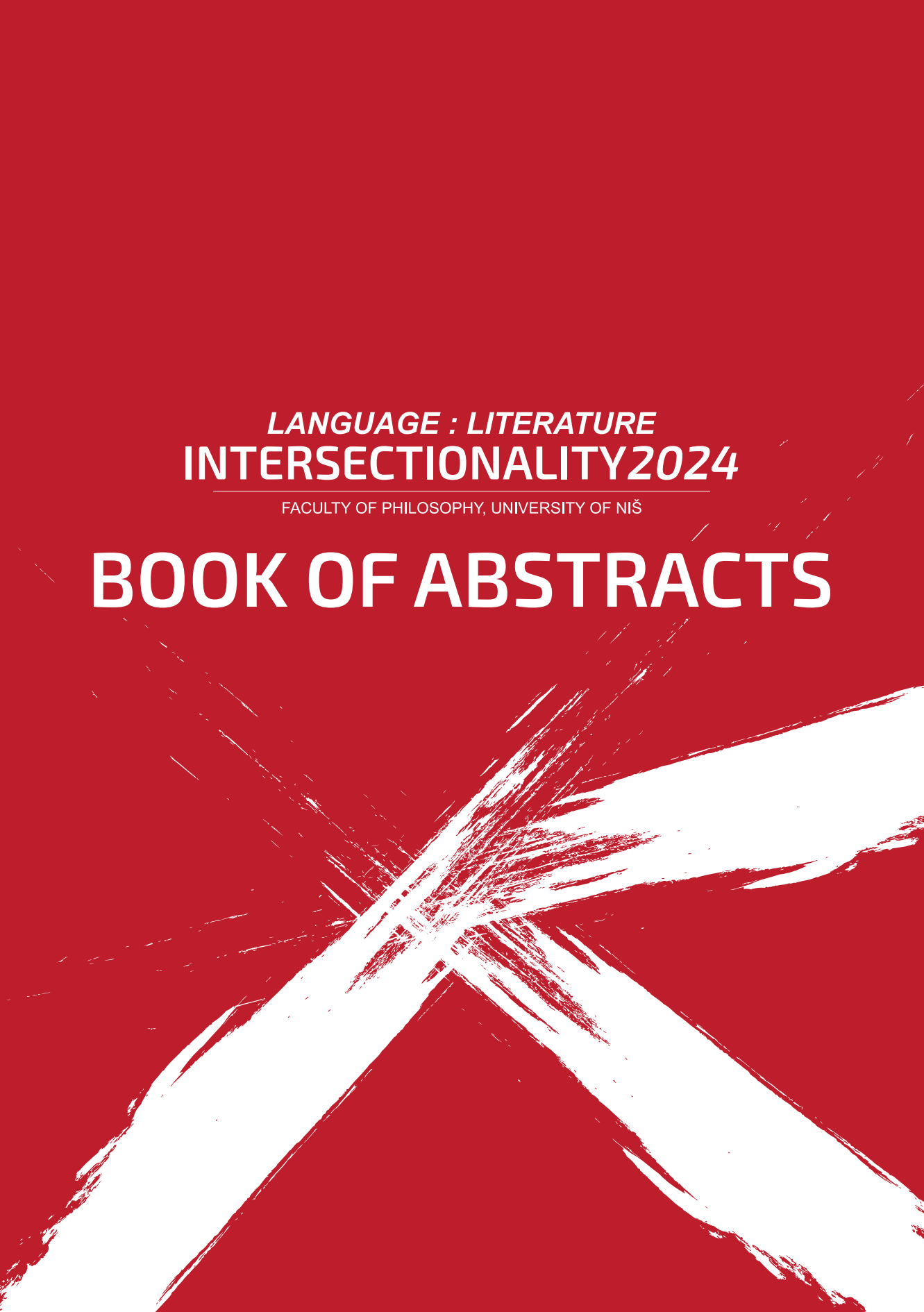


LANGUAGE : LITERATURE
INTERSECTIONALITY2024

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, INTERSECTIONALITY 2024



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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Faculty of Philosophy
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CALL FOR PAPERS 2024

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, INTERSECTIONALITY 2024

Contemporaneity promises policies and programs, action plans and legislation that ensure equal opportunities and address circumstances leading us towards equity. In theory, the Western world has reached an unprecedented consensus on issues such as gender equality, race, social policies against poverty, children's rights, etc. Yet, the crises marking the beginning of the twenty-first century testify to the institutional failure to ensure the enforcement of such laws and policies, but also uncover voices of dissent. Moreover, legacies of the past find innumerable ways of remaining in the present, either as forces countering progress, or preventing it from going into new extreme practices in less extreme examples of the clash between values, but maintaining status quo. The discourse on these sensitive issues has become a matter of political positioning and a space where visions of the future are juxtaposed – a battlefield of ideologies, old and new. Caught between the fire of progressive and conservative currents are individuals whose circumstances combine to create grounds for different modes of discrimination and privilege based on class, race, gender and sex, sexuality, religion, disability, ethnicity, etc.

LLC 2024 deals with the concept of intersectionality as manifested in literature, language, culture and the discourse. The conference will host panels exploring the discourses on intersectional identities, gender and gender equality (and equity), gender sensitive language, oppression and privilege, disability and language, disability and class, language and class, dialect, regional literatures and class, nationality, race, as well other theoretical discussions pertaining to intersectionality.

Niš, March 2024

LLC Organizing Committee 2024

PLENARY LECTURES

PLENARY: LITERATURE

THE MILLEDGEVILLE ASYLUM AND FLANNERY O'CONNOR

RUMENA BUŽAROVSKA

The great writer of the American South, Flannery O'Connor, moved permanently to her mother's birthplace, Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1951. Earlier during that same year, she was diagnosed with lupus, a disease that had already begun to cripple her and had killed her father ten years before. She spent the rest of her days barely able to leave the family dairy farm in Milledgeville, until her death in 1964 at the age of 39, during which time she published stories featuring murderous misfits, disabled young women and racist white elderly ladies. As she wrote the stories that we consider the genre of the Southern Gothic, another story that had been unfolding for a century was reaching its prime: the Milledgeville Asylum was only miles away from the dairy farm, Andalusia. This hospital originally named "Lunatic, Idiot and Epileptic Asylum" was opened in the early 1840s, and a century later, during the 1940s and 1950s, it reached the point of being the largest asylum in the world, as well as the home of the largest graveyard for disabled people with "25,000 numbered grave markers reaching into the woods," as the scholar Mab Segrest documents in her *Administrations of Lunacy: Racism and the Haunting of American Psychiatry at the Milledgeville Asylum*, a harrowing account of the psychiatric practices of this infamous hospital, which was compared to a Nazi concentration camp for Black people by journalist Albert Deutsch in 1948. This paper aims to provide a historical and social context to the landscape of the grotesque that Flannery O'Connor is known for through showing the relationship between the policies shaping the practices of the hospital and the plethora of characters in Flannery O'Connor's stories published in her two collections *A Good Man Is Hard to Find* (1955) and *Everything That Rises Must Converge* (posthumously published in 1965). Since Black people, women and people with disabilities seemed to have been the main victims of the Milledgeville Asylum, the paper aims to show how race, gender and disability are specifically reflected in the literary landscape of O'Connor's stories.

*

Rumena Bužarovska (1981, Skopje, North Macedonia) has authored four short story collections: *Чкртки* (Scribbles, 2006), *Осмица* (Wisdom Tooth, 2010), *Мојот маж* (My Husband, 2014), *Не одам никаде* (I'm not going anywhere, 2018); a booklet of flash fiction *Спиј* (Sleep, 2017), as well as a study on humor in contemporary American and Macedonian short fiction (*What's Funny: Theories Of Humor Applied To The Short Story*, 2012). Her short story collections have been

translated into fifteen languages and her book, *My Husband*, has seen six stage adaptations (Belgrade, Skopje, Ljubljana, Zagreb, Budapest and Athens). She is a literary translator from English into Macedonian, having translated authors such as J.M Coetzee, Lewis Carroll, Truman Capote, Flannery O'Connor and Iain Reid. She is co-initiator and co-organizer of the PeachPreach women's storytelling event and professor of American literature and translation at the Blaže Koneski Faculty of Philology in Skopje.

PLENARY: LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

ON NATURAL AND UNNATURAL IN LANGUAGE (AND BEYOND)

TANJA PETROVIĆ

This talk aims to scrutinize the nature and meanings of the ongoing debates on language in Serbian society by juxtaposing the ways the notion of un/naturalness is employed in these debates. I particularly focus on debates concerning two current issues: gender sensitive language use, on the one hand, and the language politics in Serbia (specifically, the relationship between Serbian standard idiom and other languages derived from once common Serbo-Croatian, as well as the relationship between the Serbian standard and dialects), on the other. I point to the discrepancy between the seemingly disinterested and »objective« nature of the arguments that draw on un/naturalness (of language, its use, its patterns, and its speakers), and gendered, economic and social relations these arguments both depend on and produce, arguing that the un/naturalness in language is never an »objective« and universal category, but must always be observed through an intersectional lens.

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PLENARY: SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL CLASS, MARKET ECONOMY AND HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT: AN ECOFEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

MARTINA TOPIĆ

“...it is impossible, within patriarchy, to suppress a market economy. And it is impossible, in a market system, to not devastate the planet. It is up to women, now, to reclaim the voice of humanity...” (d’Eaubonne, [1990]1997, p. 4).

The poignant quote above, from one of the mothers of ecofeminism, outlines what this form of feminism is about. It is a distinctive position to feminist research that, unlike many other approaches, tries to speak to everyone, women, indigenous people and ethnic minorities, those suffering discrimination because of their social class, speciesism, etc. It does so by focusing on the critique of capitalism and the environmental destruction capitalism inevitably brings, regardless of what proponents of the so-called green capitalism say (Topić, 2021), but it puts women at the centre of ecological struggle and also, tackles technology as an issue in environmental protection. In addition to that, ecofeminism speaks of speciesism which is seen as part of the masculine ideology where humanity dominates the planet first through speciesism and this discrimination then cascades down to enforce the domination of genders, races and classes through anthropocentrism (Topić, 2021, Warren, 1990, Alloun, 2015, Mayer, 2006, Iovino, 2013, Bahofen, 1990, Holy, 2007). In a nutshell, ecofeminism tackles -isms: racism, sexism, and speciesism and it is an anti-capitalist critique of economic and social conditions that lead to the inequality of races, species, and women (Salleh, 2000). In that, ecofeminism celebrates women’s role in preserving the environment and there are many studies outlining the historical role of women in the environmentalist movement (Mallory, 2006, Brownhill and Turner, 2019, Goldstein, 2006, Holy, 2007, Leahy, 2003, McStay and Dunlap, 1983).

However, another aspect of ecofeminism, which is not always tackled in other forms of feminism, is inequality that derives from social class. Ecofeminism is an anti-capitalist movement which looks at various forms of oppression that also including the issue of class inequality that goes together with patriarchal domination and oppression of women (Brownhill & Turner 2020). Ecofeminists have thus looked at the struggles of women across the world including, for example, women in Nigeria who shouted ‘fish, not oil’ in their protests against environmental degradation but also the struggles of women whose inequality is linked to city streets and white- and blue-collar workplaces. Ecofeminism looks at the global economic system and inequality that derives from the market economy deepening tensions between class, race, gender, and species since one-fifth of the world controls four-fifths of all resources, which derives from masculine and patriarchal system centred on free trade policies, competition in exporting all of which had an impact on the environment.

This talk will thus speak about the market economy and inequality that derives from it, focusing particularly on social class as an issue that should have a prominent place in feminist and intersectionality debates but often does not. In that, the talk will speak about this issue from an ecofeminist perspective arguing that the most pressing inequalities, which are at the root of all inequalities, are the way we treat the environment, speciesism and social class, thus arguing that poverty needs to be addressed first, whenever and wherever we can find it and that a harmony with the environment is needed before we can resolve other inequalities.

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LIT 1: OPPRESSION AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Panel Chair: **Ana Kocić Stanković**, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, Serbia

The panel aims to consider various forms of oppression based on race, class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, etc. as represented in Anglo-American literature and culture.

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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REVERSING POINT-OF-VIEWS, RESTORING BALANCE: A STUDY OF WORKS BY CONTEMPORARY NATIVE AMERICAN CHILDREN'S AUTHORS

Talking about the state of Native American representation in Anglo-American children's books, ML Smoker - one of the co-authors of graphic novel *Thunderous* - says: "less than 1% of children's literature is by or about American Indians, which is a very deplorable number". Even within this small percentage, one would find higher instances of misrepresentations than not. Challenging this under-representation and misrepresentation, many indigenous authors are now telling their own stories in an attempt to counter this imbalance. This paper will read *Thunderous* by Smoker and Natalie Peeterse, and *The Great Change* by White Deer of Autumn, as cases in point. My paper will show how these writer-activists employ the technique of counter-storytelling to challenge one-sided narratives that dominate history. Within children's literature, this is especially significant as for many readers these books end up playing foundational roles. In the absence of diversity, readers may end up internalizing many of the misconceptions paraded in such books without questioning. For the under/misrepresented child, it is even worse, as they grow up with an acute sense of alienation. Given this situation, my paper will argue how such books as above emerge as powerful tools that help create a space for marginal voices.

Keywords: Children's Literature, Native American, Counter Storytelling, *Thunderous*, *The Great Change*, Marginal Voices

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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EBONY AND IVORY: INTERSECTIONALITY AND THE PIANO IN BRANDON TAYLOR'S *THE LATE AMERICANS*

Set in a university town in the Midwest, the principal protagonists of American author Brandon Taylor's second novel, *The Late Americans* (2023), are on the cusp of completing their graduate degrees. A somewhat motley crew of friends, acquaintances, and lovers, they differ in their gender, race, social class, and sexual orientation. As the characters navigate the uncertainty of their daily lives and their futures, the complicated and at times oppressive intersections between these aspects come to the fore. Some of the characters are musically talented, and the piano – arguably that most bourgeois of instruments – represents a contentious leitmotif in the novel. Alongside other forms of creative expression such as writing and ballet, it recurs in the different but interwoven narratives, accompanying key observations and discussions relating to interpersonal relationships, class differences, and racial identity. Conscious of the notion that classical music could be considered both universal yet elite, this study examines not only how the piano is depicted in the novel, but also how it highlights intersectional aspects within the interconnected perspectives that make up this complex and intriguing work.

Keywords: intersectionality, piano, classical music, race, class, campus novel

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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RESISTING POWER, UNVEILING TRUTHS, AND SUBVERTING NORMS: FOUCAULDIAN THEMES IN *THE OBSERVATIONS* (2006)

This paper explores the manifestation of Foucauldian themes of resistance, truth, and social norms in the novel *The Observations* (2006) by Jane Harris. Set in Victorian Scotland, the novel follows Bessy Buckley, a young Irish woman who becomes a maid for the mysterious Arabella Reid. While the novel does not explicitly engage with Michael Foucault's theories, the portrayal of power in the novel aligns with Foucault's concepts of power as relational and productive, as Arabella Reid manipulates and controls Bessy Buckley. According to Foucault's acknowledgment of resistance within power relations, Bessy's act of writing her life story in a journal serves as a form of resistance. By engaging in self-expression and reflecting on her experiences, Bessy asserts her agency and challenges the power imbalance with Arabella. Furthermore, Bessy's discovery of hidden truths disrupts the power dynamics, aligning with Foucault's view of power's connection to the control and dissemination of knowledge. By unveiling these truths, Bessy undermines Arabella's authority and challenges the dominant knowledge produced by her. Lastly, Bessy's resistance involves questioning and defying societal norms, particularly traditional gender roles, as Foucault suggests power operates through social norms and expectations. By contesting these norms, Bessy asserts her agency and challenges the power structures that seek to confine her. This paper highlights the resonances between the novel and Foucault's theories, illustrating how the narrative portrays various forms of resistance, the role of knowledge in power dynamics, and the subversion of social norms.

Keywords: Jane Harris, Michael Foucault, Neo-Victorian literature, resistance

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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**GEORGE SAUNDERS' UNDERPRIVILEGED CHARACTERS AND
EMPATHY: MAKE THE SUM TOTAL OF SADNESS IN THE
WORLD LESSER THAN IT WOULD HAVE BEEN**

This work aims to elucidate George Saunders as a preeminent figure in contemporary English short story literature, emphasizing his unique focus on empathy toward the precariat, disenfranchised, and powerless. The core of Saunders' oeuvre lies in his profound empathy, extending to individuals marginalized by factors such as race, class, disability, and age. This empathetic lens distinguishes his works from a strict postmodernist classification. The study explores two facets of empathy within Saunders' narratives: meta-empathy, representing the writer and reader's empathy toward the characters, and the active empathy exhibited by characters who, despite their underprivileged status, demonstrate compassion. By examining collections such as *CivilWarLand in Bad Decline* and *Tenth of December*, this paper delves into the nuanced dynamics of empathy in Saunders' short stories.

Keywords: George Saunders, empathy, underprivileged characters, contemporary English short story literature, precariat, meta-empathy

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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THE COST OF CHANGE IN E. L. DOCTOROW'S *RAGTIME*

As a prime example of historiographic metafiction, E. L. Doctorow's 1975 novel *Ragtime* showcases fiction's ability to broaden the reader's means of understanding of the historical circumstances from which subsequent grand narratives would emerge. An additional aspect of a theoretical 'democracy of perception' can be obtained through an intersectional approach in analyzing the (immigrant) families presented in the novel. Therefore, the paper will be examining the interconnectedness between different elements of the characters' identity in order to show the points of departure for their further change or stasis. The instability of identity factors, in the context of American immigrant history, will also be researched, regarding the severity of oppression mechanisms. Finally, the genre elements, the spatial elements, as well as comparison with some other works of contemporary American fiction, will also serve as nodes in the intersectional analysis.

Keywords: Ragtime, intersectionality, immigration, historiographic metafiction, America, space.

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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THE POSTCOLONIAL INTERSECTION OF THE GLOBAL AND PERSONAL IN IAN MCEWAN'S *LESSONS*

In his latest novel, *Lessons*, Ian McEwan, one of Britain's most prominent contemporary novelists, prompts readers to contemplate the past while reflecting on the present. Navigating the complexities of postcolonialism through the life of his remorseful alter-ego, Roland Baines, the author unveils the intricate interplay between global events, including the aftermath of the Second World War, the imposition of the Iron Curtain, the Chernobyl disaster, and the contemporary challenges posed by COVID-19, and personal experiences. This paper aims to explore the theme of postcolonial melancholia (as defined by Paul Gilroy) in Ian McEwan's *Lessons*, raising questions about one's ability to navigate the trajectory of their lives without causing harm to others and about the influence of uncontrollable global events on the shaping of one's life and memories. In his exploration of the global dynamics, McEwan grapples with the intersection of scientific progress and seemingly regressive human behaviour. This paper seeks to unravel the lessons embedded in the traumas of the past and their resonance in contemporary society, shedding light on the intersections between broader global and personal experiences within the context of postcolonial melancholia.

