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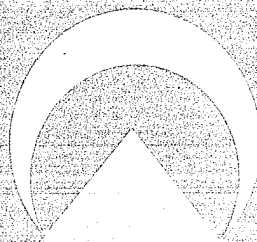


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Değerli okuyucular, HİKMET dergisinin bu 23. sayısına ilmi makalelerini gönderme zahmetinde bulunan yurtiçi ve yurtdışındaki değerli hocalarımıza ve bu makalelerin değerlendirmelerini yapma gayretinde bulunan HİKMET dergisinin Bilim ve Hakem Kurulu'nun değerli üyelerine, HİKMET dergisi ve ADEKSAM adına saygı ve şükranlarımızı bildirir, keza, HİKMET dergisinin teknik ve tasarım konuları konusunun hazırlanmasında hizmeti geçen herkese teşekkür eder, HİKMET dergisinin 24. sayısı ile karşınıza çıkıncaya dek hepiniz Allah'a emanet olun.

Mayıs, 2014 Gostivar
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FUNCTION, PROF. DR. BOBAN PETROVSKI: OTTOMAN CONQUESTS OF PARTS OF CENTRAL-SOUTHERN EUROPE IN THE LATE 14TH CENTURY: THE AMBIGUITY OF THE SOURCES, ASSOC. PROF. DR. MAHMUT CELIK: THE CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN MACEDONIA, ASSOC. PROF. DR. RECEP SKRIYEL: NOVI PAZAR IN THE OTTOMAN WORLD (XV-XVIII cent.), ASSOC. PROF. DR. MENSUR NUREDIN: MACEDONIA TURKS AND TURKISH COMMUNITIES IN SOME AREAS BELIEF AND SIMILAR APPLICATIONS RELATING TO PRENATAL, ASSOC. PROF. DR. SERDAR UGURLU: ASSOCIATION OF POEM AND MUSIC IN TURKISH CULTURE LANGUAGE, ASSOC. PROF. DR. ERTUGRUL KARAKUS: A NEO-CLASSICAL BALKAN POET'S REQUIEM ON MOTHERLAND: SKOPJE AND MACEDONIA IN THE POETRY OF ABDULFETTAH RAUF-1, DR. SIBEL BAYRAM: READING MESA SELIMOVIC'S NOVEL 'THE CASTLE' AS BUILDINGS, DR. AYHAN VERGİLİ: A TURKISH SOCIOLOGIST AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE WESTERN WORLD AND TURKISH CULTURE: HILMI ZIYA ÜLKEN, DR. SCI. MED. ADNAN VRAYNKO: THE REPRESENTATION OF INGUINAL HERNIA AND ITS SURGICAL TREATMENT IN SURGICAL WARD IN GOSTIVAR MUNICIPALITY, the articles are named.

Dear readers, this issue of HIKMET bothered to send the number of articles in scientific assessments of the value of making these articles to our teachers HIKMET journal in an effort to Science and valuable members of the arbitral committee from this number. Respect and gratitude on behalf of the HIKMET and ADEKSAM, as well as technical and design issues HIKMET journal would like to thank everyone who as service in the preparation, the journal 24th HIKMET until it comes out and blows a thick encounter with the number, God entrusted you all and make merry.

May 2014 Gostivar
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Editor in Chief:
Prof. Dr. Fadil HOCA

**RACIAL, SOCIAL, NATIONAL, CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS
AND GENDER STEROTYPES IN MACEDONIAN
LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN, THEIR SOCIAL
CONTEXT AND THEIR AESTHETIC FUNCTION**

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ABSTRACT

After reading a certain amount of works of Macedonian contemporary literature for young people, it becomes evident that there are works intended for children of a younger age as well as works for young adolescents. A more detailed analysis reveals that while in the first everything is subordinated to polite and correct expressions, in the works intended for young adolescents there is a corpus of words with pejorative meaning, which, unfortunately, are increasingly encountered in the everyday speech of our youth. Of course, this cannot be attributed to the presence of words with pejorative meaning in the literature, but rather to the fact that language and literature faithfully follow the changes in society. Accordingly, all the novels in which such words were recorded, can qualify as realistic novels in which the authors are turning to the lives of young people in the modern, turbulent living conditions. In such conditions, young people use words that can be heard in the street, jargon, slang, pejorative words, swear-words, curses, etc...

