

Book of Abstracts

Language, Translation and Literary Horizons in
the 21st Century

6th International Conference of the Faculty of Philology, University
of Montenegro

“Language, Translation and Literary Horizons in the 21st Century”
(27-28 September 2024, Bar)

Filološki fakultet
Nikšić
2024

6th International Conference of the Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro
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Language, Translation and Literary Horizons in the 21st Century

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Language, Translation and Literary Horizons in the 21st century

September 27-28, 2024, Bar, Montenegro

Organised by: University of Montenegro, Faculty of Philology

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POZDRAVNA RIJEČ

Drage kolegice i kolege,

Dobro došli u Crnu Goru i u Bar, poznat po svom višenacionalnom, višekulturološkom i viševjerskom skladu i bogatoj historiji.

Želimo vam dobrodošlicu na šestu Međunarodnu konferenciju Filološkog fakulteta Univerziteta Crne Gore, koji nastavlja tradiciju međunarodnih konferencija nekadašnjeg Instituta za strane jezike, koji je 2015. godine pripojen tada novoosnovanom Filološkom fakultetu.

Ovom konferencijom želimo da okupimo istraživače iz oblasti lingvistike, prevodištva, književnosti i metodike nastave stranih jezika, stvorimo veze među njima i otvorimo mogućnost za zajedničke projekte i istraživanja.

Nadamo se da ćete uživati u izlaganjima na konferenciji, ali i u gradu Baru i Crnoj Gori.

Organizacioni odbor

WELCOME MESSAGE

Dear colleagues,

Welcome to Montenegro and the town of Bar, known for its multinational, multicultural and multireligious harmony and its rich history.

We also wish to welcome you to the sixth International Conference of the Faculty of Philology of the University of Montenegro, which continues the tradition of the international conferences of former Institute of Foreign Languages, which was incorporated into the then newly established Faculty of Philology in 2015.

With this conference, we want to bring together researchers in the fields of literature, translation and interpreting, literature, as well as methodology of teaching foreign languages, forge links among them and open opportunities for joint projects and research.

We hope you will enjoy the presentations at the Conference, but also the town of Bar and Montenegro.

Organising Committee

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Conference Programme - Room 1

Thursday 26 Sep 2024

17:00 - 19:00 **Conference Registration**

Friday 27 Sep 2024

8:00 - 8:45 **Conference Registration**

9:00 - 9:15 **Conference Opening**

9:15 - 10:00 **Manuela Brovarone, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate-General for Interpretation (Plenary)**

10:00 - 10:20 **Razvoj digitalne pismenosti kroz udžbenike za njemački jezik u osnovnim školama Crne Gore (Emir Avdić)**

10:20 - 10:40 **Analiza frazema u romanu Na Drini ćuprija Ive Andrića i njihovih prevodnih ekvivalenata u italijanskom jeziku: kulturološki i lingvistički aspekti (Nerma Kerla)**

10:40 - 11:00 **Motivation Transfer from Teachers to Students (Radmila Bodrič, Sonja Filipović)**

11:00 - 11:40 **Coffee Break**

11:40 - 12:00 **From Verbal to Non-Verbal: How Far can we Go? (Igor Ž. Žagar)**

12:00 - 12:20 **Fenomeni (ne)učtivosti u XVIII stoljeću: Analiza udžbenika italijanskog jezika za anglofone govornike (Ana Lalić)**

12:20 - 12:40 **Digitalne vještine u jezičnim studijskim programima između teorije i prakse (Tatjana Balažić Bulc, Vesna Lazović, Vesna Požgaj Hadži)**

12:40 - 13:00 **Телевизијска серија Сеобе и проблеми превођења књижевности у други медиј (Ивана Раловић)**

13:40 - 15:00 **Lunch Break**

15:00 - 15:20 **Exploring the role of efficient grammar learning strategies in adult learners of German and Spanish as L3 (Nikolina Božinović)**

15:20 - 15:40 **Teaching Soft Skills in Tourism Education: A Case Study - VATEL Montenegro (Dragica Žugić)**

20:00 - 21:00 **Concert (guitar duo Srđan Bulatović & Darko Nikčević)**


Conference Programme - Room 1

Saturday 28 Sep 2024

- 8:00 - 8:45 **Conference Registration**
- 9:00 - 9:40 **Vojko Gorjanc, Language Corpora in the Time of AI: Linguistic Goldmine? (Plenary)**
- 9:40 - 10:00 **Movirani feminini sa sufiksom -ka kategorije nomina agentis et professionis (u kontekstu upotrebe rodno senzitivnog jezika)** (Milena Burić)
- 10:00 - 10:20 **Certified Legal Translators and Interpreters in Montenegrin Context** (Jelena Pralas)
- 10:20 - 10:40 **The Linguistic Habitus: Being, Becoming and Belonging** (Jagoda Granić)
- 10:40 - 11:00 **Is a 'minority language' an ideological construct? The case of the Slovene community in Italy** (Matejka Grgič)
- 11:00 - 11:40 **Coffee Break**
- 11:40 - 12:00 **Quantitative research of semantic role of English subject** (Saška Jovanovska)
- 12:00 - 12:20 **Ideološki vokabular u programima političkih partija u Crnoj Gori** (Ljubomir Ivanović)
- 12:20 - 12:40 **Deciphering Sentiments: VADER's Insight into Students' Perceptions of an E-Learning Platform** (Igor Ivanović)
- 12:40 - 13:00 **Mind Your Mood: The Importance of Emotional Regulation and the Role of Modal Verbs in Digital and Face-to-Face Communication and Young People** (Milena Mrdak-Mićović)
- 13:00 - 13:20 **Political Discourse Strategies: An Analysis of Montenegro's 2023 Presidential Elections Campaign** (Sabina Osmanović, Igor Lakić)
- 13:20 - 13:40 **Diskursna analiza presuda ESLJP-a na engleskom jeziku i njihovih prevoda na crnogorski jezik** (Bašša Ivanović)
- 13:40 - 15:00 **Lunch Break**
- 15:00 - 15:20 **Frequency and grammaticality of conditional clauses in essays written by IUS freshman students** (Emina Lagumdžija)
- 15:20 - 15:40 **Structural asymmetries and cognitive load in SI between English and Slavic languages, a pilot study** (Vesna Bulatović, Dragana Čarapić)
- 15:40 - 16:00 **Gender bias in marital status samples: the case of search portal Kontekst.io (Serbian and Croatian)** (Dragana Čarapić)



- 16:00 - 16:20 **Genre analysis across academic genres: Linguistic studies from Montenegro** (Branka Živković)
- 16:20 - 17:00 **The Impact of Inadequate Communication on Marine Accidents** (Milena Dževerdanović-Pejović, Zorica Đurović)
- 17:00 - 17:20 **Content Analysis of Peace Education in English Language Primary School Curriculum in Canton Sarajevo** (Emina Jelešković, Almasa Mulalić, Selvira Draganović)
- 17:20 - 17:40 **Grčki kao jezik struke** (Ifigenija Radulović)

Sunday 29 Sep 2024

- 9:00 - 14:00 **Excursion (Old Ulcinj, Old Bar)**


Conference Programme - Room 2

Thursday 26 Sep 2024

 17:00 - 19:00 **Conference Registration**

Friday 27 Sep 2024

 8:00 - 8:45 **Conference Registration**

 10:00 - 10:20 **Lexis on Novi Pazar in the Poetry of Foreign Authors** (Sabina Zejnelagić, Elma Halilović)

 10:20 - 10:40 **Reshaping Identities in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's the Thing Around Your Neck (2009)** (Nadira Puškar-Mustafić)

 10:40 - 11:00 **Representation of violence in A Tale for Time Being by Ruth Ozeki** (Tanja Dimitrijević)

 11:00 - 11:40 **Coffee Break**

 11:40 - 12:00 **Deviant occurrences in Macedonian adolescent literature** (Jovanka Denkova)

 12:00 - 12:20 **Virginia Woolf and the Phenomenological Aspect in Jacob's Room** (Sanja Milović)

 12:20 - 12:40 **The Lost Generation in biofiction** (Marija Krsteva)

 12:40 - 13:00 **Rebranding Louisa May Alcott for modern times: the film adaptations of "Little Women"** (Nataša Ninčetočić)

 13:00 - 13:20 **"If It Bleeds, It Reads": Violence for the Sake of Violence? The Black Box of George Saunders** (Vesna Bratić)

 13:20 - 13:40 **The Power of Words in Philip Roth's The Human Stain** (Ivana Čuljak)

 13:40 - 15:00 **Lunch Break**

 15:00 - 15:20 **Suodnosi usmene i pisane književnosti u pripovijestima Muljika, Duga i Alkar Dinka Šimunovića** (Mirna Brkić-Vučina)

 15:20 - 15:40 **Balkanski hronotop u romanu City club Gojka Čelebića** (Radoje Femić)

 15:40 - 16:00 **L'immagine del Montenegro nel libro di viaggio di Petar Kuničić "Un mese a piedi"** (Olivera Popović)

 20:00 - 21:00 **Concert** (Srđan Bulatović & Darko Nikčević)



Conference Programme - Room 2

Saturday 28 Sep 2024

- 8:00 - 8:45 **Conference Registration**
- 9:40 - 10:00 **Ironična egzistencija i „kažnjavajući karakter“ Baretijevoeg Aristarca Scannabuea** (Mirela Boloban)
- 10:00 - 10:20 **Dante u XXI vijeku: savremene interpretacije i recepcije** (Marko Vukčević)
- 10:20 - 10:40 **A man of many empires: Imperial interactions as depicted in the autobiographies of Arminius Vambéry** (Antony Hoyte-West)
- 10:40 - 11:00 **Tranzicija i trauma u Srbijanovićevoj drami Beogradska trilogija** (Olga Vojičić-Komatina)
- 11:00- 11:40 **Coffee Break**
- 11:40 - 12:00 **A Human Voice on the Posthuman Horizon: Ishiguro's Klara and the Sun as a (Non-)Posthumanist Text** (Vanja Vukićević-Garić)
- 12:00 - 12:20 **Бајазит и Оливера преко границе обичне љубави** (Refide Sain, Ivana Koteva, Mahmut Celik)
- 12:20 - 12:40 **Rediscovering lost Latin poems by Ludovik Paskvalić** (Ane Ferri)
- 12:40 - 13:00 **Gewalt und Macht in Kleists Der zerbrochene Krug** (Amir Blažević)
- 13:00 - 13:20 **Le surréalisme et l'état d'esprit avant-gardiste** (Spomenka Delibašić)
- 13:20 - 13:40 **Traduction littéraire et réflexion sur la traduction dans l'oeuvre de Danilo Kiš** (Gordana Janjušević-Leković)
- 13:40 - 15:00 **Lunch Break**
- 15:20 - 15:40 **Le sfide della traduzione di Grammatica della fantasia di Gianni Rodari** (Radmila Lazarević, Deja Piletić)
- 15:40 - 16:00 **Il potere trasformatore delle parole in tempi di crisi** (Ana Stojanović)
- 16:00 - 16:20 **Un'indagine cross-culturale sulla presa di appunti in L2 in ambito universitario** (Borbala Samu)
- 16:20 - 16:40 **La didattica digitale implementata nella Facoltà di Filologia dell'Università del Montenegro** (Gordana Luburić, Vincenza Leone)
- 16:40 - 17:00 **Sull'italiano (L2) Di Italo Svevo: Una Prospettiva Interlinguistica** (Patrizia Guida)
- 17:00- 17:20 **Strategie di insegnamento e apprendimento del lessico. Analisi dati questionari** (Branka Grivčevska)

Sunday 29 Sep 2024

- 9:00 - 14:00 **Excursion (Old Ulcinj, Old Bar)**



Plenary speakers

Brovarone Manuela, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate-General for Interpretation

The European Institutions hold daily hundreds of meetings, many of which are multilingual. The role of conference interpreters is instrumental to conveying political and technical messages and the context and peculiarities of these meetings call for a dedicated training path. According to the principle of subsidiarity stated in the European treaties, higher education is the responsibility of member States and not of the EU and so is the training of language professionals, for all official languages to be treated as equal. The presentation will show how the European Commission supports the training of conference interpreters and what type of assistance it can offer to national academic institutions in the field of both translation and interpretation. It will focus on the centres of excellence created in different countries and the importance of setting standards and promoting best practices for academic institutions. It will explain what specific set of skills is needed to work as an interpreter for the European Institutions and also recall the eligibility criteria and accreditation methods used for recruitment.