Keywords: postcolonialism; postcolonial melancholia; intersection; global; personal; Ian McEwan

LIT 1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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OPPRESSION AND TRANSGENERATIONAL TRAUMA IN OCEAN VUONG'S *ON EARTH WE'RE BRIEFLY GORGEOUS*

The aim of this paper is to analyze Ocean Vuong's novel, *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous* (2019), first and foremost, as a life testimony. Shoshana Felman and Dori Laub define life testimony as a "point of conflation between text and life [...] a textual testimony which can penetrate us like an actual life" (*Testimony: Crises of Witnessing in Literature, Psychoanalysis, and History*, 1992). Theoretical framework is based on trauma studies, specifically on transgenerational trauma, as well as the studies which deal with autobiographies and autobiographical fiction, so that this fictionalized account of the author's own life could be read as a life testimony depicting real-life traumatic events. The main focus of the paper are the characters in the novel, who are traumatized due to the oppression based on their race, gender, sexuality, and class. We argue that the main cohesive tissue of Vuong's novel is transgenerational trauma which becomes a major element of characterization.

Keywords: oppression, life testimony, Ocean Vuong, transgenerational trauma, trauma studies

LIT 1.1: OPPRESSION AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN LITERATURE AND CULTURE

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The panel aims to consider various forms of oppression based on race, class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, etc. as represented in Anglo-American literature and culture.

LIT 1.1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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THE INTERSECTIONALITY ISSUE IN CONTEMPORARY DEBATES WITHIN FEMINISM

Instead of promoting the feminist agenda, the term intersectionality has, unfortunately, proved to be counterproductive for the current state of feminism. It has been used to further confuse the meaning of the feminist struggle, undermining the successful dismantling of the multiple layers of oppression that women have always been faced with, as well as adding to the already existing divides within feminist theory. The paper will make use of the attack addressed at the Canadian writer and feminist, Megan Murphy, to illustrate this assertion, with the aim of shedding light on the ways the term intersectionality has been abused not only to redirect attention to peripheral lifestyle approaches in contemporary feminism, but also, in doing so, to prevent theory and praxis from dealing with substantial, life-changing questions. The main thesis of the paper will thus be shared with what Murphy herself has claimed - that feminism cannot exist without being intersectional. It is precisely the aspect of intersectionality that makes feminism a theory and practice of liberation because anything else comes down to ignoring the reality of the ways in which imperialism, colonialism, capitalism and patriarchy have persistently worked together to keep true liberation forever out of reach.

Keywords: Feminism, intersectionality, colonialism, capitalism, patriarchy

**ОДНОС ИЗМЕЂУ РОДА, ИДЕНТИТЕТА И НАЦИЈЕ:
САВРЕМЕНО ЧИТАЊЕ АУТОРСКИХ ТЕКСТОВА Ј. Б. И ВИНКЕ
БУЛИЋ ОБЈАВЉЕНИХ У ЧАСОПИСУ *ЖЕНСКИ ПОКРЕТ* (1920–
1938)**

Часопис *Женски покрет* први је у домаћој периодици 20. века испред чијег назива се појављује одредница „феминистички”, мада се у академским радовима из периода након прве декаде двехиљадитих преиспитује разумевање грађанског и феминистичког у текстовима из часописа који су означени епитетима – женски, феминистички и феминофилни. Током 2020. године, у оквиру пројекта Женски покрет 2020, поменути часопис је дигитализован, а затим је штампан и зборник радова у којем су истраживачице анализирале доминантне теме из ауторских текстова, формирајући тако основу за будућа истраживања на пољу феминистичких студија периодике. У овом раду преиспитује се критичко становиште о улози жене у међуратној књижевности током 20. века, са посебним истицањем појма „нова жена” у контексту југословенске књижевне периодике и књижевности. Најзад, новим читањем одабраних текстова Ј. Б. и Винке Булић, објављених у рубрици „Фелтон” у часопису *Женски покрет*, проблематизује се и дискурс који се бави питањима рода, идентитета и нације, а који је присутан у стваралачком процесу тадашње жене, суочене са последицама ратних разарања и са наметнутим избором – борба за своја права или тежња за миром и јединством. Стога се у раду наглашава значај књижевно-теоријских и друштвено- историјских утицаја на поменути дискурс, а затим и значај некадашњег и садашњег академског проучавања феминистичке и феминофилне периодике.

Кључне речи: Женски покрет, род, идентитет, нација, књижевност, периодика

KNJIŽEVNI RAD, KLASA I IDENTITET

U ovom eseju fokusiraću se na književni rad, kao specifičnu formu umetničkog rada, u njegovoj relaciji sa različitim klasnim i identitetskim pozicijama sa kojih se obavlja. Oslanjajući se na kritičku teoriju izložiću istorijske koordinate unutar koji se ova relacija uspostavlja u modernom i postmodernom dobu. Središnja kontradikcija kojom se esej bavi tiče se imanentnih principa književno-umetničkog stvaralaštva, kojime se ono diferencira u odnosu na druge oblike rada u kapitalizmu, i njihovog odnosa prema zahtevima identitetske politike. Književni rad se u modernom dobu konstituiše kao specifična ljudska delatnost koju je strukturno nemoguće podrediti spoljašnjim zahtevima, bili oni zahtevi morala, politike ili ekonomije. U tom smislu on se strukturno nalazi naspram čitavog društveno-ekonomskog poretka, a njegova praksa osmišljava se kao proces njegovog prevazilaženja. Na ovaj način se ekonomsko vrednovanje književnog rada odvaja od vrednovanja „produktivnog rada“ u klasičnom smislu te reči, a književnici primoravaju da svoj rad učine ekonomski održivim na druge načine. Upravo to je jedan od središnjih razloga za privilegovani pristup stvaralaštvu viših društvenih klasa i dominantnih identiteta. Međutim, da bismo razumeli međuodnos umetničkog rada, klase i identiteta, moramo da obratimo pažnju i na istorijske transformacije koje su se odigrale sa pojavom postmoderne i njenim preispitivanjem imanentnih umetničkih principa, kao i na materijalni okvir unutar koga se književnost proizvodi, distribuira i vrednuje. Usmeravajući svoju pažnju na ove složene probleme, cilj ovog eseja je da doprinese njihovom boljem razumevanju i smeštanju u širi društveni i kulturni kontekst.

Ključne reči: književni rad, autonomija, heteronomija, klasa, identitet

LIT 1.1: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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CLASS CONVENTIONS IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' *A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE* AND JOHN OSBORNE'S *LOOK BACK IN ANGER*

In the second half of the twentieth century Britain and The United States saw issues pertaining to society's class constructions come to the forefront as the result of World War II. Britain's new policies made way for a generation of lowborn men who were able to attend university but unable to move up in the world. Industrialization coupled with the decline of the Old South, facilitated the mixing of people from different classes and the mourning of a once prosperous region of the U.S. and its way of life. This paper examines Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire* and Osborne's *Look Back in Anger* and singles out their presentations of class conventions. The family dynamics illustrated in these works shows the upset and frustration that result from the blending of the high class and the lower class. In an effort to depict these differences, I have analyzed the characters in both plays and compared them with their similar counterparts. In addition to this, I have compared the societies in which the plot unravels. This was done so to provide a better understanding of the class separation in the US and England.

Keywords: angry young men, toxic masculinity, the working-class

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УНИВЕРЗАЛНЕ ХУМАНИСТИЧКЕ ПРЕТПОСТАВКЕ ЦРНОГ ФЕМИНИЗМА: ПРИЛОГ ИНТЕРКУЛТУРАЛНОСТИ

Рад доноси књижевнотеоријску, књижевноисторијску, поетичку и културолошку ревизију феминизма као феномена, и то са аспекта црног феминизма који се, у хронолошким прегледима овог друштвеног покрета, књижевног правца и метода везује тек за последњу деценију 20. века. У раду и радом трагамо за генезом феминизма обојених жена од кључних тренутака његовог развоја – Декларације независности (1848) у Њујорку, допуне Устава Сједињених Америчких Држава о равноправности полова (1920), доношења Закона о грађанским правима (у САД-у, 1964), као и кроз социјални и књижевни утицај низа активисткиња – „обојених” феминисткиња. Иако из угла (потоњих) црних феминисткиња искуства беле жене нипошто нису релевантна за репрезентацију искуства жена у различитим историјама, њихови феминистички покрети уједињују се (и темеље) на универзалним хуманистичким претпоставкама. Стога у завршном делу рада систематизујемо феминизме у контексту савремених интеркултуралних интерференција.

Кључне речи: црни феминизам, панафриканизам, институционализам, Womanism

PODJARMLJENA BUDUĆNOST: DISTOPIJA MARDŽ PIRSI KAO TAČKA PRESEKA OPRESIJE PROŠLOSTI, SADAŠNJOSTI I BUDUĆNOSTI

Roman Mardž Pirs, *On, ona i ono*, dobio je nagradu „Artur Č. Klark” za najbolji naučnofantastični roman pre tačno trideset godina. U njenoj distopiji budućnosti, svu moć drži nekoliko multinacionalnih korporacija (multija), koje su oformile čak i sopstvene kvazi-države i specifične društvene hijerarhije, zasnovane na opresivnim politikama i danas prisutnim. Postoji tek nekoliko „slobodnih gradova”, koji čuvaju svoju autonomiju tako što prodaju tehnologiju multijima, ali postoji i „Glop” (iliti „Glib”), međuprostor bezakonja koji se proteže između multija, u kome cveta kriminal i kojim vladaju bande. Kroz dve priče koje teku uporedo, autorka na vrlo specifičan način predstavlja moguće forme opresije u budućnosti sa jedne strane, i potlačenost jevrejske zajednice u Pragu s početka 17. veka, pokazujući sličnosti ali i razlike tih društava i slojeva u njima. U radu ćemo analizirati predstave opresije na osnovu roda i klase u fiktivnom svetu budućnosti, ali ćemo se osvrnuti i na njihove osnove u današnjem društvu i u prošlosti.

Ključne reči: opresija, distopija, rod, klasa

LIT 1.2: OPPRESSION AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Panel Chair: **Jelena Mladenović**, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, Serbia

The panel aims to consider various forms of oppression based on race, class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability, etc. as represented in Anglo-American literature and culture.

LIT 1.2: Oppression and Intersectionality in Literature and Culture

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PROSTOR DIJASPORE: IZMEĐU ALIJENACIJE I PRIPADNOSTI

Rad se bavi istraživanjem prostora dijaspore i razmrežavanjem pojmova dislokacije i pripadanja kao konstituenata društvene realnosti, unutar zbirke pripovijedaka *Tumač bolesti*, autorke Džumpe Lahiri. Analizira se problematika ukorijenjenosti i identitetski konstrukt pojedinca, koji se u izravnom dodiru sa novim socio-kulturnim okruženjem i društvenim normama otuđuje usljed nemogućnosti asimilacije. Ispitujući poziciju egzila, a s tim u vezi aktuelno-istorijske kategorije granice između prostora i mjesta u narativu dijaspore, istovremeno se preispituje narativ putovanja i migracije, koji se izdvajaju kao bitni markacioni principi imigranata. U pomenutom, kroz ključna pitanja u određivanju pojedinca i njegovog oprostorenja, raskrivaju se glasovi koje prati čežnja (*algia*) za domom (*nostos*), krivica, separacija.

Ključne reči: prostor, dijaspora, alijenacija, pripadanje, egzil, putovanje

СПЕЦИФИКУМ КАСАБЕ КАО ОКВИР ЗА ОБЛИКОВАЊЕ МЕНТАЛИТЕТА У РОМАНУ *ДЕРВИШ И СМРТ* МЕШЕ СЕЛИМОВИЋА И *ОСАМА* ВЛАДИМИРА КЕЦМАНОВИЋА

У простору касабе који (ни)је исто што и град, настаје посебан облик менталитета који се не може свести под дефиницију провинцијализма. Опробавајући границе између центра и маргине као потенцијалну слободу или неопходну нужност, јунаци романа *Дервиш и смрт* Меше Селимовића и *Осама* Владимира Кеџмановића омеђују појам касабе као спецификум који се опире поједностављивању.

У Кеџмановићевом роману *Осама* неименовани приповедач прича своју исповест, као што то чини и Ахмед Нурудин у Селимовићевом роману *Дервиш и смрт*. У оба романа је као метатема присутна тема о причи и причању. Преплетеност два јунака, приповедача и Мурата, у нераскидиво пријатељство које је обојици потребно да би били комплетни, несумњиво подсећа на однос који су у Селимовићевом роману остварили Ахмед Нурудин и Хасан. Када се има у виду да је и радња Кеџмановићевог романа смештена у босанску касабу, додуше у касабу 20. века, немогуће је да се у свести искусног читаоца не успоставе интертекстуалне везе које постоје између ова два дела.

Обрађујући теме догме, власти, освете, пријатељства, као и односа сакралног и профаног, великог града и провинције, савремено дело Владимира Кеџмановића, као и Селимовићев класик, покушавају да дају одговоре на питање – које вредности могу послужити као неопходни мост између Истока и Запада?

Управо у потреби да се константно гради мост између делова света указује на то колико је свет, заправо, подељен. Удаљености које постоје између Истока и Запада нису физичка, већ духовна и културолошка дистанца. Мостови који се између Истока и Запада упорно граде и лако руше, не успевају, упркос протоку времена и напору појединаца, да се успоставе као трајни и превазилажући. Дискриминаторски фактор у таквој констелацији света, која људе дели на привилеговане и грађане трећег реда, додатно бива истакнут и интересекционалношћу унутар Истока или Запада на велике центре моћи и провинције. Није довољно што постоји конфронтација између „прогресивног” Запада и „назадног” Истока, већ се проблем усложњава тиме што се унутар међусобно супротстављених језгара праве поделе. У таквим поделама настаје прототип књижевног јунака – провинцијалца који одлази у свет да би се у њему

издигао изнад своје средине, али који се не сналази у великом граду јер га он одбацује, понижава и руга му се као недораслом.

Онај кога касаба обликује не постаје грађанин света. О интерсекционалности која човека своди на провинцијалца и маргиналца само због тога што се родио у малој средини сведоче Селимовићев јунак Хасан у роману *Дервиш и смрт* и Кеџмановићев неименовани приповедач у роману *Осама*. Спецификум касабе је челични оквир за обликовање менталитета који нити прихвата другост нити се у другости сналази. Заправо, могуће је да се ослободи етикете касаблије само оном ко се ослободи сопственог идентитета и моралних вредности, што је огромна жртва зарад утапања и прилагођавања, или, врло ретко, успеха.

Кључне речи: српска књижевност, роман, Меша Селимовић, Дервиш и смрт, Владимир Кеџмановић, Осама, касаба

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КОЛЕКТИВ АНТИЧКОГ ГРЧКОГ ТЕАТРА КРОЗ СОЧИВО ИНТЕРСЕКЦИОНАЛНОСТИ

У научној парадигми је до недавно владала идеја о хомогеном тијелу публике састављеном од пуноправних (мушких) грађана полиса, у доброј мјери припадника земљопоседничког слоја. Међутим, прецизнија истраживања материјалних и текстуалних извора у последње двије деценије показала су да је структуру публике у атинском позоришту петог вијека одликовао комплексан диверзитет друштвених статуса, етничитета и класе, као и да су представама присуствовале жене. Ресторација маргинализованих и подређених припадника друштва у колектив театра донијела је круцијалан заокрет у разумијевању драмске продукције и интерпретативног оквира драме.

Кратинов фрагмент „поглед са дрвета тополе” (фр. 372 К—А) мапирам као алузију на све припаднике маргинализованих група Атине који су са свог импровизованог, нерегулисаног „сједишта” искусили интеракцију са представом. Овај фрагмент ће послужити као сугестиван топос за увођење сочива интерсекционалности у тумачењу одабраних одломака Еурипидове драме. За Еурипида је још у антици примијеђено да је у драму увео сиромашног, роба и жену.

Кључне речи: позориште, античка грчка публика, Еурипид, диверзитет, нова парадигма

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TRAGIKA ŽENSKIH LIKOVA U ROMANIMA SAFETA SIJARIĆA

Rad se temelji na teoriji intersekcionalnosti, na osnovu koje se proučava diskriminacija ženskog roda/pola na prostorima bihorskih sela. Pitanje diskriminacije, rodne i seksualne ravnopravnosti i jednakosti pokušali smo da pokažemo na primeru romana Safeta Sijarića (*Rod i dom*, *Udar orla*, *Glas divine*) u kojima razmatramo položaj žene (devojke) u izrazito muškom svetu. Cilj istraživanja jeste da se analizom rodne obespravljenosti ukaže na tragiku žene u rodu i domu, kao i na njen izuzetno marginalizovani status u patrijarhalnoj zajednici ruralne Crne Gore. U radu ćemo ispitivati koliko lepota i mladost žene mogu biti kobne po njenu sudbinu, kao i to kako se žene suočavaju sa izazovima koje im njihova seksualnost donosi.

Ključne reči: Safet Sijarić, žena, seksualnost, patrijarhalna zajednica, rod, dom

САВРЕМЕНО ЧИТАЊЕ БОЖЈИХ ЉУДИ БОРИСАВА СТАНКОВИЋА: ИНТЕРСЕКЦИОНАЛНОСТ И КЊИЖЕВНОСТ

У време када је објављено Станковићево дело невеликог обима под насловом *Божји људи* као целовита књига, његова рецепција није била једногласна, а ни многобројна. Док су неки прикази оцењивали дело као неуспешно, јер се „сишло из солидних грађанских породица доле међ просјаке”, други су сматрали да је приказивањем друштвене маргине и његових слојева Станковић српској књижевности дао репрезентативни пример и посебан тренутак у развоју реалистичке приповедачке која обухвата тоталитет друштва. Необично тематско опредељење ишло је у корак са иновативним жанровским решењима, то јест специфичним мозаичним односом целине и делова књиге, као и са јединственом позицијом приповедача у односу на приказани свет. Колектив скрајнутих људи чине појединци, а сваком припада по једно поглавље. Намера нашег рада је да са становишта интерсекционалности као дискурзивног упоришта осветлимо поменуте аспекте књижевног дела. Са једне стране, говориће се о идентитетским особеностима и позиционирању маргиналаца у свету дела, а са друге стране о жанровском уобличењу, које карактерише фрагментарност, плуралитет и мозаичност. Циљ рада је да кроз приказ међуодноса елемената књижевног дела понуди савременије читање књижевности минулих времена, те да потврди да се много година касније може говорити о његовој реактуелизацији, али и поновном вредновању кроз обогаћивање новим читалачким перспективама, као што је концепт интерсекционалности у књижевности.

