

IX НАУЧНИ СКУП РЕГИОНАЛНОГ КАРАКТЕРА

МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У
МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И / ИЛИ
ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА
CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN
REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE



Књига резимеа



Ниш, 2023.

КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И/ИЛИ
ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА

CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE ȘI/SAU
PERIFERICE

<https://doi.org/10.46630/krr.2023>

Уредници

др Александра Лончар Раичевић
др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић

Оперативна уредница
др Маја Д. Стојковић

НАУЧНИ СКУП

МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА
И/ИЛИ ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА

CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE
ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE

ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ, УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ
ДЕПАРТМАН ЗА СРБИСТИКУ

ЗАПАДНИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ТЕМИШВАРУ
ФИЛОЛОШКИ, ИСТОРИЈСКИ, И ТЕОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

САВЕЗ СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ, ТЕМИШВАР
ЦЕНТАР ЗА НАУЧНА ИСТРАЖИВАЊА И КУЛТУРУ СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ



Научни и организациони одбор Скупа

проф. др Наталија Јовановић
проф. др Горан Максимовић
проф. др Михај Н. Радан
проф. др Октавија Неделку
проф. др Јордана Марковић
проф. др Надежда Јовић
проф. др Татјана Трајковић
др Саша Јашин
проф. др Жива Милин
проф. др Октавија Неделку
проф. др Александра Лончар Раичевић
доц. др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић
доц. др Миљана Радмила Ускату
проф. др Маца Царан Андрејић
мср Димитрије Савић

МЕЂУНАРОДНИ НАУЧНИ СКУП

**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ
СРЕДИНАМА И/ИЛИ ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА
Ниш, 20–21. октобар 2023.**

Simpozionul științific internațional

**CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNILE
MULTIETNICE ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE
Niș, 20-21. octombrie 2023**



Филозофски факултет у Нишу
2023.

ПРОГРАМ РАДА СКУПА

Линк конференције:

<https://meet.google.com/zow-zeqk-dcs>

петак, 20. октобар

12.00–12.15 ч.

Отварање Скупа. Поздравне речи

- Проф. др Наталија Јовановић, декан Филозофског факултета у Нишу,
- Проф. др Иван Јовановић, продекан за међународну сарадњу
- Проф. др Михај Н. Радан, професор Филолошког, историјског и теолошког факултета Западног универзитета у Темишвару
- Инж. Огњан Крстић, председник Савеза Срба у Румунији
- Проф. др Горан Максимовић, професор Филозофског факултета Универзитета у Нишу
- Проф. др Драгиша Бојовић, управник Департмана за србистику

12.15–12.30 ч.

Промоција деветог броја часописа *Исходишта*

- Проф. др Михај Н. Радан
- Проф. др Горан Максимовић

12.30–13.15 ч.

Пленарна излагања

Председавају: проф. др Михај Н. Радан и проф. др Горан Максимовић

- Проф. др Срето Танасић, *ВРЕМЕНСКА РЕЧЕНИЦА У ПРОЗИ СТЈЕПАНА МИТРОВА ЉУБИШЕ*
- Проф. др Надежда Јовић, *ФОРМУЛЕ УЧТИВОСТИ У СРПСКОМ СЕКРЕТАРУ (1802) АТАНАСИЈА СТОЈКОВИЋА*
- Др Саша Јашин, *СРЕДЊЕВЕКОВНИ ПОСЕДИ СРПСКИХ ПЛЕМИЋКИХ ПОРОДИЦА НА ТЕРИТОРИЈИ ДАНАШЊЕ РУМУНИЈЕ*

Рад по секцијама
Време излагања реферата: 7–10 минута

13.15–15.15 ч.

I секција

Председавају: проф. др Јордана Марковић и др Бојана Богдановић

- Проф. др Јордана Марковић, *УПОТРЕБА ЗАПЕТА У ДЕЛИМА МИЛОША ЦРЊАНСКОГ*
- Проф. др Михај Н. Радан, доц. др Миљана-Радмила Ускату, *О ПОЈЕДИНИМ ОСОБИНАМА ИМЕНСКИХ РЕЧИ У КАРАШЕВСКИМ ГОВОРИМА*
- Проф. др Данијела Поповић Николић, *ТИПОЛОГИЗАЦИЈА И ИНДЕКСИЗАЦИЈА УСМЕНИХ ДЕМОНОЛОШКИХ ПРЕДАЊА – МОГУЋНОСТИ И ПРОБЛЕМИ*
- Др Бојана Богдановић, *РОДНИ АСПЕКТ СВАДБЕНИХ ОБИЧАЈА КОД СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ*
- Др Милина Ивановић Баришић, *ОБРЕДНИ ХЛЕБОВИ У ОБИЧАЈИМА БОЖИЋНОГ ЦИКЛУСА У СРПСКОМ И РУМУНСКОМ БАНАТУ*
- Мср Милица Дејановић, проф. др Јелена Михајловић, *ЂУРЂЕВДАНСКА ОБРЕДНО-ОБИЧАЈНА ПРАКСА СИРИНИЋКЕ ЖУПЕ*
- Проф. др Мирјана Илић, *NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA У АНТРОПОГРАФСКОМ РЕЧНИКУ НЕДЕЉКА БОГДАНОВИЋА*
- Доц. др Јелена Стошић, *НАПОМЕНЕ О АНТРОПОНИМИЈИ СЕЛА БОКА У БАНАТУ У XIX ВЕКУ (НА ОСНОВУ ЦРКВЕНИХ ПРОТОКОЛА)*
- Др Нина Аксић, *СЛАТКА ХРАНА У БОЖИЋНИМ, СЛАВСКИМ И СВАДБЕНИМ ОБИЧАЈИМА СРБА У РУМУНСКОМ БАНАТУ*
- Доц. др Ивана Митић, *О КОНГРУЕНЦИЈИ ПРЕДИКАТА СА ТРОЧЛАНИМ ДИСЈУНКТИВНИМ СУБЈЕКТОМ У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ*
- Др Зоран Симић, *ТЕМПОРАЛНА КВАНТИФИКАЦИЈА У ГОВОРУ БАНАТСКЕ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ*
- Мср Милица Михајловић, *ЈЕДАН ВРАЊСКИ ИДИОЛЕКТ*

13.15–15.15 ч.

II секција

Председавају: проф. др Адриан Калин Боба и мср Драгана Милић

- *Др Нараи Еусэбу Марчэл, РУМУНСКО-ЈУГОСЛОВЕНСКИ ОДНОСИ ЗА ВРЕМЕ ВЛАДЕ ЈОРГА-АРГЕТОЈАНУ (1931-1932), СТУДИЈА СЛУЧАЈА: ДИПЛОМАТСКИ ОДНОСИ*
- Благоје Чоботин, *ЕЛЕМЕНТИ БОЖИЋНЕ ОБРЕДНЕ ПРАКСЕ КОД СРБА У СРБСКОМ СЕМАРТОНУ, ЧАКОВУ, ФЕЊУ.*
- Prof. dr Adrian Călin Boba, *ПРОТОЈЕРЕЈ НЕНАД БАРАЧКИ И ЊЕГОВО МУЗИКОЛОШКО ДЕЛО У БАНАТУ*
- Мср Драгана Милић, *СВЕТОСАВСКА ТРАДИЦИЈА У МОНАСТИРУ БАЗЈАШ*
- Мср Иван (игуман Јустин) Стојановић, *МОНАШКА ШКОЛА У МОНАСТИРУ БЕЗДИНУ 1922/23.*
- Мср Игор Стаменовић, *ИСТОРИЈСКИ РАЗВОЈ ПИРОТСКОГ ГРАДА ОД ДРУГЕ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIV ДО КРАЈА XV ВЕКА*
- Stefan Staretu, *CARASOVA AND MOSCOW*
- Мср Алекса Поповић, *ЈУРИСДИКЦИЈА НАД ПРАВОСЛАВНИМ ЕПАРХИЈАМА У БАНАТУ У ПРВОЈ ПОЛОВИНИ XVIII ВЕКА (1690-1739)*

13.15–15.15 ч.