Manuela Brovarone has a background of 25 years of experience in the European Commission. She is a professional conference interpreter and interpreter trainer. She currently leads the Talent Development Unit within DG SCIC, the general Directorate for Interpretation and Conferences. She leads a team charged to support the training of future interpreters, both in EU and candidate countries, liaising with national stakeholders. She is also responsible for the professional development of interpreters working for the European Commission and her unit manages a training offer in line with current trends and needs.



Gorjanc Vojko, Language Corpora in the Time of AI: Linguistic Goldmine?

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Institute of Contemporary History, Ljubljana

Language corpora have long been invaluable resources for linguists and researchers, providing insights into authentic language use across different contexts and time periods. Particularly, reference corpora have played a critical role in language standardization, serving as a primary resource for observing and analyzing language usage. In our presentation, we explore the evolving role of language corpora, both historically and in the contemporary linguistic landscape. We delve into the significance of reference corpora in the processes of language standardization and description, emphasizing their importance in grounding language studies in real-world data. As we transition into the era of Artificial Intelligence (AI), a key question arises: What is the new role of language corpora? Is there still a place for traditional corpora in a world increasingly dominated by AI-generated language models, or will these models replace the need for real language data altogether? We discuss AI's potential not only as a tool for analyzing language corpora but also as a means to enhance corpus-based studies by processing vast amounts of data quickly and efficiently. Moreover, we address the development of language-specific large language models (LLMs) and the unique challenges they present. While major languages benefit from extensive corpora and text production, languages with fewer speakers and less textual output face significant hurdles. The scarcity of data in these languages impacts the training of effective LLMs, which in turn affects the accuracy and utility of AI tools for these linguistic communities. We consider the implications of this data gap and explore potential solutions, such as cross-linguistic transfer learning and synthetic data generation, to ensure that all languages can benefit from advances in AI. We discuss both potential solutions in the context of real-language data and the consequences they may have on future language production. Through this discussion, we aim to shed light on whether AI will complement traditional corpora or pave the way for a fundamental shift in how linguistic data is gathered, analyzed, and utilized, particularly in the context of preserving and promoting linguistic diversity.

Vojko Gorjanc is a full professor in the Department of Translation at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, and a senior researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History in Ljubljana. At the university, he teaches courses in the fields of sociolinguistics, critical discourse analysis, and research methodology. He is the coordinator of the doctoral studies in digital linguistics. His research focuses on sociolinguistics and critical discourse analysis, which he combines with a corpus-linguistic methodological approach. Currently, his main research interest is centered on the issue of language ideologies, particularly the ideology of standard language and the distribution of power in discourse. His research is conducted within the research program Digital Humanities: Resources, Tools and Methods, funded by the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency. He is a representative of the University of Ljubljana in the European Language Council.



Linguistics

Bulatović Vesna & Čarapić Dragana, Structural asymmetries and cognitive load in SI between English and Slavic languages, a pilot study

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Much of the research in simultaneous interpretation ('SI') since its beginning to this day has been inspired by a fierce debate between two schools. One claims that SI is not affected by structural asymmetries of the two languages since what is transferred is meaning, not structures. The other claims that language specific differences lead to additional processing difficulties and bigger cognitive load in SI. Numerous experiments in support of the latter mostly involve a number of Germanic and Romance languages. This pilot study sets out to explore the impact of morpho-syntactic asymmetries between English, a Germanic language, and three Slavic languages, Montenegrin, Ukrainian, and Bosnian, on overall cognitive load in SI. The asymmetries selected for this experiment have to do with aspect and complex nominal phrases. Input and output audio recordings made by professional interpreters are analysed using two-track recording in Audacity, a digital audio editor and recording application software. The insights are further refined by the authors' direct observation using audio recordings and their transcripts. The results point to a positive correlation between morpho-syntactic asymmetries and the cognitive load in SI between English and the three Slavic languages. The pilot offers ideas for future more extensive studies and shares observations on processing difficulties and control of attentional resources in SI, with potential pedagogical implications.

Key words: SI, cognitive load, morpho-syntactic asymmetries, Audacity, SI training.



Burić Milena, Movirani feminini sa sufiksom -ka kategorije nomina agentis et professionis (u kontekstu upotrebe rodno senzitivnog jezika)

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U radu se bavimo tvorbeno-semantičkom i pragmatičkom analizom derivata sa sufiksom -ka iz kategorije nomina agentis et professionis. Ispitujemo refleksiju tvorbene višeznačnosti predmetnog sufiksa na percepciju njim izvedenih socijalnih femininativa sa značenjem zanimanja i zvanja u kontekstu podrške, odnosno protivljenja upotrebi rodno senzitivnog / rodno nediskriminatornog jezika. Nakon kritičkog pregleda dosadašnjih tumačenja principa tvorbe i upotrebe referentnih imenica ženskog roda, sprovodimo tvorbeno-semantičku nalizu primjera ekscerpiranih iz „Registra zanimanja, zvanja i titula žena“ (Ministarstvo za ljudska i manjinska prava, Podgorica, 2013). Komparaciju s derivatima hipokorističnog, pejorativnog i opscenog značenja vršimo u cilju otkrivanja potencijalnih uzroka opredjeljenja za žensku ili tzv. generičku formu. Zaključujemo da ne postoje tvorbeno-semantički limiti za širenje upotrebe socijalnih femininativa sa sufiksom -ka.

Ključne riječi: socijalni femininativi, rodno senzitivni jezik, tvorbeno višeznačnost, sufiks -ka, pejorativni ekspresivi

Čarapić Dragana, Gender bias in marital status samples: the case of search portal Kontekst.io (Serbian and Croatian)

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This study aims at analyzing gender stereotypes in computer-generated lexicons. Specifically, we have conducted research of the Kontest.io search portal that contains semantically related words and synonyms in Serbian and Croatian. Namely, we have realized that majority of research studies having dealt with the gender bias phenomenon, relied mainly on names of professions and their translation from English (which does not have natural gender) to languages featuring natural gender. However, besides such a conspicuous example of the lack of gender sensitivity we wanted to shed light onto the gender-biased online dictionaries through this case-study analysis. We have applied descriptive method of the chosen samples within the semantic field marital status: suprug (husband) and supruga (wife), razveden (divorcé) and razvedena (divorceé) and udovac (widower) and udovica (widow) in Serbian and Croatian. Results of the analysis have shown specific examples of gender bias in all of the selected samples as well as semantically unrelated ones, which is in contrast to the description of this lexicon. Results indicate undeniable gender bias phenomenon in computer-generated lexicons that are available to a great number of users and thus



can have negative influence on their cognition of this issue and even foster it. Lack of semantic relatedness of the given samples can create confusion among users and cause misinformation. We propose re-assessment of the computer-generated lexicons as well as the algorithm used for their compilation in order to mitigate cases of gender-bias stereotypes and increase their semantic relatedness.

Keywords: gender bias, computer-generated lexicons, Kontekst.io, Serbian, Croatian

Dževerdanović-Pejović Milena & Đurović Zorica, The Impact of Inadequate Communication on Marine Accidents

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The paper aims to present the results of the analysis of marine accident reports with the aim of identifying how improper or insufficient communication directly or indirectly contributes to accidents. Although the protocol of maritime communications is regulated by numerous maritime conventions and manuals, there are evident non-compliances with prescribed or recommended communicative norms, often leading to marine accidents. Relying on the basic concepts of the ongoing Erasmus+ DigiMar project aimed to enhance maritime communications through the detailed analysis of a corpus of marine incident reports, authentic VHF (eng. very high frequency) communications, and ultimately, to enable digital training in the domain of communications, the paper presents the results of the analysis of authentic accident reports collected from international maritime databases. The first section of the paper reviews project goals, crucial documents and regulations related to maritime communications. Then, in the second section, we present the methodological framework containing a description of the corpus, the time frame of the analysis, the participants and the variables shaping the research content. We present the findings in the third section and conclude by pointing out to which extent insufficient command of English, lack of communication, local language interference in VHF exchanges and misunderstanding, contribute to marine accidents. The results obtained in the paper emphasize the need for a more comprehensive approach and harmonization of the policies at national and global levels regarding the implementation of education and training for all participants in marine communications including crew members, pilots and vessel traffic stations operators on shore.

Keywords: marine accidents, maritime communication, VHF communication, communication protocol, English language



Granić Jagoda, The Linguistic Habitus: Being, Becoming and Belonging

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All similarities arising from coexistence (multiculturalism) and interaction (interculturalism) across physical and mental boundaries will still not eliminate the differences between languages and/or cultures; both the similarities and the differences are important parameters for constructing individual and collective linguistic and cultural identities. As they communicate across linguistic and cultural borders, speakers draw on various, ever-changing linguistic sources; these, together with the national heritage, culture, and historical residues and with the influences of various idioms (from local to global) create a new language repertoire. The paper shows that the context of migration can be seen as a hybrid site where the linguistic habitus and normative understandings of belonging can be challenged. Belonging to a migrant community, so called diaspora, entails a consciousness of commonly claimed origins and cultural attributes associated with them, emphasizing different features. Throughout history, diasporas were seen as forced displaced people and consequently defined as victims. For these larger or smaller immigrant or refugee communities some other state is the "metropolis", i.e. they have an "original soil" somewhere else. In their new surroundings immigrants have gradually constructed new identities, including a multiple, hybrid identity within dominant discourses and power. The paper provides arguments for multiple diasporic identities which are constantly (re)producing themselves anew. The theoretical framework of this paper consists of different concepts and theories relevant to the subject and explains the problem of research.

Keywords: multilingualism, linguistic habitus, identity, belonging, diaspora

Grgič Matejka, Is a 'minority language' an ideological construct? The case of the Slovene community in Italy

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When we conceptualise a language (or several languages) used by a community of speakers, we usually classify them into categories and summarise them into definitions, such as first, second, foreign, minority/minoritized, heritage language, etc. In this paper, I will discuss some definitions for the Slovene language in Italy. The definitions were observed and analysed as part of a research project on critical discourse analysis (CDA) and participant observation. Different social trends and cultural paradigms of a community of speakers can emerge from the perception of the language(s), its/their use and related policies. The article will highlight some recurring definitions and their questionable and ambiguous use in media discourses and language policies. Furthermore, the article will show why and to what extent these definitions are ideological.

Key words: sociolinguistics, critical discourse analysis, language ideology, minority languages, Slovene in Italy.