Кључне речи: интерсекционалност, књижевност, жанр, идентитет, маргина, Станковић

AUTOHTONIZAM KAO IDEJNA OSNOVA BALKANSKOG INSTITUTA (1934–1941)

Posledice neo-kolonijalizma i dugoročni uticaj Zapada na Globalni Jug su faktor koji je neophodno uzimati u obzir kada govorimo o marginalizaciji i osećaju drugosti. Ovi pojmovi se ne odnose isključivo na najaktuelnija područja kada je u pitanju ovaj diskurs, odnosno Aziju, Afriku i Južnu Ameriku, već i na Jugoistočnu Evropu, odnosno Balkan. Položaj Balkana u odnosu na ostatak Evrope, dugo je predmet mnogih diskusija u javnom i u akademskom prostoru, ali specifičnosti tog položaja u odnosu na druge teritorije kojima se ova tema bavi često su zapostavljene. Činjenica da je osećaj drugosti prevalentan na Balkanu nije samo predmet izučavanja humanističkih nauka, već je i odigrao centralnu ulogu u uobličavanju nacionalnog identiteta balkanskih država, u njihovim formiranjima, ujedinjenjima, razlazima i sukobima. Primer ovakvog ukorenjivanja osećaja drugosti u identitet pronalazimo u radu Balkanskog instituta (1934–1941), organizacije čija je delatnost utemeljila balkanologiju kao nauku. To bi značilo da se na institucionalizovanom nivou u nacionalni identitet ugrađuje ideja drugosti kao jedna od definišućih odlika jedne grupe ljudi, a istorijsko-geografski kontekst u kom institut nastaje (međuratni period u vrlo nestabilnoj Kraljevini Jugoslaviji) pruža nov pogled na korene današnjih problema intersekcionalnosti.

LIT 2: LITERATURE ACROSS BOUNDARIES

Panel Chair: **Arijana Luburić-Cvijanović**, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad

To articulate and examine experiences of disadvantage at various intersections of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability, class, and other culture-specific categories of identity, literature commonly employs forms and styles which are themselves characterised by plurality, boundary crossing and fragmentation. The panel explores how literature that crosses the boundaries of genre, form, media, and/or language reflects intersectional concerns, including but not restricted to writing that relies on fragmented/dispersed/hybrid forms, plays with genre, blends poetry and prose, or combines different media of expression. The literary corpus may include writing outside Anglophone literatures. (Submissions in English and Serbian will be considered.)

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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EXPLORING BOUNDARY CROSSING AND THE INTERPLAY OF NORMALITY, ABSURDITY, AND MADNESS IN WAR LITERATURE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF *SLAUGHTERHOUSE-FIVE*, *CATCH-22*, AND *A MIDNIGHT CLEAR*

This study delves into boundary crossing in war literature, exploring normality, absurdity, and madness in Kurt Vonnegut's *Slaughterhouse-Five*, Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*, and William Wharton's *A Midnight Clear*. These narratives portray human experiences and societal norms during conflict, blurring lines between sanity and insanity, order and chaos, and the ordinary and absurd. The analysis focuses on how these novels use boundary crossing to challenge norms. *Slaughterhouse-Five* navigates protagonist Billy Pilgrim's nonlinear experiences, highlighting the absurdity of war and its impact on sanity. *Catch-22* reveals bureaucratic madness and characters striving for normalcy amid irrationality. *A Midnight Clear* explores human connections in conflict, challenging distinctions between enemy and comrade. Comparatively, this study elucidates recurring motifs and intersections across these works, evaluating boundary crossing's role in questioning norms and characters' responses to wartime absurdity and madness. This exploration illuminates the human condition and comments on war's futility, impacting individuals and collectives profoundly. By analyzing characters' experiences and societal constructs, this study deepens our understanding of literature's portrayal of human existence amidst turmoil. Ultimately, it sheds light on boundary crossing's profound implications, showcasing human reactions to absurdity, madness, and norm dissolution in war's tumult.

Keywords: Vonnegut, Heller, Wharton, absurdity, madness, crossing

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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TRANSHUMANISM IN JENNIFER EGAN'S *THE CANDY HOUSE*: AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH

Within posthuman studies, there is a focus on the issue of setting and deconstructing boundaries between what is perceived as human and non-human, or posthuman. One of the branches of posthumanism, in particular, focuses on exploring the differences and potential merger between the concepts of human and technological, thus introducing the concept of transhumanism, as defined by Robert Ranisch and Stefan Sorgner (2014) or Pramod Nayar (2018). While this concept traditionally involves technological upgrades of the body, in *The Candy House* by Jennifer Egan, transhumanism is established through advanced forms of social networks that include upgrading human consciousness, such as Own Your Unconscious or Collective Consciousness. With the help of these technologies, human identity is deconstructed and reconstructed as an amalgam of individual subjectivities, thus problematizing the concept of humanity and assessing what the contemporary world perceives as human. This paper analyzes the intersectionality of transhumanism in this novel and the interaction between these concepts, as well as their implications on ever-evolving definitions of humanness.

Keywords: transhumanism, posthumanism, The Candy House, intersectionality, humanness

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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FUNGAL HORROR, EUGENICS AND COLONIALISM IN SILVIA MORENO-GARCIA'S *MEXICAN GOTHIC* (2020)

Silvia Moreno-Garcia best-selling novel *Mexican Gothic* (2020) tells the story of the young socialite Noemí Taboada, who journeys to the small town of El Triunfo to see her cousin Catalina after receiving an unsettling letter about her health and safety. A guest in the cold and unwelcoming High Place, Noemí soon unravels the history of the house and its family: as the plot unfolds, it transpires that Howard Doyle, the controlling patriarch of the once prosperous English Doyle family, is seeking to perpetuate his immortality by transferring his consciousness to his son's body using a particular species of fungi that creates a symbiotic relationship with its human host. The fungi are key to Doyle's patriarchal oppression because they are used to control and surveil the inhabitants of High Place. The paper will discuss Moreno-Garcia's use and subversion of conventional Gothic tropes and references to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century scientific and anthropological preoccupations with eugenics to explore the intersection between racial, colonial, and gender issues, focusing on how fungal horror aesthetics are used to further convey the Anglocentric ideology embodied by the Doyle family.

Keywords: Gothic, eugenics, fungal horror, gender, race, colonialism

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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EXPLORING INTERSECTIONALITY IN TEJU COLE'S *EVERY DAY IS FOR THE THIEF*

The paper examines Teju Cole's novel *Every Day is for the Thief* within the context of the Nigerian-American cultural experience, exploring intersections of identity, inequality, and racial injustices. Cole's protagonist represents a contemporary flâneur reacquainting himself with Lagos, having spent fifteen years in New York. Drawing on intersectionality theory, with insights from Kimberlé Crenshaw and Patricia Hill Collins, the study examines how Lagos's power relations, struggles, and ideological constraints influence the protagonist's identity and perception of the city. In particular, the paper seeks to reveal how the protagonist's own identity is altered and positioned at the intersection of two distinct cultures—the American and the Nigerian. The distinctive form of *Every Day is for the Thief*, which integrates prose and photography, represents a hybrid and fragmented narrative. Cole blurs genre boundaries by adopting a form reminiscent of a novel and a travel memoir. This form serves as a dynamic means through which Cole enhances the reader's understanding of the power dynamics, disparities, and systemic issues in Nigerian culture. This approach allows the exploration of the city's complexities not only as a physical space but as a repository of sociopolitical dynamics. The protagonist grapples with the realities of his homeland, connecting the violence, corruption, and social disadvantages to present a nation whose history has led its people to oppress each other.

Keywords: intersectionality, urbanity, identity, Lagos, Teju Cole, *Every Day is for the Thief*

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITY CONFIGURATIONS IN NATASHA BROWN'S ASSEMBLY

Natasha Brown's debut novel *Assembly* (2021) positions its black, female, British narrator at the intersections of colonial racial legacy, immigrant experience, class divides and exploitative (neo)liberal practices, insidious misogyny, and a tectonic shift introduced to the existing framework by a cancer diagnosis. The nuanced interpretations of the dynamics of power, modes of oppression, and structures of privilege within theories of intersectionality will be employed in the interpretation of Brown's novel. Specifically, the "imperialist white supremacist capitalist patriarchy" as defined by bell hooks will provide a useful framework for understanding Brown's (millennial) vignettes which recall fragments of memory and introspection. The novel's interpretation reveals playgrounds of dehumanizing, indoctrinating gazes, of diversity rooted in tokenism, and of supposed equality based on the neoliberal view of the individual as autonomous and free, which hides a sterile, hierarchical paradigm that commodifies and suppresses dissenting voices. The purposefully unresolved polysemy of an "assembly" as a place of dissenting discussion and one of performative ritual, alongside a complexly assembled configuration of one's identities is left to loom large over Brown's narrative.

Keywords: intersectionality, contemporary English novel, colonial legacy, imperialism, misogyny, race

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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WRITING AGAINST THE ‘ORDERLY ALPHABET’: A READING OF HARRYETTE MULLEN’S INTERSECTIONAL POETICS

The present article addresses Harryette Mullen’s subversive method of writing as to African-American identity construction. As an African-American poet, Mullen does not rehash those identitarian epithets and labels white-dominated mainstream language and consumer culture use and perpetuate to describe or define black women in America. Her collection of poetry, *Sleeping with the Dictionary*, exemplifies Mullen’s revisionist project as she undertakes playful experiments to construct new bodies defying older views of black women as sexualized and consumer objects of desire. Her poetic project is one of complexity as it embodies lexicographical digging within established language as canonized in dictionaries. It is worthy of note in this regard that Mullen’s *Sleeping with the Dictionary* provides counter lexicography against words as tabulated in Roget’s *Thesaurus and The American Heritage Dictionary*. She uses the dictionary abecedarian form but takes out the alphabets, ‘Y, U,’ and ‘I’ in order to contest the ways social integration and marginalization, inclusion and exclusion, are encoded and circulated in and through language. More to Mullen’s intersectional poetics is the voicing of the prose poem as an empowering genre highlighting the debased and idiosyncratic register.

Keywords: Harryette Mullen, *Sleeping with the Dictionary*, intersectionality, Language poetry, African-American

LIT 2: Literature across Boundaries

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THE INTERSECTION OF LANGUAGE AND CLASS IN LITERATURE

Literature serves as an auspicious backdrop against which the intersection of language and class is vividly manifested. The subtlest forms of their interlapping are revealed in the speech of the upper-class characters represented in British modern literature. They do not lie on the surface, and to spot them requires familiarity with the language and culture of the classes in question. Upper class representatives stand out by their literariness acquired in the elite universities, the cultivation of such speech shibboleths which emphasize their ability to take social advantage of 1) knowing foreign languages, such as French, Latin and Greek, revealed in the use of borrowing, often accompanied by French words and phrases; 2) their skills of abstract and logical thinking, 3) debating skills, acquired in university clubs and societies, reflected in the use of abstract nouns and phrases, deflecting from discussion of serious problems and often hiding the truth; 4) their artful ability to play upon words, revealing the ingenuity of the upper classes of coining new words and phrases; and 5) their culture of hobbies and pastime, among others, translated through allusions to writers, associations, clubs, etc. They all together serve a demarcation line between ‘in-group’ and ‘out-group’ members.

Keywords: upper-class shibboleths, Modern British literature, literariness, borrowings, creativity in coining new words, abstract nouns

LIT 2.1: LITERATURE ACROSS BOUNDARIES

Panel Chair: **Arijana Luburić-Cvijanović**, Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, Serbia

To articulate and examine experiences of disadvantage at various intersections of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, disability, class, and other culture-specific categories of identity, literature commonly employs forms and styles which are themselves characterised by plurality, boundary crossing and fragmentation. The panel explores how literature that crosses the boundaries of genre, form, media, and/or language reflects intersectional concerns, including but not restricted to writing that relies on fragmented/dispersed/hybrid forms, plays with genre, blends poetry and prose, or combines different media of expression. The literary corpus may include writing outside Anglophone literatures. (Submissions in English and Serbian will be considered.)

LIT 2.1: Literature across Boundaries

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SILENT NO MORE: A JOURNEY TO FINDING ONE'S OWN VOICE IN A LESSON BEFORE DYING

Set against the harsh landscape of racial segregation in 1940s Louisiana, *A Lesson Before Dying* (1993) recounts the story of Jefferson, a young black man accused of a murder he had not committed, but sentenced to death by an all-white jury. Deeply moved by the utmost injustice, his teacher Grant tries to help him find his sense of worth so that he can, at least, die with dignity. By giving Jefferson and Grant the possibility to liberate themselves from the prejudices of white supremacy, Gaines creates the atmosphere for the whole black community to counter and overcome the slave mentality it had been reduced to for hundreds of years.

The paper will explore the duality of Jefferson's voicelessness since it is both literal (as he initially refuses to speak) as well as highly symbolic of the systemic oppression that had effectively silenced the voices of many in the black community. It will primarily focus on the process by which dehumanized characters embark on a journey towards attaining their dignity by breaking their silence, finding their true voices and actively confronting the racial injustice that permeates their lives.

Keywords: racial prejudice, gaining voice, dignity, dehumanization, resilience, empowerment

EXPLORING EXCLUSION AND CULTURAL CONTRASTS IN PAJTIM STATOVCI'S *MY CAT YUGOSLAVIA*

Pajtim Statovci, a Finnish writer of Albanian origin, arrived in Finland as a two-year-old child. Consequently, Finnish culture has always held a prominent place in his daily life. However, in his literary work, he frequently returns to his cultural roots. His debut novel, *My Cat Yugoslavia*, serves as a prime example of this. The novel features two narrators: a son and a mother. A significant portion of the narrative in the book is conveyed from the perspective of a young man named Bekim. He struggles with feelings of exclusion due to his cultural background and his homosexual orientation, which is not accepted in his ancestral culture. The second narrator is Emine, a woman who grew up in a highly conservative society. The portion of the novel presented from Emine's perspective takes the form of a diary. In my paper, I will examine the theme of exclusion in Pajtim Statovci's novel. Additionally, I will analyze passages that depict the literary representation of the traditions of the main characters' Kosovar Albanian ancestors in contrast to the values and principles of modern Finnish society.

Keywords: Finnish literature, Albanian culture, cultural differences, homosexuality

LIT 2.1: Literature across Boundaries

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TRANS AND QUEER REPRESENTATIONS IN CONTEMPORARY SHORT FICTION

The paper explores queer, transexual and transgender representations in contemporary short fiction from the perspective of sexual difference and class as dimensions of identity that render individuals non-conforming to the cis-normative particularly vulnerable to marginalization and exploitation. The introductory chapters problematize social aspects of vulnerability in terms of the perceptions of sexuality and the perceived otherness of individuals outside the heteronormative. This chapter outlines the theoretical and conceptual basis for further analysis. Moreover, the discussion about the compulsory nature of sexuality, and its relation to the socio-economic standing of an individual, formulates the interpretative key through which representations of queer and transgender characters are discussed. The analysis of a selection of contemporary short stories observes the target-gender as the main issue of discrimination. Following the analysis, the concluding remarks reflect the contemporary LGBT issues as signaled by the stories, but also invites a polemic on the contemporary issue of gender in terms of the perceptions of female gender, womanhood and femininity, as well as masculinity, and the shared dimensions of vulnerability by LGBT individuals and women. The selection of stories encompasses works of emerging anglophone authors published in the last two decades.

Keywords: queer, transgender, transexual, sexuality, class, intersectionality, gender, womanhood, femininity

“AS REAL A GIRL AS ANYONE”: SUBVERTING THE SUPERHERO TROPE IN APRIL DANIELS’ DREADNOUGHT

Science fiction is an inherently contradictory genre when it comes to gender, as it theoretically offers a platform for speculation that is unburdened by societal restrictions and conventions, but at the same time boasts a long history of glorifying biological determinism and essentialism, (cis)sexism and the patriarchy in general. It is frequently seen as a “male” genre, which is particularly evident in superhero fiction. April Daniels’ young adult novel *Dreadnought* makes use of science fiction’s potential in terms of gender exploration by subverting one of the genre’s most sexist tropes. Danny, the protagonist, inherits superpowers from the world’s greatest superhero and is simultaneously also given a female body that reflects her true gender identity. The instant physical transition enabled by the genre means the author can “begin where other [transgender youth] narratives end” (Cook 58), showing that a “passing” body is far from being the alpha and omega of transgender existence. In this paper I will examine to what extent Daniels applies and subverts the stereotypical superhero framework and characteristics and how she combines them with introspection in order to highlight and address real-world issues related to gender identity, representation, self-actualization and transphobia.

Keywords: science fiction, superheroes, gender identity, transgender, Dreadnought

LIT 2.1: Literature across Boundaries

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PSYCHOLINGUISTIC PORTRAIT AND DEMOGRAPHICS OF EATING-DISORDERED WOMEN (BASED ON ENGLISH NOVELS ABOUT FEMALES WITH EATING DISORDERS)

The aim of the research is to highlight linguistic, psychological and social features associated with young females suffering from eating disorders (primarily, anorexia and bulimia nervosa), according to their representation by English writers. The material of the research is based on 25 novels, issued from early 1990s up to 2022. The analysis of novels has allowed to establish the intersectionality of several features typical of people with eating disorders, namely their age (15-30), gender (female), class (middle-class), academic achievement (above average), family type (single-parent following a divorce), race (Caucasian). The disorder results in social exclusion, blame, pervasive criticism and lack of understanding on the part of both family and society.

Demographically, anorexic eating-disordered females stem from families with disrupted intrafamilial dynamics, focus on obedience and high academic achievement, parental self-assurance and disengagement, lack of open child-parent interaction, the maintenance of a facade of harmonious family relations. The families of bulimic females are characterized by the following intrafamilial patterns: a low degree of parental involvement, criticism of the daughter's body weight and eating habits, alcoholism in one of the parents and obesity of one or both of the parents.

The onset age for anorexia and bulimia is different: anorexia typically emerges in early teens and rarely occurs in middle-aged women, the age span for bulimia is between 20 and 40. The incidence of anorexia is about 1 % in population, while about 3 % of females suffer from bulimia. Most anorexic females stem from relatively small families (2.8 children per family) from parents whose mean age is 35; most bulimic females stem from slightly bigger families (3.2 children per family) from parents of a younger age – about 29. Both bulimia and anorexia are accompanied by co-morbid disorders, such as depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder and alcoholism. Further research results reveal that eating-disordered females are characterized by specific cognitive patterns, such as conceptualization of food as foe (temptation), love as food, life as war, a good person as a fresh plant, a bad person as a rotten plant, fasting as purification (penance, strength), eating as a sin (weakness), death as power, etc. These cognitive patterns are manifest in specific conceptual metaphors used by female protagonists.

Keywords: eating disorders, literature, autobiography, cognitive metaphor

LIT 2.1: Literature across Boundaries

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“THEM INDIANS”: INTERSECTIONALITY IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY’S SHORT FICTION REFLECTED IN VARIOUS TRANSLATIONS

Translating fiction is a complicated issue and the same is true about studying literary translations. This becomes even more challenging due to the existence of several alternative translations of one and the same literary work, which makes the research process more interesting at the same time. The aim of this work is to distinguish and analyze major challenges translators come across while working on Ernest Hemingway’s short fiction, as well as to study certain peculiarities of some existing Georgian and Serbian translations of the writer’s work in the context of intersectionality reflected in Hemingway’s short stories. Consequently, the focus is on how close these translations come to the form and the context of the original text, in order to see if the stylistic characteristics of the original author are well preserved. Moreover, it is interesting not only to study the relevance of each translation to the original text, but also to present a comparative analysis of some major peculiarities of the given translations, which are naturally characterized by certain strengths and weaknesses.

