jasmina Grković Major</b> , <i>President of the Faculty Council</i> <b>Prof. Dr Miroslav Vesković</b> , <i>Rector of the University of Novi Sad</i> <b>Goran Stojanović</b> , <i>Deputy Secretary for Science and Technological Development</i> <b>Prof. Dr Ivana Živančević Sekeruš</b> , <i>Dean of Faculty of Philosophy</i>
<b>Award</b>	<b>Presenting the Award for the Best Young Researcher at Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad</b>
<b>Music Performance</b>	<b>Academy of Arts, University of Novi Sad</b> <b>Students of Ethnomusicology - Vladana Bzovski, Milena Pejašinović, Ana Zornjan, Svetlana Đaćanin, Miloš Avramović</b> 1. <i>Oči mi se na dragana ljute</i> (a rural traditional song from Herzegovina), female vocal group, lead singer: Vladana Bzovski 2. <i>Tej noci sa mi prisnilo</i> (a Slovak ballad from Bačka), singer: Ana Zornjan 3. <i>U rešeta plitko dno</i> (a rural traditional song of Croats from Slavonija), female vocal group, lead singer: Vladana Bzovski, instrumental: Miloš Avramović <i>Class: Prof. Dr Nice Fracile; programme prepared by Dr Vesna Ivkov</i>
<b>Plenary Talk</b> 10.00	<b>Prof. Dr Dejan Donev</b> , <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje</i> <b><i>The concept of universal ethics as a new general moral reality and a base for human culture</i></b>

## GENERAL PROGRAMME

TIME	Ground Floor		ROOM				
	Projection Room	Room 2	25/I	First Floor 26/I	49/I		
8 :00	Registration						
:15							
:30							
:45							
9 :00	Opening Ceremony						
:15							
:30							
:45							
10 :00	Plenary Talk						
:15							
:30							
:45		Coffee Break					
11 :00			HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE	IDENTITY AND CULTURE	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 1		
:15							
:30							
:45							
12 :00							
:15							
:30							
:45							
1 :00		Lunch Break					
:15							
:30							
:45							
2 :00			ENGLISH IN CULTURAL CONTEXT	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LITERATURE 1	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 2		
:15							
:30							
:45							
3 :00							
:15							
:30							
:45							
4 :00		Coffee Break					
:15							
:30							
:45							
5 :00				ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LITERATURE 2	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 3		
:15							
:30							
:45							
6 :00	Closing Ceremony						
:15							
:30							
:45							
7 :00		Cocktail Reception					
:30							
8 :00							
:30							

TIME	ROOM		
	25/I	26/I	49/I
	HISTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE	IDENTITY AND CULTURE	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 1
	<i>Chair: Radoslav Eraković</i>	<i>Chair: Mirna Radin Sabadoš</i>	<i>Chair: Edita Andrić</i>
11.00	<b>Magdalena Koch</b> Adam Mickiewicz University <i>The Balkan Imaginarium: Rebecca West and her Yugoslavian Encounters</i>	<b>Virág Zoltán</b> University of Szeged <i>Alchemy of Voice and Noise (The Vibrating Image Fields in the Art of Ottó Fenyvesi)</i> (ENG)	<b>Rosanna Benacchio</b> University of Padua <i>Slavic linguistic minorities in Italy: Slovene in Friuli and Croatian in Molise</i>
11.15	<b>Slađan Turković</b> University of Zagreb <i>German Written Culture in Northern Croatia between the 18th and 19th Century</i> (CRO) <sup>1</sup>	<b>Mirna Radin Sabadoš</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Ideology/culture/politics - channels of identity mediation in Don DeLillo's novel Mao II</i>	<b>Edita Andrić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Proverbs created with the fej (head) key word and their Serbian equivalents</i> (HUN)
11.30	<b>Radoslav Eraković</b> University of Novi Sad <i>A story of an editor's solitude (Jakov Ignjatović as an editor of the Letopis Matice srpske)</i>	<b>Katarina Dalmatin</b> University of Split <i>Enzo Bettiza, The Exile: Modalities of Formation of Multinational and Identity of the Autobiographical subject</i> (CRO)	<b>Miroslav Dudok</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Cultural diversity and the case of the Slovak language</i>
11.45	<b>Silvija Novak Bajcar</b> Jagiellonian University <i>Andrić in Krakow. On one reunion in 1914</i>	<b>Toldi Éva</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Aesthetics of Multiculturalism</i>	<b>Annamária Bene</b> University of Novi Sad <i>A language interference resulting in structural change in Hungarian</i> (ENG)
12.00	<b>Utasi Csilla</b> University of Novi Sad <i>The anomalous example of the early modern autobiography: Paul I, Count Esterházy Palatine's (1635 -1735) childhood records</i>	<b>Nikica Mihaljević</b> University of Split <i>From personal identity to cultural identity: urban space as individual and collective experience in a literary text</i> (ITA)	<b>Tomasz Kwoka</b> Jagiellonian University <i>Ruthenian culture of encounter. The role of foreign influences in the culture and language of the Ruthenians in Poland and Vojvodina.</i>
12.15	<b>Vladimir Barović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Jovan Hranilović's Editorial Work in Novi Sad's Newspaper Jedinstvo</i>	<b>Edisa Gazetić</b> University of Zenica <i>Unwanted identities in ethnic culture</i>	<b>Ana Makišova</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Language culture in the radio and television media in the Slovak language</i> (SLO)
12.30	<b>Janko Ramač</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Mihajlo Munkaci - librarian, professor, translator, linguist</i>	<b>Milica Andevski</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Pedagogical and Leader Characteristics of School Employees in Serbia and Croatia</i>	
12.45	<b>Vesna Manojlović Nikolić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Felix Kanitz and cultural heritage in Serbia</i>		

<sup>1</sup> Language of presentation. If not otherwise stated, the paper will be presented in Serbian.