Keywords: literature for children and youth, pejorative words

1. Introduction

When reading a certain amount of works of contemporary literature for young people, it becomes evident that it includes pieces designed for children of a younger age, but also works for young adolescents. If we further analyze the situation, we will notice that while in the first everything is subordinated to polite and correct expressions, the works intended for young adolescents show a corpus of words with pejorative meaning, which unfortunately are more and more commonly encountered in everyday speech of our youth. Of course, this cannot be attributed to the presence of words with pejorative meaning in the literature, but rather to the fact that language and literature faithfully follow changes in society. Accordingly, all novels reviewed here in which these words were recorded, can be qualified as realistic novels, in which the authors are turning to lives of young people in modern, turbulent living conditions. In such conditions, young people use words that can be heard in the street, jargon, slang, pejorative words, swear-words, curses, etc...

2. Review of explicit examples in children's literature in Macedonia

A striking example of this is the novel *A Day After* by Vasil Tocinovski, which is one of those novels that are oriented towards the life of a modern young man. In it, through an interesting observation of the daily activities of a group of young people, are showed the dilemmas that young people face in the modern turbulent life. Also important are the everyday social and economic trends in the society and the family which reflecton the family andemotional lives of young people. The author covers current events that involve our country since its independence: privatization, layoffs, unemployment and the influence of all these events on people, especially on families. In the difficult times during the transition, many families broke

In other words, the use of colloquialisms in literary texts contributes for reinforcement, i.e. strengthening of the realistic code of narration.

A typical example is the novel *The Forgotten track* by Gligor Popovski, where realism is obvious particularly through the speech of the characters, rich with many blessings, curses, phraseological expressions and pejorative words. One of those characters is Osman, who is mostly identified by the cliché of his speech, which verifies the realism of this character. His idiolect, rich with many Turkish words is typical for the Gypsies, adding the fact that Osman is an illiterate Gypsy boy, so the narrative sequences that follow are quite obvious: "It will become something of the devilish man (tur.shejtan)" (32), "Look at him, such a fox (tur.kurnaz)" (44). Many of these Turkish words can be heard from the master Todor, from His Loneliness Miladin, even from Makarie: "-Dumbasses (tur.kjopeci)! - said the man." (32), - "Go away, you black devil (tur.shejtan)" (50), "Get away (tur.sikter)!" (141).

Other evidence that proves the realistic nature of the narrative is the majority of:

a) curses: "I pray to God for the river to wash them away" (118), "...I wish him the worst of everything..." (157).

b) Quite frequent are the swear-words and the expressions (figurative) which can be heard in the streets: "Come on, shut your mouth" (25), "No excuses, I want you here first thing in the morning." (53); "And you, little prig, why are you here so early?" (64), "Wiener" (67), "flashy bitch" (68), "You are at your deathbed (78), "At that soul-sucker's! God forbid" (85), "Hit him, Mac!" (86), "-Is this your money, you fool?" (103), "-He came, slept over and stripped me of my belongings" (112), "He will pay or else" (113), "Fuck him and his white Mercedes" (124), "Putz!" (124), "Ragged man!" (126), "-Get out of my sight, you lout!" (130), "You, motherfucking thief!" (141), "The heroes shit their pants! Shameless punk" (141), "Listen you intruders, fatasssnots" (141), "Lout!" (155), "-Get away, you vermin!" (156), "Filthy foul!" (156), "Lice!" (156).

are suffering from provincial snobbery, infantile arrogance, primitive intolerance, social destruction and moral offenses" (Drugovac 1996:355) and as such they appear through everyday verbal accounts "Stray dog" (175), "Shaggy and vulgar dog" (177), "Louts", "You're not fit for prison, but for hell" (203), "Wacky" (204), "Homeless" (207), "Smack him across his mouth and shut him up!" (208), "Stubborn" (209), "You're an idiot" (213), "Show-off" (227), "Uneducated jerk" (229), "Let him go, let him go, I'll break his teeth." (241), "many curses", "wretched", "damned", "wasted" (234) etc.

In the novel "Different Face" by Vase Manchev, one can come across to a pejorative item that derives from the congenital face abnormality of the protagonist: "I will kill you, you scabby dog! Ungrateful bastard, demon seed with face of evil!" (59). In this novel people's hatred is motivated by the protagonist's naturally disfigured face, which implies that very often people do have prejudices towards what seems to be different.

Very similar to this novel is the essay "Insult" written by Jovan Strezovski (complete works "First Love"), where also a pejorative item is addressed because of a physical disability: "You are not seriously in love with that limp, are you?", and later on in the short story "Dog's Damnation" the attribute "dog killer" is being used.