Guida Patrizia, Sull'italiano (L2) di Italo Svevo: una prospettiva interlinguistica

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La critica nei confronti dello stile e della lingua di Italo Svevo è stata spesso oggetto di dibattito. Alcuni critici hanno lodato la sua capacità di creare personaggi autentici e di esplorare temi complessi attraverso uno stile diretto e realistico. Tuttavia, altri hanno criticato la sua prosa per essere troppo colloquiale, con un uso libero della lingua italiana che a volte sfiorava l'inesattezza grammaticale o sembrava trascurare le convenzioni letterarie dell'epoca. Nonostante ciò, molti lettori e studiosi considerano proprio questa peculiarità dello stile di Svevo come una delle sue caratteristiche distintive e innovative. La relazione proposta mira ad analizzare lo stile «tremendo» di Italo Svevo e a ricostruire il percorso di apprendimento dell'italiano come lingua seconda da parte dello scrittore triestino, le cui difficoltà rimandano principalmente alle interferenze della lingua 1, il «dialettaccio», che si imponeva su qualunque altro idioma in via di acquisizione (anche sull'inglese).

Parole chiave: italiano L2, Italo Svevo, interlingua

Ivanović Balša, Diskursna analiza presuda ESLJP- a na engleskom jeziku i njihovih prevoda na crnogorski jezik

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Ovaj rad bavi se diskursnom analizom presuda Evropskog suda za ljudska prava na engleskom jeziku i njihovih prevoda na crnogorski jezik. Analiza se vrši na nivou makrostrukture i mikrostrukture (top-down analysis) presuda ESLJP-a što predstavlja poseban izazov imajući u vidu kompleksnost pravnog diskursa. U radu će se poći od hipoteze da sve presude imaju ustaljenu makrostrukturu, odnosno, funkcionalne cjeline kojima se izražava stav suda prema svakom pojedinačnom slučaju, dok na mikronivou, poći će se od pretpostavke da ne postoje uvijek direktni prevodni ekvivalenti na crnogorskom jeziku, dok se određeni pravni koncepti na engleskom jeziku mogu prevesti na crnogorski jezik uz pomoć tehnika: transpozicija, priznati prevod, doslovni prevod, kalkiranje itd. U radu će se takodje uporediti makrostruktura presuda ESLJP-a sa makrostrukturu odluka Ustavnog suda Crne Gore kako bi se vidjelo koliko ove presude zapravo čine izvor prava za pravni sistem Crne Gore i koliko one utiču na strukturu odluka Ustavnog suda. Ova vrsta analize može pomoći u analizi pravnih tekstova sa studentima prava i svima onima koji pohađaju bilo koju vrstu obuke iz pravnog diskursa, uključujući i prevodioce. Osim toga, ovakva analiza može da bude od velike koristi i sudskim tumačima, imajući u vidu da su presude ESLJP-a jedan od prevodilačkih zadataka na ispitu.

Ključne riječi: prevođenje, presude, analiza diskursa, mikronivo, makronivo, pravni diskurs



Ivanović Igor, Deciphering Sentiments: VADER's Insight into Students' Perceptions of an E-Learning Platform

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This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of user engagement with an online learning platform, drawing on a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative and qualitative data from 104 participants. Through statistical analysis, including regression and thematic analysis, we identified key factors influencing user satisfaction and platform effectiveness. The quantitative analysis revealed moderate satisfaction levels, with certain technical and content-related aspects highlighted as areas for improvement. The qualitative analysis, employing VADER sentiment analysis, provided deeper insights into user experiences, emotions, and perceptions. Six major themes emerged, including User Experience, Content Quality, Engagement, Technical Performance, Customer Support, and Outcome and Impact, each contributing uniquely to the overall user experience. The study's findings offer actionable insights for enhancing the quality of online learning platforms, emphasizing the importance of user-centred design, high-quality content, technical performance, responsive customer support, and measurable outcomes. The paper makes a significant contribution to educational technology by demonstrating the use of advanced analytical methods to analyse and enhance digital learning environments. The research underscores the complexity of user engagement, revealing that satisfaction is multifaceted and influenced by a myriad of factors, both technical and humanistic. The integration of VADER sentiment analysis with traditional thematic analysis techniques allowed for a more nuanced understanding of the qualitative data, highlighting the emotional underpinnings of user feedback. The study also demonstrates the value of using a mixed-methods approach, providing a more holistic view of the data and enabling a richer interpretation of user interactions with the platform. Furthermore, the research identifies specific areas where targeted improvements can significantly enhance the user experience and learning outcomes. Finally, the implications of this study extend beyond the immediate platform, suggesting broader applications for improving user engagement in various online educational contexts.

Keywords: Quizizz, Student Engagement, Learning Outcomes, Digital Learning Platforms, Higher Education



Ivanović Ljubomir, Ideološki vokabular u programima političkih partija u Crnoj Gori

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Cilj ovog rada je analiza ideološkog vokabulara u programima političkih partija u Crnoj Gori. Kroz kvalitativnu i kvantitativnu analizu sadržaja partijskih programa, istražuju se ključne ideološke komponente i njihov jezički izraz. Fokus je stavljen na identifikaciju i komparaciju terminologije koja odražava političke, ekonomske, socijalne i kulturne stavove partija. Posebna pažnja posvećena je razlikovanju između tradicionalnih i novih političkih aktera, te načinima na koje koriste jezik da bi privukli birače i artikulisali svoje ideološke pozicije. Kao korpus za analizu koriste se programi koje su političke partije u Crnoj Gori predale pred parlamentarne izbore 2023. godine. Rezultati istraživanja pružaju uvid u to kako se ideološki vokabular razvija u kontekstu dinamičnih političkih promjena u Crnoj Gori, te kako on utiče na formiranje javnog mnjenja i političke kulture u zemlji. Analiza pokazuje da partije često koriste specifičan vokabular kako bi se distancirale od svojih protivnika, afirmisale sopstvene politike i mobilisale podršku, što doprinosi dubljem razumijevanju političkog diskursa u savremenoj Crnoj Gori. Kao osnova za analizu političkog vokabulara poslužile su teorijske postavke najznačajnijih njemačkih politolingvista Dikmana, Girnta, Hofmana i Nira).

Ključne riječi: politolingvistika, ideološki vokabular, politički programi

Jelešković Emina, Mulalić Almasa & Draganović Selvira, Content Analysis of Peace Education in English Language Primary School Curriculum in Canton Sarajevo

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Language learning requires personal, cultural, and social interaction. Since today's world is interconnected and interrelated, mono-cultural education cannot give appropriate answers to present-day postmodern challenges, including learning the language. In these circumstances peace education aims to empower students with problem-solving skills, conflict resolution skills, and promotion of tolerance for diversity and cultural differences. Students in Bosnia and Herzegovina are expected to receive peace education through the primary school curriculum, including in



English Language subjects. It is questionable to what extent this approach cultivates in students' necessary peace education knowledge, skills, and values for holistic individual and social transformation. Therefore, content analysis of promoting peace education through the English Language subject is the main objective of this paper. How English Language subjects in primary schools enhance peace education and make students aware of peace-building and multicultural understanding. In tackling the main objectives, this paper starts with the contextualization of peace education and establishing the relationship between peace education, language, and multicultural understanding. This paper adopted an exploratory research design and data was collected through content analysis of the English Language subject curriculum and the "Flower-petal" model. The content analysis and results of this study indicated that peace education content is partially covered in English Language subjects. Thus, education policymakers, curriculum developers, and teachers in Bosnia and Herzegovina are recommended to (re)consider peace education implementation to ensure that students acquire peace education knowledge, skills, and values to foster multicultural understanding. Peace education in the English Language subject is important for inculcating students with knowledge, values, and capacities to make greater social transformation.

Keywords: Peace Education; English Language Subject; Curriculum; Content Analysis; Peace-Building and Multicultural Understanding.

Jovanovska Saška, Quantitative research of semantic role of English subject

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The paper presents and investigates the incidence of semantic roles of subjects in written English. The focus is placed on the frequency of occurrence and the range of varieties of semantic subjects. It applies comparative analysis to define differences in the use of semantic role of the subject within a small-size corpus comprising texts that represent written English. In short, the Semantic roles of subjects can serve as Agent, Causer, Experiencer, Patient, Instrument, Described, Located, Anaphoric/Cataphoric It, Temporal, Locative and Event. The quantitative research method is used to determine the frequency of occurrence of semantic roles of subjects in the selected registers in English, namely books or fiction (FC). The purpose of the study is to find out potential differences in the employment of different subjects in different media of language production. The paper presents frequency counts and interprets them as indicative of the character of the discourse.

Keywords: Linguistics, subject, English, semantic role



Lagumdžija Emina, Frequency and grammaticality of conditional clauses in essays written by IUS freshman students

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This research paper is a qualitative, descriptive study that analyzes the use of conditional clauses in 170 argumentative essays written by freshman students at the International University of Sarajevo (IUS) in the spring semester of 2023. The aforementioned essays were written as part of their assessment in the ELIT200 Critical Reading and Writing course, which is a mandatory freshman course at the IUS. The aim of the paper is to investigate the frequency at which conditional clauses occur, their different types, and their grammaticality.

Keywords: conditional clauses, frequency, grammaticality, argumentative essays, freshman students

Mrdak-Mićović Milena, Mind Your Mood: The Importance of Emotional Regulation and the Role of Modal Verbs in Digital and Face-to-Face Communication and Young People

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This article researches how modal verbs influence emotional regulation and communication tone in various contexts among young speakers. Emotional regulation plays a crucial role in maintaining positive and productive relationships, while modal verbs — such as “can”, “should”, “must”, and “want” — contribute to shaping and modulating the tone of communication. The research comprises a mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative analyses. Quantitative data involves collecting and analyzing samples of digital communication from social media, emails, and text messages, as well as transcripts of face-to-face conversations. Qualitative analysis focuses on semi-structured interviews with participants to gain deeper insights into how young speakers use modal verbs to manage emotional tone and perception in communication. Additionally, discourse analysis is utilized to explore how modal verbs are employed to soften or intensify emotional responses across different communication contexts. The study is grounded in theories of emotional regulation and pragmatics, including speech act theory (Austin, Searle) and discourse analysis, aiming at understanding how modal verbs impact emotional dynamics in communication. Goffman’s Theory of Face is also applied to examine how the use of modal verbs helps maintain social identity and manage emotional tone in both digital and face-to-face interactions. The hypothesis is that modal verbs have varying effects on emotional regulation in digital versus face-to-face communication. In digital interactions, where non-verbal cues are often



absent, modal verbs are expected to play a more significant role in managing emotional tone and reducing misunderstandings. Conversely, in face-to-face communication, modal verbs may have less impact on emotional regulation due to the presence of other non-verbal signals. The findings will illuminate the role of modal verbs in emotional regulation and provide recommendations for more effective management of emotional tone across different communication environments, aiming to enhance the quality and efficiency of communication.

Keywords: modal verbs, emotional regulation, discourse analysis, young people and language

Osmanović Sabina & Lakić Igor, Political Discourse Strategies: An Analysis of Montenegro's 2023 Presidential Elections Campaign

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Since Montenegro's independence in 2006, there have been four presidential elections (2008, 2013, 2018, 2023) won by leaders of the independence bloc. A significant shift occurred in the 2020 parliamentary elections when the largest ruling party, DPS, was replaced by opposition parties. Since then, the political scene has experienced instability which has also led to some transformations in political discourse. To gain insight into these changes, we conducted an in-depth analysis of the presidential elections held in March and April 2023. This study aimed to identify and analyze the strategies employed by the four leading presidential candidates during the first round of the presidential campaign. We monitored daily campaign coverage through two prominent Montenegrin news outlets (Vijesti and CDM), utilizing a mixed methodology. This study incorporates both quantitative and qualitative analyses. By conducting a statistical analysis, we pinpointed the most frequently used words of each candidate, shedding light on their positioning within the political race, lexical choices used to connect with voters and the framing of their political discourse. This examination offers valuable insights into the rhetorical and political strategies employed by Montenegrin politicians, significantly contributing to understanding of the country's evolving political landscape.