III секција

Председавају: проф. др Ирена Цветковић Теофиловић и проф. др Татјана Трајковић

- Проф. др Гордана Драгин, *НАПОМЕНЕ О ГОВОРУ РАДОЈЕВА У СРЕДЊЕМ БАНАТУ*
- Проф. др Александра Лончар Раичевић, проф. др Татјана Трајковић, *ИСТРАЖИВАЊЕ КУЛТУРЕ И ИСТОРИЈЕ СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ – ДОСАДАШЊА ЈЕЗИЧКА ИСТРАЖИВАЊА*
- Проф. др Ирена Цветковић Теофиловић, *СРПСКИ МАТИЧНИ ПРОТОКОЛИ У ТЕМИШВАРУ (XVIII ВЕК) КАО ГРАЂА ЗА ЛИНГВИСТИЧКА ИСТРАЖИВАЊА*
- Проф. др Марина Јањић, *„МАКРО-ПРИСТУПИ” – НОВИ МОДЕЛ НАСТАВНЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИЈЕ У ФОРМАЛНОМ УЧЕЊУ СРПСКОГ КАО ЗАВИЧАЈНОГ ЈЕЗИКА*
- Доц. др Нина Судимац Јовић, *ФОНЕТСКО-ФОНОЛОШКЕ ОДЛИКЕ СРПСКИХ ГОВОРА У ДУНАВСКОЈ КЛИСУРИ (ЉУПКОВА)*
- Мср Исидора Јакшић Перовић, *ЗНАЧАЈ СРПСКЕ ПРАВОСЛАВНЕ ЦРКВЕ ЗА ОЧУВАЊЕ СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА У АМЕРИЦИ*

- Мср Јована Делјанин, *ЂИРИЛИЦА У СРПСКОМ КАО СТРАНОМ ЈЕЗИКУ: ТЕОРИЈСКИ ОКВИР И ПРАКТИЧНА ПРИМЕНА*
- Доц. др Александар Новаковић, *ЗАВЕШТАЊЕ ДИМИТРИЈА ВЛАДИСАВЉЕВИЋА: ПРВА ГРАМАТИКА ЗА УЧЕЊЕ САВРЕМЕНОГ СРПСКОГ КАО СТРАНОГ ЈЕЗИКА?*
- Мср Анђела Митић, *ПРЕГЛЕД ДОСАДАШЊИХ ПРОУЧАВАЊА ГОВОРА ЛЕСКОВЦА И ОКОЛИНЕ*
- Ксенија Стаменковић, *АСИНДЕТСКЕ И ЊИМА ЕКВИВАЛЕНТНЕ СИНДЕТСКЕ РЕЧЕНИЦЕ У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ*

13.15–15.15 ч.

IV секција

Председавају: проф. др Горан Максимовић и проф. др Маца Царан Андрејић

- Проф. др Горан Максимовић, *ЗАБОРАВЉЕНИ КЊИЖЕВНИК СА ЈУГА СРБИЈЕ, ДИМИТРИЈЕ Н. АЛЕКСИЋ (1857-1889), НИШКИ И ЛЕСКОВАЧКИ ПРОТА*
- Проф. др Октавија Неделку, др Лидија Чолевић, *САВРЕМЕНА СЛИКА СРБА У РУМУНСКОЈ ПРЕСТОНИЦИ: НА ТРАГУ СРБА У БУКУРЕШТУ*
- Проф. др Јелена Јовановић, *АВАНГАРДА КАО ПРОВОКАЦИЈА*
- Проф. др Снежана Божић, *КА „ЈЕДИНСТВУ ЛИЧНОСТИ”: НАРАТИВНИ ИДЕНТИТЕТ(И) У ПРОЗИ МИЛОВАНА ДАНОЈЛИЋА*
- Проф. др Данијела Костадиновић, *ЛИРСКИ НЕМИРИ ЦЕКА СТЕФАНОВИЋА*
- Мср Дејан Попов, *ХОРСКА ДЕЛАТНОСТ СРБА У ТЕМИШВАРУ ТОКОМ КОМУНИСТИЧКОГ РЕЖИМА У РУМУНИЈИ 1947–1989.*
- Мср Душан Петровић, *СЕКУНДАРНИ ФОЛКЛОРНИ МОДЕЛ ПРИПОВЕДАЊА У ЗБИРЦИ КРАТКИХ ПРИЧА БЛАГ РЕЧ НЕГОСЛАВЕ СТАНОЈЕВИЋ*
- Проф. др Маца Царан Андрејић, мср Димитрије Савић, *ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЈА СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА ВЕЗАНА ЗА ПСИХОФИЗИЧКЕ ОСОБИНЕ КОЈЕ СЕ ОДРАЖАВАЈУ НА ЉУДСКО ТЕЛО*
- Мср Александра Стошић, *ПЕСНИЧКИ ЈЕЗИК МИРОСЛАВА МИХАЈЛОВИЋА ЦЕРЕ*
- Проф. др Дејан Милутиновић, *ПРЕГЛЕД КЊИЖЕВНЕ ПРОДУКЦИЈЕ ЗАВИЧАЈНИХ ПИСАЦА У НИШАВСКОМ ОКРУГУ*
- Мср Миљана Пешић, *ПОЕТИКА ЗАВИЧАЈНОГ ПРОСТОРА У ЗАПЛАЊСКИМ ПРИЧАМА ВЛАДИМИРА ВУЧКОВИЋА*
- Доц. др Мирјана Бојанић Ђирковић, *КА НОВОМ ЧИТАЊУ ДЕЛА БОРИВОЈА ЈЕВТИЋА*

15.30 – 16.30 ч.

Пауза за ручак

18.00 – 19.00 ч.

Народна библиотека „Стеван Сремац” Ниш

Научна трибина

ПРЕДСТАВЉАЊЕ ИЗДАЊА САВЕЗА СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ

Учесници

Др Саша Јашин, уредник издавачке делатности Савеза Срба у Румунији

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан

Проф. др Горан Максимовић

Доц. др Миљана Радмила Ускату

*

21. 10. у 10 ч.

Радни састанак чланова пројекта *Истраживање историје и културе Срба у Румунији*

11.00 ч.

Обилазак културно-историјских знаменитости Ниша

Вођење: мср Драгана Милић, мср Игор Стаменовић, мср Алекса Поповић

ТЕМЕ И РЕЗИМЕИ

Nina V. Aksić

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

SWEET FOOD IN CHRISTMAS, PATRON SAINT AND WEDDING CUSTOMS OF SERBS IN THE ROMANIAN BANAT

The presentation will feature sweet food – ritual (sweet breads/cakes), non-ritual (various sweet stuff) and separate sweets (candies, chocolates, etc.), as well as its role and place in Christmas, Patron Saint and wedding customs among Serbs in the Romanian Banat. The presentation will be segmented into two larger parts, the first part of which will be a mention of sweet food in the context of customs, i.e. individual ritual actions, while in the second part of the presentation, each type of sweet food will be singled out individually and more comments will be made about it. An important feature of the work is drawing a parallel with today's situation on the ground and comments regarding the type and method of preparing sweet food within the framework of this custom today. The material with the help of which the review was made was collected in the villages of the Romanian Banat, by the team of The Institute of Ethnography SASA, as part of the project *Research on the Culture and History of the Serbs in Romania*. One part of it was published in scientific works and the two-volume monograph *Serbs in Romania, Ethnological research I and II*, from which the material for the purposes of writing this paper was drawn. The aim of this work is to show the importance and place of sweet food in the mentioned customs, to indicate its ritual and non-ritual function, as well as to present the changes that occurred due to socio-economic circumstances. With this, we achieve another goal, which is to show the layers and importance of the integrity of the traditional food in the Serbian folk tradition.