Keywords: Hemingway, Short Fiction, Translation, Intersectionality

LIT 3: ROAD MOVIES AS NODES OF INTERSECTIONALITY

Panel Chair: **Sergej Macura**, Faculty of Philology in Belgrade, Serbia

Apart from its perennial topos of journey, which it inherits from the major narrative works in all of literature, the road movie as a genre has also often served as a vehicle for discussion and commentary on pressing, troubling, even provocative contemporary issues. Although films like *Easy Rider* (1969) and *Vanishing Point* (1971), together with the “enclosed” road movies similar to *Taxi Driver* (1976), opened a lot of room for social debate, this genre is at present much more diversified than ever before. Lives of underprivileged members of society have been poignantly presented in *Five Easy Pieces* (1970) or *Scarecrow* (1973), but *Nomadland* (2020) is another testimony to the depth and breadth of the unemployment issue, rather global than strictly American. In addition, the road movie plot does not only show a physical journey, since such works as *Rain Man* (1988), *The Straight Story* (1999) *About Schmidt* (2002) and *Nebraska* (2013) result in previously unexpected self-awareness, and also a deeper understanding of the ageing process, mental disorders, the meaning of life and the sense of otherness. Even racial roles can be reversed, as seen on the examples of *Driving Miss Daisy* (1989) and *Green Book* (2018), which can prompt a question about the cinematic industry's response to the major social changes worldwide and their application to the art of film. If we include *Ray* (2004) and *Intouchables* (2011), the field of intersectionality further opens onto the issue of disability, and with the inclusion of *Captain Fantastic* (2016), one can ponder on the necessary loss of log cabin innocence in face of economically ordered society. Just as a final suggestion, road films like *Little Miss Sunshine* (2006) bring up topics of dysfunctional families, generation gap and parental mismanagement of their children's future. All of these works demonstrate some facets of the broad spectrum of intersectional relations, many even featuring multiple viewpoints, and we hope the road movie genre can spark a dynamic academic exchange.

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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GREEN BOOK, WHITE FISTS, BLACK PLIGHT: A NEW TAKE ON THE DEEP SOUTH

Peter Farrelly's film *Green Book* (2018) probes into racial relations in a brief period covered by its plot, approximately two months around the Midwest and Deep South in late 1962. While the narrative subverts the customary role of whites being superior to African Americans, it also undermines and disautomatises the common white viewer's expectations in the extradiegetic world, present even nowadays, let alone in the diegetic historical time. We are first introduced to the ruffian character of Tony Vallelonga in his more-than-normal aggressive role of a night club bouncer, but it is his visibly racist attitude towards the people of colour that makes a barrier to deeper empathy from the spectator. As he serves African pianist Don Shirley during the journey, he matures and adopts certain norms of tolerance and equality, but Don also grows strong enough to admit that his fame, talent and affluence distance him from his own race, and yet it is because of his race that the whites can hardly accept him to their circles. The paper will rely on the framework on race set by Frantz Fanon, Kenan Malik and Daniel Bernardi in their respective fields of psychiatry, ideology and cinema studies.

Keywords: race, cinema, road movie, personal crisis, segregation, historical context

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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TOTALITARNI SISTEM I SLOBODA POJEDINCA – TEMATIZACIJA ODNOSA ČOVEKA I DRŽAVE U FILMU *JASTOG*

Predmet ovog rada je analiza filma *Jastog* (engl. *The Lobster*) grčkog reditelja Jorgosa Lantimosa. Ovo je distopijski film u kojem se prikazuje zamišljeni oblik društvenog uređenja u kojem je do maksimuma dovedena društvena kontrola. Žanrovski gledano ovaj film je mešavina naučno fantastičnog trilera, crne komedije i ljubavnog filma. Partnerske relacije su metafora za prikazivanje odnosa društva prema pojedincu. Do apsurdna je dovedena ideja savršenog partnerskog para kao i zamisao o tome kako treba urediti i standardizovati međuljudske odnose. Osnovni cilj ovog rada je prezentovanje i analiza bazične ideje filma da svaki sistem na određen način vrši nasilje nad pojedincem. U radu se pozivamo na Fukove ideje iz dela *Nadzirati i kažnjavati* kao i na Frojdove stavove iznesene u knjizi *Nelagodnost u kulturi*.

Ključne reči: čovek, sloboda, sistem, država, totalitarizam.

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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**„IZVAN PROŠLOSTI I BUDUĆNOSTI” – INTERSEKCIONALNOST,
PATRIŠA HAJSMIT I ANATOMIJA PRIVLAČNOSTI U FILMU
KEROL/ROMANU CENA SOLI**

Film *Kerol* (Carol, 2015) reditelja Toda Hejnza (Todd Haynes) ekranizacija je jednog od najznačajnijih romana američke proze dvadesetog veka, *Cena soli* (*The Price of Salt*, 1952) savremene američke autorke Patriše Hajsmit (Patricia Highsmith, 1921-1995). Kako bi izbegla stereotipnu kategorizaciju, autorka je prvobitno roman objavila pod pseudonimom Kler Morgan (Claire Morgan), da bi ga 1992. potpisala svojim imenom i objavila kao *Kerol. Cena soli / Kerol* pionirska je studija o slobodnoj ljubavi dve žene u svetu konvencionalne moralnosti i dehumanizujućeg materijalizma. U teorijskom okviru kulturoloških studija, rad predstavlja dijalog intersekcionalnosti, anksioznosti i formiranja identiteta između restriktivnih pedesetih godina dvadesetog veka Hajsmitove i istančane Hejnzove perspektive drame, perioda koji u užem smislu posmatramo kao drumski žanr (*road movie*).

Film *Kerol* / roman *Cena soli* priča je o Terezi Belivet, fotografkinji u sponu / scenskoj dizajnerki sa Menhetna, koja je prinuđena da radi na odeljenju igračkaka u robnoj kući kako bi zaradila za život. Jednog dana spas joj stiže u vidu Kerol, zanosne žene iz više klase koja je pred razvodom. Tereza i Kerol se zbližavaju i počinje da ih vezuje opsesivna ljubav. One napuštaju sve, odlaze na put po Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama, putovanje koje će prikazati svu dubinu emocionalne i fizičke bliskosti između dve žene i međusobno ih transformisati. Posmatran u širem kontekstu romana, film nam otkriva privlačnost progonjene ljubavi u psihološki napetom miljeu anksioznosti, potencijalne slobode i cene koju ona sa sobom nosi.

Ključne reči: prošlost, intersekcionalnost, privlačnost, anksioznost, savremena književnost, kulturološke studije.

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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“I SWEAR THIS SUMMER WILL BE SUMMER CAMP”: SUMMER CAMP, BLACK ADOLESCENCE, AND CONFLICTING BLACK MASCULINITIES IN CHILDISH GAMBINO’S *CAMP*

Summer camp is seen as an integral part of American adolescence and a cornerstone of American popular culture; yet, among the millions of individuals who have attended and/or worked at summer camps, statistics show that attendees and employees are predominantly white, female, and middle to upper-class. This backdrop helps bring into focus Childish Gambino’s 2011 *Camp*, a concept album centered around experiencing summer camp as an adolescent. At the end of the album’s closing track, Gambino shares the project’s thesis statement: “I wish I could say this was a story about how I got on the bus a boy/And got off a man more cynical, hardened, and mature and shit/But that’s not true...” Throughout the album, Gambino presents himself as a contradiction. He is too Black to be white, but too white to be Black. He craves a genuine, romantic connection, yet he is content to bask in the admiration of his female followers. He wants to grow up and “get out,” but he feels stuck in boyhood. Through a close reading of the lyrics and instrumentation, I will analyze tensions between Black and white identities, conceptions of masculinity, and the pressures of transition from childhood to adulthood.

Keywords: cultural studies, musicology, Childish Gambino, summer camp, youth studies

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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METAPHOR-AS A WAY OF CREATIVE THINKING

The aim of this paper is to provide a summary of the most commonly occurring tool connected with the investigation of metaphors while exploring the language. Human thinking involves the use of metaphors and metaphors somehow reflect the way people think. Metaphorical thinking is a powerful tool for fostering creativity particularly within the context of intersectionality. Metaphors express the peculiarities of the culture they belong to. People perceive the surrounding world metaphorically. Their conceptual system is metaphorical and metaphors themselves exist in a natural perception. Metaphors help humans open their inner world widely and perceive it well, develop their speech, grow interest and increase the imagination

‘Metaphoricity’ is an indicator of creativity. From the perspectives of cognitive psychology, cognitive approaches are very important in using metaphors in texts from the linguistic point of view where the metaphor is a key word which not only defines the creative thinking, but mostly with the help of metaphors, it is available to solve the cognitive and problematic situations. While learning the language through literature learners get to know about other cultures and acquire the knowledge to see the complexity of society through the intersectional perspectives with its identity markers such as: gender, race, class. By examining the intersection of these diverse identities, we explore how metaphorical expressions can serve as a dynamic lens for understanding and communicating the complexities inherent in intersectional experiences. Metaphors provide a bridge between abstract concepts and lived realities, facilitating a deeper comprehension of the interconnected layers that shape an individual’s identity.

Keywords: Metaphors, Creative Thinking, Intersectionality, Cognitive Approaches, Cognitive Psychology, Conceptual System

LIT 3: Road Movies as Nodes of Intersectionality

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LITERATURE AND WAR: PECULIARITIES OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE'S LANGUAGE DURING THE ONGOING WAR

The aggressive escalation of the Russian war against Ukraine on February 24th, 2022, influenced Ukrainian culture and literature significantly by focusing the writers on the documentation of war, war crimes, and personal and collective trauma of Ukrainian society. As opposed to the previous phase of development of Ukrainian literature during the Russian occupation war on Donbas, started in 2014, which is known by combat and war volunteer's literature, nowadays a significant number of Ukrainian writers went to the frontline or have experienced the Russian occupation by themselves. It influenced the growing number of books published after 2022 with a focus on remembering, rethinking, and reflecting the personal experience of these phases of war. Contemporary literature creates nowadays a new narration of cultural and personal values that influence the process of creation during the ongoing war in poetry and prose. The language of this new phase of Ukrainian literature also is in a process of transition and reflects the changes of Ukrainian society nowadays. In this presentation I will analyze the language peculiarities of poetic and prose anthologies that have been actively published in Ukraine since 2022. The anthological publications of the years 2022 and 2023 such as *Поміж сирен. Нові вірші війни* (*Between Sirens. New Poems of War*) and *Словник війни* (*Dictionary of War*) edited by Ostap Slyvynskyy in 2023, *Війна 2022* (*War 2022*), represent the transition processes in contemporary Ukrainian identity and culture, that is documented by literature.

Key words: war, language, literature, Ukraine, anthology, “executed culture”

LIT 3.1: NODES OF INTERSECTIONALITY

Panel Chair: **Sergej Macura**, Faculty of Philology in Belgrade, Serbia

LIT 3.1: Nodes of Intersectionality

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ŽENSKA MEMOARISTIKA U INTERSEKCIONALNOM KLJUČU: PISMA IZ SOLUNA JELENE DIMITRIJEVIĆ I ČITATI LOLITU U TEHERANU AZAR NAFISI

Ovaj rad predstavlja komparativnu analizu *Pisma iz Soluna* Jelene Dimitrijević i *Čitati Lolitu u Teheranu* Azar Nafisi koja se ispoljava kroz prizmu intersekcionalnosti. Istražujući kako su ženska iskustva oblikovana u kompleksnim društvenim kontekstima, Jelena Dimitrijević kroz svoje memoare-epistole pruža uvid u živote žena tokom Mladoturske revolucije, dok se Azar Nafisi u svojim „memoarima u knjigama” bavi položajem žena krajem 20. veka u Iranu. Ovaj rad primenjuje teorijske i metodološke koncepte intersekcionalnosti kako bi razumeo kako različiti faktori kao što su klasa, etnicitet, a naročito rod i religija u širem kulturnom kontekstu utiču na ženski identitet i društveni položaj. Kroz analizu ovih memoara identifikuju se sličnosti i specifičnosti u načinima na koje su ženska iskustva i njihove borbe u okvirima islamskih zajednica oblikovani intersekcionalnošću, uprkos postojećim vremenskim i kulturnim razlikama. Posebna pažnja posvećena je formi memoara kao književno-naučnoj vrsti, te njenim hibridnim oblicima ispoljenim u konkretnoj građi, kao i narativnom dizajnu samih memora, posebno autorsko-naratorskim instancama, te njihovom položaju u okviru diskursa koji beleže, ali i stvaraju.

Ključne reči: feministička kritika, emancipacija, alteritet, islam, književnost

PRILOG INTERSEKCIONALNOM PROUČAVANJU STVARALAŠTVA FRIDE FILIPOVIĆ

Frida Filipović je autorka čiji je život i rad nedovoljno proučavan i vrednovan u srpskoj kulturi. Reč je o književnici, scenaristkinji, novinarki i jednoj od najznačajnijih prevoditeljki francuskih mislilaca XX veka koja je rođena u jevrejskoj porodici. Uoči samog Drugog svetskog rata, Frida se udaje i postaje pravoslavka koja stiče novo ime i prezime, Mirjana Tasić. Tokom rata, Frida je bila učesnica NOP, a zatim član Odbora AFŽ Beograda. Jasno je da izučavanje sudbine i književnog rada ove autorke zahteva složeno razumevanje pojma identiteta koje nadilazi esencijalistički pristup. U tom smislu, koncept intersekcionalnosti predstavlja odgovarajući okvir izučavanja, upravo zbog svog analitičkog potencijala. Budući da perspektiva intersekcionalnosti zahteva da se aspekti identiteta proučavaju u odnosu jedni na druge, naše istraživanje bazira se na izučavanju identiteta kao složene dinamične mreže koju čine tačke ukrštanja roda, rase i klase u nastojanju da se analiziraju relacije između navedenih kategorija/aspekata identiteta, kako autorke, tako i njenog književnog opusa. U fokusu analize nalaze se zbirke pripovedaka *Priče o ženi* (1937), *Do danas* (1956), *Razilaženja* (1973) i roman *Gorke trave* (2000), koji tematizuje specifično žensko iskustvo u kocentracionom logoru.

Ključne reči: Frida Filipović, identitet, intersekcionalnost, rod, klasa, rasa, opresija, proza

LIT 3.1: Nodes of Intersectionality

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IDENTITETI NA RASKRŠĆIMA: INTERSEKCIONALNA ANALIZA ROMANA *BALKANSKA TRILOGIJA* I *OČI SU IM GLEDALE U BOGA*

Koncepti identiteta nameću ključna pitanja koja oblikuju naše razmišljanje o raznolikosti i međusobnom razumevanju. Identitet nije statički entitet, već dinamički proces koji se oblikuje pod uticajem različitih faktora, uključujući rasu, pol, klasu, jezik, kulturu i mnoge druge sociokulturne i istorijske determinante, što otvara prostor za kompleksnu analizu toga kako se ljudi identifikuju i kako ih društvo percipira. U savremenim proučavanjima književnosti, teorija intersekcionalnosti je postala ključna za razumevanje složenih aspekata identiteta i društvenih dinamika. Ova teorija istražuje način na koji različiti faktori međusobno deluju i oblikuju individue u društvu.

Cilj ovog rada je komparativna analiza romana *Balkanska trilogija*, srpske autorke Gordane Kuić i romana *Oči su im gledale u Boga*, američke autorke Zore Nil Herston, kroz različite kulturne i društvene kontekste kako bi se istražila kompleksnost ženskih iskustva i identiteta kroz prizmu intersekcionalnosti.

Oba dela predstavljaju izazovno polazište za razmatranje pitanja identiteta, jer se bave protagonistkinjama suočenim s višestrukim faktorima koji oblikuju njihove identitete. Roman *Balkanska trilogija* ispituje transformacije identiteta članica porodice Salom. Budući da su likovi junakinja konstruisani, uslovno rečeno, dvodimenzionalno, nećemo se baviti samo jednim likom, pratićemo ih od najstarije Estere, preko Nine, Klari, Blanki i Riki, do njihovih potomkinja – kćeri i unuka (u analizu ćemo uvrstiti i unuke Esterinih muških potomaka). Analiziraćemo promene u identitetu žena Sefardkinja pod uticajem društvenih, istorijskih i religijskih faktora. Sa druge strane, roman *Oči su im gledale u Boga* prati život Džejni Kraford, Afroamerikanke koja prolazi kroz proces osamostaljivanja i traganja za ličnom slobodom usred patrijarhalnog i rasističkog društva ruralnih južnih Sjedinjenih Američkih Država. Kroz analizu Džejninog iskustva, istraživanje će se usredsrediti na to kako rasa i rodna dinamika oblikuju njenu potragu za sopstvenim identitetom, uporedo sa uticajem njenog kulturnog nasleđa i društvenih normi.

Kroz upotrebu intersekcionalnog kritičkog okvira, ovaj istraživački rad pružiće dublji uvid u načine na koje društvene norme, patrijarhalne strukture, globalni istorijski događaji i klasni odnosi oblikuju ženske identitete i doprineće diskusiji o univerzalnosti i specifičnostima ženskih iskustava, nudeći dublje razumevanje kompleksnosti ženskih identiteta širom sveta.

Ključne reči: intersekcionalnost, identitet, pol, rasa, klasa, Balkanska trilogija, Oči su im gledale u Boga

LIT 3.1: *Nodes of Intersectionality*

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AUTRE-BIOGRAPHY KAO POSTKOLONIJALNA AUTOBIOGRAFIJA

Predmet rada jeste žanrovsko-poetička oznaka „autre-biography” (Coetzee 1997), tj. „autobiografija o drugom” (Marković 2016, Marković 2020), tip autobiografske proze koji počiva na pripovedanju u trećem licu, tj. jasnom razdvajanju instance koja govori i o kojoj se govori. Postupci dislokacije, kao i destabilizacije autoriteta autobiografskog subjekta u autobiografiji o drugom proširuju prostor identitetskih mogućnosti za tog subjekta i mogućnosti za artikulisanje njegovih višestrukih i fluktuirajućih identiteta. Simptomatični za autobiografije o drugom/istoriografske metafikcije poput romana *Detinjstvo: slike iz provincijskog života*, *Mladost*, *Letnje doba* Džona M. Kucija, te roman *Džozef Anton: memoari* Salmana Ruždija, dati postupci problematizacije autobiografskog identiteta mogu se shvatiti kao ideološka strategija putem koje se pretenduje na razbijanje lanaca identitetskih označavanja unutar hegemonijskog diskursa i ukazuje na razliku koja je takvom diskursu inherentna. U radu istražujemo epistemološke i ideološke domete datih postupaka u gorepomenutim romanima, i iste iščitavamo prevashodno kao postkolonijalne autobiografije.

Ključne reči: autobiografija, autre-biography, identitet, postkolonijalni subjekat, Kuci, Ruždi.

LIT 3.1: Nodes of Intersectionality

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DISCOURSE AS A MEANS OF ESTABLISHING OTHERNESS ON GOLI OTOK

The paper will primarily explore the question of establishing Otherness on Goli Otok through the usage of discourse. As it is a well-known historical fact, Goli Otok used to be the most notorious prison island for political prisoners in Yugoslavia, established in 1949. Although it was officially in operation until 1989, the practice of sending political prisoners was ended by 1955. Discourse was one of the various means by which the officials established the so-called Otherness, a demarcation line between the politically correct (those who supported the president Tito) and "banda", or those who supported Stalin. In the paper, we will also explore how discourse, besides physical and mental torture, is used as a means of destroying one's identity and breaking one's spirit. As a corpus for our research we have made use of the following works: the novel by Antonije Isaković *Moment 2* and TV series *Bare life*, whose authors are writer Danilo Kiš and director Aleksandar Mandić. The theoretical framework will represent the work of French philosopher *Discipline and punish: The birth of the prison*. The analysis will try to show that, besides the aforementioned physical and mental torture, the prisoners of Goli Otok were constantly being marginalized and brainwashed into abandoning their political attitudes and behaviors by the officials (and the very prisoners of Goli Otok) through discourse.