Keywords: presidential elections, qualitative and quantitative analysis, presidential campaign, discourse analysis, Montenegro, political strategies



Stojanović Ana, Il potere trasformatore delle parole in tempi di crisi

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Negli ultimi anni, in un contesto di incertezze globali, politici, politologi, psicologi e cittadini comuni hanno discusso ampiamente sul potere dei media nel plasmare l'opinione pubblica, sull'importanza dell'alfabetizzazione mediatica, sulla sfida della verità nei media, sul fenomeno dello spin (ovvero delle tecniche che vengono usate dai governi non per informare correttamente, ma per orientare e manipolare l'opinione pubblica), e sulla responsabilità dei media e dell'uso consapevole delle parole per plasmare o cambiare la nostra realtà. Anche i filosofi, riflettendo sulla ricerca della felicità e sul complesso rapporto tra il linguaggio e il pensiero, hanno sottolineato ancora una volta che le parole sono in grado di plasmare la nostra comprensione del mondo ma anche che i nostri pensieri influenzano il linguaggio, e che la lingua si forma attraverso l'interazione sociale, riconoscendo anche l'importanza del silenzio nei momenti di crisi. Recenti studi linguistici hanno esaminato la trasformazione del linguaggio durante i periodi di crisi, identificando nuovi termini, cambiamenti semantici e modelli comunicativi. Noi ci concentreremo sull'influenza del linguaggio sul benessere in una società colpita non solo da crisi sociali, ma anche da fenomeni di deumanizzazione e rapido cambiamento tecnologico. Il corpus della ricerca comprende una vasta gamma di fonti: articoli di giornali, discorsi politici, post sui social media. Abbiamo raccolto dati da varie lingue e culture per avere una prospettiva globale e comparativa. La nostra analisi si basa su un approccio sociolinguistico e semantico. Utilizziamo strumenti di analisi semantica e del contenuto per identificare e categorizzare i nuovi termini emergenti e i cambiamenti semantici, e strumenti di concordanze lessicali per analizzare il contesto in cui le parole vengono utilizzate. Le nostre analisi offrono preziosi spunti per affrontare le sfide future e promuovere il benessere sociale e individuale nei tempi problematici e nelle circostanze inaspettate, attraverso l'educazione all'utilizzo consapevole della lingua.

Parole chiave: sociolinguistica, responsabilità linguistica, il potere delle parole, filosofia del linguaggio



Zejnlagić Sabina & Halilović Elma, Lexis on Novi Pazar in the Poetry of Foreign Authors

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This paper analyses the lexis of Novi Pazar in the poetry of foreign authors. The aim of the paper is to focus on the specific lexis used in relation to Novi Pazar. The period under investigation covers translated poetry from 1878 to 1914. Poetry written in English will be analysed. It has been planned to analyse the lexis using descriptive and comparative methods.

Keywords: poetry, Novi Pazar, foreign authors, lexis.

Žagar Ž. Igor, From Verbal To Non-Verbal: How Far Can We Go?

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In the last fifty years, the field of rhetoric and argumentation was mostly influenced by classical rhetoric (Aristotel, Cicero, et al.), Perelman and Olbrecht-Tyteca's New Rhetoric (1958), Toulmin's The Uses of Arguments (1958), pragma-dialectics (van Eemeren, Grootendorst, Houtlosser, et al. (1983 -)), and informal logic (Johnson, Blair, Govier, et al. (1981 -)). At the end of the century, it started to open for new approaches, especially in visual argumentation (Groarke, Birdsell, Roque, Forceville, Tseronis, ... (1996 -)). In this paper, I would like to explore how far we can go. Can we widen the scope even more and try to include taste, smell, and touch? If words and visuals are shared by the participants in the (argumentative) discussion, smells, tastes and touches present a problem. We have to report about them (verbally), which takes their distinctive (ontological) features away, as they become simple words and phrases of descriptive kind, and cease to be distinctive entities, i.e. the entities we perceived non-verbally, with different senses. These are the questions I'll be concerned with. Can taste, smell and touch therefore be(come) arguments? In other words, can they play argumentative roles and assume argumentative functions? How wide can the scope of an argument be?

Keywords: linguistic pragmatics, communication, rhetoric, argumentation, non-verbal



Živković Branka, Genre analysis across academic genres: Linguistic studies from Montenegro

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Genre analysis is an approach that provides a framework for analysing the rhetorical and discursive features of texts, contributing to the comprehension of how their meaning is constructed and communicated across different contexts, be they academic or professional. This method has been widely applied in linguistic research of academic genres in the international academic community. In the Montenegrin research community, it has also proven particularly valuable in the field of linguistics. This study first gives a brief insight into the three approaches within genre analysis, with a more detailed review of Swales's approach (1990). It then shows the most significant results of the research carried out by seven authors from Montenegro who have successfully employed a genre-analytic approach in their analyses of particular genres in the academic setting. Using Swales's approach to genre analysis (1990), the authors explored written academic genres – research article (RA) abstracts, RA introductions, and RA conclusions, while two of them investigated spoken academic genres – university lecture introductions and one of them university lecture conclusions. The study concludes by highlighting the importance and the possibility of the practical application of the findings obtained in the linguistic research of academic genres conducted in Montenegro.

Keywords: genre analysis, RA abstracts, RA introductions, RA conclusions, university lectures



Teaching Methods

Avdić Emir, Razvoj digitalne pismenosti kroz udžbenike za njemački jezik u osnovnim školama Crne Gore

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Digitalna pismenost u 21. vijeku igra značajnu ulogu kako u privatnom, tako i u obrazovnom te kasnije u radnom aspektu života, a definiše se kao sposobnost sigurnog pristupa i upravljanja informacijama te razumijevanja, integrisanja, komunikacije, evaluacije i kreiranja informacija putem digitalnih tehnologija (Law i sar., 2018, str. 6). Značaj digitalne pismenosti ogleda se u ubrzanom razvoju digitalnih tehnologija koje prožimaju sve aspekte društva, uključujući obrazovni sistem, čime digitalna pismenost dobija sve veću pažnju. Uprkos tome uloga digitalne pismenosti dosad je samo sporadično istraživana na prostorima jugoistočne Evrope, posebice u kontekstu nastave stranoga jezika, stoga je u fokusu ovoga rada analiza elemenata digitalne pismenosti u udžbenicima za njemački jezik. Spomenuto istraživanje dio je opsežnoga istraživanja u okviru doktorske disertacije koja se sprovodi na temu razvoja digitalne pismenosti u nastavi njemačkog kao stranog jezika u osnovnim školama u Crnoj Gori. U okviru ovog istraživanja analizirani su udžbenici i prateće radne sveske serije Prima izdavača Cornelsen (udžbenici Band 1, Band 2 i Band 3) i serije Beste Freunde izdavača Hueber (udžbenici za nivoe A1.1, A1.2 i A2.1).

Balažic-Bulc Tatjana, Lazović Vesna & Požgaj-Hadži Vesna, Digitalne vještine u jezičnim studijskim programima između teorije i prakse

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Razvojem informatičkih tehnologija i UI drastično se mijenja svijet, a time i tržište rada koje traži nove vještine. Među vještinama za 21. stoljeće često se navode kritičko i kreativno razmišljanje, komunikacija, sudjelovanje itd., a prema europskom Programu vještina za Europu za održivu konkurentnost, socijalnu pravednost i otpornost (2020) za poslove budućnosti ističu su vještine

zelene tranzicije (zelene tehnologije, smanjenje utjecaja na okoliš itd.), digitalne vještine (digitalna pismenost itd.), poduzetničke vještine (generiranje novih ideja), transverzalne vještine (rad u grupi, kritičko mišljenje, kreativno rješavanje problema itd.), životne vještine (suočavanje s promjenama, prilagodba promjenama, medijska pismenost, građanska pismenost itd.), vještine cjeloživotnog učenja itd. Pri tom se postavlja pitanje koliko se nove društvene okolnosti odražavaju u visokoškolskim studijskim programima. Uzimajući u obzir Europski okvir digitalnih kompetencija (2016), u radu se fokusiramo na zastupljenost digitalnih kompetencija u slovenskim filološkim studijskim programima. Istraživački korpus čine dva filološka studijska programa jezika koji imaju potpuno drukčiji društveni status: anglistika s engleskim kao globalnim jezikom te južnoslavenski studiji gdje su obuhvaćeni svi južnoslavenski jezici koji su u Sloveniji i jezici etničkih manjina. Cilj je istraživanja proučiti u kojoj su mjeri navedene vještine zastupljene u analiziranim studijskim programima te koliko se one realiziraju u stvarnosti. Komparativnom analizom istražuju se predviđeni ishodi učenja digitalnih kompetencija u analiziranim studijskim programima, a u nastavku se analizira njihovo ostvarivanje u praksi. Metodom upitnika istražuje se mišljenje pedagoškog kadra s jedne strane i studenata s druge strane. Na temelju rezultata izradit će se spisak ishoda učenja koji će reflektirati potrebe suvremenog tržišta rada na polju digitalnih vještina.

Ključne riječi: ishodi učenja, vještine za 21. stoljeće, jezični studijski programi, digitalne kompetencije

Bodrič Radmila & Filipović Sonja, Motivation Transfer from Teachers to Students

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Motivation has a significant role in determining success or failure in any learning situation including target language learning (Bodrič 2018a, 2021b; Dörnyei & Csizér 1998; Dörnyei 2001; Dörnyei & Ushioda 2011; Matsumoto 2009). The students' learning potential may increase when their teachers' motivation is high, and conversely, low motivation or de-motivation on the part of the teachers may decrease the students' learning commitment and class participation. Generally, teachers can often "infect" their students with enthusiasm by serving as excellent role models and presenting the best possible image through their motivation/commitment. Such a commitment instills in students a similar willingness to pursue knowledge. The aim of the paper is to identify in what way and how much teacher-specific motivational components can impact student motivation for EFL learning. An attempt will be made to find any correlation between the students' level of motivation and their perception of the strength of their teacher's motivation. A questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of this study, which consisted of closed-ended and open-ended questions gauging motivation-related variables. The survey was conducted amongst third and fourth-year students majoring in English as a foreign language at the Department of English Studies, University of Novi Sad. Although the results provided a detailed insight into the students' attitudes, level of motivation, and its potential connection to a variety of teacher-related factors, firm empirical evidence and a larger population sample are required in order to reach valid



conclusions on this complex issue. Furthermore, this survey can be supplemented with observation, interviews and focused conversations at all education levels in order to improve the overall quality of the teaching and learning process.