Bojana B. Bogdanović

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

THE GENDER ASPECT OF WEDDING CUSTOMS AMONG SERBS IN ROMANIA

Based on material recorded during field research of Serbian wedding customs in the Romanian part of the Banat, the paper discusses the role of weddings in the creation and manifestation of gender identities. The results of the research – conducted in the period from 2016 to 2019 as part of the multi-year project „Researching the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania“ (organized by the Center for Scientific researching the culture of Serbs in Romania) – show the way in which the participants were assigned (main / secondary) roles and the degree of embeddedness of wedding customs in the system of patriarchal relations.

Adrian Călin Boba

Faculty of Music and Theater, West University of Timișoara

PROTOPOPUL NENAD BARAČKI ȘI ACTIVITATEA SA MUZICALĂ DIN BANAT

Lucarea prezintă anumite date biografice precum și activitatea muzicală a Protopopului profesor în mai multe parohii ale Eparhiei de Timișoara la începutul secolului al XX-lea, precum și activitatea sa didactică, dar și activitatea publicistică și componistică în sfera muzicii religioase ortodoxe sârbe, protopopul profesor fiind unul dintre primii autori de manuale de cântare bisericească pentru școli teologice și pedagogice, dar și prolific dirijor al asociațiilor corale și compozitor de piese corale religioase.

Mirjana Bojanić Ćirković

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Serbian Studies

TOWARDS A NEW READING OF BORIVOJ JEVTIĆ'S LITERARY WORK

The paper provides an overview of the editorial material on Borivoj Jevtic, a Serbian writer from a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional environment (Bosnia and Herzegovina), created on the occasion of the publication of his collected works for the edition of *Ten Centuries of Serbian Literature* of Matica srpska. The paper points out the possibilities of new narratological readings of the literary and literary-scientific works of this creator, as well as his values from the point of view of contemporary reception.

Milica Dejanović

Jelena Mihajlović

University of Priština, temporarily located in Kosovska Mitrovica

THE ST. GEORGE'S DAY RITUAL AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICE IN SIRINIČKA ŽUPA

Sirinička župa has a rich ritual and customary practise which is still not sufficiently researched. St. George's Day (Đurđevdan) is the biggest spring holiday in Sirinička župa. We will analyze from the etnolingvistic approach the components of ritual actions related to the celebration of St. George's Day in Sirinička župa. Many ritual elements had the role of magically contributing to the health of people and stock, and to provide fertility of fields.

Jovana Deljanin

Tianjin Foreign Studies University, China

**THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET IN SERBIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE:
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND
PRACTICAL APPLICATION**

In this paper, we will use a descriptive method to establish the position of the Cyrillic alphabet in A1-C2 level description for Serbian as a foreign language. Then we will analyze the representation of the Cyrillic alphabet and the methods of learning the Cyrillic alphabet in the relevant textbooks and handbooks for Serbian as a foreign language and, using the survey method, establish how teachers of Serbian as a foreign language teach the Cyrillic alphabet. In the end, we will use the method of comparison to establish how different the theoretical framework and practical application are.

Gordana Dragin

University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy

NOTES ON THE SPEECH OF RADOJEVO IN MIDDLE BANAT

This paper analyzes the most important features of speech Radojeva on the Serbian-Romanian border in central Banat. Prosodic features related not ported downward falling short accents and with inner harmony and radically paving after accent length and accentuation many equalize, reducing or neutralizing the speech given a special place among neighboring Kikinda and (or) Tamiška speeches Šumadija Vojvodina dialect. Syntactic features related to the redundancy of the object, etc. klitika inversion. promote Balkan line on the northernmost part of our language.

Наран Эусэбю Марчэл

Université de l'Ouest de Timisoara, Faculté de Lettres, Histoire et Théologie

**LES RELATIONS ROUMAINO-YOUGOSLAVES SOUS LE GOUVERNEMENT
IORGA-ARGETOIANU (1931-1932), REFLÉTÉES DANS LES PAGES DU QUOTIDIEN
«L'OUEST». ÉTUDE DE CAS: LES RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES**

J'ai préféré choisir ce thème pour plusieurs *raisons*: la situation économique difficile de notre pays, avec son impact sur la vie quotidienne, l'agitation au sein de la classe politique roumaine, le maintien des lignes directrices de la politique étrangère roumaine, la vision et les principes sur lesquels Nicolae Titulescu a conduit la diplomatie roumaine, le „jeu” des grandes puissances. À toutes ces considérations, de nature objective (dans les limites de l'objectivité d'un

être humain, bien sûr), s'ajoutent certaines de nature subjective: d'une part – les discours répétés de Titulescu sur la „spiritualisation” des frontières et ses tentatives de résoudre les problèmes divergents entre la Roumanie et la Yougoslavie, et d'autre part – la personnalité de Sever Bocu et, implicitement, le rôle du quotidien qu'il a fondé à Timișoara (*L' Ouest*), en tant que „tribun” des intérêts de tous les habitants de la province de Banat, c'est-à-dire la défense – de manière acharnée – pourrait-on dire – des droits de la minorité roumaine dans le royaume voisin.

Mots clefs: Petite Entente, Roumanie, Yougoslavie, relations diplomatiques, Banat.

Milina Ivanović Barišić

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

RITUAL BREADS IN THE CHRISTMAS CYCLE OF CUSTOMS IN SERBIAN AND ROMANIAN BANAT

Throughout history, bread has been a symbol of wealth and poverty, a part of daily nutrition and ritual-religious practice. Bread as a ritual cake is a symbol of sustaining life. Both in the past and in the present time, it is considered an indispensable content of certain calendar holidays. In this paper, the emphasis is placed on ritual breads in the Christmas cycle of customs in the Serbian and Romanian Banat. The goal is to point out the preservation of the customary practice in the use of ritual breads, as well as the importance they have for the Serbian inhabitants of Banat.

Mirjana Ilić

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA IN THE ANTHROPOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF NEDELJKO BOGDANOVIĆ

Nomina attributiva include a wide group of lexemes that have “man” or “human being” as their archiseme, and a physical, psychological or characteristic human trait as an integral differential semantic component.

The paper analyses the lexemes that characterize a female person on the basis of some external, visual feature (glavulja, grbla, gušla, aljavka, bagaljivka etc.) or physically manifest feature (grozničarka, gajdardžika, alobitnica etc.). As we are discussing archaic dialects preserved by a patriarchal community, these names are compared with the prototypical stereotype of the patriarchal community's ideal of physical beauty as a kind of linguistic image of the reality of the language community of the Prizren-Timok dialect area. They primarily form a group of stylistically marked lexemes, both semantically and formally.

