

ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ
У НОВОМ САДУ
БИБЛИОТЕКА



ЛУЗОФОНИЈА НА ФИЛОЗОФСКОМ ФАКУЛТЕТУ

LUSOFONIA NA FACULDADE DE FILOSOFIA

LUSOPHONY ON THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

ПОКЛОН КЊИГЕ АМБАСАДЕ ПОРТУГАЛА

Нови Сад, 26. септембар 2018.

Библиотека Филозофског факултета ове године обележава Европски дан језика, 26. септембар, изложбом књига и пратећом презентацијом.

Изложба представља избор из књижевности на португалском језику – представили смо десет писаца и њихових двадесет шест дела у изворном и преведеном облику, које се налазе у библиотеци Центра за португалски језик Филозофског факултета у Новом Саду.

Изложбу су приредиле:

Наташа Белић, управница Библиотеке

Софиа Лопеш Марињо, лекторка за португалски језик

Љиљана Ћук, библиотекарка

Милица Брацић, библиотекарка

Португалски језик и књижевни

ствараоци

- ▶ **Португалски језик** (*a língua portuguesa*) је романски језик којим се служи око двеста милиона људи. Службени је језик у Бразилу и Португалу, те у неким афричким земљама, а однедавно је и један од службених језика у азијској држави Источни Тимор. Постоје две главне варијанте португалског језика: **бразилски португалски** (*português brasileiro*), којим се служи око 80% свих говорника португалског језика, и **европски** или **лузитански португалски** (*português lusitano* ili *português europeu*) који је службени језик у Португалу, афричким земљама и у Источном Тимору.
- ▶ Домаћим читаоцима доступни су следећи писци који пишу на португалском језику: Хозе Сарамаго, Бруно Вијејра Амарал, Афонсо Круш, Софија де Мело Брејнер Андресен, Ерберто Елдер, Руј Зинк, Бабети до Амарал Гуржел, Фернандо Песоа, Летисија Вјешховски, Ана Марија Машадо, Филипа Мело, Жоао Маимона...

Центар за португалски језик на Филозофском факултету

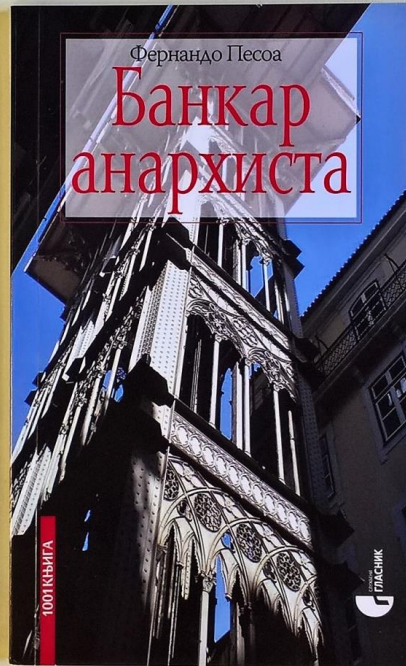
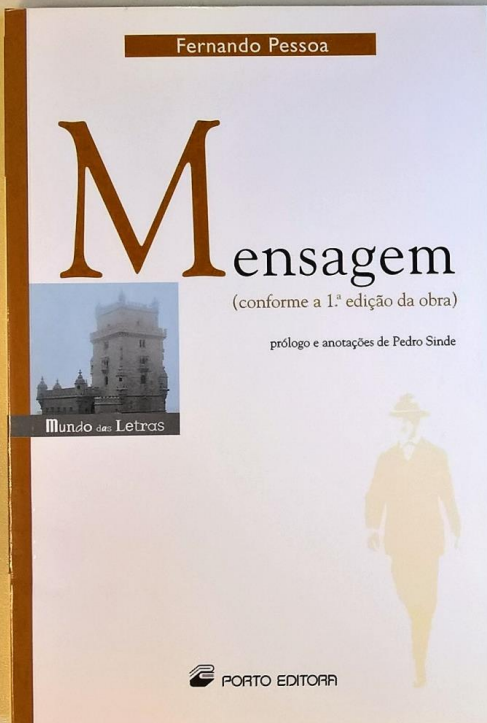
- **Центар за португалски језик** резултат је потписаног споразума између Института Камоиш и Филозофског факултета у Новом Саду из 2017. године. Најважнији задатак Центра је да промовише португалски језик и с њим повезану културолошку разноликост.

Библиотека Центра за португалски језик читаоцима и заинтересованим корисницима нуди велики број књижевних дела на португалском језику, преводе на српски језик, наставна средства, речнике, филмове и музику.