Key words: teacher motivation, student motivation, transfer, survey, teaching and learning process

Božinović Nikolina, Exploring the role of efficient grammar learning strategies in adult learners of German and Spanish as L3

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Although numerous studies have investigated the use of language strategies and their effect on language learning, research dealing with the systematic examination of grammar learning strategies is scarce (cf. Anderson, 2005; Ellis, 2006). Studies on grammar learning strategies have usually been conducted within the field of general language learning strategies. On the basis of some examples of grammar learning strategies, which primarily include conscious repetition of grammatical structure, imitation of language forms and rote learning, Cohen and Pinilla-Herrera (2010) define grammar learning strategies as deliberate thoughts and actions students consciously employ to facilitate learning and gain better control over the use of grammar structures. This implies that appropriate use of grammar learning strategies enhances efficiency and contributes to effective learning. It also allows learners to control their own learning and, by consciously choosing their strategies, to develop their grammatical competence in a foreign language. This study aims to explore grammar learning strategies used by German and Spanish language learners with Croatian first language (L1) and English second language (L2). Participants in this study were second and third-year undergraduate students at Rochester Institute of Technology's global campuses in Croatia (RIT Croatia). All the participants had exclusively Croatian as L1, English as L2, and were learning German and Spanish as L3 at the time of the study. Data were gathered from 150 students learning German and Spanish as L3 at two language learning levels: beginning and intermediate. The use of grammar learning strategies was measured by the Grammar Learning Strategies Questionnaire (Božinović, 2012). The results have shown that there are statistically significant differences between German and Spanish learners in the frequency of grammar learning strategy use. Strategies of visual grammar learning are more frequently used by Spanish learners than by German learners. The results of this research also indicated that participants simultaneously use a number of different grammar learning strategies which they combine and adapt in new language circumstances in order to communicate effectively with individuals from different cultures.

Key words: grammar learning strategies, German and Spanish as L3, language proficiency level, learning strategies questionnaire.

Grivčevska Branka, Strategie di insegnamento e apprendimento del lessico. Analisi dati questionari

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Il presente lavoro si pone l'obiettivo di fornire delle idee sulle considerazioni degli insegnanti e degli apprendenti riguardo l'insegnamento e l'apprendimento del lessico nelle scuole elementari nella Macedonia del Nord (corrispondenti alle scuole medie del sistema scolastico italiano), in cui l'italiano viene insegnato come seconda lingua straniera. La ricerca parte dall'aspetto teorico, grazie al metodo analitico-sintetico sono stati individuati, classificati e spiegati i fattori che hanno un impatto sul processo di acquisizione del lessico. Questi dati sono stati il punto di partenza per la creazione di due questionari, uno destinato agli insegnanti di lingua italiana e l'altro agli alunni di 15 scuole elementari macedoni. I questionari sono stati somministrati online su Google Forms, ciascuno composto da una decina di domande, semiaperte per gli insegnanti e chiuse per gli alunni. Attraverso l'analisi dei dati dei questionari, si è cercato di individuare da un lato le strategie di acquisizione del lessico (competenza lessicale) messe in atto dagli alunni e dall'altro, gli approcci e i metodi applicati nell'insegnamento dell'italiano da parte dei loro insegnanti. I risultati delle analisi rivelano diversità di opinioni tra quelle degli insegnanti e quelle degli alunni; l'applicazione della stessa strategia può portare a risultati diversi e gli alunni hanno scarse conoscenze delle strategie d'apprendimento. I risultati della ricerca potrebbero essere di grande aiuto per migliorare sia l'insegnamento che l'apprendimento della lingua italiana.

Parole chiave: lessico, competenza lessicale, strategie di apprendimento, tecniche didattiche, questionario

Lalić Ana, Fenomeni (ne)učtivosti u XVIII stoljeću: Analiza udžbenika italijanskog jezika za anglofone govornike

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U ovom radu istražujemo manifestacije fenomena (ne)učtivosti u udžbenicima italijanskog jezika koji su namijenjeni anglofonim govornicima. Za analizu smo odabrali dva takva udžbenika – Casottijev *A New Method of Teaching the Italian Tongue to Ladies and Gentlemen* (1709) i Palermov *A Grammar of the Italian Language. In Two Parts* (1755). Ovi udžbenici su izabrani zato što imaju za cilj podučavanje govornog jezika pa očekujemo da obuhvataju i sociopragmatičke aspekte jezika uključujući norme učtivosti kao i da poučavaju praktične aspekte jezika i kulture. Budući da italijanska kultura, a pogotovo aspekti bontona i učtivosti, imaju tradiciju koja seže kroz



stoljeća i utjecaj na cijelom evropskom kontinentu (a pogotovo u Engleskoj), očekujemo da udžbenici namijenjeni anglofonim govornicima mogu sadržavati primjere koji odražavaju aspekte italijanske učtivosti, engleske interpretacije tih normi, ali i elemente engleske učtivosti. Također, poređenje dva sistema učtivosti u dva različita jezika nam može omogućiti i da dođemo do jezičkih univerzalija kao i da odredimo na koji način se sami koncept učtivosti mijenjao do današnjeg dana. Metodološki okvir istraživanja je postavljen na dva načina. Najprije na osnovu dva priručnika bontona određujemo koncept učtivog ponašanja u XVIII stoljeću. Radi se o Della Casinom priručniku Galateo ovvero de' costumi (1558) koji se smatra jednim od najutjecajnijih priručnika bontona u evropskoj historiji i u XVIII stoljeću. Drugi priručnik je Principles of politeness (1776) Philipa Stanhopa. Nakon što odredimo norme učtivosti, određene odlomke dijaloga iz dva udžbenika ćemo analizirati na osnovu savremenih teorija učtivosti, odnosno odredit ćemo na koji način se formulišu, modifikuju, ublažavaju ili pojačavaju potencijalno neučtivi govorni činovi kao što su odbijanje, prihvatanje, postavljanje pitanja, predlaganje, davanje savjeta i uvrede. Ova analiza je zasnovana na analizi konteksta kao i na sintaksičko-pragmatičkoj analizi (Brown & Levinson 1987; Watts 2003) zahvaljujući kojima možemo odrediti modulaciju govornog čina. Kvalitativna analiza otkriva da su uvredljivi činovi ublaženi u direktnoj konverzaciji kako bi se izbjegla uvreda bez obzira na društveni položaj sagovornika. Otvorene uvrede prisutne su samo u kontekstu razgovara o odsutnim osobama ili u slučajevima zadirkivanja (eng. banter). Također se može doći do zaključka da se učtivo ponašanje u dvije kulture u velikoj mjeri poklapa. Rezultati ovog istraživanja mogu naći primjenu u područjima kao što su didaktika, sociologija, historija i historija jezika.

Ključne riječi: (ne)učtivost, ublažavanje, sociopragmatika, italijanski za strance, knjige bontona

Luburić Gordana & Leone Vincenza, La didattica digitale implementata nella Facoltà di Filologia dell'Università del Montenegro

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La didattica universitaria a distanza su piattaforme virtuali ha dimostrato, durante il periodo di emergenza causato dal COVID-19, che la lezione tradizionale può essere sostituita da altre forme di didattica più innovative e al passo coi tempi. Il fenomeno, che ha avuto diffusione globale, ha anche interessato l'Università del Montenegro che ha implementato i corsi sulla piattaforma MOODLE. L'istruzione a distanza non nasce con la pandemia, ma ha una lunga tradizione che va indietro di decenni a livello globale. Tuttavia per lungo tempo è rimasta un mondo separato dalla didattica trasmissiva delle aule universitarie, animando un ampio dibattito sull'opportunità di integrarla nella didattica in presenza. Dallo scoppio della pandemia sono trascorsi quattro anni e l'uso dell'e-learning si è dimostrato un utile strumento per integrare la didattica onsite producendo un nuovo paradigma, l'onlife, che vuole aprire alle tecnologie senza perdere il rapporto con la presenza in aula, ma dando allo stesso nuovo vigore. Questo studio vuole confrontare le competenze di docenti



e studenti della Facoltà di Filologia dell'Università del Montenegro prima e dopo la pandemia da COVID-19 per comprendere se l'uso della formazione a distanza e l'introduzione degli strumenti digitali nella didattica di questi ultimi quattro anni hanno modificato e migliorato le possibilità di erogazione delle lezioni da parte dei docenti e della fruizione delle stesse da parte degli studenti. Lo studio mira, altresì, a definire quanto la competenza digitale pregressa sia stata importante nel poter utilizzare gli strumenti digitali nel momento dell'emergenza e come chi non aveva sufficiente conoscenza degli stessi sia riuscito ad apprenderne l'uso e a implementarlo nel proprio stile di studio e di lavoro.

Parole chiave: didattica digitale, didattica universitaria, piattaforme, online, onlife

Samu Borbala, Un'indagine cross-culturale sulla presa di appunti in L2 in ambito universitario

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Saper prendere appunti è un'abilità fondamentale per gli studenti universitari. Gli appunti costituiscono la base per una rielaborazione dei contenuti in forma orale (ad es. colloqui di fine corso) o scritta (ad es. relazione, tesi). Il presente studio esplora l'abilità di prendere appunti degli studenti che usano e apprendono l'italiano per scopi accademici. Sebbene ci siano numerosi studi in quest'ambito per la lingua inglese (tra cui Bui et al. 2013; Clerehan 1995; Morehead et al. 2019; Reddington et al. 2015; Siegel 2021, 2023a; Siegel, Kusumoto 2022), per quanto riguarda l'italiano, ad oggi gli studi sono molto scarsi (per una proposta di percorso a scuola si veda Rossi 1991) e non esistono ricerche relative all'ambito accademico.

Per capire e per confrontare le opinioni e le abitudini degli studenti di varie L1 è stato somministrato un questionario ed è stato creato un corpus di appunti presi in forma cartacea o digitale da studenti universitari di italiano L1 e L2 dell'Università per Stranieri di Perugia. Grazie al questionario sono state esaminate le funzioni principali degli appunti, le strategie utilizzate dagli studenti, le condizioni per prendere appunti in modo efficace, le variabili che influenzano le abitudini e l'approccio alla presa di appunti degli studenti. Nel corpus di appunti è stato esaminato il modo in cui le informazioni vengono registrate (trascrizione letterale, abbreviazioni, parafrasi, translanguaging, immagini, v. Siegel 2023b), le caratteristiche linguistiche della scrittura e l'organizzazione delle informazioni, in correlazione con le variabili L1, area di studio e scrittura manuale vs digitale. Lo studio si conclude con alcune considerazioni sulle differenze cross-culturali e su come i docenti possono migliorare l'insegnamento della presa di appunti nei loro corsi e allineare l'organizzazione e lo svolgimento delle loro lezioni rispetto alle preferenze e alle necessità degli studenti internazionali.

Parole chiave: italiano accademico, italiano L2, prendere appunti



Žugić Dragica, Teaching Soft Skills in Tourism Education: A Case Study - VATEL Montenegro

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Soft skills are of crucial importance in the tourism and hospitality industry during customer interaction irrespective of specialization, and they are considered essential to scale the ladder of success in this industry (Miranda, 2019). They drive the tourism business, represent core values, and make the foundation of the hospitality industry. As employees come into direct contact with customers daily, having good soft skills is essential for creating a positive customer experience. Given the competitiveness in this industry, developing soft skills has become imperative for hospitality students, ensuring better job opportunities and giving them a competitive edge. In alignment with the University of Donja Gorica's mission to prepare graduates who are "ready to be employed," this paper examines how VATEL Montenegro students develop soft skills through the Effective Communication course. The analysis is based on the personal experiences of the author and the perspectives of participants actively involved in the case study. The findings demonstrate that a soft-skills-oriented teaching approach can effectively prepare students to excel in the fastest-growing tourism and hospitality sector in Montenegro, and globally.

