INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT:
THE CHALLENGES OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY**

**5th of October 2024
Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad**

PROGRAMME AND BOOK
OF ABSTRACTS

2024

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LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT:
THE CHALLENGES OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY 2024
-Conference Programme-

9.00-10.00	Registration				
10.00-10.15	**Conference Opening**				
10.15-11.00	**Plenary Talk 1** **Milica Lazić** THE REPLICABILITY CRISIS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES: DO WE NEED A NEW PARADIGM?				
11.00-11.30	**Coffee Break**				
11.30-13.30	**SESSIONS – BLOCK 1**				
	Session 1 GENDER-SENSITIVE LANGUAGE Moderator: Margareta Bašaragin	**Session 2** INTERDISCI-PLINARITY IN EFL TEACHING Moderator: Valentina Đorić	**Session 3** INTERDIS-CIPLINARY APPROACH TO SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES 1 Moderator: Nina Ilić	**Session 4** MOTIFS: A LITERARY PERSPECTIVE ON NON-LITERARY PHENOMENA Moderator: Milan Gromović	**Session 5** INTERDISCI-PLINARITY IN TRANSLATION Moderator: Irene Fuentes Pérez

11.30-11.50	**Margareta Bašaragin** The Use of Gender-Sensitive Language in the Example of Manuscript Preparation Guidelines in Institutions in Serbia Today	**Ana Koceva** English as a Linguacultural Code for Communication	**Voin Milevski** The Role and Value of Interdisciplinary Analysis of Sincerity of Speech Acts	**Jelena R. Kitanović** Climate Change in French-Language Comics: The Need for an Interdisciplinary Approach	**Jovana Karanikikj Josimovska** The Untranslatable Depth of the *Wooden Song*: Unveiling Slavic Identity Traits Through Poetry Translation
11.50-12.10	**Svenka Savić Marjana Stevanović** Gender-Sensitive Language from the Peripheral Significance of the Language Issues in Yugoslavia to Its Central Interdisciplinarity in the Current States in the Region	**Lenka Farkaš** Examination and Analysis of English Language Teachers' Experiences in Working with Linguistically Gifted Students	**Mirjana Sokić** Challenges of Interdisciplinarity: Can an Empirical Approach to Language Analysis Determine the Object of Reference for Personal Pronouns?	**Violeta R. Mitrović** Borislav Pekić's Extrafictional Texts in the Light of Ecocriticism	**Irene Fuentes Pérez Cristina Cano Fernández** Bridging the Gap: Analyzing Translators' Feedback on Machine Translation and New Technologies Training

12.10-12.30	**Nataša Jovović** Interdisciplinary Gender and Women's Studies in Montenegro: History and Current State with a Focus on Gender-Sensitive Language	**Valentina Đorić Nikolina Kuruzović** Alleviating Foreign Language Anxiety: Effective Interventions for Enhancing Performance in ESL Classrooms	**Bojan Milunović** Philosophy of Interdisciplinarity and the Challenges of Interdisciplinary Exchange in the Practice of Scientific Modeling	**Sara Zdravković Kristina Pejković** The Social Context of Violence in *Rabies* by Borislav Pekić	**Irene Fuentes Pérez** Interdisciplinarity in Translation Project Management: Navigating New Technologies and University Training in Spain
12.30-12.50	**Valentina Bošković Marković** Attitudes of the Student Population Regarding Gender-Sensitive Language Before and After the Gender Equality Law	**Jana Živanović** Personality Traits of a Successful Foreign Language Speaker – A Theoretical Perspective	**Vladan Vidicki** Application of Mixed-Methods in Interdisciplinary Research: Analysis of Scientific Journals	**Anđelka M. Gemović Jovana B. Todorović** Death in Andrés Neuman's Novel *Talking to Ourselves*: A Multidisciplinary Perspective	**Dragana Putniković** The Relationship of Professional Languages and the Terminology of Language Policy and Planning on the Example of the Serbian-Chinese Construction Corpus

12.50-13.10	**Nevena Milanović Minić** Revisiting Gender Troubles: Public Discourse Analysis on Gender-Sensitive Language in Serbia		**Ana Petrović Dakić** Problems of Graffitiology as an Interdisciplinary Science (Using the Example of Neo-Nazi Street Art)	**Sofija Skuban** The Problem of Entropy in Tom Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*	**Sashka Jovanovska** Language Variations Expressed in English Negations and Equivalent Translations into Macedonian
13.10-13.30			**Milica Rodić** Authorial Stance in Social Sciences: A Cross-Disciplinary and Cross-Cultural Study		