Isidora Jakšić Perović

Center for Studying Language and Literature,
Faculty of Philology and Arts, University of Kragujevac, Serbia

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

The subject of this paper is the nurturing and preservation of the Serbian language in the United States by the Serbian Orthodox Church. The aim of the work is to show how the Serbian Orthodox Church has worked to spread the Serbian language through independent activities and through cooperation with other institutions and individuals. Considering the number of Serbian emigrants in the United States and the existence of several generations who were born and grew up there without any contact with their homeland in Serbia, it is clear that the need to nurture the language is great. This is supported by the fact that members of Serbian families in the United States often grow up in mixed marriages, where one of the parents is of another nationality, and the family is exposed not only to the Serbian language, but also to another foreign language, which does not necessarily have to be English. At the same time, research shows that family members in the United States themselves, even though they are all of Serbian origin, often do not speak to each other in Serbian, but in English. Therefore, the importance of activities related to the preservation of the Serbian language is significant in many ways. The Serbian Orthodox Church has so far acted in this area in several ways: gathering the Serbian national community within the religious life of the Church, organizing cultural and artistic activities, and actively participating in the education of Serbian children in the United States. In this way, the Church made a great contribution to the preservation of the Serbian language and culture through several generations, while, considering the complexity of the sociolinguistic context, the work in this sphere is yet to come.

Марина Јањић

Универзитет у Нишу, Филозофски факултет

„МАКРО-ПРИСТУПИ“ – НОВИ МОДЕЛ НАСТАВНЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИЈЕ У ФОРМАЛНОМ УЧЕЊУ СРПСКОГ КАО ЗАВИЧАЈНОГ ЈЕЗИКА

Многи истраживачи који су се бавили питањем формалног учења и усавршавања завичајних језика међу имигрантима у Северној Америци и Западној Европи, дошли су до научних резултата који говоре у прилог ефикасности примене тзв. глобалних приступа, тј. „макро-приступа“ настави језика националне баштине („macro-approaches to heritage language“). Главна карактеристика ових „макро-приступа“ јесте да окосницу наставног процеса чине разноврсни и на методички начин припремљени дискурси, лингвометодички садржаји различите тематике и жанрова, занимљиви задаци из реалног живота или искуствени доживљаји који бивају инкорпорирани у ткиво наставног процеса (Kagan, O. & Dillon, K. 2009). Овај рад има задатак да опише, систематизује и објасни наставне методе у

оквиру наставног програма рада на унапређењу српског као завичајног језика по узору на већ постојеће и примењене моделе у свету, а на основу релевантне литературе која обрађује ову тему. Посебан акценат у раду биће стављен на мотивационе подстицаје српске деце ван наше земље да уче и усавшавају српски језик као завичајни.

Циљ примене ове методе јесте да сами ученици, путем активизације „макро-приступа“ настави српског као завичајног на крају самостално и активно преузимају иницијативу и динамику усавшавања језика својих предака. Циљ овог рада јесте да допринесе усавшавању националне стратегије за учење и развој српског језика међу нашим сународницима и њиховим потомцима широм света. Његова примена у српским школама у Румунији може бити од огромног значаја за неговање и опстанак националне свести и припадности.

Saša Jašin

The Union of Serbs of Romania

MEDIEVAL POSSESSIONS OF SERBIAN NOBLE FAMILIES ON THE TERRITORY OF TODAY'S ROMANIA

Since the Banat, as well as the entire territory of Southern Hungary, became a fortified wall of the Habsburg Monarchy in the fight against the Turks, and the Serbian medieval nobility lost their possessions, the Hungarian kings permanently tied the Serbian nobles to new possessions in Southern Hungary. Part of those possessions was located on the territory of today's Romania. Bearing in mind the presence of the Serbian nobility on these estates, the strengthening of the Serbian element in these areas can be seen, which will later have favorable consequences for the development and life of the Serbian community outside the territory of the mother country.

Nadežda Jović

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Serbian Studies

FORMULAS OF COURTESY IN THE SERBIAN SECRETARY (1802) BY ATANASIJE STOJKOVIĆ

The paper analyzes the formulas of courtesy in the forms of official and private letters in the *Serbian secretary*, the instruction for writing business and legal documents and official and private letters. Following similar manuals of the time, the work was published by Atanasije Stojković in 1802 in Buda in Slavic-Serbian language under the title *Сербскій секретарь или Руководство како сочинявати различнѣша писма, Квѣте, Облѣгаціе, Контракте, Тестаменте, Реверсе, Конте и пр.* The autor had in mind, as he emphasized in the preface, also *Краткое сочиненіе в приватныхъ и публичныхъ дѣлахъ*, written manual of Aleksij Vesilić from 1785, with which the comparison will be made. The naming formulas and signatures were analyzed from

the point of view of semantics, structure and etymology. Semantics and structure are adapted to the social hierarchy (rulers, nobles, officials, religious heads of various confessions, etc.) and the degree of intimacy and respect of the addresses (friends, parents). The linguistic features and origins of lexica in politeness formulas reflect the Russian cultural influence and the influence of German as the language of administration in the Habsburg monarchy.

Aleksandra Lončar Raičević

Tatjana Trajković

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

RESEARCHING THE CULTURE AND HISTORY OF THE SERBS IN ROMANIA - CURRENT LANGUAGE RESEARCH

The paper provides an overall overview and analysis of linguistic research so far within the project *Research of the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*, which was initiated by the *Center for Scientific Research of the Culture of Serbs from Romania* at the *Union of Serbs in Romania*. The review will cover the period from 2016, when the research began, to 2023. Analytical-synthetic and descriptive methods will be used to review the work of linguists who have contributed to the research of Serbian vernaculars on the soil of Romania, individually each language level that has been covered by field research so far: prosodic, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical. The paper will review the achievements so far in the form of scientific articles, but also the material that has been collected so far. Also, the topic of the work is the presentation of the latest goals and tasks of linguistic research within this project, the most important of which is the establishment of the Digital Archive of the Center for Scientific Research of the Culture of Serbs in Romania.

Goran Maksimović

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

THE FORGOTTEN WRITER FROM THE SOUTH OF SERBIA, DIMITRIJE N. ALEKSIĆ (1857-1889), ARCHPRIEST OF NIŠ AND LESKOVAC

Essay shown the life and literary biography of the forgotten writer from the south of Serbia, Dimitrije N. Aleksić (Aleksinac, november 11, 1857 – Leskovac, december 19, 1889). He expressed himself as a church writer, literate and editor in the eighties of the 19th century. The published books of this writer are specially presented: *Bogoslovija i sveštenstvo u Srbiji* (church study, Belgrade, 1880), *Ubrisana suza* (poem, Belgrade, 1880), *Veliki četvrtak* (church poem, Belgrade, 1880), *Ubrisana suza* (poem, Belgrade, 1881), *Veliki četvrtak* (church poem, Belgrade, 1885), *Veliki petak* (church poem, Belgrade, 1886), *Velika subota* (church poem, Niš, 1886) *Mučenici za veru* (historical church novel, Belgrade, 1888).

Иордана Маркович

Ниш

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЗАПЯТЫХ В РАБОТАХ МИЛОША ЦРЊАНСКОГО

Правила правописания являются результатом соглашения. Поэтому эти правила иногда претерпевают изменения которые вносят путаницу. Кажется, что самым трудным для освоения знаками интерпункции является использование запятых в сербском языке. Поэтому написание этого знака, т. е. его употребление в *Правописании сербского языка* рассмотрено на 121 странице, тогда как употребление точек посвящено меньше трех страниц, тире – пяти страниц, скобок – две страницы и т. д.

Это дает повод проанализировать употребление запятых в творчестве Милоша Црњанского. Писатель имеет большую свободу в использовании правил орфографии, но употребление запятых у Црњанского всегда выделяется пунктуационной спецификой.

В этом обзоре анализируется это „излишное“ использование с целью показать связь с тем, что предписывает *Правописание*, а также связь с мнением лингвистов по поводу использования запятых.