Keywords: soft skills, communication skills, oral communication, hospitality, Vatel school

Literature

Blažević Amir, Gewalt und Macht in Kleists Der zerbrochene Krug

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Unumstritten zählt Kleists Klassiker *Der zerbrochene Krug* nicht nur im deutschsprachigen Raum, sondern überhaupt, zu den erfolgreichsten Komödien. Beim genaueren, unterflächlichen und intertextuell- und kontextuellen Lesen dieses Dramas stellt sich die Frage nach einem der Hauptthemen dieses Werkes, und es ist, die anderen dazugerechnet, die Problematik der Gewalt und der Macht. Es scheint, dass der Zweideutigkeit der Sprache dieses Werkes nicht zu detailliert jene Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt wurde, welche ihr gebührt. Gerade in der Sprache und mit der Sprache wird die Bordieusche „symbolische Macht“ und „symbolische Herrschaft der Männer“ dargestellt. Der versteckten, aber auch vom staatlichen Apparat systematisch geprägten Gewalt, werden auch Foucaults analytische Machttechniken zugegliedert, um auf diese Weise Kleists Verständnis der Komödie auf den Grund zu kommen. Auf ironische, der Groteske grenzende Weise tritt Kleist in die Fußstapfen seiner literarischen Vorbilder und Zeitgenossen und entwirft, nach unserem Verständnis, eine erweitertere, aufgedehntere und modifiziertere Gattung, nämlich die des bürgerlichen Trauerspiels. Das Happy End, die angekündigte Hochzeit Eves und Ruprechts, steht nicht mehr nur unter der Kontrolle und Aufsicht der patriarchalen Macht, sondern muss vonseiten des staatlichen Apparats durch Walthers Kuss gebilligt werden. Die „Fürsorge“ hat die Gouvernamentalität, um mit Foucault zu sprechen, übernommen. Anhand der Symbolik des zerbrochenen Krugs soll die Evolution der Gewalt- und Machtmechanismen erklärt werden.

Schlüsselwörter: Gewalt; Macht; bürgerliches Trauerspiel; Kleist.

Boloban Mirela, Ironična egzistencija i „kažnjavajući karakter“ Baretijevog Aristarca Scannabuea

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Prekretnica u razmišljanjima o ironiji ima svoje korijene u epohi romantizma. Od spoznaje o subjektivnosti i kompleksnim odlikama individualnog doživljaja fenomena, zapečaćenim Schlegelovom i Kierkegaardovom mišlju, misao o ironiji se počinje primjenjivati na razne aspekte života, naposljetku označavajući ljudsku egzistenciju ironičnom. Tragovi „ironične ličnosti“ mogli su se pronaći već u opisima Sokrata, međutim, od kraja devetnaestog stoljeća, rađa se poseban svjesni otklon od realnosti, ne samo kroz trope, riječi ili kontroverzne spise, već kroz kompletnu egzistenciju. U tom kontekstu može biti posmatran i Giuseppe Baretti, čiji je cilj iskazan već u uvodu



časopisa *Frusta letteraria*, gdje metaforički bič postaje instrument kažnjavanja. Baretti nam time otkriva kažnjavajuću funkciju svoje ironije, kao i tehniku kojom će se u značajnoj mjeri koristiti pišući svoj časopis. Ovaj rad će se baviti protagonistom časopisa *Frusta letteraria* kao Barettijevim hiperboliziranim autoportretom i njegovim instrumentima ironičnog kažnjavanja u svrhu autorove odmazde.

Ključne riječi: kritika, kazna, romantička ironija, autoportret

Bratić Vesna, "If It Bleeds, It Reads": Violence for the Sake of Violence? The Black Box of George Saunders

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This paper focuses on the exploration of violence within the narratives of G. Saunders, with a particular emphasis on instances involving the violation of the human body and the exploitation of such violations. The study aims to delve into these instances of violence present in Saunders' stories, examining their necessity and function within the narrative framework. By addressing pertinent questions, such as whether excessive violence in Saunders' narratives is essential and what role it serves, this work endeavors to unravel the complexities inherent in the portrayal of violence within his stories. Through a systematic analysis of Saunders' texts, this paper seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the multifaceted nature of violence as depicted in contemporary American literature.

Key words: excessive violence, G. Saunders, human body

Brkić-Vučina Mirna, Suodnosi usmene i pisane književnosti u pripovijestima Muljika, Duga i Alkar Dinka Šimunovića

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Književno djelo Dinka Šimunovića (1873. - 1933.) pripada razdoblju moderne u hrvatskoj književnosti. Stvarajući svoje književno djelo daleko od književnih centara, opisujući ruralni, patrijaralni ambijent Dalmatinske zagore i njegove stanovnike, stvorio je osobit književni stil u kojem se modernistički elementi isprepleću s elementima hrvatske usmene književnosti. Njegova najznačajnija zbirka pripovijesti *Mrkodol* (1909.) sadrži pripovijesti „Mrkodol“, „Muljika“, „Duga“, „Alkar“ i „Rudica“. U radu interpretiramo pripovijesti „Muljika“, „Duga“ i „Alkar“ kroz prizmu hrvatske usmene književnosti te tradicijskih običaja i vjerovanja, što sve pridonosi plastičnom i uvjerljivom prikazu Dalmatinske zagore i likova u pripovijestima.

Ključne riječi: D. Šimunović, suodnosi usmene i pisane književnosti



Čuljak Ivana, *The Power of Words in Philip Roth's The Human Stain*

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The identity issue is the issue central to both modernist and postmodernist literature. Whereas the modernists struggle with the search for identity, the postmodernists argue that the identity is fluid (for instance, the French philosopher and sociologist Jean Baudrillard who is referred to as the "High Priest of Postmodernism" argues that in the postmodern era, the identity has no meaning). This fluid postmodernist identity can also be found in Philip Roth's *The Human Stain* (2000). In *The Human Stain*, Coleman Silk deconstructs and constructs his identity according to his own needs and this article will analyze the role language and words have in the (de)construction of his identity. Using the philosophy of the Austrian-British philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein who argues that words create our reality and the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis according to which language influences its speakers' worldview, this article aims to prove how the words Coleman Silk uses and hears create and shape his identity and world. According to Wittgenstein, communication shapes our reality, and in *The Human Stain*, Coleman's (mis)communication with others affects his life and determines his future. The article will prove the power of words in Coleman's life – their power to create an identity but also to destroy it, thus showcasing the fluidity of postmodernist identity.

Key words: identity, postmodernism, fluidity, Ludwig Wittgenstein, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, Coleman Silk

Delibašić Spomenka, *Le surréalisme et l'état d'esprit avant-gardiste*

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L'année 1924, celle de la publication du premier Manifeste du surréalisme et du premier numéro de *La Revolution française* et celle où le surréalisme se formule et s'organise, sera sans doute la plus activement rebelle à tout conformisme et marquée par une volonté d'action efficace, des prises de position politiques, sociales et morales. Le surréalisme prétend désormais constituer une idéologie au plein sens du terme, c'est-à-dire engageant une vision du monde et de la vie, et une conception de l'action et de l'engagement. Nous nous proposons, dans cet article, de montrer comment ce mouvement littéraire et artistique prolifique a ouvert un vaste champ de recherches, de nouvelles explorations et a formulé nombre de problèmes, notamment ceux de l'illumination et de l'expression poétiques, ceux des rapports de la poésie et de la révolution, du symbolisme universel et de l'automatisme. Le surréalisme, cet «héritier du désordre dada» orienté contre le rationalisme et le positivisme étouffant a marqué un tournant dans l'histoire littéraire et artistique en prônant «un retournement de perspective» radicalement «anti-intellectualiste». Notre intention était de montrer comment ce texte théorique du XXe siècle a révolutionné les modes de représentation en poésie et en arts et de mesurer l'influence qu'a exercée ce texte sur les domaines littéraires et artistiques. En cette année 2024, coïncidant avec le centenaire de la publication du



Manifeste du surréalisme, nous observons la vigueur de ce mouvement international, soulignant ainsi la pertinence continue de ce texte-programme lorsqu'il est exploré à la lumière de notre perspective contemporaine.

Mots clés: André Breton, surréalisme, dadaïsme, avant-garde

Denkova Jovana, Deviant occurrences in Macedonian adolescent literature

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In this scientific article, we refer to some deviant phenomena, which found their expression in Macedonian adolescent literature. In the article, we first refer to the basic characteristics of adolescent literature, and then we look at the works for young people of several contemporary Macedonian authors whose works reflect the modern problems of young adolescents, such as drugs, alcoholism, smoking, violence, rape, divorce, etc. Finally, the reasons for this behavior among young adolescents will be sought. The article tends to point to these phenomena affecting young people, which for a long time have been "taboo topics" in adolescent literature, about which hardly any author dared to speak.

Key words: adolescence, youth literature, Macedonian literature

Dimitrijević Tanja, Representation of violence in A Tale for Time Being by Ruth Ozeki

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This paper explores how violence is portrayed and challenged in *A Tale for Time Being* by Ruth Ozeki. It analyzes the novel's depiction of violence through the frameworks of Johan Galtung's theory (direct, structural, and cultural) and Rob Nixon's concept of slow/silent violence (environmental degradation). These frameworks are then contrasted with the Buddhist principle of non-violence (ahimsa). The analysis examines how the narrative techniques used to depict violence shape the reader's understanding of its ethical implications. By examining both traditional and environmental forms of violence, this paper sheds light on the novel's engagement with the complex nature of violence in our world.

Key words: violence, Ruth Ozeki, Galtung, Slow Violence, Ahimsa

Femić Radoje, Balkanski hronotop u romanu City club Gojka Čelebića

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U romanu *City club* Gojka Čelebića analizira se slika svijeta, zasnovana na iskustvu balkanskih političkih, ideoloških i nacionalnih odnosa. Ukazuje se na imanentnu destruktivnost Balkana, koja je manifestovana dugotrajnim antagonizmom, uključujući i period kraja 20. vijeka, odnosno raspad bivše Jugoslavije. Simbolizacija prostora projektuje se na književne likove, tako da se konstituiše autentična slika svijeta. Sukob Erosa i Tanatosa u romanu *City club* sugerije univerzalnost arhetipa koji se manifestuje u savremenoj eposi.

Ključne riječi: hronotop, Balkan, Čelebić, *City club*, slika svijeta

Ferri Ane, Rediscovering lost Latin poems by Ludovik Paskvalić

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Ludovik Paskvalić (1500-1551) is a prominent Renaissance poet from the Bay of Kotor. He left us two printed poetry collections "Rime volgari" (1549) and "Carmina" (1551), as well as some unprinted poems. The topic of this paper includes the presentation of a reprinted manuscript copy of Paskvalić's unpublished Latin poems that are kept in Croatia, which could not be found for many years and were believed to be permanently lost. Forgotten Latin songs include one sylvia, three elegies and 32 short epigrams. Given the fact that not a single shorter verse composition was included in Paskvalić's published Latin collection of poetry, the knowledge of his poetic oeuvre would not be complete if the said verses remained unknown to the scientific public. We have reprinted, translated and analyzed the aforementioned literary legacy with the help of a comparative, research and literary-historical method, based on the available material about the poet from the Bay of Kotor. The aim of this article is to preserve Paskvalić's Latin poems from oblivion, to bring them into connection with the Latin collection "Carmina" to which they belong in terms of theme, genre and style, as well as to round off the Latin creativity of the prominent cultural worker Ludovik Paskvalić through their analysis.