- **The Center of Portuguese Language** is a result of an agreement signed in 2017 between Camões Institute and the Faculty of Philosophy of Novi Sad with the goal to promote the Portuguese Language and all cultural diversity that is associated with it.
- The library of the Center of Portuguese Language offers literature in Portuguese Language, translations into Serbian, teaching and learning material, dictionaries, music and movies.

Fernando Pessoa

Фернандо Песоа

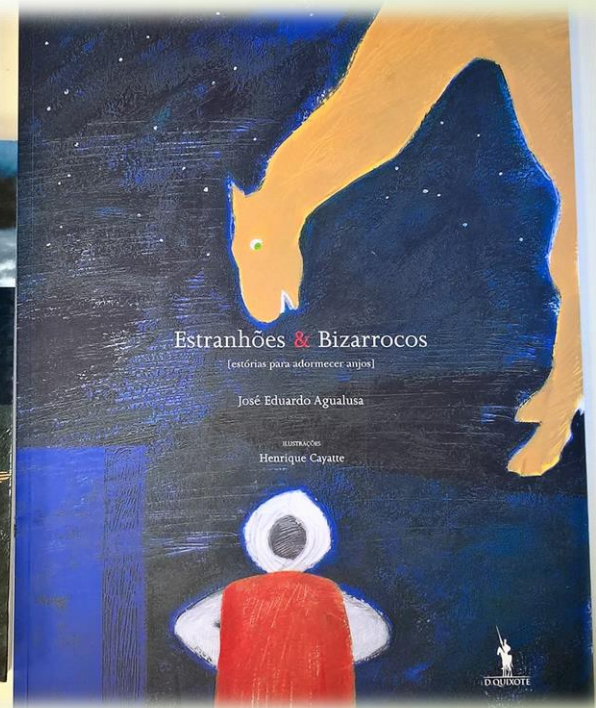
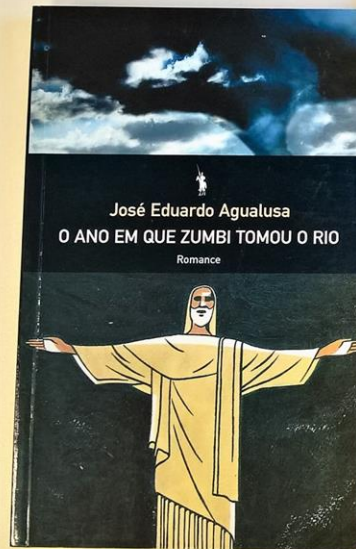


Pessoa (1888–1935) was a Portuguese poet, writer, literary critic, translator, publisher and philosopher, described as one of the most significant literary figures of the 20th century and one of the greatest poets in the Portuguese language.

José Eduardo Agualusa

Жозе Еуардо Агуалуса

José Eduardo Agualusa (1960) is an Angolan journalist and writer. His books have been translated into 25 languages, most notably into English. Much of his writing focuses on the history of Angola. His novel was shortlisted for the Man Booker International Prize and was the recipient of the 2017 International Dublin Literary Award. Agualusa's work beat a shortlist of ten titles from around the world. He won the RTP Great Literary Prize, the Independent Foreign Fiction Prize in 2007. He is the first African writer to win the award since its inception in 1990.



José Saramago


Жозе Сарамаго



Сарамаго на српском



... Седам Сунаца и Седам Месечина, Стаклена купола, Камени сплав, Смрт и њени хирови, Мале успомене, Удвојени човек, Запис о проицљивости, Приче с овог и с оног света, Година смрти Рикарда Реиша, Путовање једног слона, Јеванђеље по Исусу Христу, Путовање кроз Португалију...



José Saramago (1922–2010) was a Portuguese writer and recipient of the 1998 Nobel Prize in Literature. His works, some of which can be seen as allegories, commonly present subversive perspectives on historic events, emphasizing the theopoetic human factor. In 2003 Harold Bloom described Saramago as "the most gifted novelist alive in the world today" and in 2010 said he considers Saramago to be "a permanent part of the Western canon", while James Wood praises "the distinctive tone to his fiction because he narrates his novels as if he were someone both wise and ignorant."

More than two million copies of Saramago's books have been sold in Portugal alone and his work has been translated into 25 languages. A proponent of libertarian communism, Saramago criticized institutions such as the Catholic Church, the European Union and the International Monetary Fund. An atheist, he defended love as an instrument to improve the human condition. In 1992, the Government of Portugal under Prime Minister ordered the removal of *The Gospel According to Jesus Christ* from the Aristeion Prize's shortlist, claiming the work was religiously offensive. Disheartened by this political censorship of his work, Saramago went into exile on the Spanish island of Lanzarote, upon which he resided until his death in 2010.