Keywords: discourse, Goli Otok, marginalization, Yugoslavia, resolution.

LIT 4: DISABILITY

Panel Chair: **Danijela Petković**, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, Serbia

The panel aims to explore fictional and nonfictional depictions of disability, with a special focus on how disability intersects with gender, age, race, and class, among other factors, to produce social marginalization for the disabled (and, in some instances, their caretakers). Any discussion of the representation of disability, moreover, is bound to consider the culture-specific anxieties about the vulnerability of the body and mind; the general precarity of life; the distribution of power and oppression in specific socioeconomic arrangements; the ethics and the gendered nature of care; the (in)stability of gender identity; abjection and endurance, etc. Potential topics include: Disability in (Contemporary) Fiction; Disability in Life Writing; Disability on Film; Disability in Comics/Graphic Novels (Disability and Superheroes); Disability as Subjugated Knowledge.

LIT 4: Disability

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СТРАХ: ЗАМЕТАК ЕМОЦИОНАЛНЕ ИНВАЛИДНОСТИ ЛИРСКОГ СУБЈЕКТА У ЗБИРЦИ *ОКО НУЛЕ* АНЕ РИСТОВИЋ

Рад представља преиспитивање структуре и позиције женског лирског субјекта збирке *Око нуле* Ане Ристовић, успостављањем односа међу страховима који су основни мотив око ког осцилира садржинско-семантички ниво збирке. Тематизовањем особености осећања страха, конституисање лирског субјекта најпре подвлачи присутност фројдовског неуротичног страха, док лепеза фобија и емоција са којима се женски лирски субјект суочава, од женског идентитета твори не само друштвено инвалидну, већ и психички-емотивно дисфункционалну личност. Пољуљана крхкошћу, нестабилношћу и променљивошћу живота, растројство услед неосећања света блиским у лирском субјекту изазива и преосетљивост и неосетљивост. Постмодерни субјект проговара из свог затвореног света субјективно детерминишући природу ствари, догађаја и особа, што разоткрива слике рањивости (женског) тела, ума и бивствовања. Уочава се специфичност збирке у виду постојања три циклуса: -1, 00, +1 унутар којих се препознају различити приступи, разноврсне семантичке и мотивске осцилације, као и разноликост самог модерног песничког израза. Проблематика емоционалне инвалидности женског лирског субјекта биће тумачена кроз наративну анализу вербализованих страхова на основу којих се проказује сложеност и интровертност (женске) личности.

Кључне речи: страх, лирски субјект, женско биће, неуротично, инвалидност, Ана Ристовић, *Око нуле*

LIT 4: Disability

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MOJ BRAT, DINOSAURUSI I INKLUZIJA: PROUČAVANJE INVALIDITETA U DELU ITALIJANSKOG PISCA

Rad istražuje temu invaliditeta u djelu *Il mio fratello rincorre i dinosauri* autora Đakoma Mazariola, sa posebnim osvrtom na inkluzivne elemente. Analizirajući pozadinu priče, autentičnost lika sa invaliditetom i njegovu interakciju sa okolinom, istražujemo način na koji djelo oslikava iskustva osoba sa invaliditetom u društvu. Posebna vrijednost djela proizilazi iz autorove lične perspektive, naročito u osvjetljavanju njegovog odrastanja sa bratom koji ima Daunov sindrom. Intimna naracija ne samo da naglašava autorovu subjektivnost, već uspostavlja i snažan element povjerenja kod čitalaca. Rad istražuje ulogu porodice i društva pružajući uvid u reakcije drugih likova na inkluzivnost. Praćenjem razvoja protagoniste kroz životne faze, posebno uzimajući u obzir njegovu promjenljivu perspektivu tokom vremena, rad istražuje kako životna dob utiče na stavove prema invaliditetu i inkluziji. Cilj rada je da se analizom prikaza invaliditeta istraži na koji način književnost doprinosi promociji reprezentativnosti osoba sa invaliditetom kako bi se podstaklo razumijevanje i prihvatanje raznolikosti među publikom, posebno među mladima, ali i kako se oblikuju društvene norme i stavovi prema osobama sa invaliditetom. Metodologija obuhvata analizu teksta, proučavanje relevantne književne kritike i tumačenje autorskog stava prema inkluziji. Kombinacija metoda omogućava dublje razumijevanje načina na koji književno djelo doprinosi diskursu o inkluziji i osvjetljava dinamiku porodičnog i individualnog odgovora na ove teme.

Ključne reči: invaliditet, inkluzija, Daunov sindrom, stigmatizacija, empatija

LIT 4: Disability

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THE BODY ELECTRIC: DISABILITY, MORALITY AND MONSTROSITY IN *STAR WARS*

Since its 1977 debut, the *Star Wars* universe has prominently featured disabled characters, including such moral opposites as the heroic Luke Skywalker whose bionic hand is barely noticeable and villainous General Grievous whose cyborg status is so advanced that he is often mistaken for a droid. No disabled character is, however, more iconic than Darth Vader, whose disability – including mechanical breathing, synthesised voice and robotic limbs, all part of his life-support armour – is on constant scopophilic display, simultaneously abject and mesmerising. Seen as unnatural and intimidating, yet darkly seductive, Vader's disability continues the long tradition of physical difference used to symbolise corruption of fictional villains that reaches back to at least Shakespeare's *Richard III*. Using critical disability studies, such as crip theory, particularly with its focus on crip time and intersections with feminist and queer theory, as well as the posthumanist theoretical framework and Donna Haraway's notion of the cyborg, this paper examines how the disabled bodies in *Star Wars*, predominantly Vader's, not only invoke and possibly even subvert the "evil cripple" trope popular in science fiction and fantasy, but also question the very limits of humanity.

Keywords: *Star Wars*, disability, monstrosity, crip theory, cyborg

LIT 4: Disability

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INTERSEKCIONALNO TUMAČENJE MOTIVA GLUVONEMOSTI U ROMANU *NEČISTA KRV* BORISAVA STANKOVIĆA

U ovom radu će se iz perspektive višestrukih odnosa moći i nemoći razmatrati motiv gluvonemosti u romanu *Nečista krv* Borisava Stankovića. Gluvonemi sluga Vanko sporedan je, polunemi lik koji biva označen kao muškarac s kojim glavna junakinja romana Sofka može bez bojazni istražiti čulnost i seksualne nagone upravo zbog njegovog invaliditeta, njegove nemogućnosti da o tim interakcijama govori. Do seksualnog čina između Vanka i Sofke ne dolazi, ali scena koja opisuje njihov susret zasnovana je na složenoj dinamici moći i nemoći: dinamici koja u odnosu na različite pozicije likova umnogome određuje međuljudske relacije u romanu *Nečista krv*. Kada je reč o Vanku i Sofki, radi se, najpre, o klasnoj neravnoteži, koja biva pojačana invalidnošću sluge. Dinamika je usložnjena širim patrijarhalnim okvirom romana, koji obično određuje i ograničava položaj žene u odnosu na muškarca, što, u svetlu gorepomenutih nejednakosti, ostaje ambivalentno u odnosu Vanka i Sofke. U istraživački fokus, dakle, postavice pojavu invalidnosti u romanu *Nečista krv* u intersekcionalnom okviru roda i klase. Povezaćemo motiv gluvonemosti u *Nečistoj krvi* s motivima invalidnosti u drugim Stankovićevim delima (*Božjim ljudima*) težeći da ukažemo na tananost i kompleksnost naslojavanja rasnih, rodnih i drugih atribucija Stankovićevih likova.

Ključne reči: gluvonemost, invaliditet, intersekcionalnost, moć, *Nečista krv*, Borisav Stanković

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О СНАЗИ КРХКИХ: ЛИКОВИ ДЕЦЕ ИНВАЛИДА У ПРОГРАМИМА НАСТАВЕ И УЧЕЊА ЗА ОСНОВНУ ШКОЛУ

Предмет истраживања у раду представљају ликови деце инвалида који су заступљени у књижевним делима из школске и домаће лектире у програмима наставе и учења Српског језика и књижевности за основну школу. Анализирају се романи *Хајди* Јохане Шпири, *О дугмету и срећи* Јасминке Петровић и *Покошено поље* Бранимира Ћосића (прва књига) и обрађује се степен њиховог разумевања код ученика различитог узраста, као и могући начини њиховог тумачења у савременој настави. Указује се на значајне облике рада подстакнуте текстом којима се додатно афирмишу разноврсни интерпретативни, истраживачки и стваралачки приступи у настави. С посебном пажњом се истражују литерарни прикази инвалидности, усамљеност ликова са инвалидитетом, њихова крхкост и страхови који су условљени социјалним и културним контекстом уклапања у заједницу. Такође се сагледава на који се начин инвалидност укршта са категоријама рода и узраста, те се уочава да ли у том погледу одређене групе бивају више или мање маргинализоване и угњетаване. Радом се у целини залази у домен васпитности наставе књижевности и указује се на значај у подстицању емпатије код ученика и развијању свести о неопходности пружања подршке и помоћи особама са инвалидитетом.

Кључне речи: ликови деце инвалида у школској и домаћој лектури за основну школу, програми наставе и учења за основну школу, *Хајди* Ј. Шпири, *О дугмету и срећи* Ј. Петровић, *Покошено поље* Б. Ћосић, литерарни проблеми (инвалидност, усамљеност, рањивост, нестабилност живота, друштвена маргинализација особа са инвалидитетом), васпитност наставе књижевности.

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**СТО ЛИЦА РАЗЛИЧИТОСТИ У КЊИЖЕВНОСТИ ЗА ДЕЦУ:
ПРИПОВЕДНИ И ВИЗУЕЛНИ АСПЕКТИ КЊИГЕ 100 ЛИЦА
СТОЛИЦА ЈАСМИНКЕ ПЕТРОВИЋ**

Циљ нашег рада био би да представимо нит која спаја све хетерогене рукавце књиге *100 лица столица* Јасминке Петровић – упознавање читаоца (детета) са различитостима кроз текст(ове) и илустрације.

У књизи *100 лица столица*, уз помоћ уобичајеног комада намештаја – столице – приказују се деца из различитих друштвених група, њихове потребе и њихове свакодневне навике. Различитост, која је приметна и када је реч о формалној организацији књиге Јасминке Петровић, основна је тема готово сваке појединачне приче – јунаци прича су деца која су приморана да раде, деца из социјално угрожених породица, деца из ратом захваћених подручја, деца са хендикепом и друга „различита” деца. Поменута књига употпуњена је илустрацијама двадесет и два уметника због чега се различитост може сагледати и преко визуелног сегмента који прати текст. Анализа књиге обухвата тумачење појединачних прича (конкретније – појединачних приповедача, њихове позиције и начина на који обликују приче) и тумачење илустрација које најчешће „прате текст” и употпуњују га.

Кључне речи: Књижевност за децу, Јасминка Петровић, различитост, приповедач, вербално-визуелни наратив

LIT 4: Disability

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PHENOMENON OF INCLUSIVITY AND ITS REPRESENTATIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE (ANALYSIS OF PARALYMPIANS NOMINATIONS)

Modern English language is claimed to be politically correct to people of all types including those with a range of disabilities. This research is looking into how it is put into practice. The most outstanding category of people with special needs that is in the public eye is Paralympians. They represent the idea of overcoming the limitations imposed by their physical nature and social environment, managing to become active members of their community contributing to its development and drawing attention to the rights of those different from able-bodied people. A special document regulating the usage of language when describing Paralympic events has been published and regularly updated by the Paralympic committee and yet the journalistic practices are different from the recommended standards. Reading articles and comments about the Paralympic games one can notice a range of nominating practices including avoidance of mentioning sportspeople's disabilities, using dysphemisms when describing them and, contrastingly, deploying various euphemisms to dress up the physical condition of the Paralympics participants. Such a range of approaches demonstrates inconsistency in nominating people with disabilities and requires thorough studying.

Keywords: political correctness, modern English language, euphemism, dysphemism

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“A GAUNT AND SHORN-HAIRED INVALID IN THE FINAL STAGES OF CONSUMPTION”: DISABILITY, VICTORIAN FEMININITY, AND CHILDHOOD IN BARBARA HAMBLY’S *THE LOST BOY*

The paper examines the depiction and function of female disability in Barbara Hambly’s 2008 novelette, *The Lost Boy*, focusing on how female disability overlaps with, and deviates from, the complex mythology and reality of Victorian childhood on the one hand, and the conventions of Victorian femininity on the other. A twenty-first century gaslamp fantasy and a Sherlock Holmes/Peter Pan crossover, *The Lost Boy* is primarily interested in revising canonical Holmes’s excessive rationalism and views on women, placing “the cognitively exceptional detective” (Cheyne 2017: 185) in a supernatural adventure involving Peter Pan, a kidnapped boy, and a little “dream-child” whose alternate identity in the real world is that of “an invalid in the final stages of consumption”. The novelette is narrated by said “invalid”, Mary Watson, who provides a distinctly female perspective on the famous consulting detective, but also, crucially, a link with Peter Pan, once the source of comfort in her harsh and near-suicidal childhood. The paper argues that *The Lost Boy*, in keeping with the demands of gaslamp fantasy as a subgenre of fantasy and historical fiction, depicts the cultural and physical aspects of Mary Watson’s “consumption” in historically accurate detail; fantasy, too, is employed in the novelette to address this intensely real subject. Finally, by choosing the “consumptive invalid” for the narrator, *The Lost Boy* appears to align with the broad goal of disability studies in that it “identifies agency in the way the suppressed and marginalized disabled voices dissent from hegemonic narratives” (Bradshaw 2016: 2) – in this instance, the Victorian discourses on “the female of the species”, to which Holmes himself subscribes – but the radical potential of that agency is arguably limited by its proximity to death.

Key words: Barbara Hambly, childhood, consumption, disability, femininity, Peter Pan, Sherlock Holmes

LANG 1: *THE DARK SIDE OF WORDS*

ANALYZING VERBAL AGGRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC DISCOURSE

Panel Chair: **Nadežda Silaški**, Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The panel seeks articles from diverse theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches delving into the discourses that intentionally insult, belittle, label, defame, manipulate, or overtly or covertly discriminate on various grounds. Particularly welcome are topics dealing with the verbal aggression in parliamentary debates, political talk shows, newscast and infotainment programs, but also in a range of print and digital media genres. (Submissions in English and Serbian will be considered.)

LANG 1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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DOES ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE KNOW I'M A WOMAN? GENDER BIAS IN THE DISCOURSE OF MACHINE-TRANSLATED JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms imitate and amplify gender bias because the datasets they are trained on include linguistic patterns and structures that prioritize male-centric language. This research investigates the impact of AI on women's job opportunities in the context of job announcements when machine translation is implemented to translate from a natural gender language to a grammatical gender language. The basic premise is that AI is male-centric thus contributing to a discourse that excludes and marginalizes women hindering their job prospects. To investigate this issue, four translation tools relying entirely or partially on AI (Google Translate, ChatGPT, the Interactive Terminology for Europe and the online dictionary Linguee) were used to translate 50 job titles from English to German. Google Translate and ChatGPT enabled the analysis of the default equivalences of the job titles. These translations were then compared with the entries in the Interactive Terminology for Europe and the online dictionary Linguee. The contrastive analyses of the lexical properties of the respective translations show that Google Translate and IATE relied heavily on gender stereotypes. In contrast, Linguee offered female counterparts for some job titles, while ChatGPT provided both male and female forms for all 50 job titles in certain circumstances.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, gender bias, MI-translated discourse, job announcements, lexical analysis

LANG 1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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TEHNIKE UOKVIRIVANJA I JEZIČKI ISPOLJENA MIZOGINIJA U MEDIJSKOM PROSTORU: STUDIJA SLUČAJA

Cilj rada je da istraži način medijskog izveštavanja o događaju iz januara 2023. godine kada je direktorka osnovne škole u Sečnju donela odluku da u prostorijama škole ne dozvoli vršenje pravoslavnog verskog obreda sa ciljem obeležavanja takozvane „školske slave”. Materijal za analizu čine tekstovi objavljeni na informativnim portalima i na internet stranicama dnevnih novina koji su podstaknuti ovim događajem, a u kojima se direktorka predstavlja dualistički, ili kao bedem odbrane sekularizma ili pak kao rušiteljka vere i tradicije, već u zavisnosti od ideološko-političkog usmerenja novina. Analiziraju se verbalna i neverbalna sredstva uokvirivanja (eng. framing) u samim tekstovima, kao i jezički ispoljena agresija i otvorena i prikrivena mizoginija u pripadajućim komentarima čitalaca.

Ključne reči: uokvirivanje, mizoginija, verbalna agresija, mediji, religija, sekularizam

LANG 1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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THE STIGMA OF HOMELESSNESS IN METAPHORICAL TERMS

It is often said that homelessness doesn't discriminate, but that it is commonly discriminated against. People from all walks of life do not willingly choose to become homeless, yet the ones who are marginalized (in socio-economic terms) and harmfully stigmatized (in linguistic terms). Against the background of cognitive linguistics and the conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) as proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), this paper explores the ways in which the concepts of HOMELESSNESS and THE HOMELESS serve as 'containers' for the intentional negative conceptual associations derived by means of the figurative use of language in the discourse addressing homelessness.

Keywords: conceptual metaphor theory, the concept of homelessness, intentional discrimination

LANG 1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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METAPHORS IN THE COMMENTS SECTIONS OF SERBIAN ONLINE NEWS ARTICLES REPORTING ON MIGRANTS

Online news comments have become an important part of public discourse and a convenient platform for voicing opinions on contentious social issues such as migration. By integrating the Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004; Musolff, 2016) and Critical Discourse Analysis (van Dijk, 2017) frameworks in this paper we aim to uncover how metaphors used to depict migrants, identified in the readers' online news comments, are employed strategically to stir emotions and establish a sense of in-group solidarity among the fellow readers. The analysis is based on metaphors found in a dataset comprising around 1,000 readers' comments on 32 news articles published in various Serbian online news media reporting six critical migrant-related events which occurred in Vojvodina, the northernmost part of Serbia, in the period of June to October 2023. Our findings show that in an attempt to communicate their fear for the safety of the local population, news article readers resort to metaphors which either foreground negative categorizations of migrants as e.g., JIHAD or TALIBANI WARRIORS, TERRORISTS or AGGRESSORS, or dehumanize migrants by depicting them as VERMINS, PARASITES or OBJECTS. Both groups of metaphors serve to demonize this entire social group and present migrants as a threat to society. Such extremely disparaging characterizations of the Other appear to be instrumental in guiding the general public's perception of migrants and in creating and perpetuating the Us vs. Them dichotomy.