Key words: Ludovik Paskvalić, Carmina, latin poems, elegy, epigrams



Hoyte-West Antony, A man of many empires: Imperial interactions as depicted in the autobiographies of Arminius Vambéry

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The famous Hungarian nineteenth-century scholar, linguist, and polyglot Arminius Vambéry (1832-1913) was born in modest circumstances to Jewish parents in Habsburg Hungary. In his late teens he sought his fortune eastwards, moving to Ottoman Istanbul, where for several years he taught and learnt different languages, gaining entry to diplomatic circles and the inner world of the Sublime Porte. Subsequently, he then embarked on travels further east, experiencing life in the Persian Empire before moving on – in disguise – to Turkestan, a region which was immensely strategic in the then-ongoing ‘Great Game’ between the British and Russian empires. There, Vambéry’s escapades extended to meeting with the rulers of some of these Central Asian domains, such as the Emir of Khiva, as well as experiencing some hair-raising adventures. On returning to Europe, Vambéry’s scholarly research and literary accounts of his intrepid travels in this scarcely-known region brought him fame and fortune. This included audiences with kings and emperors, memberships of learned societies, and a professorship of oriental languages. Combined with his remarkable facility in dozens of languages, Vambéry’s abilities and character assisted him in transcending his outsider status owing to his religious and social origins. Hence, based on literary and textual analysis, the analysis aims to ascertain how Vambéry depicts various empires in both of his memoirs, which were written and published in English in 1883 and 1904 respectively. With his travels comprising the lion’s share of the source materials, this contribution aims to observe how his interactions with various imperial officials and with royalty are portrayed and discussed. Accordingly, in providing a detailed portrait of this self-made man, it is intended to offer a useful case study of his personal and professional trajectory within a multitude of imperial spaces.

Key words: Arminius Vambéry; autobiography; travelogue; empires; polyglot

Krsteva Marija, The Lost Generation in biofiction

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the presentation of the concept of the Lost Generation as presented in the novelistic re-writings of the lives of the great American authors F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway. Their life stories have been repeatedly used as plot lines in postmodern biofictions, which underline the connection between fiction, biography, and autobiography by developing texts that are “both self-reflexive and yet paradoxically also lay claim to historical events and personages” (Hutcheon 2003: 5). The process of creating such texts involves different appropriations of facts, fictional characters, literary works and practices, themes and subjects, which are re-ordered in a constantly changing world of doubling, mirror reflections and fluctuations constructing concepts of the time and culture in a literary form from a most recent perspective. The concept of the Lost Generation as such is a constitutive part in these narratives



allowing for the plausibility and uniqueness of the story. This paper unravels the notions of the Lost Generation in the biofiction genre and the techniques used for that portrayal.

Key words: Lost Generation, biofiction, F.Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway

Milović Sanja, Virginia Woolf and the Phenomenological Aspect in Jacob's Room

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Phenomenology, as Husserl's first philosophy, represents the interpretation of one of the possible answers to key epistemological questions and, in its literal sense, implies the study of phenomena and appearances. Husserl chose the aforementioned term because it is inherent to the natural structure of consciousness that perceives the sphere of appearances and phenomena exclusively from a personal, subjective point of view. The ultimate starting point of phenomenology is to put the factual reality in parentheses and to develop a pure perception of phenomena and objects through intentionality, which is liberated from the amalgamation of assumptions and preconceptions. The analysis of Virginia Woolf's modernist fiction requires special attention due to the evident intricacy and immersiveness of the writer's experimental prose, as well as the apparent plainness of the stylistic and narrative devices she used. What attracts special attention is the phenomenological aspect, which implies the bracketing process (*epoche*) of empirical and scientific knowledge, a subtle turn to primordially that dwells within the realm of pure essences, and is therefore assumed to be the basis for the constitution of a brand new, purely phenomenological attitude. One of the key questions raised in Virginia Woolf's novels refers to the establishment of her characters' identity, their isolation and sense of self, as well as their relationship with the Other. In an attempt to illustrate the structure and acts of human consciousness, the narrator incorporated the fundamental concepts of Edmund Husserl's phenomenology, such as: phenomenological reduction (*epoche*), intentionality, temporality, intersubjectivity, and primordially. The content analysis and the application of the phenomenological method have proved that Virginia Woolf's characters remain mysterious until the end, revealing themselves only in flashes as appearances, whereas their self-affirmation through a dialogic exchange is regarded as impossible, given the inherent need for the self to withdraw into the intimate chambers of consciousness unknowable and inaccessible to the Other. The comparative analysis has shown that Bakhtinian dialogism is only partially applicable in capturing the structure of characters' consciousness and that identity is not established through dialogic exchange, which means that individuals can primarily be defined as lonely monads due to alienation and the impossibility of elucidating the labyrinths of consciousness and innermost experiences in which they are cocooned. In *Jacob's Room*, the novel which is the subject of this research, the phenomenological attitude is proved to be crucial for the comprehension of the overall structure of the writer's modernist expression, with special reference to fragmentation as a result of fleeting and unreliable impressions of her characters' consciousness.

Keywords: phenomenology, consciousness, primordially, reduction (*epoche*), intentionality



Ninčetović Nataša, Rebranding Louisa May Alcott for modern times: the film adaptations of "Little Women"

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Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* (1868) has proved her most enduring and significant novel which has never been out of print since its original publication. This novel is considered a classic of American and world literature. Moreover, *Little Women* has also inspired numerous film and television adaptations. This paper represents a compare-and-contrast analysis of the novel and its film adaptations, specifically the 1933, 1994, and 2019 versions. The research relies on Linda Hutcheon's definitions and meanings of adaptation. According to Hutcheon, adaptation has an overt relationship with its source-text but aims to transform it and turn it into something of its own. Starting from the observation that all the film adaptations use Alcott's *Little Women* as their basis, we offer evidence that their value and novelty is in the way they reinterpret the novel and adapt it to their own cultural and historical contexts. Accordingly, the achievement of these adaptations should not be based upon the extent of their fidelity to the original text, but on the directors' ability to create something original, new, and their own out of a timeless classic.

Key words: "Little Women", Louisa May Alcott, film adaptation, context

Popović Olivera, L'immagine del Montenegro nel libro di viaggio di Petar Kuničić "Un mese a piedi"

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Il presente contributo si propone di esaminare la rappresentazione del Montenegro nel libro "Un mese a piedi", scritto da Petar Kuničić (1862–1940), maestro, traduttore e scrittore croato. Kuničić, autore di numerosi articoli firmati con il suo vero nome o con lo pseudonimo Pero Kuničić S., intraprese nel 1896, insieme a un amico, un viaggio a piedi attraverso le regioni dalmate, includendo nel loro itinerario anche il Montenegro. Al suo ritorno, pubblicò le sue note di viaggio nella rivista periodica "Narodni list" nel 1897, successivamente raccolte in una monografia. Questo articolo si prefigge di analizzare i motivi alla base del viaggio di Kuničić, l'immagine delle regioni dell'attuale Montenegro delineata nel suo diario di viaggio, nonché i fattori storici, politici e culturali che hanno influenzato la sua rappresentazione di questo Paese e del suo popolo. L'analisi si concentrerà sull'interpretazione di Kuničić delle dinamiche regionali e delle interazioni culturali, contestualizzandola all'interno del panorama storico e politico dell'epoca.

Parole chiave: libri di viaggio, Montenegro, Petar Kuničić



Puškar-Mustafić Nadira, Reshaping Identities in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *The Thing Around Your Neck* (2009)

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Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, now a celebrated Nigerian writer with numerous honors and awards, did not achieve immediate success in her writing career. As she states in her 2009 TEDGlobal talk, "The Danger of a Single Story," a professor dismissed her writing for not being "authentically African," surprised that her Nigerian characters lived "normal" lives akin to those of middle-class Westerners. Adichie attributed this view to the professor's narrow perspective, shaped by a single, predominant narrative of African plight and misery, as depicted by Western colonizers. In response, Adichie sought to write her own version of Nigerian identity, deconstructing the colonial mindset and reconstructing and empowering her characters' identities using their perspectives and irony. This paper provides a thematic, plot, character, and style analysis of Adichie's short story collection *The Thing Around Your Neck* (2009), focusing on stories that deal with displacement and identity.

Key words: postcolonial identity, narrative technique, displacement, Nigerian literature, irony

Sain Refide, Koteva Ivana & Celik Mahmut, Бајазит и Оливера преко границе обичне љубави

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Роман „Бајазит и Оливера“ македонског аутора Драгија Михајловског је роман о љубави турског султана Бајазита и српске принцезе Оливере Лазаревић. Праћена многим личним и туђим патњама, њихова љубав превазилази границу обичне љубави. Наш чланак има за циљ да кроз конкретан пример открије и укаже на културне и цивилизацијске разлике које се јављају међу припадницима два супротна света са Истока и Запада (Азија и Европа), али и љубав као највећу покретачку снагу која ствара симбиоза, односно премошћавање ових разлика. Љубав има моћ да држи на окупу припаднике различитих светова, она успешно превазилази и превазилази све расне, националне или верске границе. То је највећи и најлепши облик хуманизма међу људима. Роман „Бајазит и Оливера“ са собом носи љубав и бројне хуманистичке поруке.

Кључне ријечи: Бајазит, Оливера, љубав, хуманизам, разлике, националне границе, верске границе.



Vojičić-Komatina Olga, Tranzicija i trauma u Srbljanovićevoj drami Beogradska trilogija

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Dramski komad Biljane Srbljanović Beogradska trilogija jeste djelo nastajalo u stvarnosnom inspirativnom vrelu tranzitnih i traumatičnih devedesetih godina dvadesetog vijeka. Disolucija komunističke ideologije, raspad velike jugoslovenske zajednice, propadanje infrastrukture i ekonomije, devastacija i dehijerarhizacija kulturne baštine jugoslovenskih republika, jesu elementi koji su usloveli i psihološke konstelacije, ali i teške neuroze, psihoze i paroksizme kod ljudi tog vremena. Srbljanovićeva kroz tripartitnu parcelaciju donosi prikaz hronotopa odlaska i egzila intelektualaca koji se u rodnoj zemlji ne osjećaju dobro i ne vide perspektivu. Hronotop kućnog praga se pretvara u demonski hronotop, a druge zemlje Evrope i svijeta se čine kao mogući platoničarski ideali obećane zemlje. No, želja za idiličnim hronotopom se transemituje u drugo stanje, odnosno u proces posljedice tranzicije, budući da svi koji odlaze u tuđu zemlju sa sobom nose i donose i trajne uzročnike odlaska kao neprestane pratioce. U sukobu sa sobom i svojim, pitanje je da li može i kako može doći do vitalističke kreacije života.

Ključne riječi: Beogradska trilogija, kultura, dehijerarhizacija, devastacija, perspektiva

Vukčević Marko, Dante u XXI vijeku: savremene interpretacije i recepcije

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Rad nastoji da prikaže kompleksnost procesa u perspektivi savremenog interdisciplinarnog proučavanja srednjovjekovnih književnih tekstova na primjeru Dantea kao jednog od dva temelja književnog kanona zapadne civilizacije. Sistem razumijevanja, tumačenja i revalorizacije Danteovog djela kroz intertekstualni, interkulturni i metaistorijski kontekst omogućava nam da u procesu modernih interpretacija ukažemo na njegovu aktuelnost i relevantnost u vremenu dominacije digitalnih platformi, konzumerizma novih medija i informaciono-komunikacionih tehnologija. U skladu sa savremenim tokovima i izazovima metodoloških, teorijskih i kritičkih perspektiva, Danteov kulturni i književni kapital transmisije i recepcije u eri globalnih izazova XXI vijeka nastavlja potvrdu njegovog univerzalizma i legitimiše sistem vrijednosti multidisciplinarne tradicije u proučavanju njegovog djela otkrivajući nove modele interpretacija i pozitivnog recepcijskog tumačenja i nakon sedam vjekova od smrti autora.