Dragana Milić

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

THE TRADITION OF SAINT SAVA IN THE MONASTERY BAZIAȘ

The Baziaș Monastery, dedicated to the Assumption of the Lord, is located at the beginning of the Danube Gorge. Administratively, it belongs to the municipality of Sokolovac (Socol) in the Romanian part of Banat. Spiritually, it belongs to the Serbian Orthodox Church (Diocese of Timișoara). It is known as the oldest Serbian monastery in Banat. According to tradition, the first Serbian archbishop Sava founded the monastery in the 1220s during a diplomatic mission to the court of the Hungarian King Andrew II (1205-1235). The article examines the narratives and analyses the written historical sources describing the journey of Saint Sava. It is shown how the popular perception of Saint Sava as the founder was shaped by the lack of historical sources from the early years of the monastery. The very significant results of the archaeological excavations and the analysis of the architectural style of the monastery indicate that the foundation of Baziaș took place at the end of the 14th century or at the beginning of the 15th century. Although the results of the study do not confirm the legends, the Saint Sava tradition has been preserved and Baziaș can still be identified as the Saint Sava Monastery. The present work aims to show how much the preservation of the memory of Saint Sava has shaped the national and cultural identity of the Serbian people in this region of Banat.

Andela Mitić
Niš, Serbia

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STUDIES ON THE VERNACULAR OF LESKOVAC AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

This paper deals with the presentation of the most significant linguistic studies of the vernacular of Leskovac and its surroundings. The goal of the paper is to review the importance and scope of linguistic research on the vernacular of Leskovac and its surroundings. An overview of works dealing with dialect, accent, syntactic, creative, lexical, onomastic and other issues related to the mentioned vernacular is given. The review of published works was carried out chronologically within individual linguistic areas. Leskovac and its surroundings represent an area with great potential and importance for different types of linguistic research. With this review of the works published so far on the study of the speech of the mentioned area, we point out as a main conclusion that a more thorough investigation of the vernacular of Leskovac and its surroundings is necessary.

Milica Mihajlović
Niš, Serbia

ONE IDIOLECT OF VRANJE

The paper analyzes the idiolect of a descendant of one of the oldest families from Vranje (Vlajinci) using the methods of traditional dialectology. Our informant was born in 1947 and is a great lover of his local dialect. By analyzing the transcript of the conversation with him, all language levels were included, and the obtained results were compared with previous researches on the vernacular of Vranje. In his idiolect, typical dialect characteristics of vernacular of Vranje are expected, such as: semi-vowels, formant *-na-* instead of *-nu-* as a reflex of old vowel nasal, consistent ekavism in the negative forms of the verb *jesam*, pronominal enclitics *gu, gi, ne, ni, ve, vi*, analytical declension, present 3rd l. pl. on *-v*, past verb form masculine singular on *-ja*, form future tense without infinitive, etc.

Aleksandar Novaković
University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

**LEGACY OF DIMITRIJE VLADISAVLJEVIĆ:
THE FIRST GRAMMAR FOR LEARNING MODERN SERBIAN AS A FOREIGN
LANGUAGE?**

The goal of this paper is to analyze the content of the letters of Dimitrije Vladislavljević, a teacher at “Jovan Miletić” school in Trieste, with the aim of creating a clear picture of the role he had in the education of young generations and, especially, in teaching modern Serbian as a foreign language. The paper used the method of theoretical analysis with the technique of content analysis. The data consisted of thirteen books of Vuk Karadžić’s correspondence published as part of the *Collected Works of Vuk Stefanović Karadžić* by the Publishing Company “Prosveta.” The results of the analysis, which was carried out in mid-March 2023, showed that he was one of the most respected figures in Trieste in the first half of the nineteenth century, whose role and importance have not been fully understood because he did not leave many written traces in the form of printed articles, books, texts and teaching materials. He devoted almost his entire working life to the teaching profession and to the said school, from which he did not want to leave even when the supreme head of state invited him to join him. In addition to teaching, he was also involved in translating from Serbian to Italian (and vice versa), designing lessons for young people, didactic materials for school subjects as well as materials for teaching Serbian to foreigners, which he himself taught on several occasions. Although the epithet of the originator of teaching modern Serbian as a foreign language is associated with Vuk Karadžić and his work, it seems that Dimitrije Vladislavljević was among the first to see the difference between the way the language should be taught to native speakers and foreigners. The fact that he himself taught Serbian to foreigners (especially Italians) shows that the area of collision of numerous languages and cultures directly influenced him to see the difference in the procedures on which the results in teaching the native and foreign languages depend. That is why he intended to publish his manuscripts of three grammars: 1. “Serbian for Italians”, 2. “Italian for Serbs” and 3. “Serbian for Serbs in School.” Unfortunately, he did not succeed in this even after twenty-two years of (sporadic) work and rewriting. However, although the first-mentioned grammar was not printed, its importance in the described moment for the development of the methodology of teaching Serbian as a foreign language is manifold: 1. It establishes the idea of differentiating between teaching Serbian as a mother tongue and Serbian as a foreign language; 2. New Vuk’s orthography is used for the first time in a teaching tool; 3. It provides the possibility of reconstructing the professional image of the *Serbian language teacher* Dimitrije Vladislavljević, who was among the first to see the necessity of learning a language in an authentic living environment.

Aleksa Popović

Université de Nis, Faculté de Philosophie

LA JURIDICTION SUR LES DIOCÈSES ORTHODOXES DU BANAT DANS LA PREMIÈRE MOITIÉ DU XVIII^e SIÈCLE (1690-1739)

L'article analyse le texte des privilèges et autres actes constitutifs qui régissaient la juridiction de l'Église orthodoxe serbe du Banat dans la première moitié du XVIII^e siècle. Les grands conflits de la fin du XVII^e siècle et de la première moitié du XVIII^e siècle ont profondément et fortement influencé le développement historique du peuple serbe et ont laissé des conséquences à long terme. L'organisation du Patriarcat de Pech a été sérieusement modifiée pendant cette période. Sur le territoire de la monarchie des Habsbourg, l'Église serbe a été réorganisée sur la base des Priviegies, sous la juridiction du patriarche Arsenije III. Le soutien à l'unité spirituelle de l'église a été exprimé à chaque occasion. Puisqu'au moment où les privilèges ont été accordés, le Banat était sous la domination des Habsbourg, mais a été renvoyé sous la domination de l'Empire ottoman, le Banat a été aussi renvoyé sous la juridiction immédiate du nouveau patriarche de Pech, Kalinik I. La paix de Passarowitz a apporté de nouveaux changements territoriaux, qui comprenaient l'arrivée du Banat sous la domination des Habsbourg. L'un des principaux enjeux privilégiés de la période 1718-1739 était l'unité de l'organisation ecclésiale. Sur la base des documents et de la littérature pertinents, il est conclu qu'en le plaçant sous la juridiction de la métropole de Belgrade, le texte original des privilèges a été violé, qui stipule que les diocèses du Banat sont directement soumis au patriarche Arsenije III (en conséquence - aux métropolitains de Karlowitz), mais, compte tenu de la clause restrictive, le souverain a utilisé le droit d'interpréter les privilèges.

Octavia Nedelcu

Lidija Čolević

University of Bucharest

ON THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE SERBS IN BUCHAREST

Two goals unify the study *On the Footsteps of the Serbs in Bucharest*: the first one is the reconstruction of history and an attempt to compile a comprehensive overview and synthesis of the majority of scientific works on Romanian-Serbian ties, written by ourselves and the Romanian scholars, as well. The second goal is to highlight the intellectual elite of the contemporary Serbian community in Bucharest from the point of view of the interpreters of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. It is a new cultural era that has a dynamic, overall, positive course of the development of awareness of the long-term Romanian-Serbian friendship.