Keywords: migrants, dehumanizing metaphors, news articles, online news comments, Us vs. Them dichotomy, Serbian

LANG 1.1: *THE DARK SIDE OF WORDS*

ANALYZING VERBAL AGGRESSION IN CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC DISCOURSE

Panel Chair: **Nadežda Silaški**, Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The panel seeks articles from diverse theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches delving into the discourses that intentionally insult, belittle, label, defame, manipulate, or overtly or covertly discriminate on various grounds. Particularly welcome are topics dealing with the verbal aggression in parliamentary debates, political talk shows, newscast and infotainment programs, but also in a range of print and digital media genres. (Submissions in English and Serbian will be considered.)

LANG 1.1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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MEDIA FREEDOM VS POLITICAL POWER: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF PEJORATIVE LANGUAGE USE IN POLITICAL PRESS CONFERENCES

The present study aims to analyse the pejorative language use in political press conferences and how it potentially reflects on the concept of media freedom. The research sample includes cases of Donald Trump's use of language to insult, discriminate against, and berate reporters. The study follows Fairclough's (1989) three-dimensional approach to the study of discourse within the theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis (CDA). The approach is complemented by a pragmatic analysis of insults as speech acts violating the principles of politeness (Brown, & Levinson, 1987) and the Cooperative principle (Grice, 1975). Overall, findings suggest that in political press conferences, pejorative language is typically used to evade reporters' questions and discourage their further inquiry, undermine media credibility, mitigate criticism, and reshape narratives, which indicates the politicians' ability to assert authority and control discourse. The final results highlight the power disparity between politicians and reporters, discriminatory practices, and how pejorative language is used to inhibit media freedom and shape public perception.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, media freedom, pejorative language, political press conferences, power, pragmatic strategies.

СТРАТЕШКА УПОТРЕБА ЈЕЗИЧКИХ СРЕДСТАВА ТОКОМ ПРЕДИЗБОРНОГ ПЕРИОДА (ОД 1. 11. 2023. ДО 17. 12. 2023)

Предмет истраживања јесу новински наслови у дигиталним медијима с циљем да се утврди присуство манипулативних стратегија приликом информисања током предизборног периода, да се утврди које стратегије су најфреквентније и којим језичким средствима се та манипулација постиже (на лексичком, семантичком и синтаксичком нивоу). Корпус чине наслови прикупљени са портала опречних медија (informer.rs, kurir.rs, nova.rs, n1info.rs) како бисмо добили што репрезентативнију слику медијског извештавања. Забележени примери биће тумачени из угла критичке анализе дискурса. Полазимо од хипотезе да ће најчешће манипулативне стратегије подразумевати негативно представљање других, позитивно, хиперболично позитивно вредновање себе и својих страначких партнера итд.

Кључне речи: критичка анализа дискурса, медијски дискурс, језичке стратегије, манипулација, предизборна кампања, наслов

LANG 1.1: Analyzing Verbal Aggression in Contemporary Public Discourse

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VERBAL AGGRESSION IN A MULTIMODAL MEDIUM? THE CASE OF POLITICAL CARTOONS IN BRITISH AND GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

The paper analyses political discourse found in editorial cartoons of British (*The Guardian*, *The Telegraph*) and German (*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *die taz*) daily newspapers. The main focus of the analysis is on the current political situation in these two countries leading into the new general electoral cycle, with particular attention paid to the opposing political stances adopted by the chosen newspapers. The research aim is threefold: (1) to examine the use of the verbal mode in the selected multimodal examples, specifically with regard to the possible presence of aggressive and discriminatory language, (2) to observe in what fashion and to what extent the verbal mode complements the pictorial mode in conveying the intended message, and (3) to check for the underlying FORCE schemas (e.g. COMPULSION, BLOCKAGE, COUNTERFORCE) related to this specific topic. Finally, the results of the analysis will allow for a comparison of the ways in which British and German newspapers use imagery and language to reflect, challenge, or reinforce political narratives and ideologies. All this should shed light on the role of editorial cartoons as a medium for political commentary, illustrating their potential impact on public discourse during critical electoral periods.

Keywords: political cartoons, political discourse, verbal and pictorial mode, image schemas, multimodal communication

O „BEZUMNIM OLOŠIMA”, „BEDNICIMA” I „BOLESNIM UMOVIMA”: JEZIK UVREDA U DISKURSU SRPSKIH PARTIJA NA DRUŠTVENIM MREŽAMA TOKOM PREDIZBORNE KAMPANJE

Društvene mreže imaju sve važniju ulogu u komunikaciji političkih partija sa pristalicama i potencijalnim biračima. No, ranije studije ukazuju na to da komunikacija na društvenim mrežama često predstavlja mehanizam očuvanja i produbljivanja trendova političke polarizacije, koja povremeno dostiže razmere političkog sektaštva. Politički „drugi” ne vidi se kao legitimni takmac u političkoj utakmici, već kao moralno iskvaren neprijatelj koji ima loše namere. Predmet ovog rada je jezik uvreda usmeren prema političkim protivnicima u objavama na društvenim mrežama na zvaničnim profilima vodećih srpskih partija tokom kampanje za izbore 2023. godine. Građa za analizu jesu objave vladajućih i opozicionih političkih partija na mrežama X i Instagram u periodu predizborne kampanje, od 1. novembra, kada su izbori raspisani, do 14. decembra 2023, odnosno, početka predizborne ćutnje. Analizirane su objave sledećih partija: Srpska napredna stranka, Socijalistička partija Srbije, Stranka slobode i pravde, Demokratska stranka, Srpski pokret Dveri i Narodna stranka. Rezultati ukazuju na to da se u fokusu uvreda najčešće nalazi ličnost političkog drugog (npr. bezumni ološ, muljator, bednik, bolesni um), njegove aktivnosti (npr. laže, vara, krade), ali i ciljevi i namere (npr. da ruši Srbiju). U zaključku se diskutuje značaj identifikovanih obrazaca političke komunikacije u svetlu rastuće polarizacije u srpskom društvu.

Ključne reči: politički diskurs, društvene mreže, Srbija, jezik uvreda, predizborna kampanja, kritička analiza diskursa

INTERRUPTING THE NARRATIVE: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF SPEECH INTERRUPTIONS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

This research delves into the intricate phenomenon of speech interruptions within the realm of political discourse, seeking to unravel their underlying dynamics. Political debates serve as crucial platforms for the exchange of ideas, shaping public opinion and influencing decision-making processes. However, the discourse within these debates is frequently marred by interruptions, hindering the effective communication of viewpoints and impeding the democratic exchange of ideas, and can therefore be seen as a form of verbal aggression. In the light of the upcoming parliamentary elections in Serbia, we have decided to explore the interruption patterns of the governing and the opposition parties. The corpus for the analysis will be the political debates in the TV program titled *Reč na Reč*. We will examine which gender is interrupted more, whether the opposition interrupts more than the governing parties, as well as the type of interruption. By examining the linguistic features, power dynamics, and rhetorical strategies employed during interruptions, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how these instances impact the clarity, fairness, and effectiveness of political communication. Moreover, this abstract explores the broader societal implications of interruptions, investigating their potential role in reinforcing or challenging existing power structures and gender biases within political dialogues.

Keywords: interruption, debate, power, political discourse

LANG 2: DIALECTS IN CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS

Panel Chair: **Tatjana Trajković**, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš

Serbian dialects and Standard Serbian – their functions and significance, place in public and internal communication, mutual influences; development of substandard varieties; dialects, substandard varieties and contemporary society; dialects and substandard varieties on social networks, etc. Serbian dialects and language standard in the light of “gender-sensitive language”: expressing occupations, professions, titles; expressing gender and number; gender and number congruence, etc. The position of Serbian vernaculars and standards in distant or sensitive areas (diaspora, AP Kosovo and Metohija, etc.): sustainability, tendencies, the degree of research, etc.

LANG 2: Dialects in Contemporary Linguistics

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DIALECTAL VARIATION IN THE PERCEPTUAL SIMILARITY SPACE OF SERBIAN ACCENTS

In the present study, I explored how speakers of different Serbian dialects perceived Serbian lexical pitch accent in an online free classification task. Two groups of six Serbian words were produced in one of four Serbian accent types. The listeners were presented with the lowpass filtered version and the original version of the word. In the classification task interface (Donhauser and Klein, 2022), the listeners listened and placed the words next to each other based on their similarity. The more similar the words were, the closer they should be placed. This resulted in similarity perceptual spaces which I compared by running multidimensional scaling and clustering analyses (Levshina, 2015; Kaland 2023). The results showed a great deal of dialectal variation, but overall, the listeners could clearly distinguish between the long and short lexical pitch accent types, while the pitch differences were often confused. The findings indicated that the four-accent system in standard Serbian was not borne out in Serbian listeners’ perceptual space. Instead, a framework in which the combination of stress and tone constituted the Serbian word-level prosodic system (as per Zec and Zsiga, 2022) could account for the observed dialectal variation. This could lead to the increased awareness of intersectionality resulting in the norms and policies that would reduce harmful patterns of linguistic discrimination based on the existing dialectal differences.

Keywords: perception, dialects, accent, similarity, clustering

**KAKO UPOTREBA RAZLIČITIH JEZIČKIH VARIJETETA U
GOVORU UTIČE NA PERCEPCIJU IDENTITETA GOVORNIKA
KOD ISPITANIKA SA PROSTORA PRIZRENSKO-
JUŽNOMORAVSKOG DIJALEKTA**

Predmet ovoga rada su stavovi prema standardnom jeziku i dijalektu kao deo šire slike o identitetu pojedinca kroz prizmu njegovoga govora. Glavni cilj rada je da se ispita u kojoj meri jezički varijetet kojim pojedinac govori utiče na percepciju njegovog kulturnog i profesionalnog identiteta, odnosno društvenog statusa. Prva hipoteza od koje se u radu polazi je da na percepciju identiteta jedne osobe, odnosno njenog društvenog statusa, utiče jezički varijetet koji ona u govoru upotrebljava, pri čemu se pretpostavlja da se niži društveni status pripisuje osobi koja govori dijalektom, dok se viši društveni status povezuje sa osobom koja govori standardnim jezikom. U radu se proverava i hipoteza da se pojedinac koji u govoru upotrebljava standardnojezički varijetet percipira kao osoba višeg obrazovanja, inteligencije i stručnosti. U prvoj fazi istraživanja anketiraju se ispitanici sa ciljem rangiranja zanimanja prema prestižu, dok se druga faza istraživanja sprovodi kao produkcijski eksperiment na uzorku od 36 ispitanika, od kojih se traži da određena zanimanja i osobine povežu sa osobom koju na snimku čuju. Ispitanici su nelingvisti sa područja prizrensko-južnomoravskog dijalekta. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju da se prestižnija zanimanja, viši stepen inteligencije, obrazovanja i stručnosti dovode u vezu sa osobom koja govori standardnim jezikom, dok se manje prestižna zanimanja, niži nivo obrazovanja i inteligencije pripisuju osobi koja govori dijalekatskim jezičkim varijetetom, čime se potvrđuje postojanje stereotipa o dijalektu kao manje prestižnom jezičkom varijetetu.

Ključne reči: identitet, stavovi, standardni jezik, dijalekat, stereotip, društveni status

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АНТРОПОЛОШКА ЛЕКСИКА У КЊИЗИ ДИЈАЛЕКАТСКЕ КЊИЖЕВНОСТИ *ТОЈ ТИ ВИКАМ*

У истраживању ћемо се бавити антрополошком лексиком у призренско-тимочкој дијалекатској зони. У раду се посматра новије стање у архаичним српским говорима на плану нарочитог лексичког слоја, будући да је материјал за испитивање прикупљен на основу недавно објављене збирке дијалекатске књижевности *Тој ти викам* (2022). Циљ рада је да се утврди присуство лексике којом се именује човек по неким физичким и духовним особина, стањима, друштвеним и родбинским односима и да се представи њихова структура. Полазна тачка у истраживању нам је рад са сличном тематиком у другом дијалекатском типу (Цвијовић и Маринковић 2011). Прикупљене јединице ће бити испитиване компоненцијалном анализом на основу дефиниција лексема из речника у самој књизи, затим прикупљањем системских података из граматика, (дијалекатских) речника и студија овог дијалекатског подручја. Истраживање ће показати важност рода за различита именована, јер неке лексеме подразумевају само мушкарца или се односе само на жену. Указаћемо на тематске групе, нпр. породична сфера и родбински односи (својштина, братанчићи, снаштина, снаша, сваћа, шукунунучеки, ујко, ћеркица итд.), духовна сфера (негативна особина мушкарца/жене: чурук, цанабет, , параспур, груба и др.), телесна сфера (габељ, пачавра итд.). Показаћемо на који начин се ове тематске групе даље семантички диференцирају. Истраживање једног лексичког сегмента дијалекатског текста има за циљ да покаже да се локалним идиомом могу изразити доживљаји, ставови, осећања и да такав исказ има поетску и литерарну вредност.

Кључне речи: дијалекатска књижевност, антрополошка лексика, компоненцијална анализа, *Тој ти викам*, српски језик.

ON DIALECT POLYPHONY IN CENTRAL SOUTH SLAVIC: A CASE STUDY

Taking the traditional Ijekavian Neo-Štokavian dialect of south-western Serbia in contact with the Ekavian-based standard language as a case study, this paper discusses some of the methodological issues in addressing the actual state of linguistic variation and change in one area of the Central South Slavic dialect continuum, in order to provide a more fine-grained typology of relationships between the standard language and non-standard (albeit historically close to the standard) dialects. Following Petrović's (2016) 'dialect as performace' approach, by examining the use and distribution of dialect features with different degrees of perceptual salience in dialogues situated in different socio-pragmatic contexts, the paper points out the importance of speakers' meta-linguistic awareness and identity negotiation strategies for the processes of traditional dialect features retention or change. This creates in turn polyphony-like effects, in which speakers use different accommodation strategies with different interlocutors in different situational contexts, by making various choices from the inventory of traditional dialectal and more standard-like features, based on their perceptual salience.

Keywords: dialect-standard relationship, dialect change and polyphony, meta-linguistic awareness, identity negotiation

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LANG 2: Dialects in Contemporary Linguistics

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DIALECTAL DISCRIMINATION AT WORK: THE CASE OF INFINITIVE AND FINITE COMPLEMENTS IN SERBIAN

The paper addresses the issue of discrimination against speakers of the Kosovo-Resava and Prizren-Timok dialects, based on the ideology of the standard language, linguistic purism, and the myth of the superiority of standard varieties over non-standard ones (Bauer & Trudgill 1998). The use of the finite complement, so-called "da + present" construction, is labelled as Balkanism and perceived as a threat to the Serbian language. Additionally, a future tense built with this complement is derogatorily referred to as "futurioid," although the same authors demonstrate that there are contexts in which the use of infinitives and "da + present" constructions brings interpretation difference (cf. Novak Đoković neće nastupiti na ovom turniru 'Novak Djoković won't participate in this tournament' ≠ Novak Đoković neće da nastupi na ovom turniru 'Novak Djoković doesn't want participate in this tournament'). We demonstrate that similar interpretation effects can be obtained not only by using infinitives or "da + present" constructions but also between sentences in which the entire finite complement appears and those in which the complementizer is omitted (e.g., ću idem na turnir 'I will go to the tournament' ≠ ću da idem na turnir 'I'm gonna go to the tournament').

Keywords: Language discrimination, Serbian, dialects, finite complements, infinite complements

LANG 3: MULTILINGUALISM THROUGH AN INTERSECTIONAL LENS

Panel Chair: **Aleksandra Salamurović**, Regensburg University, Germany

The panel aims to approach multilingualism, defined as the usage of more than one language, through an intersectional lens. Specifically, we investigate the interplay between language practices and social categories such as citizenship, ethnicity, gender, education, religion, and region, to name but a few, to understand their influence on the 'boundaries and hierarchies of social life' (Anthias 2013: 4) for individuals and/or different social groups. We particularly welcome papers from socio-, pragma-, gender-, and psycholinguistics, and from the field of language teaching.

LANG 3: Multilingualism through an Intersectional Lens

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METODOLOGIJA MIJENJANJA KODOVA SA UČENICIMA U MEĐUNARODJOJ ŠKOLI

Brojni su sociokulturni parametri koji utiču kako na nastavu engleskog jezika u međunarodnim školama tako i na cjelokupnu nastavu. Jedan od najizraženijih sociokulturnih parametara koji mogu ograničiti napredak učenika ukoliko ne dođe do ispravne reakcije od strane nastavnika i okoline upravo je mijenjanje kodova, odnosno *code-switching*. Cilj ovog rada je da dâ teorijski osvrt na mijenjanje kodova kod učenika u međunarodnim školama pri kraćim i dužim razgovorima, kao i na mijenjanje kodova u nastavi i učenju. Takođe, prikazana je uloga odraslih pri mijenjanju kodova kod djece, kao i najčešće greške nastavnika prilikom reagovanja na ovaj fenomen. Rad je potkrijepljen dvijema studijama slučaja u sklopu kojih su opisana moja lična iskustva sa učenikom šestog razreda, kao i sa učenicima trećeg razreda međunarodne britanske škole *Arcadia Academy* u Kotoru, gdje radim od 2014. godine. Iako je u pitanju strategija koja može dovesti do odličnih rezultata, ona može negativno uticati na učenika ukoliko se jezički balans u učionici poremeti i prvi jezik učenika postane dominantniji. Zbog toga je potrebno „rukovati“ ovom metodom sa oprezom i pritom uvijek imati na umu da je glavni cilj mijenjanja kodova održavanje komunikacije sa učenikom na ciljnom jeziku, a u većini međunarodnih škola je to upravo engleski jezik.

Ključne reči: sociokulturni faktori, mijenjanje kodova, međunarodna škola, metodologija

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INTERSECTIONALITY AND MULTILINGUALISM

This paper explores the application of the intersectional lens in language teaching. This includes fostering a learning environment that values and respects students' linguistic and cultural diversity. This requires teachers to be aware of the complex intersections between language, identity, and social categories and to adopt inclusive practices that empower all learners. This approach not only improves language learning outcomes but also contributes to a more equitable, balanced and just educational experience.

The research is mainly based on the following aspects of this topic:

Cultural competence, inclusive language policies, differentiated instruction and intersectionality in assessment. Language teachers should be equipped with cultural competence to deal with the diversity of their students. This includes understanding how cultural factors intersect with language learning and teaching practices. They should be aware of accent and pronunciation biases, avoid stigmatizing non-native accents and foster a linguistically diverse environment. Recognize students' different learning styles and needs, and use differentiated instructional strategies that address different learning preferences and abilities.

Keywords: intersectionality, multilingualism, language teaching, language teachers

LANG 3: Multilingualism through an Intersectional Lens

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NAVIGATING VULNERABILITY: LANGUAGE ATTITUDES THROUGH AN INTERSECTIONAL LENS

The present contribution aims to evaluate the attitudes of multilingual speakers towards the vulnerable language(s) they speak as regards their maintenance and revitalization. In this task, the authors take the contemporary vulnerable linguistic communities of Serbia as a main frame of reference, basing their analysis on the results of the pilot sociolinguistic questionnaire of the *Vulnerable Languages and Linguistic Varieties in Serbia* (VLingS) project. The questionnaire has 190 open and closed questions, grouped in 15 thematic categories (including literacy, domains of language use, language acquisition and intergenerational transmission, language preservation and revitalization). The focus of our contribution is on three questions from the category "Language preservation and revitalization," which tackle the respondents' attitudes towards the revitalization of their language, its transmission to the younger generations and its use in the school curriculum. The answers to these questions have been correlated with several demographic factors, such as nationality, gender and education level, in order to better understand their relation to the revitalization of vulnerable languages.