TIME	ROOM		
	25/I	26/I	49/I
	ENGLISH IN CULTURAL CONTEXT	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LITERATURE 1	ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 2
	<i>Chair: Biljana Radić Bojanić</i>	<i>Chair: Branka Jakšić Provči</i>	<i>Chair: Marija Stefanović</i>
14.00	<b>Biljana Radić Bojanić</b> <b>Sabina Halupka Rešetar</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Polyseny of the lexemes door and window in English and vrata and prozor in Serbian</i>	<b>Carmen Dărăbuș</b> Technical University of Cluj-Napoca <i>The Mine as a Thanatic Literary Space (ROM)</i>	<b>Florentina Fredet</b> University of Paris III: Sorbonne Nouvelle <i>Inter/cultural competence in foreign language (FRA)</i>
14.15	<b>Mihajlo Fejsa</b> University of Novi Sad <i>The adaptation of the English elements in the only Ruthenian youth journal (ENG)</i>	<b>Vladislava Gordić Petković</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Urban realities of female characters in fiction</i>	<b>Marija Stefanović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Towards a Comparative Description of Concept Bread in Russian and Serbian Language and Culture: Associative Fields</i>
14.30	<b>Predrag Novakov</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Modalization of Utterances in English and Serbian as a Cultural Component in Communication</i>	<b>Jarmila Hodolič</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Female writers in Vojvodinian Slovak children's literature (SLO)</i>	<b>Dejan Pralica</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Hate speech in print media in Serbia</i>
14.45	<b>Nataša Milivojević</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Contrasting Verbs of Scalar Change in English and Serbian (ENG)</i>	<b>Bojan Jović</b> Institute for Literature and Art <i>Avant-garde movements and groups in interwar Europe – some characteristics</i>	<b>Sanja Ninković</b> <b>Julijana Beli Genc</b> University of Novi Sad <i>The semantics and the symbolism of the numeral FÜNF / PET in idiomatic expressions - and interlingual an intercultural comparison (GER)</i>
15.00	<b>Molnár Csikós László</b> University of Novi Sad <i>English words in Serbian and Hungarian languages</i>	<b>Snežana Vukadinović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Beauty of Aphrodite as a weapon in Claudian's Gigantomachy</i>	<b>Ljiljana Petrovački</b> <b>Milica Savić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Stimulating methodical activities in learning Serbian language as a mother tongue</i>
15.15		<b>Adam Svetlik</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Literary critical reception of Vićazoslav Hronjec's work</i>	<b>Iren Lanc</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Responses to praise in Hungarian and Serbian</i>
15.30		<b>Branka Jakšić Provči</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Types of gathering in narrative prose of Aleksandar Tišma</i>	

TIME	ROOM		
	25/I	26/I	49/I
		<b>ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LITERATURE 2</b>	<b>ENCOUNTER OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE 3</b>
		<i>Chair: Nikolina Zobenica</i>	<i>Chair: Milivoj Alanović</i>
16.15		<b>Nikolina Zobenica</b> University of Novi Sad <i>European cultural contacts and German mediaeval literature</i>	<b>Milivoj Alanović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Ads - paintings of life in as small format</i>
16.30		<b>Zorica Đergović Joksimović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Close Encounters of Two Poetic Universes: Vasko Popa and Ted Hughes</i>	<b>Dragana Drobnjak</b> <b>Ksenija Šulović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Conceptualization of anger in Serbian, French and Spanish</i>
16.45		<b>Ljiljana Matić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Gaëtan Brulotte and his skill to treat decently on taboo topics</i>	<b>Žarko Bošnjaković</b> University of Novi Sad <i>A comparative study of two Serbian idiolects from Čenej (near Temišvar) and Pločica (near Kovin)</i>
17.00		<b>Csaba Máté Sarnyai</b> <b>Tibor Pap</b> Karoli Gaspar University of Hungarian Reformed Church <i>Individual, community, identity (ENG)</i>	<b>Virđinija Popović</b> <b>Marina Puja Badesku</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Creative bilingualism in Vojvodina (ROM)</i>
17.15		<b>Kornelija Farago</b> University of Novi Sad <i>New Cultural Strategies of Literature</i>	<b>Urkom Aleksander</b> Eötvös Loránd University <i>The perception of identity through teaching Serbian as a foreign language</i>
17.30		<b>Aleksandra Izgarjan</b> <b>Diana Prodanović Stankić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Through the storm we reach the shore: a small scale study in cognitive poetics (ENG)</i>	<b>Gordana Ristić</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Anger in German and Serbian idioms</i>
17.45		<b>Diana Popović</b> University of Novi Sad <i>Encounter of different worlds in the novel À toi by Kim Thúy and Pascal Janovjak</i>	



# **Book of Abstracts**

**Milivoj Alanović**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Ads - paintings of life in as small format**

The determination of discourse features of ads gives us an illustrative and reliable insight into the principles of interaction between language, on the one hand, and psychological, social, cultural, economic and political factors that regulate the conditions and the course of the communication, on the other, by virtue of which they can be considered as a representative indicator of some more general social trends and tendencies. Although they refer only to one segment of reality (real estate, selling of cars, employment, personal contacts, etc.), the ads sometimes reveal more about the identity of the communicator and the circumstances in which the communication takes place, which would not be something that is expected having in mind their length. The ability to testify about the current situation in the various domains of life of an individual or the whole society makes them more likely to achieve the goals that have been set in this paper; more precisely, through them we have an opportunity to identify the needs and preferences of these individuals. Because of that, the ads give us a reliable insight into what those needs and desires are, and how they interact with the needs and wishes of the other members of our community - where we live and where we want to live, what we drive and what we would like to drive, what we are offering to do, and who would we like to live with and so on. Bearing in mind the objectives of the research, the most appropriate corpus for analysis was *Građanski oglasnik*, especially its printed version. This version of *Građanski oglasnik* allows us not only to discover the persuasive strategies used by ad providers, their value judgments, preferences and prejudices, but also, by using statistics, to determine the "CBC" of the society.

**Edita Andrić**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Proverbs created with the *fej* (*head*) key word and their Serbian equivalents**

The comparison of the phraseology of two languages always proves to be an exciting task, even if we do this in the relation of related languages, nevertheless it is especially interesting at the time of contrasting languages belonging genealogically and typologically to a different group. To what extent does the conceptualization of the linguistic signs play a role in the tradition of different folks', being reflected in their linguistic world, based on similar experiences but being realized totally independently? In my paper I am concretely looking for an answer to what extent are the Serbian phrases with identical lexical construction equal to the Hungarian phraseological units with the *fej* (*head*) key word, and which are those proverbs that do not have a formal equivalent, but simultaneously we express the suitable meaning with other proverbs. I go into detail about the morphological analysis of the phraseological units, but I also examine the significance of the compounds and derivatives formed with our word *fej*.

**Vladimir Barović**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Jovan Hranilović's Editorial Work in Novi Sad's Newspaper *Jedinstvo***

The paper analyses the editorial work by the priest Jovan Hranilović, who is known to the public as a poet and a literary and theatre critic. The author of this paper analyses texts that Hranilović, as an editor and a journalist, published in the newspaper *Jedinstvo* in the early 1920s. The analysis includes the journalistic style, genre structure and ethical aspect of Hranilović's texts published in this political and informative newspaper issued in Novi Sad.

**Rosanna Benacchio**  
University of Padua  
Italy

### **Slavic linguistic minorities in Italy: Slovene in Friuli and Croatian in Molise**

In this paper the dialects of some Slovene linguistic islands of eastern Friuli are analysed and then compared to the Croatian of Molise, another Slavic linguistic island in Italy. After an introductory sociolinguistic overview, various linguistic characteristics are singled out and analysed. The age-long contact that this peripheral Slavonic area had with the bordering Romance is pointed out in relation to phenomena such as: the gradual loss of the neuter and the dual, the preservation of the imperfect and pluperfect, the loss of the law of Wackernagel, the phenomenon of clitic doubling, the phenomenon of pronominal repetition of the subject, the development of the article, etc.