Saramago was a founding member of the National Front for the Defense of Culture in Lisbon in 1992, and co-founder with Orhan Pamuk, of the European Writers' Parliament.

Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen

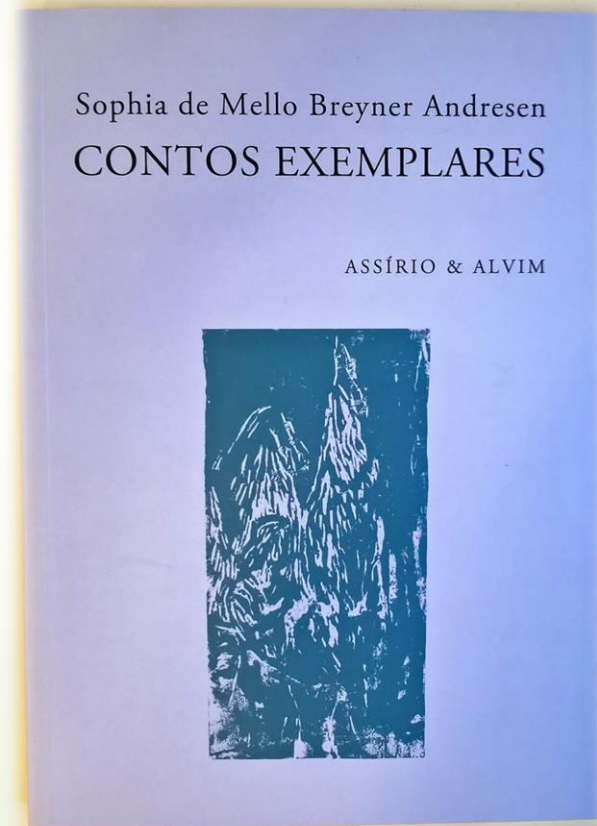
Софія де Мело Брейнер Андресен

Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen (1919–2004) was a Portuguese storyteller and also published several poetry books and anthologies. She was chosen by the Parliament with National Pantheon honours, the second woman to be so honored, after Amália Rodrigues. She also received the highest Portuguese award for poetry, the Camões Prize, the Max Jacob Poetry Prize, and the Spanish Prémio Rainha Sofia in 2003.

She translated Dante and Shakespeare into Portuguese.

A documentary short film about her was produced in 1969. It was the first completed film by director João César Monteiro.

Her poetry has been translated into many languages in the world.



Bruno Vieira Amaral

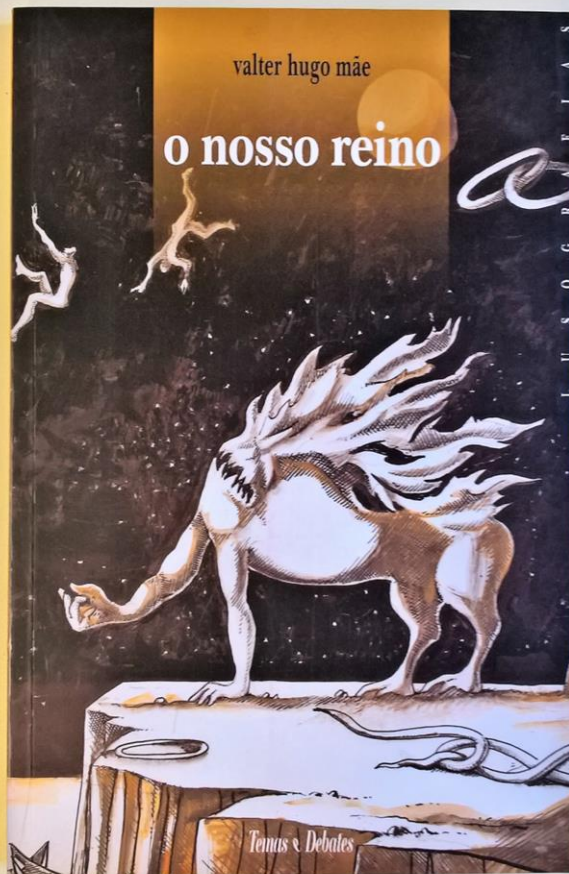
Бруно Виејра Амарал



Bruno Vieira Amaral (1978) is a writer, translator, literary critic and assistant magazine editor who was born in Portugal in 1978. Published in 2013, his debut novel *As Primeiras Coisas* (*The Former Things*) picked up four major literary prizes – Time Out Lisboa’s 2013 Book of the Year award, the 2013 Fernando Namora Literary Prize, the 2013 PEN Narrative Prize and the 2015 José Saramago Prize.

valter hugo mãe

Βαλτερ Χυγο Μάε



valter hugo mãe (1971) is the artistic name of the Portuguese writer **Valter Hugo Lemos**. He intentionally writes his name in small caps, like his own work. He is also an editor, singer and plastic artist.