Keywords: multilingualism, language revitalization, language attitudes, language transmission, intersectionality, Serbia

LANG 3: Multilingualism through an Intersectional Lens

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EXPLORING MULTILINGUALISM AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN ACADEMIC VOICES FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Despite the seemingly prevailing academic monolingualism with English as a hyper-central language (Igrutinović 2021: 39), multilingual practices in academia still play an essential role, particularly for heritage scholars, i.e., scholars who come from a non-English speaking region and are academically active abroad. One of the reasons is that their distinct language knowledge contributes to the in-depth comprehension and interpretation of a particular issue (Horvat & Ranković 2022). Another reason is that the linguistic features of one's native language (L1) influence linguistic practice in a second language (L2), potentially resulting in what is labelled as linguistic injustice (Politzer-Ahles & Girolamo & Ghali 2020). Linguistic injustice refers to any form of disadvantage experienced by non-native speakers due to various linguistic traits, from accent over grammar and lexical to register-based features (Blagojević 2004, 2014; Soler & Morales- Gálvez 2022). Linguistic injustice can lead to epistemic injustice (Bacevic 2023), that is, to the asymmetries in access to higher academic positions or even loss of position.

Considering this, in this talk, we will explore the multi-faceted relationship between multilingualism and intersectionality within the academic writing of female scholars from Southeastern Europe. The research begins with a quantitative overview of linguistic choices across disciplines, particularly in the humanities. Then, it delves deeper by examining specific linguistic features which could be instructive for their distinct social identities within academic discourse and linguistic communities.

Keywords: multilingualism, heritage scholars, linguistic injustice, academic writing

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ON IMPERSONAL STANCE IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING: A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

Authorial absence – through passive voice and impersonal constructions – is probably the most salient characteristic of scientific writing, deemphasizing the role of the author and putting the researched phenomenon and results to the forefront, which contributes to objective writing and subtle, covert and implicit construal of authorial stance.

Based on a corpus of 124 research articles, written in English, Serbian and German, and in linguistics, economics and technology, by native speakers, this study investigates the quantitative and qualitative uses of impersonal stance markers across these academic and linguistic communities. The analysis was conducted through MAXQDA – a software tool for qualitative and quantitative text analysis.

Preliminary results revealed remarkable quantitative differences in the cross-linguistic and cross-disciplinary use of these markers, as most of them were used by authors writing in German, and least in Serbian. In addition, their highest overall number was identified in technology, accounting for almost half of the markers in the corpus.

These differences are elaborated by a qualitative analysis, which may have important implications for the negotiation of preferred practices when writing research articles in all three languages and aiding the pragmatic competence of non-native researchers and students when engaging in discourse with the international academic community.

Keywords: authorial stance, depersonalisation, impersonal stance, expository writing

LANG 3: Multilingualism through an Intersectional Lens

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**REVISITING THE NOTION OF ‘LINGUISTIC CULTURE’:
MULTILINGUALISM AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSIFICATION IN
LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN SERBIA**

This paper explores the shifting understanding of the notion of ‘linguistic culture’ (Bugarski 1986) and contested implications it has had for the language education policies and curricula in Serbia since the 1980s. The debate on what linguistic culture is, what it should comprise and how it should be incorporated in the language education policy has been revolving around two poles since that time: namely, calls to bring language education in line with the linguistic and cultural contemporaneity (Rajić 1986) on one hand, and the opposing argument that such changes would cause a break with cultural heritage and standard language norm, on the other. What is the impact of the prevailing influence of the latter (narrow) approach to the notion of linguistic culture on the policies that have shaped both mainstream language education in Serbia and the teaching of Serbian as a foreign or a second language? How has this approach affected the inclusion and representation of the multilingual and linguistically and culturally diverse realities in Serbia in education policy and curricula? Can critical examination of cross-sectoral influences and divergences be helpful in bringing back the perspective that embraces openness to linguistic and cultural diversity and broader social change? Discussion and analysis of linguistic and cultural representations relies on data gathered from policy documents and materials for foreign and second language learning.

Keywords: language policy, decolonial approaches to language studies, multilingualism, cultural diversity

LANG 3: Multilingualism through an Intersectional Lens

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THE ETHNOLINGUISTIC VITALITY OF HUNGARIANS IN VOJVODINA

The aim of the present research is to examine the ethnolinguistic vitality of the Hungarian national minority in Vojvodina. Subjective ethnolinguistic vitality appears to be a reliable predictor of language vitality (Allard & Landry, 1992: 230). Beliefs on Ethnolinguistic Vitality Questionnaire (BEVQ), which consists of 8 scales, was used in the pilot research. A total of 18 respondents filled in the questionnaire, by assessing beliefs on a 9-point Likert scale. The results are the following: items testing general beliefs for Serbian (present vitality $M=7,30$; future vitality $M=7,62$; social models $M=7,15$) were more highly rated than those for Hungarian (present vitality $M=2,79$; future vitality $M=3,53$; social models $M=3,17$). Items testing self-beliefs (Serbian: valorization $M=6,05$; personal efficacy $M=7,31$; belongingness $M=3,75$; Hungarian: valorization $M=5,37$; personal efficacy $M=5,31$; belongingness $M=5,05$) showed minor differences, as well as normative (Serbian= $6,66$; Hungarian= $4,76$) and goal-belief items (Serbian= $6,08$; Hungarian= $5,51$). Initial results indicate that although there is a lack of present and potentially future resources available in their mother tongue, the participants feel that both their first and second languages are important. Such findings speak of the Hungarian language potential to be maintained in Vojvodina. The on-going larger scale study will provide more insight into the observed tendencies.

Keywords: ethnolinguistic vitality, Hungarians in Vojvodina, minority language, sociolinguistics, beliefs

SOCIJALNI FEMININATIVI: PUT KA RAVNOPRAVNOSTI ILI ORUŽJE DISKRIMINACIJE (NA MATERIJALU RUSKOG I SRPSKOG JEZIKA)

U okvirima imenica grupe *nomina agentis* veliki broj socijalnih maskulinitiva govori nam o istorijskoj ulozi muškaraca u privrednim i društvenim sferama u prošlosti. U savremenom društvu gotovo da ne postoje profesije koje su u osnovi muške ili ženske jer u većini postoje izvršioци oba pola. U slučaju kada ne postoje dve zasebne imenice za nominaciju oba pola, *nomina agentis maskulinum* se smatrala nemarkiranom, rodno neutralnom bez obzira na njemu gramatičku pripadnost rodu. Međutim, pojavila se potreba da se i posredstvom jezičkih sredstava pokaže da je danas stanje u tom pogledu drugačije, te u savremenim jezicima dolazi do širenja socijalnih femininativa.

Ukoliko bi se taj globalni proces sagledao iz šireg sociološkog aspekta, u njemu se može uočiti i jasan politički kontekst. Društvena klima na srpskom govornom području znatno je promenjena uvođenjem Zakona o rodnoj ravnopravnosti i vođenjem računa o rodno osetljivom jeziku. Može se, zapravo, primetiti svojevrsni inženjering koji opterećuje sam jezički sistem i zbunjuje nosioce datog jezika: da li je beležnikovica žena beležnik ili supruga beležnika (po analogiji sa, recimo, predsednikovica), da li je govornica žena za govornicom ili mesto sa koga se govori, da li je kosačica žena koja kosi ili se referiše na mašinu za košenje, da li je poslanica žena na mestu narodnog poslanika ili je u pitanju književni rod epistola, da li je žena trener trenerka, kao i odevni predmet; da li će žene u određenim profesijama zaista želiti da ih nazivaju berberkama, lovačicama, vatrogaskinjama, vozačicama, hirurkinjama, stručnjakinjama, prevodilicama i tome slično.

Iako smo svesni da će nove društvene prilike uvek naći svoj odraz u leksičkom sistemu jednog jezika, ne možemo a da se ne zapitamo da li je insistiranje na takvim leksemama razlog rezervisanom i donekle negativnom stavu društvene zajednice prema njima i da li će socijalni femininativi, iako to nije njihova primarna funkcija, postati još jedan od instrumenta diskriminacije žena u profesionalnom svetu.

Pored teorijskog okvira iz oblasti rodolektologije, korpusnog istraživanja socijalnih femininativa i uporedne analize na rusko-srpskom govornom području, još jedan bitan segment našeg rada biće anketiranje mlađe, studentske i srednjoškolske populacije i dobijanje uvida u to kakav je njihov odnos prema opisanoj jezičkoj pojavi. Anketiranje će se vršiti u pisanoj formi, metodom upitnika. Dobijeni rezultati odražavaće mišljenja i stavove istih ispitanika (panel studija) pre i posle predavanja na kojem će se detaljnije upoznati sa temom.

Ključne reči: sufiks, mocija roda, rodolektologija, socijalni femininativ, rodno osetljivi jezik.

LANG 4: EQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION IN LANGUAGE

Panel Chair: **Marina Nikolić**, Institute for the Serbian Language, SASA, Serbia

The panel covers different examples of discriminatory linguistic practice, which appears in public discourse: in the media, politics, on the internet, etc. One of the topics will be judicial practice that deals with linguistic offenses: insults expressed in public discourse, at the workplace, in the social and living environment, due to belonging to a minority group, either on the basis of religious orientation, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or due to physical or mental disability, etc., and which lead to the violation of human or civil dignity, as well as to causing immaterial or material damage through various apparent forms. Likewise, the panel explores linguistic means and examples of good practice that achieve or encourage equality between different social groups, both in Serbia and in other countries.

LANG 4: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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ZAŠTO BI ŠPANSKA KRALJEVSKA AKADEMIJA TREBALO RAZMOTRITI UPOTREBU RODNO OSETLJIVOG JEZIKA

Ovo istraživanje inspirisano je pojavom rodno neutralnih oblika koji postaju sve vidljiviji u javnom diskursu – fenomenom koji nesumnjivo preispituje postojeće institucionalne prakse širom sveta. S jedne strane, Finska je uspešno rešila ovu dilemu uvodeći zamenicu u obliku *hen*, izmišljeni oblik za treće lice jednine korišćen za osobe koje se identifikuju van kategorija muškog i ženskog roda. S druge strane, u slučaju španskog jezika, uprkos tome što je najviši zvanični jezički autoritet, Španska kraljevska akademija (RAE) odupire se prilagođavanju jezika kako bi ispunio rastuće potrebe govornika. Imajući to u vidu, zaronićemo u retoriku koju Akademija koristi kako bi odbacila ovaj problem u medijima i putem pisanih saopštenja, analizirajući poruku koju šalje kako izvornim govornicima španskog, tako i studentima španskog jezika. Štaviše, istražićemo potencijalna rešenja i pružiti primere upotrebe inkluzivnog španskog jezika. Konačno, dubinska analiza retorike Akademije i istraživanje inkluzivnih jezičkih rešenja imaće potencijal da produbi naše razumevanje veze između jezika i društvenih promena.

Ključne reči: rodno senzitivni jezik, inkluzivni španski jezik, Španska kraljevska akademija, moderna lingvistika, jezička politika i planiranje

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ЈЕЗИК И ТЕРИТОРИЈА: ИНТЕРСЕКЦИОНАЛНОСТ И ПРИМЈЕР ДИСТРИБУЦИЈЕ АУТОРСКИХ ПРАВА ЗА ПРЕВОДЕ

Уколико узмемо у обзир то да интерсекционалност полази од претпоставке да указивање на укрштања различитих карактеристика и димензија вишеструко слојевитих и сложених идентитета отвара простор за сагледавање и проблематизацију облика неједнакости или дискриминације које је, ограничавањем или свођењем на једну димензију, могуће превидјети или погрешно, непотпуно протумачити, онда се управо ово аналитичко средство намеће као једно од врло корисних за разумијевање питања сложеног односа језика и територије, сагледаног у контексту савременог издаваштва као гране креативне индустрије. С тим у вези, у овом раду бавили смо се уочавањем и проучавањем принципа на основу којих се издају лиценце за дистрибуцију ауторских права за дјела која се преводе са страног језика на српски. Да ли се као основни критеријум приликом издавања дозвола и формулисања уговора истиче језик или територија, или су пак те двије категорије међусобно повезане? Како ти различити принципи функционишу у контексту српског језика у Србији и Босни и Херцеговини? Да ли сагледавање српског језика у контексту језика свијета, с једне стране, те посматрање његовог статуса у наведеним државама, са друге, може да нам додатно појасни актуалну ситуацију у вези са дистрибуцијом права? Да ли нам ови фактори указују на одређене недостатке у правним и друштвеним оквирима и да ли из њихове анализе можемо ишчитати начине како се ти недостаци могу исправити?

Кључне речи: издаваштво, интерсекционалност, језик и територија, језичка политика

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ПОРЕЂЕЊЕ ДРУШТВЕНЕ И ЈЕЗИЧКЕ СЛИКЕ ЖЕНЕ У ПИСАНИМ МЕДИЈИМА КРАЈЕМ XX И ПОЧЕТКОМ XXI ВЕКА

Предмет овог истраживања представља друштвена и језичка слика жене у писаним медијима на крају прошлог века и у писаним медијима данашњице. Полазећи од претпоставке да се о женама углавном говори кроз призму физичког изгледа, сексуалности, неретко у негативном контексту, а истовремено узимајући у обзир улогу и положај жене у друштву, ауторке су у свом истраживању покушале да утврде да ли се и, уколико јесте, у којој мери променио начин на који се о женама говори. Грађа је ексцерпирана из одређеног броја медија који обухватају период од 1985. до 2023. године. Корпус из ког смо преузеле грађу су, између осталог, следећи медији: *Озбиљно*, *Политика*, *Новости* итд. Циљ овог рада је утврдити контекст употребе термина жена, уочити промене које су се дешавале у друштву и односа друштва према женама приказаних кроз писане медије.

Иако је наведена тема изузетно актуелна, сматрамо да би овај рад представљао својеврстан допринос у истраживањима ове врсте. Пре свега, допринео би утврђивању начина промене језичке слике жене у писаним медијима, али и томе да се утврди да ли је језик медија утицао на однос целокупног друштва према женама и у којој мери. Такође, ово истраживање би дало свој допринос у утврђивању и поређењу политички коректног језика у распону од 38 година.

Кључне речи: жена, медији, друштво, српски језик, негативна конотација

LANG 4: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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ANALIZA MAŠINSKOG PREVOĐENJA RODNO NEUTRALNIH ZANIMANJA SA ENGLESKOG NA SRPSKI I NEMAČKI JEZIK U PROGRAMIMA *GOOGLE TRANSLATE*, *MICROSOFT BING* I *CHATGPT*

Razvoj mašinskog prevođenja jedna je od najznačajnijih promena u oblasti prevođenja u 20. i 21. veku i prisutna je kako u profesionalnoj prevodilačkoj praksi tako i u svakodnevnim kontekstima. Dosadašnja istraživanja pokazuju da stereotipi prisutni u podacima za treniranje modela mogu dovesti do različitih pristrasnosti u prevodu, poput rodne pristrasnosti (*gender bias*). U ovom radu se ispituje kako programi za mašinsko prevođenje prevode imenice koje označavaju stereotipno muška i ženska zanimanja sa engleskog, rodno neutralnog jezika na srpski i nemački jezik koji imaju gramatički rod. Zanimanja korišćena u ovom radu odabrana su sa Liste zaposlenih u odnosu na pol koju je izradio Biro za statistiku rada Sjedinjenih Američkih Država (BLS). U istraživanju se koriste programi *Google Translate*, *Microsoft Bing* i *ChatGPT*. Ukoliko rodna pristrasnost postoji u mašinskom prevodu, ona doprinosi održavanju percepcije o rodno stereotipnoj raspodeli zanimanja.

Ključne reči: mašinski prevod, rod, rodna pristrasnost, Google Translate, Microsoft Bing, ChatGPT

О СЕМАНТИЦИ ПРИДЕВА АУТИСТИЧАН У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ

У раду се, на основу лексичко-семантичке анализе, утврђује статус придева аутистичан (и њему блиског прилога аутистично). Испитује се новонастала полисемантичка структура, којом се ова лексема уклапа у постојећи систем лексема са значењем менталних болести, које такође развијају секундарна, махом погрдна значења (исп. *идиот*, *кретен*, *дебил* и сл.). На основу веб-корпуса, анализирају се значења и употребе ове лексеме – примарно, као онај који болује од аутизма (*Razvoj govora kod autistične dece je obično usporen*) и секундарна значења, која су у највећем броју случајева експресивно обојена (*Autistične teorije zuje kao bezglave muve u vakuumiranoj tegli tržišnog fundamentalizma; Problem sa naukom, [...] u ovoj zemlji jeste sto se su zatvorili u ljusturu i postali autisticni, predrkani, samodovoljni, cinicni svet; Ovo stanje traje vec ±17 godina, a narod reaguje na tipicno autistican nacin!; On kaže da srpski IT sektor nije autističan i zatvoren*). Такође, указује се на то да се ова лексема јавља као део синтагми, скоро као колокација (*аутистично дете*, *благо аутистичан*, *аутистични поремећај*, *аутистични спектар* и сл.). Циљ рада јесте да се опишу нова, секундарна значења лексеме, да се утврди њихов статус у савременом језику, и што је најважније, да се испита да ли употреба овог придева има пејоративну и дискриминаторну функцију.

Кључне речи: лексичко-семантичка анализа, аутистичан, погрдна лексика, дискриминаторна лексика

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СТАВОВИ СТУДЕНАТА СРБИСТИКЕ, АНГЛИСТИКЕ И СОЦИОЛОГИЈЕ ФИЛОЗОФСКОГ ФАКУЛТЕТА У НИШУ ПРЕМА УПОТРЕБИ ЗАНИМАЊА И ТИТУЛА ЖЕНСКИХ ОСОБА

У раду се истражују ставови студената србистике, англистике и социологије Филозофског факултета у Нишу према употреби морфолошких и синтаксичких средстава којима се упућује на занимања и титуле женских особа. Циљ је да се провери на који начин изворни говорници српског језика вреднују природност и прихватљивост три групе примера: оних у којима се на синтаксичком плану кроз образац слагања предиката са субјектом упућује да је носилац занимања и титуле особа женског пола (Професор др Ана Антић одржала је предавање), те оних у којима се то чини морфолошким средствима (Професорка др Ана Антић одржаће предавање) и морфололошким и синтаксичким средствима (Професорка др Ана Антић одржала је предавање). С обзиром на то да су морфолошка и синтаксичка средства апсолутно равноправна, претпоставка је да ће студенти србистике сличним оценама вредновати примере из прве и друге групе док знатно нижим примере из треће групе, поштујући принцип језичке економије, што неће бити случај са студентима англистике и социологије.