**Annamária Bene**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **A language interference resulting in structural change in Hungarian**

I am presenting an up till now unrevealed case of Serbian interference which affects the internal structure of Hungarian spoken by indigenous Hungarians in Vojvodina comparatives and calls for a structural change in Vojvodinian variation of Hungarian language. The standard form, i.e. the standard internal structure of a Hungarian comparative usually consists of the positive form of an AP or an AdvP plus the suffix *-bb*; the form is usually completed by the NP being compared, where this particular NP receives the case suffix *-nÁl* 'than'. Regarding internal structure of comparatives used by Hungarians in Vojvodina, a significant distinction can be observed: they use the case suffix *-tÓl* 'from' instead of *-nÁl* 'than'. I shall argue that an account for this phenomenon can be found in Serbian prepositional system. Additionally, I am going to make the assumption that this particular shift in Hungarian comparative indicates that Turkish had an effect on the morphology of Hungarian.

**Žarko Bošnjaković**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **A comparative study of two Serbian idiolects from Čenej (near Temišvar) and Pločica (near Kovin)**

Insufficient research has been conducted regarding the speech of the central Banat in Romania and of the area surrounding Kovin, particularly using corpora of private correspondence. Based on letters addressed to the author of this study and his parents, this work analyses features of the Balkan language area as manifested on the morphosyntactic level in order to test the hypothesis of greater Balkanisation of the Serbian spoken in Romania. Morphosyntactic features discussed include: (a) facultative syncretism of case endings for direction and place (*дали сте свршили радњу у башту*); with less frequent examples such as (*одма сам сео у клупи да се помолим богу*); (b) doubling of pronouns for indirect objects (*брате, ево ти се и овога пута јављам теби и желим ти...*) and direct objects (*онда те молим бога и тебе за опроштај*); (c) word order and clause order (*добила је велики тумор у стомаку и су је оперисали; много ме жао за ногу твоју што те боли*); (d) use of the infinitive which has been largely replaced by the structure *да* + present (*сам се решила да почнем да вам пишем писмо*), yet remains in future constructions (*валда чемо се видети*).

The analysis revealed that the idiolect in Romania demonstrates significantly greater Balkanisation: (a) the beginnings of analyticism in case usage (*колико нам Бог подари дане да живимо; имам пилочи имам и чуричи; кад сам била још код родитељи; ја вас манем са појање 132. etc.*); (b) higher frequency of prepositional usage (*сетиласам се на тебе брате; ја се нисам никад бојала од грмљавине; и ми идемо једанпут на месец*); (c) facultative non-congruence in case constructions with numbers (*има веч 6 детета верни; оне су 6 сестре верне; су њих 10 сестра и нечеду имати слугу*); (d) word order in negation (*све је скупо и неми иде у рачун*) etc.

**Katarina Dalmatin**  
University of Split  
Croatia

### **Enzo Bettiza, The Exile: Modalities of Formation of Multinational and Identity of the Autobiographical subject**

Enzo Bettiza is a well known Italian journalist and writer, born in Split in 1927. In his book of autobiographical essays *The Exile* he relates the experience of growing up in the multinational family of rich industrials between the two world wars and gives an interesting presentation of Split's everyday's life of that period. This paper analyzes the modalities of the formation of a complex multinational (Italian, Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin) identity of the autobiographical subject with special attention dedicated to the role of various „myths“ involved in that formation. In this connection the duplicity of criteria in depicting of its particular components is emphasized, as well as the problematic relation of the class and national identity of the Split society between the two world wars. The role of various non ethnic signifiant like *Vlaj, Ilir* in the consideration of the identity of the inhabitants of Dalmatia is analyzed and such practice is compared to similar discourse practices in other Italian authors.

**Carmen Dărăbuș**

Technical University of Cluj-Napoca  
Romania

**The Mine as a Thanatic Literary Space**

The modern and postmodern theories (Michel Foucault, Maurice Blanchot, Gaston Bachelard, Gilles Deleuze, Peter Sloterdijk) bring various interpretations concerning the analysis of the space, extending his significant. Reflected in literature, the space receives complex meanings, depending on the aesthetic codes of a certain artistic and ideological epoch. The items which compose the space generate images analyzable by concepts as heterotopy (heterotopology) or chirotopia – in my analysis, who is considering the short novel-reportage *Moartea lui Iacob Onisia (The End of Iacob Onisia)* by Geo Bogza - where the social content prevails, the novel *The Archangels* wrote by Ion Agârbiceanu – the moral alterations of the peoples around a mine gold field, the Augustin Buzura's novel, *Drumul cenușii (The Road of Ashes)* - where the ideological content prevails, and the novel *Cel mai iubit dintre pământeni (The Most Beloved Earthling)* by Marin Preda – which transgresses the anterior thanatic significances by a politic-punitive semantic layer.

**Dejan Donev**

Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje  
FYRO Macedonia

**The concept of universal ethics as a new general moral reality and a base for human culture**

The new life of mankind is filled with a variety of new phenomena and new ethical values from which most authentic is the idea of creating Universal ethics, which stresses the value of ethics in human life and which establishes a uniform system of ethical attitudes, which would be accepted and followed from all people of the world.

Universal ethics is composed of two things: the unique system of ethical values and norms, in which would have entered values and norms that are most important for all humanity and that would be respected by all people, and that the Universal Ethics expresses ethical reflection and determination of all people, it is shared different experiences as ethical heritage of mankind.

The construction of Universal ethics actually means putting into mutual contact of ethical ideas, most valuable of all nations and their associated overall. As such it can be seen as a medium for meeting of different cultures. In addition to this the fact that it says that our best interests can be achieved from a good relationship with everybody and with forgiveness.

So Universal ethics becomes a new general moral reality of the people and the new history of mankind, which will enable a new rise of human civilization.

**Dragana Drobnjak**

**Ksenija Šulović**

University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

**Conceptualization of anger in Serbian, French and Spanish**

The subject that we're dealing with in this work is conceptualization of anger in Serbian, French and Spanish. Anger is classified into basic, biologically conditioned emotions, since for them there are, as seen

through different cultures, appropriate facial expressions. Our research is based on theory of conceptual metaphor as one of the key determinants of cognitive linguistics. The aim of our study was to observe the similarities and differences in the understanding of feelings of the three language communities and establish identical and/or culturally specific aspects of conceptual metaphors that conceptualize this emotion (e.g. anger is hot fluid in a container, anger is fire, anger is insanity, anger is a captive animal, anger is a natural force, anger is an opponent in a struggle, anger is a burden, anger is devil, anger is a fruit, anger is a sediment). As a result of combining prototypical scenarios, associations and conceptual metaphors we get a relief image of the conceptualization of emotions. We will focus primarily on the central members of the observed domain (sr. *ljutnja, bes* / fr. *colère, rage* / sp. *cólera, furor*), but we will not neglect other lexemes whose semantic is in near or distant relation to anger (sr. *jarost, jed, razjarenost, srdžba, gnev, naprasitost, prgavost, prekost, razdražljivost* / fr. *fureur, courroux, emportement, agacement, ire, irritation* / sp. *ira, furia, rabia, enojo, irritación*). Corpus for this study was drawn from various sources on Serbian, French and Spanish: general and phraseological vocabularies of the three languages, daily and weekly newspapers, electronic media.