Dušan Petrović

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

**SECOND FOLKLORE NARRATION MODEL IN THE SHORT STORY COLLECTION
BLAG REČ BY NEGOSLAVA STANOJEVIĆ**

The subject of the paper is the interpretation of the storytelling model of the short story collection *Blag reč* by Negoslava Stanojević. The subtitle of the collection – „Baba-Grozda's stories from Zaplanje” – represents an important paratextual element because it refers to the homodiegetic narrator, who is also the main character of the stories in this collection. In addition, the subtitle refers implicitly to the recipient/narratee of Baba-Grozda's stories – she is telling to someone in order to save life's messages and important events that influenced her life and the lives of other people from being forgotten.

The aim of the paper is to show the extent to which storytelling is related to the socio-geographical conditions of the narrator and who is the narrator's narrative audience. At the end of the paper, we will point out the place of this collection of stories in relation to the canon of literature in serbian dialects.

Miljana Pešić

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

**THE POETICS OF HOMELAND SPACE IN THE STORY COLLECTION
ZAPLANJSKE PRIČE BY VLADIMIR VUČKOVIĆ**

This paper explores the poetics of homeland space in the story collection *Zaplanjske priče* written by Vladimir Vučković. By employing literary analysis and drawing upon relevant theoretical frameworks, mainly in terms of Bakhtin's chronotope concept, the study delves into the intricate relationship between space, time, and identity in Vučković's prose, as well as its broader social, cultural, and political implications. The stories depict genuine locations in the mountain villages of Zaplanje with a variety of temporal and historical settings, so this study examines nature, homes, churches, gatherings, graveyards, and other authentic village chronotopes. The work focuses on understanding how the homeland is portrayed and significant in the stories, looking at how it molds and affects the characters and their experiences. It highlights the significance of the homeland in shaping individual and collective narratives, emphasizing the bond between people and their geo-cultural contexts. The findings of this research shed light on how literature can explore and portray the concept of homeland, contributing to the broader discourse on literary representations of space and identity.

Dejan Popov

University of the West Timișoara
The Faculty of Music and Theater

THE CHORAL ACTIVITY OF THE SERBS IN TIMIȘOARA DURING THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN ROMANIA 1947–1989

The new European geo-political context after the Second World War had as consequence the establishment of the Communist regime in Romania which had a significant negative impact on all branches of its society, including the ethnic minorities and their activities. For the Serbs in Romania, choral singing was the most representative cultural movement and the newly imposed ideology influenced its evolution in a great manner. The article follows the evolution of the choral activity of the Serbs in Timișoara through its two main components (from the repertoire standpoint): church music – which was banned or tolerated during the Communist times, and secular music – which was supported, but often used for propagandistic purposes. Nonetheless, the more unfavoured choral ensembles – church choirs seem to have managed to last longer than the more favoured, secular choirs, whose existence and activity was shorter and with a lesser impact for this historical tradition of the Serbs in Romania.

Mihai N. Radan

Miliana-Radmila Uscatu

University of the West Timișoara
Faculty of Letters, History and Theology

ON FEATURES OF NOUN PHRASE ELEMENTS IN CARAȘOVA IDIOMS

It is a fact that Carașova idioms are among the most archaic Serbian idioms, displaying numerous specific features, some of which cannot be encountered in any other Serbian idiom. This paper presents and analyses some features of noun phrase elements which are obscure even for dialectologists and linguists, with a view to revealing as much as possible of their morphological structure. This analysis will enable researchers to reach new conclusions about the genesis and evolution in time of these idioms on the fringe of the Serbian ethnolinguistic area.

Zoran Simić

The Institute for Serbian Language of the SASA, Belgrade

TEMPORAL QUANTIFICATION IN THE VERNACULAR OF BANAT MONTENEGRO

The paper analyses case formalisers of the meaning of temporal quantification recorded in the compiled dialectal corpus of the vernacular Banat Montenegro. The semantic structure of this type of sentence predication's temporal determiners includes temporal quantification in a narrow sense (manifested as longitudinality, terminativeness and ingressiveness), temporal frequency (manifested as regularity and occasionality) and the speed of predication's progression over time.

A detailed analysis of all recorded prepositional-case forms with the semantic feature of temporal quantification in a broad sense, as well as in the case of temporal identification manifested through a nominal form in the vernacular of Banat Montenegro (Simić 2017, 2023), will discover the extent of presence in the vernacular of the basic features which characterise the majority of Shtokavian speeches and the standard Serbian language, primarily in terms of the choice of case form and in terms of the inventory of prepositional units. Considering peripheral position of the vernacular of Banat Montenegro on the Serbian dialect map, as well as cross-linguistic interference, its structural distinction is expected. Therefore, we assume that the archaic features have been preserved, on the one hand. But, on the other hand, different innovation processes are expected, primarily within the analytisation of the case system, but also in the copying of Romanian models, etc.

The influence of such processes on the system of case formalisers of the meaning of temporal quantification will be compared to their influence on the previously examined system of case formalisers of temporal identification. Finally, this will lead to a full picture of the temporal determinative case system in the vernacular of Banat Montenegro.

Igor Stamenović

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN OF PIROT FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE 14TH CENTURY TO THE END OF THE 15TH CENTURY

The paper analyzes the urban development of the late medieval Serbian town of Pirot, its role in the administrative system of Serbian state and main features of demographic processes from the final decades of the 14th century to the end of the 15th century. The given chronological framework is characterized by the Ottoman threat and imposition of the Ottoman rule in the Balkans. Due to Pirot's location in a Serbian-Ottoman frontier region, the aforementioned historical events had an impact on its development. A new fortress was built during the rule of Prince Lazar (1373–1389) and Despot Stefan Lazarević (1389–1427) as a result of strengthening the town's military and defensive capabilities. In addition, Pirot served as an administrative and economic center of the region, with a market place developed under the city walls. Pirot's military

component was dominant until the final fall under the Ottoman rule (1425/1427), but it remained an integral part of the town's role afterwards. The town's first Islamic structures were built soon after the Ottoman conquest. Therefore, the paper examines the process of early orientalization of Pirot and its transformation from a Serbian medieval town to an Ottoman one.

Stefan Staretu

Center for Studies in Theology and History of the Metropolis of Transylvania,
Cristian, Brasov, Romania

CARASOVA AND MOSCOW

Despite the historiographical clichés that dominate the image and content of the realities mentioned in the title, the unifying substance determines the concrete existence of the two human systems in the causality of a history of intersection and truth. From the mention of Carasova as the starting point of Serbian colonization in the Carpatho-Sarmatic Euro-Asian space to the onomasticity that testifies to the persistence of clan structures formed as ethnogenesis around the Nemanid dynasty, and to the patronage of the Romanov dynasty by Saint John the New from Suceava (Belgorod), to whom the baptistery chapel of the tsarevis was dedicated, where we discovered two unique icons of the Moldavian saint, one of them adia center of the portrait is the Tsarevich Ivan Mihailovici, and the original manuscript of the life of St. John the New written by Abbot Grigorie from Decani, a discovery for the first time that clarifies long-disputed realities in Romanian historiography in the absence of the original now discovered by me, up to the text accompanied by musical notes inspired by the intersection of the Byzantine melodic notation and the middle-Gregorian one used in Carașova by the Franciscans in the 16th and 17th centuries, Moscow and the Mountain Banat are a surprise identity system. It also led to the apparent anomaly of the declaration of some Carasovans, instinctually they say, between the Bulgarian and Czech or strictly Carasovan options that appear in the censuses of the era, and as Muscovites or Russians. Moscali, the pejorative etymology from moscovlah, the bridge of the Vlachs, as the Croats called the Serbs and Karašov Vlachs or Olahi pejoratively, but giving them a Constantian Illyrian imperial identity contestable in the Frankish paradigm but impossible to hand over to extermination in the face of the reality of the Serbian, Nemanid Catholicism of the Karašovs, just as Russia could not be dispensable to the Vatican because of the coherent papal theology of the Third Rome. In the above context, we will reconstruct Karasov and Muscovite interactions, including in the sensitive field of Slavic linguistics in the Pan-Slavic era, revitalizing identity encounters and overcoming confessional barriers in the sense of recovering a nemanid ethnogenetic heritage shared as an origin by both. The kinship between Ivan the Terrible and the Jaksic people from Banat and between the widow of Petru the Younger, married in the Proto-Karasov Banat environment and a Muscovite prince from the dynasty of Ivan III, Vladimir of Moscow, buried in Bârsău with a Latin inscription and Karasov words in the text, constitute other elements that enrich a little-studied picture.