Кључне речи: српски језик, родна равноправност, титуле, занимања, морфолошка средства, синтаксичка средства

LANG 4: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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СТЕРЕОТИПИ У МИШЉЕЊУ – ДИСКРИМИНАЦИЈА У ГОВОРУ (НА ПРИМЕРУ НАЗИВА ЗА ПРИПАДНИЦЕ СЛОВАЧКЕ НАЦИОНАЛНЕ МАЊИНЕ)

Предмет овог рада јесу називи за припаднице словачке националне мањине у српском јавном дискурсу. Циљ овог рада је двострук. Први циљ је да идентификујемо који се све називи користе да означе припаднице словачке националне мањине, како су и колико ове речи представљене у српским лексикографским делима, пре свега у описним речницима српског језика, а онда и да ли се и како међу њима издвајају погрдни називи. Ради се, пре свега, о речима *Зуска* и *Тотица*. Други циљ је показати како се ови називи данас употребљавају у језику медија у Републици Србији. Основна хипотеза је да су такве речи погрдне, те да се њихова употреба сматра дискриминаторном, што је дало за резултат *Препоруку мера за остваривање равноправности* дату медијским кућама повереника за заштиту равноправности у Републици Србији и *Јавну опомену* Савета за штампу. На примерима употребе ових речи у веб-корпусу PDRS 1.0., резултату пројекта *Јавни дискурс у Републици Србији* (Public Discourse in the Republic of Serbia) показаћемо заступљеност и контексте употребе ових израза, што ће помоћи у препознавању средстава увредљивог и дискриминаторног језика, без обзира да ли постоји намера у нарушавању достојанства припадника једне мањинске заједнице или је коришћење ових назива, будући да је проистекло из традиционалне, народне употребе (која је резултат стереотипа у мишљењу већинске, српске заједнице) често без стварне свести да се тиме вређа дигнитет неке мањинске групе. Биће коришћени методи корпусне анализе, критичке анализе дискурса, као и анализе позитивних правних прописа.

Кључне речи: словачка национална мањина, погрдни називи, стереотипи, дискриминација, српски језик

LANG 4.1: EQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION IN LANGUAGE

Panel Chair: **Marina Nikolić**, Institute for the Serbian Language, SASA, Serbia

The panel covers different examples of discriminatory linguistic practice, which appears in public discourse: in the media, politics, on the internet, etc. One of the topics will be judicial practice that deals with linguistic offenses: insults expressed in public discourse, at the workplace, in the social and living environment, due to belonging to a minority group, either on the basis of religious orientation, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or due to physical or mental disability, etc., and which lead to the violation of human or civil dignity, as well as to causing immaterial or material damage through various apparent forms. Likewise, the panel explores linguistic means and examples of good practice that achieve or encourage equality between different social groups, both in Serbia and in other countries.

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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AT THE INTERSECTION OF AGE AND GENDER: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER DISCOURSES

In societies where inter- and transgenerational transfer of family stories and histories, knowledge and customs, as well as strong emotional links have been reduced due to a nuclear family lifestyle where various age groups do not share their everyday life experiences, media, both traditional and modern, often are important source of information about all age groups. However, they often, deliberately or not, create an unfavorable public perception of a natural process of growing old, while youth is usually enthroned. Ageism is a term denoting discrimination of a person whose capabilities, mental capacities, knowledge, skills and social position are assessed and judged against their age, regardless of their individual traits.

Drawing on critical discourse analysis framework, in this presentation we will deal with examples of ageism collected from Croatian print media issued during one month to establish how people past the age of 65 are referred to and discursively represented and in which roles they appear in texts. In order to provide a double or even multi-axis perspective, a special focus will be given to the examples at the intersection of age and gender (not excluding other identity determinants), that is, how elderly women are represented as opposed to elderly men.

Key words: ageism, gender, critical discourse analysis, Croatian print media

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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LACK OF GENDER SENSITIVITY IN THE MACHINE TRANSLATION DATABASE: A CASE STUDY OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE FROM ENGLISH TO SERBIAN

This study aims at analyzing gender bias in machine translation (Google Translate) from English into Serbian. We have used the descriptive method of analyzing English to Serbian machine translation (MT) of the following sentence patterns: She is ... (name of a profession) and He is... (name of a profession). The results acquired prove the hypothesis that Google Translate offers biased translation from English to Serbian. These findings are in line with previous results gathered by Stanovsky, Smith, Zettlemoyer and Allen (2019) whose analyses showed that Machine translation systems are significantly prone to gender-biased translation errors for the tested target languages. The second hypothesis sheds light on the influence of gender-specific adjectives such as beautiful, nice (feminine prevalence), and robust, aggressive (masculine prevalence) that qualify the names of professions dominantly by feminine or masculine gender, respectively. The third premise of the research undertaken argues that certain professions are prevailingly translated by masculine gender even if they are preceded by a feminine personal pronoun (coach, economist, doctor, engineer, chemist, and lawyer) whereas certain names of professions such as nurse and maid are translated by a feminine gender even if they are preceded by a masculine personal pronoun. In addition, we hypothesize that the main reason for the gender bias in the machine translation from English to Serbian lies in the biased database used for the retrieval of data. It is suggested, therefore, that certain algorithm improvements might mitigate the lack of gender sensitivity in the Google translate machine translation tool.

Keywords: gender bias, Google Translate, names of professions, database.

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN TWO MEN'S FORUMS

The aim of this study will be to compare the interactions and discussions on two separate forums for men, those being *The Art of Manliness* forum and *The Red Pill* forum. For the purposes of the study, posts and comments from each of the two posts will be compiled. Once the two subcorpora of posts and comments have been created, the presence and use of speech acts in these texts will be determined with the aim of perceiving their contribution to either face-saving or face-threatening strategies. The results of this analysis are expected to display the existence of possible significant differences in the sorts of speech acts appearing in the two subcorpora. More specifically, considering the negative reputation which *The Red Pill* has garnered as a group related to the manosphere, more face-threatening acts are expected to appear in this subcorpus than in *The Art of Manliness* forum. As such, this study should provide further insight into potential harmful effects of the manosphere forums on the men using them.

Keywords: speech acts, online forum, self-help, manosphere

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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AN ANALYSIS OF DISABILITY REPRESENTATION IN SERBIAN AND US PRESS THROUGH THE USE OF PEOPLE-FIRST LANGUAGE

People with disabilities are greatly impacted by widespread discriminatory attitudes and low levels of public knowledge. Through its portrayal of disability, the media, a major force in forming public opinion, either reinforces or challenges these perceptions. Using people-first language strengthens the fact that people with disabilities are primarily persons and has the potential to change the attitude of the public toward this marginalized social group. This paper aims to do a contrastive, quantitative research on the use of people-first language in select Serbian and US online media portals over the period of the past decade and a half in order to determine the degree of adoption of these politically correct expressions and its development through time. This will be coupled with a qualitative look into the way these expressions change the sentiment of the article towards people with disabilities. The research pilots the introduction of web-scraping tools for data collection, AI-trained models for data analysis, and Natural Language APIs for sentiment analysis.

Keywords: people with disabilities, Serbian press, US press, political correctness

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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NATIVE SPEAKERISM THROUGH AN INTERSECTIONAL LENS

Native speakerism is a language ideology that assumes that the ideals of the English language and the English teaching methodology come from British and American cultures, which makes native speakers of English ideal representatives of the language, culture, and teaching methodology. In the ELT market, native speakers of English are given priority over non-native English teachers, which affects their professional and personal lives. The research utilizes an intersectional lens to explore the narratives in online advertisements searching for native-speaker teachers and discriminating against non-native-speaker teachers. The aim of this research is to present the dynamic of privilege and disadvantage in the online ELT market and how it affects non-native teachers' lives and their relationships with their identities.

Keywords: native speakerism, race, nationality, discrimination, the online ELT market

LANG 4.1: Equality and Discrimination in Language

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LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT: CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORDER AND LANGUAGE USE

The paper deals with the changes in the language use conditioned by changes in the social order, above all in the countries/societies created in the territories of the former Yugoslavia, with reference to the wider context. Changes in forms of addressing, formal and informal (eg "You" as singular or plural in formal address to an individual), titling in different situational contexts, as well as attitudes towards language use will be the subject of research. The phenomenon we called "titlephobia" will be examined. The term was created as the opposite of the term "titlemania", used in blogging texts that will be analyzed, where it mainly refers to titles related to science, type and level of education. The paper raises a question that is also a hypothesis - whether there is a connection with the already noticed neglect and collapse of the field of education, with the tendency to lower it on the scale of the social hierarchy. The research methodology and technique is mixed, predominantly qualitative, with elements of discourse analysis, text analysis, with the observation of speech acts, where questionnaires and interviews will also be used.

Key words: language use, social order, titlephobia, situational context, speech acts, attitudes towards language

LANG 5: ANALYSE DE DISCOURS ET INTERSECTIONNALITÉ

Panel Chairs: **Jelena Jaćović** and **Ivan Jovanović**, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, Serbia

Vu le fait que l'analyse du discours cherche à explorer les fonctions du langage et les manières de la construction de signification dans des contextes différents, son croisement avec la notion de l'intersectionnalité lui donne d'autres possibilités d'action. Ce panel vise à examiner les perspectives de cette synergie à travers les concepts de l'inégalité de la compétence discursive, la colonialité du discours, l'analyse conversationnelle, l'ethnographie visuelle, l'analyse du discours multimodale etc. L'intersectionnalité peut être étudiée au niveau lexico-sémantique (p.ex. désépécification lexicale et dénotation) et syntaxique (p.ex. discours indirect).

LANG 5: Analyse de discours et intersectionnalité

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ПРАГМАТИКА СИТУАЦИОНЕ ИРОНИЈЕ НА ПРИМЕРУ ТРАГИЧКЕ ИРОНИЈЕ У РОМАНУ *НЕ ДАЈ МИ НИКАДА ДА ОДЕМ КАЗУА ИШИГУРА*

У овом раду полази се од језичке ироније како би се одабрани теоријски апарат теорије релеванције применио на ситуациону иронију на примеру романа *Не дај ми никада да одем* Казуа Ишигура, са посебним нагласком на везу ироније и дискриминације клонова-донора органа у дистопијском свету романа. Концепт интерсекционалности подразумева да се идентитет састоји од више различитих, а међусобно повезаних, аспеката, а у наведеном роману као главна димензија идентитета на основу које се проводи дискриминација јесте биолошко порекло. Разматрају се и други когнитивно орјентисани приступи ироничним исказима, те се образлаже одабир анализе ироније као ехоичке употребе језика. Предлаже се анализа ситуационе ироније аналогна анализи вербалне ироније која показује да предложени апарат омогућава адекватно тумачење парадоксалности на коју упућује ситуациона иронија Кетине приповести. Такође, предложени приступ објашњава и истовремено постојање ироничног и неироничног тумачења наратива које и сам аутор романа у својим интервјуима потенцира.

Кључне речи: вербална иронија, ситуациона иронија, ехоичка употреба језика, теорија релеванције, интерсекционалност, дискриминација

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PRIMENA MULTIMODALNE KRITIČKE ANALIZE DISKURSA NA UDŽBENIKE ZA ODRASLE UČENIKE ENGLESKOG JEZIKA TEHNIKE

Multimodalna kritička analiza diskursa ispituje i interpretira značenje koje nastaje na osnovu istovremene upotrebe različitih semiotičkih resursa kao što su jezik, vizuelne slike, prostor, arhitektura i drugi vidovi komunikacije. Multimodalna kritička analiza diskursa primenjena je na različite žanrove pisanog teksta, pa je tako korišćena i za analizu udžbenika koji su pisani za različite nastavne predmete, za učenike različitih uzrasnih grupa i različitih stručnih opredeljenja. U većini udžbenika primećen je neujednačen odnos pojavljivanja muških i ženskih likova kao i stereotipno prikazivanje njihovih rodnih i polnih uloga. Cilj ovog rada je ispitivanje postojanja rodnih stereotipa u dva udžbenika koji su namenjeni odraslim učenicima engleskog jezika tehnike (Technology 1, Oxford University Press, 2011. i Technology 2, Oxford University Press, 2012. iz serije Oxford English for Careers). Rezultati kvantitativnog i kvalitativnog istraživanja pokazuju da u tekstovima, dijalozima i pratećim ilustracijama dominiraju muški likovi dok su žene praktično izostavljene. U pomenutim udžbenicima koje publikuje jedna od vodećih izdavačkih kuća u svetu se na ovaj način šalje poruka da su zanimanja u oblasti tehničkog inženjerstva rezervisana samo za muškarce iako su žene danas podjednako aktivne, odgovorne i uspešne u svim granama inženjerstva.

Ključne reči: multimodalna kritička analiza diskursa, udžbenik, odrasli učenici, engleski jezik tehnike

LANG 5: Analyse de discours et intersectionnalité

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LES DÉNOMINATIONS DES GROUPES SENSIBLES DANS LE DISCOURS MÉDIATIQUE FRANÇAIS

Dans la présente communication nous nous proposons d'analyser des dénominations des groupes sensibles (migrants, romes, handicapés, population LGBT) en tant que collectivité subise à la marginalisation multiple. En partant du cadre théorique et méthodologique de l'analyse du discours oral médiatique de M. Sandré (2013), de l'analyse du discours de D. Maingueneau (1984; 1987; 2012; 2014) et de Paveau (2016), nous visons à démontrer les éléments lexico-sémantiques et syntaxico-pragmatiques dont les médias français se servent. Le corpus de notre recherche est constitué des médias électroniques (TV, radios) et des sites internetes des journaux quotidiens et hebdomadaires.

Mots-clefs: analyse du discours, groupes sensibles, discours médiatique, désépécification lexicale

SOC: INTERSECTIONALITY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Panel Chair: **Dragan Todorović**, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš, Serbia

The unilineal approach to overlapping dimensions in examining the human condition and structural hierarchies has been dominant in social sciences for decades - (biological) sex, gender, race, age, physical appearance, weight, caste and class, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, religion, mother tongue, citizenship, and marital, work or material status, as well as parenthood, education, disability, political orientation, etc. Intersectionality as an innovative and interdisciplinary theoretical and methodological approach aims at examining and understanding the processual nature of social phenomena, as well as simultaneous points of convergence and interrelatedness of the said biological, cultural and social categories of identity which in mutual interaction produce diverse effects, shape unique individual and collective experiences. These experiences can range from being somewhat beneficial (privilege, access to resources of power, well-being and progress), but most often these are damaging experiences of discrimination, repression, subjection and defamation), and they produce substantial legal and social consequences.

Intersectionality is, therefore, the efficient starting point of contemporary discussion on the position and status of marginalized groups and rights advocacy. Intersectional reading 1. exposes the modes of production that lead to power imbalances and relations of subordination, 2. uncovers the structural causes of repression, as well as empowerment, and 3. identifies institutional and systemic discrimination. Intersectionality explains the complexity of social positioning of social agents, and allows for a critical perspective to consider alternatives in terms of intervention, as well as general changes in the domain of organizations, institutions and the system on the whole. These involve improvements in legislation, its application, developing data gathering strategies that would allow a more detailed research into the quality of individual and collective experiences, awareness-raising campaigns aimed at experts, as well as the public about discrimination, etc.

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ROMSKI DEČJI BRAKOVI U SRBIJI: TRADICIJA ILI NE?

Prema podacima UNICEF-a iz 2019. godine, u opštoj populaciji žena, starosti od 20 do 49 godina, koje su ikada bile u braku ili vanbračnoj zajednici, 7,9% je u prvu zajednicu stupilo pre 18. godine. Među njihovim vršnjakinjama iz romskih naselja, ovaj procenat je bio čak 57,2% (UNICEF 2020, 396).

Udaja ili ženidba osoba na pragu puberteta, fizički i psihosocijalno nezrelih, neobrazovanih i ekonomski zavisnih, ne smeju se više opravdavati specifičnošću običaja i tradicijom jedne nacionalne zajednice, već zahtevaju izričitu javnu artikulaciju njihove neprihvatljivosti, jer su u suprotnosti sa postojećim zakonodavnim sistemom i proklamovanim univerzalnim ljudskim pravima.

Opstajanje prakse rane udaje romskih devojčica u dvadeset i prvom veku, fenomena sa višestruko štetnim posledicama po romsku populaciju, samo potvrđuje njegovu složenu i višedimenzionalnu prirodu i neophodnost sagledavanja u interakciji sa brojnim drugim socijalnim činiocima (siromaštvo, nezaposlenost, obrazovanje, vrednosni sistem, norme, običaji i rodne uloge u zajednici, neefikasnost nadležnih institucija i instrumenata javne politike i dr.). Stoga se u radu polazi od koncepta marginalizovanog okruženja kao eksplanatornog okvira unutar koga funkcioniše i reprodukuje se praksa dečjih brakova u romskim zajednicama u Srbiji (UNICEF 2017).

Merama zaštite romske dece od svih vidova zloupotrebe, nasilja i zlostavljanja (formulisanje i primena odgovarajućih zakonska rešenja, promena društvene svesti i obezbeđivanje alternative deci u riziku i njihovim porodicama) državni organi bi značajno doprineli smanjenju postojećih predrasuda prema Romima i omogućili pripadnicima romske zajednice u Srbiji uspešnije uključivanje u društvene tokove.

Ključne reče: Srbija, Romi, romski dečji brakovi, koncept marginalizovanog okruženja

Intersectionality in Social Sciences

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**SOCIAL SORTING AND SPATIAL SEGREGATION: THE
EMERGENCE OF THE SO-CALLED 'ROMA GHETTOS' IN
SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE**

This paper proposes and explores the concept of 'social sorting' -- a processual and intersectional concept -- to understand and analyze the development of so-called 'Roma ghettos' in Southeastern Europe. Social sorting is seen as a key aspect of modernity, whereby state and other bureaucracies routinely categorize and channel large sets of people, being decisive, for example, for citizenship rights and other entitlements. These social sorting practices are instrumental in producing and sustaining order: ultimately based on laws and legal principles, they emerge from the application of bureaucratic protocols and procedures, facilitated by advancing technologies that help to identify and profile people. Sorting practices have changed over time, from the paper-based forms of the past to the digital, algorithmic, and biometrical technologies used today. They function as technologies of control, and entail discriminatory, exclusionary, and discretionary practices that may lead to forms of spatial segregation and 'ghettoization', as is the case for vulnerable groups including the Roma.

Keywords: social sorting, segregation, ghettos, Roma

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FROM FACTORIES TO STOREFRONTS: MAPPING THE MULTIFACETED STRUGGLES OF WOMEN WORKERS

This work deals with women in high-risk and underpaid jobs, emphasizing the intersectionality of gender, education, and socioeconomic status. The challenges faced by women in the industries, such as manufacture and commerce, are multifaceted, reflecting not only workplace dynamics but also broader societal attitudes and historical legacies. The text highlights the gender disparities in industrialization, emphasizing the burdens faced by women, particularly in the textile industry (Borovičkić 2016). Their education, rather than being a privilege, adds to their workload. We also show that the theme of women in underpaid positions is not limited to the Balkans, but can be found in other areas. However, the socialist background of the Balkan countries plays an important role in the impact on women's lives and gender dynamics (Vodopivec 2020). This mirrors the challenges faced by women in commerce and manufacturing, where the legacy of industrialization has complex implications for gender roles and self-perception.

Keywords: Women, High-risk Jobs, Underpaid Positions, Intersectionality, Gender Disparities, Industrialization

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