**Miroslav Dudok**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Cultural diversity and the case of the Slovak language**

In Slovakia and abroad, the Slovak language is used in the most diverse functions and it is in use as the means of communication by both the Slovaks and a non-Slovak. Its functional and communication scope is reflected in the most diverse forms and variations. The shapes and the means of the Slovak language used in the Slovak foreign enclave and the diaspora have their legitimate place in the scale perspective of the Slovak language entity. This creates the place for the pluricentric concept of the Slovak language, and the language of the numerous Slovak communities outside the Slovakia penetrates into research programs. The first part of the article points out the cultural and lingual aspects of the Slovak language diversity. The second part of the article focuses on the external characteristics of the Slovak language abroad. The conclusion of the article tries to present the issues on the exosphere and the endosphere in the modern Slovak language.

**Zorica Đergović Joksimović**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Close Encounters of Two Poetic Universes: Vasko Popa and Ted Hughes**

The paper analyses the contribution of Ted Hughes, one of the most important post-war poets, to the popularization of Vasko Popa's poetry in Britain. Secondly, it investigates Popa's influence on Ted Hughes's poetry. When Hughes's poems from the period before he got familiar with Popa's poetry are compared with the ones created afterwards, Popa's influence becomes obvious. Hughes's collection of poems *Crow: From the Life and Songs of the Crow* (1970) is of particular importance. A number of English critics (e.g. M. Parker, K. Sagar, T. Bergin) noted Popa's influence on Hughes. Yet, both Hughes and the majority of English critics read Popa's poems in translation. The paper aims to show that the true extent of Popa's influence on Hughes can be determined only if Popa's poetry in its original, Serbian form is taken into account.

**Radoslav Eraković**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **A story of an editor's solitude (Jakov Ignjatović as an editor of the *Letopis Matice srpske*)**

Jakov Ignjatović was the editor of the *Letopis Matice srpske* from 28 April 1854 to 12 April 1856. Although this publication was highly esteemed as the first Serbian literary publication, the duty of the editor of the *Letopis Matice srpske* (published in Pest in the fifties of the XIX century) was very ungrateful. Incautious publishing of "politically sensitive and inappropriate" texts could have easily lead to a fierce reaction of Bach's reactionary regime. However, the analysis of the published text shows that the lack of reputable cooperates represented a bigger issue for the editor than the strict censure of the police. Thus the *Letopis Matice srpske* survived owing to Jakov Ignjatović's numerous literary and journalist contributions – which brought about the title of the study *A Story of an Editor's Solitude*. This study analyses a wide spectrum of literary and social topics that Jakov Ignjatović pondered on during this two-year editorship of the *Letopis Matice srpske*.

**Kornelija Farago**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **New Cultural Strategies of Literature**

Today the literary realization of the representation of the Yugoslav era as a gesture of remembrance proves to be problematic. Recent texts no longer correspond to the understanding of earlier poetics. With the disappearance of earlier geocultural codes the former spatial characteristics appears to be manifestation of something that becomes strange for us. Evidently, the previous geocultural relations could generate some kind of affiliation, but only in connection with those whose biographical time coincides with the "biography" of the Yugoslav project. The narrative identifying features that refer to the past do not function any more. The youngest authors do not create narrators within the ex-Yugoslav culture of memory. The prose is in fact determined by these meanings today. The literary language shows that differences deeply rooted in geocultural milieu denote togetherness. The particular nature of identity, paradoxically, is reinforced by those characteristics that have global determination.

**Mihajlo Fejsa**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **The adaptation of the English elements in the only Ruthenian youth journal**

In the past the Ruthenian language was influenced by Hungarian and German, and today – by Serbian and English. These two languages have invaded Ruthenian to the point that it has been noticed that nowadays the language of Ruthenian youth could be treated as a hybrid Serbian-English-Ruthenian language. The English language has definitely become a global lingua franca and young Ruthenians communicate with people all over the world. Young people are aware that in the contemporary world they should use at least three languages: the state language (Serbian), the global language (English) and the mother tongue (Ruthenian).

This paper deals with the adaptation of the English elements in the only Ruthenian youth journal, the *MAK*. Although the most of anglicisms come through Serbian language, many anglicisms have been formed within the Ruthenian community. Some of them have been borrowed because corresponding words / phrases / expressions do not exist in Ruthenian, but some of them have been borrowed even though corresponding words / phrases / expressions do exist. The way in which the anglicisms are adapted reveals a lot about Ruthenian culture and the Ruthenian language.

**Florentina Fredet**

University of Paris III: Sorbonne Nouvelle  
France

**Inter/cultural competence in foreign language**

From the traditional methodologies, the acquisition of communication skills has become a central goal for learning foreign languages. However, to master the linguistic system without acknowledging the relationship between a language and its cultural background is insufficient. Present teaching methods intend to make learners aware of the socio-cultural reality behind any statement. This in turn will allow the learner to acquire both language and intercultural competences. Only this will guarantee an optimal communication with one another.

As a result, language and ideological choices appear relevant: Which kind of perception of the country whose language you teach could be provided? Which kind of culture should be thought? The analysis of some FLE (French as a Foreign Language) manuals will provide us with answers.

**Edisa Gazetić**

University of Zenica  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Unwanted identities in ethnic culture**

Most of communities in region of former Yugoslavia promoting collective identity above many others identities and moral principles. Strategies in those cultures are constructed in the way that every resistance from such frameworks is cruelly punished and condemned. Since Antigona's symbolic resistance, to the authors like Andric and Selimovic and last film Srdjan Golubovic, *Circles*, various arts represent us what usually happens with some characters who disturb some patterns of behavior. Film *Circles* in this context concerns of ethnic communities/cultures in the early nineties where loyalty to the collective identity was above any moral or ethical principles. A similar example is in the Selimovic novel *Tvrđava* where main character after he accused some members of social elite is further marginalized and almost expelled from community. Andric, in his novel *Anikina vremena*, emphasizes the term *similarity* in small communities. The point is in the fact that every member of small community must follow the same patterns of behavior. In contrary, she or he must pay the price. Also, everyday life within the ethnic communities in the former Yugoslavia is marked by a kind of monitoring and punishing those who disobey the ethnic codes belonging to a particular community.



**Vladislava Gordić Petković**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Urban realities of female characters in fiction**

The paper examines urban realities of female characters depicted in contemporary Serbian and British novel. *Tipping the Velvet* by Sarah Waters, *Walks with Men* by Ann Beattie and *Lionel Asbo* by Martin Amis, along with the novels by Svetislav Basara, Jelena Lengold, Mileta Prodanović, Slobodan Tišma, Nina Živančević and Mirjana Đurđević picture lives of women in urban setting from comic, tragic or farcical perspectives. This paper will focus on those aspects of urban realities which help female characters discover and affirm their social and sexual identities.