He received the José Saramago Prize in Literature in 2007. During the prize ceremony José Saramago called the novel *o remorso de baltazar serapião* a true literary tsunami.

In his works, stands out for the variety of the means of expression and themes, which can deal with small daily life details, the contemporary problems faced by countries such as Portugal, and the Icelandic landscapes, combining a precise prose and histories marked by emotion.

Mia Couto

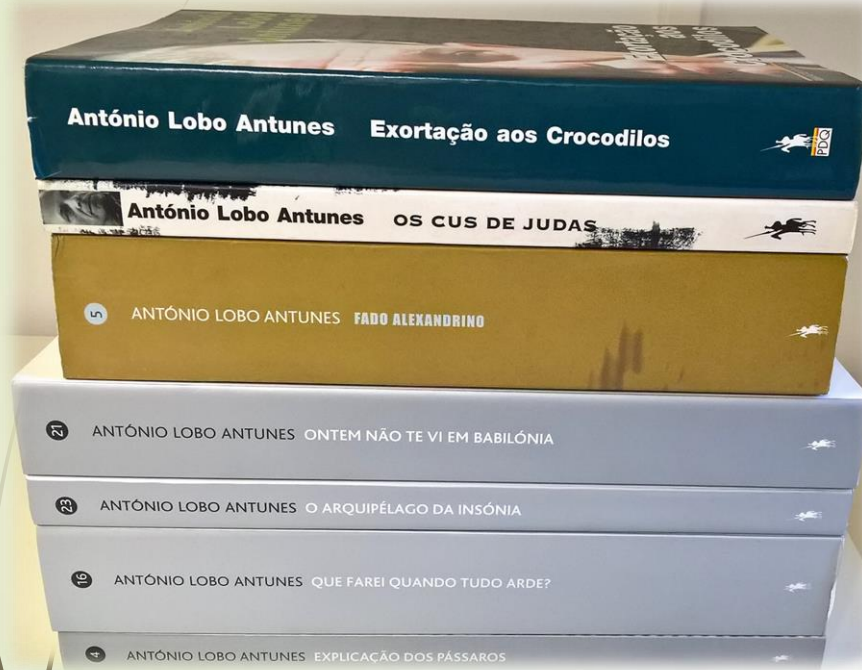
Миа Коуто

António Emílio Leite Couto, better known as **Mia Couto** (1955), is a Mozambican writer and the winner of the 2014 Neustadt International Prize for Literature. His works have been published in more than 20 countries and in various languages. An international jury at the Zimbabwe International Book Fair named his first novel, *Terra Sonâmbula*, one of the best 12 African books of the 20th century. In 2007, he became the first African author to win the prestigious Latin Union Literary Prize, which has been awarded annually in Italy since 1990.



António Lobo Antunes

АНТОНИО ЛОБО АНТУНЕС



António Lobo Antunes (1942) is a Portuguese novelist and medical doctor. He has been named as a contender for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

He had to serve with the Portuguese Army to take part in the Portuguese Colonial War (1961–1974). In a military hospital in Angola he became interested in the subjects of death and "the other." Lobo Antunes came back from Africa in 1973. The Angolan War of Independence was the subject of many of his novels.

He was granted the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint James of the Sword.

Lídia Jorge

Лидия Жорже

Lídia Jorge (1946) is a prominent Portuguese novelist and author whose work is representative of a recent style of Portuguese writing, the so-called "Post Revolution Generation". Her books have won international recognition and have been published in many countries.



Eça de Queirós


Еса Δ Кејрош



Each de Queirós (1845–1900) is the greatest Portuguese writer in the realist style. Zola considered him to be far greater than Flaubert.

His works have been translated into about 20 languages.

There have been two film versions of *O Crime do Padre Amaro*, a Mexican one in 2002 and a Portuguese version in 2005. Eça's works have been also adapted on Brazilian television. A movie adaptation of *O Mistério da Estrada de Sintra* was produced in 2007.



Канцеларија лекторке Софије
Лопеш Марињо и библиотека
португалских публикација налазе
се у соби 230.

Хвала на пажњи!