Ivan M. (hegumen Justin) Stojanović
Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Timișoara,
Megatrend University, Faculty of Culture and Media, Belgrade

THE MONASTIC SCHOOL IN BEZDIN MONASTERY 1922/23

Bezdin monastery is one of the most important monasteries of both the Karlovci Metropolitanate, as well as the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of Timișoara, to which it belongs since its founding in the 16th century. Through its rich historical, art and cultural heritage, the monastery is among the most significant sacred places and spiritual treasures of the Serbian people in Romania. In the third decade of the previous, tumultuous 20th century, the monastery has been granted a significant role for the history of the Serbian Orthodox Church – as host for the Monastic school which opened in 1922, with the purpose of preparing young monks for service in other monasteries, as well as in Serbian parishes, for spreading the Orthodox faith and moral values and for service to their people and the Church, especially on the territory of Romania. During the First World War, the Army of the Kingdom of Serbia liberated the territory of Banat from Austria-Hungary (1918). After the Paris Peace Conference (1919), the Serbian Army had to withdraw from this territory in order to hand it over to Romania. On this occasion, a part of the Serbian intellectuals also withdrew, among them being teachers and priests. In order to ensure that the Serbian population which remained on its historical settlement will continue to have spiritual leaders and teachers, the leaders of the Diocese of Timișoara decided to fill the existing gap by opening a Monastic school in Bezdin monastery. The school which functioned for two years produced 16 young graduate monks, who were immediately sent out for service, typically in farther parishes, with bad traffic connections. These monks had received the duty during the interbellum period to be spiritual leaders in many of these parishes, often playing a dual role: as priests and as teachers in the Serbian confessional schools. This led to the fact that the Diocese of Timișoara obtained a generation of young and enthusiast servants of God and educators, who have, along several decades, best as they knew and could, served God and their people, contributing to the preservation of the religious and cultural identity.

Aleksandra Stošić
Niš, Serbia

DIALECT POETRY OF MIROSLAV MIHAJLOVIC CERA

Dialect poetry in the Serbian literary tradition has no distinct continuity. The verses of Miroslav Mihajlović Cera, a poet from Vranje, represent a true exception in contemporary Serbian poetry. The poetic trilogy under the title "Salt on the Wound" in an extraordinary way portrays the poet's penchant for humor, which develops into complete satire, complemented by the choice of the southern Serbian dialect. The paper focuses on three collections of poems by Miroslav Mihajlović Cera. Through the humorous image of the Vranje region, Cera refers in a hidden way to the alienation of society and the modern diseases that surround it.

Jelena Stošić

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

NOTES ON THE ANTHROPNYMY OF THE VILLAGE OF BOKA IN BANAT IN THE 19th CENTURY (BASED ON CHURCH PROTOCOLS)

This paper is the beginning of research of the anthroponymic system of the village of Boka in Banat in the 19th century. The preserved church protocols of baptised, dead and married people from the beginning to the middle of the XIX century provide a lot of anthroponymic material. The subject of research in this paper will be only one of the wedding protocols from the mentioned period, and the semantic and structural analysis will include the names of the newlyweds, thus both male and female names.

Nina Sudimac Jović

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Serbian Studies

PHONETIC-PHONOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SERBIAN SPEECH IN THE DANUBE GORGE (LJUPKOVA)

The paper provides a look at some basic features of the phonetic-phonological type of Serbian speech in Romania, in the area that we define as the Danube Gorge - more specifically in the place of Ljupkova. Based on field research conducted in September 2022, as part of the project *Research on the Culture and History of the Serbs in Romania*, which takes place within the Center for Scientific Research and Culture of the Serbs in Romania, funded by the Union of Serbs in Romania, the collected material was analyzed. Excerpted examples were analyzed using a qualitative method, and traits from the domain of vocalism and consonantism were shown. Thanks to the conducted research, it is possible to fulfill the main goal of the work - to look at Ljupkova's speech in the wider context of other speeches in Romania and Serbia. In particular, the paper focuses on the comparison of features in the production of speakers from Ljupkova and Svinica - places that are spatially very close, and whose features from the mentioned domain are realized (for the most part) differently.

Срето Танасич

Член-корреспондент АНИРС

Филозофски факултет, Ниш. Баня Лука

ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В РАССКАЗАХ СТЕПАНА МИТРОВА ЛЮБИШИ

Степан Митров Любиша (1824–1878) родился в Будве на периферии сербского национального и языкового пространства и большую часть жизни провел в ней и в Далмации. Он был первым гражданским интеллигентом в Паштровичах. Его рассказы считают шедевром сербской литературы того времени. В это время в Боке и в целой Далмации итальянский язык был в официальном употреблении. Любиша с успехом

препятствовал италянизации Далмации и завоевал многие льготы для бокельских сербов и для сербского языка в Далмации.

С. М. Любиша своим трудом принимал участие в формировании вуковского литературного языка. М. Стеванович в своей большой грамматике относит его к сербским классикам наряду с Негошем, Матавулем и М. Ненадовичем, хотя приводит меньше примеров из его произведений по сравнению с количеством примеров из произведений упомянутых писателей. В одной монографии о временном предложении в сербском языке (2001) творчество Любиши не вошло в корпус исследования. Все это говорит о том, что интересно описать его временное предложение – то, что в нем характерно для этого типа предложений в современном сербском литературном языке и то, что остается вне него.

Ключевые слова и выражения: Степан Митров Любиша, рассказы, сербский язык, литературный язык, временное предложение.

Maša Taran Andreici

Dimitrije Savić

West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Letters, History and Theology

PSYCHO-PHYSICAL FEATURES REFLECTED IN THE HUMAN BODY PHRASEOLOGY OF SERBIAN LANGUAGES

The report is devoted to investigating the *somatic idioms* in the Serbian Languages. This work presents an analysis of the structure of the Serbian idioms used for characterizing a person. We have shown how these *somatic* features are reflected in the *phrases* of the Serbian Languages.

Irena Cvetković Teofilović

Univesity of Niš

Faculty of Philosophy

Department of Serbian Language and Literature

FIRST SERBIAN CIVIL REGISTRIES IN TEMIŠVAR (XVIII CENTURY) – SIGNIFICANT SOURCE OF DATA FOR LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

This paper emphasizes the significance of the first Serbian civil registry offices in Temišvar and their data for various linguistic research. These documents offer information about the oldest known facts referring to marriage, baptism and death certificates issued in the Serbian parishes from the third to the seventh decade of XVIII century, published by Stevan Bugarski in 2020. Although these documents are actually short notes written in the administrative style, they are a significant source of data to be used in historical, ethnographic, sociological, anthropological, cultural, and linguistic research. The copies of the original documents enable their analysis from the point of graphology and orthography, as well as their phonetic, phonological, and morphological study. However, syntactical analysis is limited by the very nature of the material studied. These records prove to be of the greatest value for linguistic and cultural research, i.e., they are the reflection of the linguistic aspect of life led by Orthodox Christians in Temišvar in XVIII century.