**Jarmila Hodolič**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Female writers in Vojvodinian Slovak children's literature**

The paper analyzes the literary opus of Vojvodinian Slovaks written for children, which was dominated by authors like Adela Čajakova- Petrovičova, Zuzana Medvedjova, Mariena Czoczekova-Eichartova and Oljga Babilonova-Garajova in the pre-war and early post-war period. We focus our attention on the work of these female writers whose books and stories end the period between the two world wars. Besides writing for children, Zuzana Medvedjova illustrated the children's magazine *Naše slniečko* (Our sunshine) and later became a famous painter. In their work these writers did not distance themselves from sentimental literature although in it we can find traces of humour, joyful adventures and merry heroes. Their prose is so similar that it is hard to determine which author wrote which piece.

**Aleksandra Izgarjan**  
**Diana Prodanović Stankić**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Through the storm we reach the shore: a small scale study in cognitive poetics**

The paper presents the results of a small scale study conducted in order to explore the way EFL students understand love metaphors in poetry and lyrics of popular songs in English. Forty senior students at the English Department, University of Novi Sad were given a test which assessed their understanding of love metaphors. Although it is well known that metaphors in a foreign language might represent a problem when it comes to understanding, we wanted to determine the effect the context and degree of familiarity with a given metaphor have on recognition and understanding of metaphor. Considering the fact that the conceptualization of love varies in relation to within-culture and individual differences, we also wanted to see whether gender aspect and age play any role in metaphor comprehension. We calculated the means and range for metaphors that were identified using the statistical analysis based on the percentage share within the structures of the categories in the questionnaire. The findings are discussed from the perspective of cognitive linguistics and cognitive poetics.

**Branka Jakšić Provči**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Types of gathering in narrative prose of Aleksandar Tišma**

The thematic focus of Tišma's narrative prose is founded in the relations of man, an individual, with himself and with others in a multicultural environment of Vojvodina in the mid 20th century. The article is dealing with the influence of ideology in those turbulent times and places through the eyes of different ethnics in situations when man is confronted with himself as a being of conscience and choice in an alternative distance between good and evil, the reevaluating of their views on reality and their own qualities. The motive of the narrative flow is confronted with the basic question of life and death and fundamental anthropological settings of the character towards women, and towards the supreme ethical, divine, being in the phenomenon of the will for power. The gathering is exhibited as a form of different cultural, ideological and personal goals of the character in Tišma's narrative prose, in relations to different people and situations and the phenomena this prose delivers us.

**Bojan Jović**  
Institute for Literature and Art, Belgrade  
Serbia

### **Avant-garde movements and groups in interwar Europe – some characteristics**

Avant-garde groups and movements are analysed as particular phenomena of artistic internationalism and multiculturalism. Description includes **goals** (aesthetic, ideological and social), **size** (few / many participants), **organization and cohesion** (hierarchy, equality, anarchy; single nation / multinationality), **duration** (short duration / long term), **rhythm and evolution** (identity of goals or change; slow or fast growth), **spread** (single source or activity from multiple centres; similarity as a result of deep influence, surface reverberation, or formal similarity; international significance, fate), **revolutionary enthusiasm** (aggression and rigor of the program, level of breaking off with the order in literature and society, destructiveness / constructiveness, novelty in themes, form, language, ideal of future), **value system** (subjective / objective, individual / general, concrete / abstract, idealism / realism, intellectualism / irrationalism, individualism / collectivism, spiritual / material, centre / periphery).

**Magdalena Koch**  
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan  
Poland

### **The Balkan Imaginarium: Rebecca West and her Yugoslavian Encounters**

The paper will focus on Rebecca West and her Yugoslavian encounters. The process of three mappings of an influential book by Rebecca West *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon. A Journey through Yugoslavia* will be described. The first mapping of the book took place in the period of its publishing in 1941/42, i.e. in the years of the Second World War. This book for the first time gave an insight into the shared European tradition and recognized the Balkans as an essential part of Europe. The second mapping took place in the western countries during the secession wars of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. This process produced a wave of

interest in West's book but again from colonial point of view. The third mapping of this book is only to be expected. In 2004 an integrated translation of West's book into Serbian appeared. The process of new reading of her writing from the position of different post-Yugoslav nations would be a refreshing one.

**Tomasz Kwoka**

Jagiellonian University  
Poland

**Ruthenian culture of encounter. The role of foreign influences in the culture and language of the Ruthenians in Poland and Vojvodina.**

Carpathian Ruthenians inhabit border area between the three countries - Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine, and from the 18th century, also Vojvodina. Thanks to its position, the Ruthenian language and culture are heterogeneous, largely created under the influence of other cultures. The paper presents comparatively studies of different levels of culture and language caused from the meeting of different linguistic, cultural, social and political traditions. Ruthenian culture could be example of the culture of a small nation, quite closed and conservative community, which exist taking extraneous influences.

**Iren Lanc**

University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

**Responses to praise in Hungarian and Serbian**

Responses to praise belong to the expressive category of utterances, and together with praise constitute a pair. If people make a favourable comment on their partners' physical appearance or any kind of achievement, the person receiving the praise has to react to it; the response is obligatory since the person who uttered the praise expects it, and also, because it is dictated by the rules of language behaviour. The praised person either accepts or rejects the praise, but it can be also avoided. Which of these main types of strategy is chosen is influenced by several factors, for example, the object of the praise and the age of the person praised. This study shows, covering the subcategories of the main categories as well, what the similarities and the differences are between the strategies chosen by Hungarians and Serbs in Vojvodina, which of the strategies or strategy combinations are favoured by the members of the two language community, and what the relations are between their agreement and modesty.

**Ana Makišova**

University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

**Language culture in the radio and television media in the Slovak language**

The topic of our research will be the media in the territory of Vojvodina which broadcast shows in the Slovak language. The research will focus on the language and speech of moderators and journalists. In most cases these are the texts that were prepared in advance. The paper will analyze the pronunciation (length, melody, assimilation of consonants, double consonants, softening), the use of linguistic means with

respect to the relationship between the standard language and the dialect, as well as the use of lexical units from Serbian.

**Vesna Manojlović Nikolić**

University of Novi Sad

Serbia

### **Felix Kanitz and cultural heritage in Serbia**

Felix Kanitz (1829-1904), royal Hungarian counselor, was a traveling writer, illustrator, ethnographer and archaeologist, who had observed and recorded the characteristics of the Southeastern Europe, including the Principality of Serbia. Kanitz's interpretations of the past and present from the perspective of his own socio-cultural background could be seen as a specific type of intercultural contact between three separate parties. The first was his Austro-Hungarian cultural viewpoint, the second Serbia as then political, economic and cultural phenomenon, and the third remains from the past. One of the most fruitful meeting points of these "cultural spheres" happened exactly in the domain of antiquity studies. As an example of these intercultural dialogues we address the issue of Kanitz's observations on the sacral objects in Crnica gorge which later become the starting point for the interpretations of Serbian medieval history.