Ključne riječi: Dante, recepcija, italijanska književnost, multidisciplinarne i interkulturne interakcije, književni kanon



Vukićević-Garić Vanja, A Human Voice on the Posthuman Horizon: Ishiguro's Klara and the Sun as a (Non-)Posthumanist Text

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The novel has always been one of the most inclusive and diverse sites for examining and culturally constructing human identity, questioning the core significance of what it means to be human. Kazuo Ishiguro's most recent novel, *Klara and the Sun* (2021), as a delicately speculative science-fiction dystopia, adds to the diversity of these questions in the 21st century and contributes to the current debates about the concept of posthumanist and transhumanist culture and, more specifically, the so-called posthumanist literature. It does not only feature an artificial intelligence as the main character, but the entire world of the novel, its social and psychological background, is observed and narrated by the AI – Klara, a kind of cyborg, an “Artificial Friend” purchased in order to help a teenage girl from a privileged family who suffers from an unspecified illness. This paper will analyse the elements in Klara's narration which point to the investigation and elucidation of the human, using the conceptual framework of the posthumanist and transhumanist theories by Donna J. Haraway (1985; 2008), as well some of the recent work on new critical dystopias in literature (T. Moylan, 2000; Seyferth, 2018). The focal point and the aim of this paper will be to show that Ishiguro's novel, as perhaps all literary and artistic engagements with the idea of “contemporary posthumanism” do, subtly yet powerfully intervenes in posthumanism's theoretical and cultural project.

Key words: human, posthuman, cyborg, loneliness, empathy, narrative viewpoint

LSP and Translation

Carmen Fiano, Military language: To standardize– Not to standardize

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Effective and timely communication in the military is paramount, particularly in times of war, where military language, defined by Footitt (2012: 2) as “an integral part of the whole economy of the war,” is monopolized by English worldwide. Standardized military terminology and procedures are developed in English, allowing for interoperability and coordination among multinational forces. In high-stakes situations there is no room for ambiguity or misunderstanding. Standardized terminology helps avoid confusion and streamlines communication processes among military personnel, who often operate in environments where quick and accurate information exchange is essential for maintaining a rapid decision-making cycle. Notwithstanding this assumption, we can acknowledge that military terminology does not always adhere strictly to linguistic norms or conventions. Despite efforts to standardize communication, the dynamic nature of language and the diverse contexts in which military operations occur can lead to deviations from prescribed



terminology. This gives rise to the development of a language that takes various forms—a comprehensive meta-term encompassing terminology, slang and jargon. This professional language, characterized by a specialized vocabulary often incomprehensible to non-experts, ranges from self-explanatory to completely cryptic, with terms strategically employed to minimize ambiguity or misunderstanding, while others span a spectrum from monosemous to intentionally ambiguous (Fiano & Furiassi 2017). Moving from these assumptions, the study presents the results of a detailed analysis carried out to investigate how the "military linguistic world" varies according to context and circumstances. Specifically, the study examines the differences between standardized and non-standardized forms of military English, exploring how these variations impact communication efficiency and comprehension within military operations.

Key words: military, standardization, terminology, communication, English

Janjušević-Leković Gordana, Traduction littéraire et réflexion sur la traduction dans l'œuvre de Danilo Kiš

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Le sujet de la recherche est le travail de traduction de Danilo Kiš, ainsi que sa réflexion inspirante sur la traduction. Dans ses essais, Kiš a exprimé de manière convaincante ses idées, fermement fondées sur son expérience de traducteur et sur des postulats théoriques, poétiques et philosophiques, qu'il relie habilement à son propre raisonnement sur le sujet. L'article analyse la possibilité d'établir une corrélation intra-matière et inter-matière dans l'enseignement de la langue maternelle, monténégrine-serbe/bosniaque/croate et étrangère, principalement le français, dans le contexte de l'étude des œuvres de l'écrivain yougoslave Danilo Kiš. Considérant qu'une partie importante de sa vie est liée à la France, Danilo Kiš est l'auteur d'excellentes traductions de la grande poésie française de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle en langue serbo-croate. Dans le cadre de l'enseignement de la littérature, il est possible d'envisager et de réaliser une liaison intéressante entre ces contenus et l'enseignement de la langue française. L'article explore également différentes possibilités de mise en œuvre d'un enseignement par projet qui, outre le lien déjà évoqué avec l'enseignement de la langue française (par la lecture de textes originaux, la comparaison et le commentaire des traductions, y compris des exercices de traduction), inclut également une corrélation avec quelques autres matières du cursus du lycée (sociologie, psychologie, histoire, philosophie). La biographie même des auteurs et des personnages littéraires qui sont des autofictions renvoie à des réflexions sur de nombreux sujets liés aux domaines mentionnés. L'analyse de la pensée de Kiš sur la traduction, ainsi que de ses traductions littéraires, puis les exercices de traduction de textes sélectionnés de Danilo Kiš - constitueraient la partie la plus importante de l'enseignement par projet. Comprendre le contexte historique et social, ainsi que certaines conditions psychologiques de l'œuvre littéraire de Danilo Kiš et des auteurs qu'il a traduits, contribuera à l'empathie et à une meilleure compréhension du texte, ce qui est important pour le processus de traduction. La méthodologie et la technique de recherche sont mixtes, principalement qualitative, et le plus important est l'analyse du texte.

Mots clés: Danilo Kiš, traduction, littérature, langue maternelle, langue étrangère, enseignement par projet



Kerla Nerma, Analiza frazema u romanu Na Drini ćuprija Ive Andrića i njihovih prevodnih ekvivalenata u italijanskom jeziku: kulturološki i lingvistički aspekti

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Ovaj rad se bavi analizom frazema u romanu Na Drini ćuprija Ive Andrića i njihovih ekvivalenata u dva italijanska prevoda (Il ponte sulla Drina) koja potpisuju Bruno Meriggi 1960. godine i Dunja Badnjević 2001. godine. Frazemi, kao stabilne jezičke konstrukcije sa specifičnim značenjem, čine neizostavan dio komunikacije i igraju ključnu ulogu u razumijevanju kulture i historije jezika svakog naroda. Inherentno su povezani sa specifičnostima društva u kojem nastaju. Budući da predstavljaju autentičan prikaz mentaliteta, emocija i životnog stila određenog društva, prevođenje frazema ne rezultira uvijek adekvatnim prenošenjem njihovog značenja i konotativnih vrijednosti. Analizirajući Andrićev tekst, cilj ovog rada je identifikovati frazeme i njihovu funkciju u izražavanju kompleksne kulturološke i jezičke slike koja prožima roman, te ih uporediti sa italijanskim ekvivalentima, istražujući sličnosti i razlike između jezika koji baštine drugačiju tradiciju i običaje. Istraživanjem se nastoji utvrditi u kojoj mjeri su prevodioci prilagodili tekst specifičnostima ciljnog jezika i kulture, uz istovremeno očuvanje autentičnosti i kvaliteta izvornog teksta.

Ključne riječi: prevođenje, frazemi, ekvivalencija, bosanski jezik, italijanski jezik

Lazarević Radmila & Piletić Deja, Le sfide della traduzione di Grammatica della fantasia di Gianni Rodari

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Grammatica della fantasia. Introduzione all'arte di inventare storie è l'unico libro teorico del famoso giornalista, scrittore per l'infanzia e pedagogista italiano Gianni Rodari. Si tratta dell'opera in cui lo scrittore ragiona sui meccanismi che regolano i processi creativi e la fantasia cercando di svelare e spiegare tecniche e strategie dell'invenzione e creazione di storie fantastiche per l'infanzia. Il libro si concentra soprattutto sull'esplorazione del potere delle parole da cui prendono spunto non solo (le sue) storie fantastiche, ma anche le sue digressioni che toccano campi di filosofia, psicologia, linguistica, semiotica che lo scrittore vuole avvicinare al lettore inesperto. Ed è proprio il fatto che ogni capitolo del libro venga tessuto sull'idea universale del complesso rapporto tra la lingua e il pensiero esposta attraverso esempi concreti in lingua italiana a rendere il testo

originale una vera sfida per le traduzioni in altre lingue. Il presente lavoro si propone di presentare i risultati dell'analisi comparativa e qualitativa di traduzioni dell'opera in montenegrino e in inglese. Sono state analizzate le soluzioni traduttive di alcuni tratti del testo di partenza considerati più difficilmente trasferibili in un'altra cultura in modo che conservino il loro scopo originale. Si è cercato di individuare approcci traduttivi applicati nelle rispettive traduzioni, di confrontarli e di valutarli attenendosi ai principi delle teorie funzionali della traduzione – principalmente all'analisi testuale proposta da Christiane Nord (1997). La ricerca ha dimostrato approcci divergenti nella traduzione di alcuni dei tratti del testo originale analizzati, dando precedenza alle soluzioni traduttive adoperate nel testo di arrivo montenegrino, il che è stato motivato nella parte conclusiva del lavoro

Parole chiave: Gianni Rodari, Grammatica, fantasia, traduzione, italiano, montenegrino, inglese

Pralas Jelena, Certified Legal Translators and Interpreters in Montenegrin Context

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Montenegrin Law on Interpreters and the secondary legislation stemming from it were adopted in 2016 with a view to regulating accreditation, status and work of certified legal translators and interpreters (CLTI). They served as the basis for several accreditation cycles and renewals of accreditations, but also as the basis for hiring CLTIs directly or in tendering procedures, and for supervising their work. This paper first seeks to analyse the extent of compliance of this legislation with international documents in this field, primarily the EU Directive on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings, and also to provide an overview of the implementation of this legislation and the situation related to accreditation, status and work of CLTIs in Montenegro since 2016. It concludes with recommendations for future legislative and practical actions required for improvements in this field.

Key words: law, translation, interpretation, certification, Montenegro.

Radulović Ifigenija, Grčki kao jezik struke

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Da bismo mogli da se bavimo određenim vremenskim periodom, dakle istorijom, bilo kulturnom ili političkom, za otkrivanje prošlosti neophodno je poznavanje jezika određenog vremenskog perioda, date kulture, naroda i podneblja, kao i poznavanje jezika izvora koji o tom periodu govore. U tom smislu, ovaj rad će predstaviti grčki jezik kao jezik struke, dakle istorijske struke, kroz diplomatske spise grčkog predstavništva na Cetinju s kraja 19. i početka 20. veka. Takođe, rad će ukazati na osobnosti grčkog jezika iz pomenutog vremena, njegovu dihotomiju, kao i način pisanja i izražavanja u različitim diplomatskim spisima, te poteškoće s kojima se prevodioci suočavaju prilikom njihovog prevodjenja.

Ključne riječi: grčki, jezik struke, istorija, diplomatskih izvori, 19. i 20 vek, Crna Gora



Раловић Ивана, Телевизијска серија Сеобе и проблеми превођења књижевности у други медиј

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У овом истраживању фокусирани смо на читање Друге књиге Сеоба Милоша Црњанског кроз визуру једног од најзначајнијих југословенских редитеља Александра Саше Петровића и превођење овог романа у медиј телевизијске серије. Како је редитељева смрт пре тридесет година зауставила овај посао, бавимо се и питањем недовршености овог превода.

Кључне ријечи: књижевност, адаптација, филм, серија, културално превођење, креативно превођење.



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