Blagoje Čobotin
Timisoara, Romania

ELEMENTS OF RITUAL PRACTICE AND CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS TO SERBIANS LIVING IN SÂNMARTINUL SÂRBESC, CIACOVA AND FOENI

This article is the result of the research I have carried out this spring and this summer in the Serbian villages Sânmartinul Sârbesc, Ciacova and Foeni, situated in Romania, in the region of Banat. In these communities, there are still living small populations of Serbians and this is the way I could find connoisseurs and practitioners of these winter traditions. The paper refers to the elements of Christmas traditions that are still practiced, as well as some practices that have been lost over the centuries and are no longer practiced today. From the discussions with the people I tried to identify the reasons and circumstances that contributed and led to the forgetting and even to the loss of certain elements and practices of Christmas traditions by the Serbian population in the above mentioned villages.

Ксенија А. Стаменковић
Универзитет у Нишу
Филозофски факултет
Департман за србистику

АСИНДЕТСКЕ И ЊИМА ЕКВИВАЛЕНТНЕ СИНДЕТСКЕ РЕЧЕНИЦЕ У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ

У раду се анализира могућност трансформације асиндетских у њима еквивалентне синдетске реченице. Досадашњим истраживањима указано је само на различите могућности преобликовања безвезничких у везничке реченице, али није детаљније размотрено који синтаксички и/или семантички фактори утичу на то да се одређена асиндетска реченица трансформише у еквивалентну синдетску, те је циљ нашег рада управо давање одговора на то питање. У реализацији истраживања користили смо корпусну методу, а примере смо ексцерпирани из граматика, појединачних радова који се баве овом темом, али и из књижевних текстова. Резултати до којих смо дошли показују да при трансформацији у синдетске реченице кључну улогу имају семантички фактори. Асиндетске реченице се могу трансформисати двојачо када значење исказано/сугерисано њоме обухвата значења која могу бити изречена типичним независнословеним, односно зависнословеним синдетским реченицама. То није случај са асиндетским реченицама са значењем супротности, с обзиром на то да у српском језику не постоји зависна реченица за исказивање само овог значења, па је онемогућена трансформација у субординирану синдетску реченицу. Безвезничке реченице у оквиру којих се јављају клаузе као допуна глаголу говорења, мишљења, опажања, осећања, због валентности ових глагола, могу се модификовати само у зависнословену реченицу са изричном клаузом. Такође, учили смо која значења асиндетских реченица се углавном јављају заједно, те приказали најчешће моделе њихових преобликовања у везничке реченице.

СПИСАК УЧЕСНИКА

РУМУНИЈА

Адриан Калин Боба: diac_adrianboba@yahoo.com
Нараи Еусэбју Марчэл, eusebiu.narai@e-uvrt.ro
Саша Јашин: sasa.iasin@e-uvrt.ro
Октавија И. Неделку: cnedelcu2004@yahoo.com
Дејан Попов: deian.popov79@e-uvrt.ro
Михај Н. Радан: mradan54@yahoo.com
Димитрије Савић: dimitrije.savic@e-uvrt.ro
Иван (игуман Јустин) Стојановић: justinegzarh@yahoo.com
Миљана-Радмила Ускату: miliana83@yahoo.com
Маца Царан Андрејић: mtaran75@yahoo.com
Стефан Сарету: istaretu@yahoo.com; sstaretu@gmail.com
Благоје Чоботин: avasrb@yahoo.com
Лидија Чолевић: lidijacolevic@yahoo.com

СРБИЈА

Нина Аксић: nina.aksic@ei.sanu.ac.rs
Бојана Богдановић: bojana.bogdanovic@ei.sanu.ac.rs
Снежана Божић: snezana.bozic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић: mirjana.bojanic.cirkovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Милица Дејановић: milica.dejanovic@pr.ac.rs
Гордана Драгин: gordanadragin19@gmail.com
Милина Ивановић Баришић: milina.ivanovic@gmail.com
Мирјана Илић: mirjana.ilic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Исидора Јакшић Перовић, isidora.jaksic.perovic@filum.kg.ac.rs
Марина Јањић, marina.janjic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Јелена Јовановић: jelena.v.jovanovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Надежда Јовић: nadezda.jovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Данијела Костадиновић: danijela.kostadinovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Александра Лончар Раичевић: aleksandra.loncar.raicevic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Горан Максимовић: goran.maksimovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Јордана Марковић: jordana.markovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Дејан Милутиновић: dejan.milutinovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Анђела Митић: a.mitic-19606@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Ивана Митић: ivana.mitic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Јелена Михајловић: jelena.mihajlovic@pr.ac.rs
Милица Михајловић, milica.m.mmihajlovic@gmail.com
Александар Новаковић: aleksandar.novakovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs

Душан Петровић: d.petrovic-18729@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Миљана Пешић: miljanap152@gmail.com
Алекса Поповић: aleksa.popovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Данијела Поповић Николић: danijela.popovic.nikolic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Зоран Симић: zosim04@yahoo.com
Игор Стаменовић: igor.stamenovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Ксенија Стаменковић: k.stamenkovic-19417@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Александра Стошић: aleksandrastosicd@gmail.com
Јелена Стошић: jelena.stosic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Игор Стаменовић: igor.stamenovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Срето Танасић, sreetotanasic@yahoo.com
Татјана Трајковић: tatjana.trajkovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Нина Судимац Јовић: nina.sudimac@filfak.ni.ac.rs
Ирена Цветковић Теофиловић: irena.cvetkovic.teofilovic@filfak.ni.ac.rs

КИНА

Јована Дељанин: jovana.d@outlook.com

Интернет адреса Скупа: <https://www.filfak.ni.ac.rs/konferencije/item/812-materijalna-i-duhovna-kultura-srba>

КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И /
ИЛИ ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА, Ниш, 20–21. октобар 2023.**

**CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE
ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE, Niș, 20-21. octombrie 2023**

Издавач

ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У НИШУ

За издавача

Проф. др Наталија Јовановић, деканица

Координаторка Издавачког центра

Доц. др Сања Игњатовић, продеканка за научноистраживачки рад

Техничко уредништво

Дарко Јовановић (Дизајн корице)
Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић (Прелом)
Ирена Вељковић (Дигитализација)

Формат

210 x 297 mm

Тираж

10 ЦД-а

Штампарија

Филозофски факултет Ниш

Ниш, 2023.

ISBN-978-86-7379-632-1

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

930.85(=163.41)(498)(048)(0.034.2)
811.163.41'28(048)(0.034.2)

МЕЂУНАРОДНИ научни скуп Материјална и духовна култура Срба у
мултиетничким срединама и/или периферним областима (2023 ; Ниш)

[Књига резимеа] [Електронски извор] / Међународни научни скуп
Материјална и духовна култура Срба у мултиетничким срединама и/или
периферним областима, Ниш, 20–21. октобар 2023. = Simpozionul științific
internațional Cultura materială și spirituală a Sârbilor din regiunile multietnice
și/sau periferice Niș, 20-21. octombrie 2023 ; [уредници Александра Лончар
Раичевић, Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић]. - Ниш : Филозофски факултет
Универзитета у Нишу, 2023 (Ниш : Филозофски факултет). - 1 електронски
оптички диск (CD-ROM) : текст ; 12 cm

Системски захтеви: Нису наведени. - Насл. са насловне стране документа. -
Резимеи на више језика. - Део текста упоредо на срп. и рум. језику. - Тираж
10.

ISBN 978-86-7379-632-1

а) Срби - Културна историја - Румунија - Апстракти б) Српски језик - Говори
- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 127568137



Ниш, 2023.