**Ljiljana Matic**

University of Novi Sad

Serbia

### **Gaëtan Brulotte and his skill to treat decently on taboo topics**

Gaëtan Brulotte, significant writer of Quebec contemporary literature, in his first novel *Double Exposure (L'Emprise)* proved to be a great connoisseur of modern man, his urban world and the hidden corners of his soul. The artist speaks in a polite manner of human problems that condemn religion and society and, thanks to his unique style, the author reveals a new philosophy, the haptisme. This new philosophy shows lack of government of existence and reveals a new vision of the world, "agreeing to look at things positively."

Language and action suggest two models of understanding of inter-subjectivity. *The Double Exposure* is the book for connoisseurs of French, as already the title word is complex, meaning at the same time the intellectual or moral rule, the mutual influence of the characters on each other, as well as the desired impact of the storyteller on the audience. To this must be added the influence of society, education, religion, prejudice and taboo to talk about sexuality and its deviations imposed by the cultural pattern of modern society.

**Nikica Mihaljević**  
University of Split  
Croatia

### **From personal identity to cultural identity: urban space as individual and collective experience in a literary text**

In the contemporary Italian novel the memory and the personal history of characters are often inscribed in the cityscape at that point that, through the mnemonic mechanism, the urban space makes possible the construction of collective memory starting from the individual experiences. This is primarily visible in the novels in which the main motif is that of war, like in Cannavacciuolo's novel *Il soffio delle fate*. From the analysis of the relationship between the spatial element and the memories and personal history of the characters in the literary text the authoress of this paper is trying to reconstruct the history and the culture of the entire populace, i.e. that of the inhabitants of Sarajevo in the '90-s during the Bosnian War. Consequently, in the paper there are analysed the novels in which it is possible, following the methodology of Wirth-Nesher and Nemeč, to reconstruct the collective history through the individual stories. In this way the urban space becomes the basis for the formation of the cultural identity.

**Nataša Milivojević**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Contrasting Verbs of Scalar Change in English and Serbian**

The paper promotes the theoretical view on which lexical properties of verb heads crucially influence the overall structure of event predicates. The central idea of the paper is that scalar properties of verbs are of crucial importance for the proper interpretation of the verb phrase. Special attention is devoted to the class of *motion events* since they most directly illustrate the compositional nature of *verbs of scalar change* in both languages under inspection. Elements other than verbs which are relevant for our analysis are the so called *class P* elements, namely the class of prepositions, prefixes and case inflections which mark and delimit the *scalarity* and *telicity* of the verb phrase. While the class of prepositions is of crucial importance for English verb phrases, all of the listed *class P* elements bear special relevance within the Serbian verb phrase. The research shows that a predication containing a scale with a specified bound will be telic, while a predication containing a scale with no specified bound will be atelic which is supported by English and Serbian contrastive language data.

**Molnár Csikós László**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **English words in Serbian and Hungarian languages**

In the cultural characteristics of language includes attitude language communities toward the words from other languages. Serbian language has a different attitude towards foreign words than Hungarian, preferring them over. The Hungarian conducted special campaigns aimed at replacing foreign words with adequate local words. Yet there are those foreign words that are used in both Serbian and Hungarian. For example, the words taken from the English by: gol – gól, tenis – tenisz, džem – dzsem etc. In the Serbian

language used many English originated words which in Hungarian were formerly in use or were not taken: kros, dispanzer, gadžet etc. Words applies often only in certain meanings. Some words of English origin have different meanings in Hungarian in relation to the meaning they have in the Serbian: dres, set, spot etc. Sometimes it comes to differences in word form: džez and dzsessz, grombi and krombi etc.

**Sanja Ninković**  
**Julijana Beli Genc**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **The semantics and the symbolism of the numeral FÜNF / PET in idiomatic expressions - and interlingual an intercultural comparison**

This paper deals with German and Serbian idiomatic expressions which contain the numeral *five* (German *fünf*, Serbian *pet*) in order to determine the types of equivalence that exist between these German and Serbian idiomatic expressions. Since numerals evolve their symbolic function especially in idiomatic expressions, another aim of this paper is to fulfill an intercultural comparison referred to the semantics and the symbolism of the numeral *FÜNF / PET*. Understanding the cultural background of these idiomatic expressions should provide a better communication between Germans and Serbs.

**Silvija Novak Bajcar**  
Jagiellonian University  
Poland

### **Andrić in Krakow. On one reunion in 1914**

The reconstruction of Andrić's Krakow experience (1914) opens up the world of the young artist's artistic, philosophical and political exultations and disappointments. One such interesting and unexplained episodes of this period the writer's biography is his encounter with William Seton-Watson, the famous English politician and journalist. By focusing on the writer's choices made just before the outbreak of World War I, manifested both in gestures of rejection and gestures of affirmation, I intend to show the role played in the formation of the artist's identity by his encounter with the Polish culture of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Predrag Novakov**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Modalization of Utterances in English and Serbian as a Cultural Component in Communication**

Modal verbs, modal expressions and mood (subjunctive, imperative) can modify the basic propositional content of an utterance by adding to it, explicitly or implicitly, an attitude or assessment of the speaker about the truth-value of that content; they can also determine the degree of directness when it comes to orders, pieces of advice, apologies and the like. The manner in which these means are used for the modalization of utterances can differ in different languages, since it can be culturally-conditioned, which has been confirmed in relevant researches. This paper will investigate the role of modalization of utterances in English and Serbian, using of the above-mentioned means for the specification of distance or moderateness of

the speaker/writer in relation to the given utterance. Analysis will include examples from the contemporary English prose text and the corresponding Serbian text, with the assumption that these two languages show some differences related to the cultural patterns used in communication.

**Ljiljana Petrovački**

**Milica Savić**

University of Novi Sad

Serbia

### **Stimulating methodical activities in learning Serbian language as a mother tongue**

Acquiring language competence and skills of cultural communication should be the most important aims of school education and upbringing, since they are the precondition to all other learning processes. Serbian language, as any other mother tongue, is not just a school subject, but also the teaching tool in the complete school curriculum. Therefore, we consider it is really important to motivate pupils to learn mother tongue at the functional level of usage, as their first step in acquiring cultural capital. The significance of students' motivation to successful studying is underlined in the paper, and different methodical activities and their motivational potentials are given, as well. The examples are further developed at the syntax level.

**Diana Popović**

University of Novi Sad

Serbia

### **Encounter of different worlds in the novel *À toi* by Kim Thúy and Pascal Janovjak**

This paper focuses on the novel "À toi" which was written by Kim Thúy and Pascal Janovjak and published in 2011. This is a book of email correspondence between the two authors from different backgrounds: Kim who was born in Vietnam and immigrated to Canada, and Pascal, the son of a French mother and a Slovakian father, who was born in Switzerland and studied throughout Europe. They share a mutual desire to communicate and explain their complex cultural heritage, relationship with language, immigration, nationalism and a profound feeling of displacement. This novel represents a peculiar cultural mosaic and an encounter of different worlds.