In the novel "Stairs" by Kata MisirkovaRumenova, the physical growth and maturation of a child is being depicted. This novel's title is identified with that growth, when unnoticeably one conquers the stairs of life, step by step, hardly but persistently, with every day bringing new hope. The protagonist, the boy Boro is left on his own to deal with the life dilemmas. Boro is "the only son of wealthy and ambitious parents; his mother was a pediatrician in children's clinic and his father a manager of an import - export company" (Kitanov 2007:11). Boro's parents are always away, his mother is "always on duty and in between is busy visiting her hairdresser and tailor", while the father is "restless" passenger to Algeria, Singapore, China" (Kitanov 2007:11). Left on his own, with no one to take care of him but the handmaid,

they use the following expressions that indicate pejorative meaning and gibe: "shameless man", "snotty brat" (32), "rascal" (37), "Arrogant!"... "You piece of junk! ...Jackass!" (38), "Come on you whiner, don't be scared as a porcupine giving birth", "Oh, turncoats everywhere!" "Take a look at this vulgar man! ...How can you believe this weak minded!" (160), "Look at him, squeaky little chicken!", "Witch" (163) etc.

In the novel *Tower of Longings* by Rajko Jovchevski, the protagonist leaves his birth place Katino and sets off to study for the big city (Bitola) where he meets children who live in different circumstances. Intrigued by his plain outfits, the city boys from the very first day mocked him about his appearance and his clothes: "Ladies and gentlemen, the Count Scruffy has arrived!" (16), "Your highness, won't you join us, the poor mortals!?" (19), "Good night and sweet dreams Count Scruffy!" (20), "Oh look at him, wearing the same clothes again!" (32). The rivalry between the pupils is marked by these expressions, and considering the fact that they come from different parts of the country also patois are very frequent to encounter throughout the text: "And if you are a real man why don't you jump, you little ribbon worm" (90), "Yeah right, as if you are going to jump! You are just boring as hell!"... "You better watch out, you slimysnail!" (89). On the other hand for those girls who prefer to date older boy saread dressed with the following expressions: "punks" (99), "grandmas" (61), "Hedo en't give a damn about her!" (113), "You are crazy, I swear! She's not worth even looking at her! She is such a bitch!" (140).

In the short story *Pie in the Sky* by Boris Bojadziski (complete works "Steps that could not stop") the pejorative forms have social context: "Servant" (23), "Scoundrel", "scrappy boy" (28).

The novel *Star Gate* by Stevo Simski is about the growing of two brothers where the younger follows the older in every single step in order to learn the "secrets" of adulthood. That indicates impatience in the older brother, so pejorative and impolite expressions are not uncommon throughout the novel: "Don't worry, I won't beat you, although you are a pain in the neck!"

Human characteristics (instability, talkativeness, evil, drunkenness, stubbornness, arrogance, sycophancy, ungratefulness, faintheartedness, turncoat)	You foolish boy Scatterbrain of the highest rank Cuckoo Big mouth You vicious man Hypocrite Liar Braggart Arrogant bitches Cry baby Turncoats Weak minded woman Ungrateful bastard Demon seed Rat Villain	Lice Little vermin Poisonous snake Fool like you Schmucks Spineless man Drunkard Beasts Louts Wacko Flash Harry Stubborn Freak Spiteful man Poor little man Poisonous snake Chicken
Physical appearance	Bare little chicken Snotty brats Scruffy boy Scabby dog Monkey face	Evil face Ribbon worm Slimy snail Boring as hell Flashy bitch

Threats regarding body parts or existence in general	As thin as a rake... You'll remember me! I'll cut your head off! I'll tear your insides out! I'll tear your guts apart! Go to hell! Wooden head... I'll tear you asunder! Shut your mouth! ...or else! Smack him across his mouth and shut him up! We will crash them! Let him go, I'll break his teeth!
Relations between sexes	Old faggot Whore/slut Bitch
Clothing and footwear	-Oh look at him, wearing the same clothes again! -Ladies and gentlemen, the Count Scruffy has arrived! -Your highness, won't you join us, the poor mortals!?
House, home	Stinky hole

If we analyze the pejorative words and word forms, we will realize that the nouns and those words that derive from nouns are the most common. Next are those pejorative forms that derive from adjectives, and in the end stand the nouns derived from verbs. Because they are used for expressing feelings and emotions, those nouns are called augmentative – pejorative nouns. Most frequent suffixes used for forming these noun forms are:

ishte/ishta: dechishta, Gjupchishta, vojnichishta.

tija: kurvestija.

ichka/ichki: zelenigushterichki (single girls), babichki (girls who prefer older boys).

ko/ka: partalko, mochko, falbenko, mrsulko, plachko, kucka.

cho/che: glupcho, pelenache, sluginche (deminutiv), Arapche.

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