**Virđinija Popović**

**Marina Puja Badesku**

University of Novi Sad

Serbia

### **Creative bilingualism in Vojvodina**

There are in Vojvodina few poets who became known when they started to write in the environment language, in our case Serbian. Only when they choose to write their works in the language of the host country, in Serbian, while maintaining a permanent contact with the Romanian cultural space, they became known. On the other hand, there are writers who come from bilingual minor/ marginal language and literature and adopt an international language to assert to a central/ major literature. These writers, unlike Romania, are very few in Vojvodina, apart from Ion Milosh who is bilingual from birth (Romanian and Serbian) and chooses

to write in Swedish (after his departure and setting in another country). In the modern and contemporary world, the phenomenon of creative bilingualism develops when it comes in contact with the literary / cultural environment adopted language. Adopting a creative language by a writer means a separation from his literary past and personal integration in the future of other literature or culture.

**Dejan Pralica**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Hate speech in print media in Serbia**

The aim of this paper is to show if politically incorrect speech, that is, hate speech, is present in Serbian daily newspapers. This type of text was observed from the point of view of “unbalanced usage of media characteristics” (place, the space the information is given in the newspapers, including the headline, subhead, photographs) and “politicized language usage” (lexis, including the usage of gender-sensitive language, as well as discourse strategies). The corpus was made of three March and April 2013 issues of eight daily newspapers. The quantitative-qualitative method of media discourse analysis was used. The main hypothesis that hate speech is more present in tabloids than in broadsheet daily newspapers was only partially confirmed. *Entertainment/Celebrities* and *Sport* were the sections in which a great number of texts with the elements of politically incorrect speech was marked.

**Biljana Radić Bojanić**  
**Sabina Halupka Rešetar**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Polysemy of the lexemes *door* and *window* in English and *vrata* and *prozor* in Serbian**

Drawing on Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff & Johnson 1980, Johnson 1987, Lakoff 1987, itd.) and Conceptual Metonymy Theory (Radden & Kövecses 1999, Radden 2000, Barcelona 2000a) the paper presents a contrastive analysis of the lexemes *door* and *window* in English and *vrata* and *prozor* in Serbian. The aim of the paper is to analyze the material excerpted from monolingual dictionaries of English and Serbian (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, *Macmillan English Dictionary*, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and *Rečnik Matice srpske*) in order to establish the similarities and differences between metaphoric and metonymic extensions of meaning of the given lexemes, which will shed light on crosslinguistic and crosscultural differences between these two languages. The paper will especially focus on the image schemas of motion and path, which largely determine the type of meaning extension of these lexemes in both languages. The motion scheme presupposes the existence of an initial point, movement along the path in a certain direction and the existence of a terminal point. On the other hand, the path schema, or rather the absence of obstacles on the path, implies successful accomplishment of the goal.



**Mirna Radin Sabadoš**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Ideology/culture/politics - channels of identity mediation in Don DeLillo's novel *Mao II***

Postmodern critical theory interprets interactions between society, language and individual as arbitrary, relativized or even incommensurable in terms of parameters of human experience. It is accepted that meaning is established through the systems of differences, which implies that the meaning would always remain relative, and that in the process which Stuart Hall labels as infinite semiosis, finite meaning is delayed to an indefinite point, since the variation of sequences of "something that it is not" are innumerable. Don DeLillo's novel *Mao II* responds to the context by problematizing processes of establishing the meaning in an environment that Leonard Wilcox (1991) will label as "mediated landscapes" – DeLillo emphasizes interruption of the discursive flow, the intervention in the symbolical of the world of the image, but also the effects the world of the image has on the establishing of the identity of an individual and of the collective in wider social context.

**Janko Ramač**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Mihajlo Munkaci - librarian, professor, translator, linguist**

Mihajlo Munkaci (1875-1952), Ruthenian from Ruski Kerestur, spent all his working life in Budapest, where he worked as a librarian in the Secenji Library, and later in the Library of the **Hungarian Academy of Social Sciences** (?), as well as a professor of Slavic languages (Slovak, Serbo-Croatian and Russian) in secondary schools in Budapest. Munkaci translated and published works of the Russian classics: L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoievski, I. Turgenjev and others. He also left some works on Ruthenians in Backa and Srem. In the first half of the 20th century, when he lived and worked in Budapest, he had no contact with his fellow citizens in Southern Hungary and later in Yugoslavia, and up to these days few of them have been acquainted with his work and linguistic legacy. The aim of this short article is to inform the Ruthenian and wider Slavic population on the work of M. Munkaci.

**Gordana Ristić**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Anger in German and Serbian idioms**

In this paper there are analyzed German and Serbian idioms, which are used for expression of anger. They are based on traditional symbolism of body parts, of gestures and mimics in everyday life, folk beliefs, tradition and superstition. They belong to the oldest layers in phraseology, so that they are highly represented in phraseology lexicons both of German and Serbian language. Idioms are the reflection of the culture, cultural heritage, everyday communication, on one hand, and of different emotional states with conspicuous expressive function, on the other hand, so that they are appropriate for both contrastive and conceptual approach. The aim of the paper is to determine and to describe the contrastive similarities and differences, and then to attempt to identify if the differences arise from the cultural background, with German

being the source language, and Serbian the target language. The material of research shall undergo the conceptual analysis as well, with the aim to describe the semantic transposition of the meaning (conceptual metaphor and metonymy) within the framework of the semantic fields of emotions. The corpus is excerpted from the relevant monolingual and bilingual dictionaries.

**Csaba Máté Sarnyai**

**Tibor Pap**

Karoli Gaspar University of Hungarian Reformed Church  
Hungary

### **Individual, community, identity**

Our presentation investigates how Voivodina organizes the institutional means for cultures to live together. Our subject matter is the innovative Serbian method of personal autonomy: the system of national minority councils, ensuring the self-organization of cultural communities. We discuss how are NMCs useful for community members to retain their identity and how are they able to present a given collective identity. NMCs are exemplary even for the entire EU, though they also generate new conflicts between (and within) neighboring cultural groups. We emphasise this because the European civil initiative of minority protection by FUEN (Federative Union of European Nationalities) was rejected by the European Commission. Making use of this relatively recent EU-institution, the initiators wished to oblige the European Council to regulate the issue with the document Minority Safepack Initiative (MSI). The MSI has six areas to regulate: language, educational/cultural, regional politics, presence of minorities in the EP, anti-discrimination, media regulation/support politics. The EU does have language politics and (a not too efficient) regional politics. But there is not explicit policy to address community or personal identities. Serbia, only an applicant yet, is attempting to form specific institution (based on its own cultural variety and past), and could also serve as an example for European member countries as well, including those who will judge Serbia's democratic maturity by the so-called Copenhagen criteria.

**Marija Stefanović**

University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Towards a Comparative Description of Concept Bread in Russian and Serbian Language and Culture: Associative Fields**

*Bread* is one of main cultural concepts in many nations. This is confirmed by existence of rich linguistic material where the name (the lexeme) used to label the concept appears, especially in idioms and proverbs. Since valid associative fields for Russian and Serbian consist of data collected from student population, analysis of their content and structure leads to description of the linguistic worldview for young members of the Russian and Serbian societies. Our goal is to identify all cognitive features present in the associative fields. They will serve as tertium comparationis in future research of this fragment of the linguistic worldview. Furthermore, they will make it possible to objectively compare not only the present state of the concept to its content based on data from the past (which will be established through analysis of idioms, proverbs etc.) in one language, but also to compare these states between two aforementioned cultures.

**Adam Svetlik**

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**Literary critical reception of Vičazoslav Hronjec's work**

Vičazoslav Hronjec is one of the most significant contemporary Vojvodinian Slovak writers, which can be concluded on the basis of the literary critical reception of his rich and diverse poetic, prose and literary critical opus. The literary work of this bilateral writer includes him in three literary contexts – Slovak, Vojvodinian Slovak and Serbian (or Vojvodinian) – which permanently draws the attention of literary critics, both in Slovakia and in Vojvodina, i.e. Serbia. However, although Slovak, Serbian, Croatian and Hungarian authors wrote relatively many literary critical texts about this author, we have the impression that it has still not been viewed nor interpreted in its entirety, so it is still open for new views and interpretations.

**Toldi Éva**

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**Aesthetics of Multiculturalism**

Basing it on the novel *Tauben fliegen auf* by Melinda Nadj Abonji written and published in German, and its Hungarian (*Galambok röppenek fel*) and Serbian (*Golubije srce*) translations, the paper studies the forms and aesthetic characteristics of multiculturalism. The highly successful novel of the writer who emigrated from a Hungarian community in Vojvodina thematizes the life of migrant workers. The study analyses modes of identity in the text, as well as how the experience of foreignness is realized in the translations. It comes to the conclusion that the aesthetics of multiculturalism is achieved, next to traditional narrative methods, through compilation of realia, and this is accomplished differently in the translations. The reception also reveals the cultural sources of the experience of facing the Foreign.

**Sladjan Turković**

University of Zagreb  
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**German Written Culture in Northern Croatia between the 18th and 19th Century**

The political bonds of Croatian countries to the Habsburg Empire in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries led to lively economic, cultural and language contacts. The importance and the influence of German on the indigenous written culture and educational policy in Northern Croatia are visible primarily in various issues of grammar books and dictionaries in this period. This paper deals with linguistic features of German in numerous written documents by Croatian authors. It aims to illustrate the history of German-Croatian language contacts in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and, at the same time, to give a new insight into the German written culture in Croatia.

**Urkom Aleksander**  
Eötvös Loránd University  
Hungary

### **The perception of identity through teaching Serbian as a foreign language**

This work puts emphasis on the methodological approach to introduction of characteristics of an unknown national identity through language learning. In this paper, the methods of teaching Serbian as a foreign language in non-Slavic region (Hungary), particularly for adults, are described in details and they also show in what way the perception of Serbian identity is performed. Furthermore, the work gives solutions and recommendations for quality teaching Serbian as a second language in a multicultural environment, mainly it refers to Hungarian minority in principality of Vojvodina. Finally, the work deals with the issues how to make the appropriate choice in selection of sources and resources for teaching properly and gives answer how modern technologies and methods can contribute to the formation of better and more efficient text books and other resources for teaching which also can help the perception of Serbian identity.

**Utasi Csilla**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **The anomalous example of the early modern autobiography: Paul I, Count Esterházy Palatine's (1635 -1735) childhood records**

The paper interprets Paul I, Count Esterházy Palatine's autobiographical record being in a certain sense exceptional in the early modern Hungarian literature. The authors of the old European autobiography hardly strove to fit their life facts to the hermeneutical truth. The authenticity of their text –to organize their texts by antique discursive samples– was more essential for them than the truth. Most of the old Hungarian autobiographical writers created their works by the rules of the story. The genre depicting the person in big historical contexts did not make the detailed drawing of the childhood possible. The authors were tight-lipped about their earliest experiences because in this period childhood had no self-esteem. It is more surprising that in the autobiographical records of Paul I, Count Esterházy, the immensely rich aristocrat bearing the highest dignity of the Kingdom of Hungary, but covers his childhood and youth. The Palatine came into the world as the seventh child of the family. Upon the death of his older brother, László Esterházy, he became the head of the family. He attributed the successes of his public career to the Blessed Virgin Mary's relief. According to the author of the paper, the Catholic palatine reports in detail on his youth to be able to originate the Blessed Virgin Mary's patronage upon him from his birth: for this reason his autobiographical sketch can be viewed as the exceptional variety of apology.

**Virág Zoltán**  
University of Szeged  
Hungary

### **Alchemy of Voice and Noise (The Vibrating Image Fields in the Art of Ottó Fenyvesi)**

The works of Ottó Fenyvesi are the examples of the integration of iconographic stability and iconoclastic attitude. In the art of Ottó Fenyvesi the question of identity is firmly tied to the problem of nativity, travelling and migration, to the position of the guerilla, the artist as hooligan and the rocker. His

cultural-regional identity constructed by several equally essential items has always favoured a kind of affinity which can be characterised as a complex artistic attitude. And this attitude operates as a poetic dialogue, as a predisposition to local, marginal and specific phenomena, or as a sensibility towards marginal ways of speaking, seeing and being. Instead of the differentiation of cultural finished products Ottó Fenyvesi reveals the possible magical correspondences among various materials, stresses the poetical nature of tropes, spotlights semantic parabases and ontological modalities while he also draws the attention to the absurdity of their contradictions.

**Snežana Vukadinović**  
University of Novi Sad  
Serbia

### **Beauty of Aphrodite as a weapon in Claudian's Gigantomachy**

There is a fragment of Latin Gigantomachy in the second volume of Leb's edition of Claudian's plays in 1922, but the fragment of the Greek Gigantomachy, that consists of only eleven hexameters and adaptation of the same fragment on the Latin language is still under the scrutiny of scientists who dispute the authorship of Claudian. Regardless of the scientific attitudes and authority of Theodor Birt, on this occasion I give an insight of the Greek Gigantomachy with the adaptation on Latin, as it has been done without censorship by Gesner, a great admirer of Claudian's creativity. The Greek Gigantomachy fragment has been found under the name of Claudian, as a belonging of bishop Arsenius of Monemvasia, in the book *Philosophers Quotes* (Apofqšgmata Filošfwv), written during the reign of Leo X. From Gesner's comments we have found out that Arsenius adapted the Greek fragment of Gigantomachy into Latin. So the second part of the Claudian's plays, which was prepared by Gesner and published in 1759 contains three fragments of Gigantomachy.

**Nikolina Zobenica**  
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### **European cultural contacts and German mediaeval literature**

Cultural contacts could be highly stimulating for literary production, enriching literature and providing new creative impulses. Considering German medieval literature, its supreme achievements came about as the result of encounters of German culture with other cultures of the middle-European area, predominantly with the Ancient, Celtic and French culture, but also with the Arabian culture at the territory of Spain, as well as with Oriental culture during the Crusades. In this paper there shall be given an overview of literary production in scope of German medieval literature, in order to point at the meaning of the contacts with other cultures, which stimulate imitation of the new, and therefore a sort of innovativeness, but also the creation of original master pieces in one's own culture.

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