13.30-14.45	Lunch Break				
14.45-15.30	**Plenary Talk 2 (Online)** **Ana Matić Škorić** INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS: ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES				
15.30-17.10	**SESSIONS – BLOCK 2**				
	Session 1 LANGUAGE, IDEOLOGY, IDENTITY Moderator: Biljana Radić-Bojanić	**Session 2** CONCEPT OF WOMAN THROUGH AN INTERDISCIPLINARY LENS Moderator: Jovana Marčeta	**Session 3** LITERATURE AND THE COLLECTIVE: SOCIAL THEMES IN WORKS OF FICTION Moderator: Kristina Pejković	**Session 4** HISTORY IN FICTION: MOTIF AND METHODOLOGY Moderator: Dragana Lazić Stojković	**Session 5** INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN TEACHING Moderator: Maja Bosanac

15.30-15.50	**Nastasja M. Deretić** The Manifestations of Standard Language Ideology on the Internet: *Dnevna doza pravopisa*	**Kristina Brajković** The Concept of "New Woman" in the Social and Literary World of the American West in the 20th Century	**Jovanka Denkova** One Possible Approach to the Interdisciplinarity of Adolescent Literature	**Biljana S. Ristić** Repetition Figures and Their Functions in the Funeral Oration for Lazar Teodorović Delivered by Jovan Pavlović in 1846	**Ana Petrović Slađana Stanojević** Cognitive Patterns in Beginner-Level Language Learning Applications
15.50-16.10	**Biljana Radić-Bojanić Sara Mejdžor** Social and Linguistic Identity of Macedonians in Vojvodina	**Ana Vujković Šakanović** Gender and Historiography: Challenges and Opportunities	**Pavle Z. Zeljić** Naturalism and Sentimentalism as Modes of Representation in the Serbian Postrealist Novel	**Julianna Ispánovics Csapó** Culture Coded in Language in the Novel *The Gates of Life* by Ferenc Herczeg	**Vukašin Vukmirović** Presentation of the Feudal Order in Modern History Textbooks for the Sixth Grade

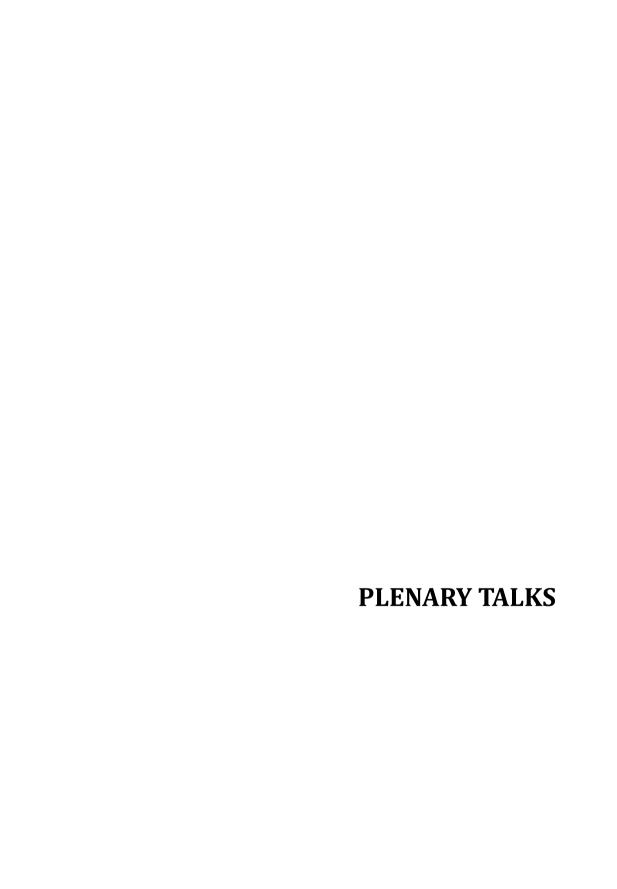|					
16.10-16.30	**Gordana J. Vladisavlje-vić** "Are You Talking to Me?": Multimodal Semiotic Lenses on Linguistic Landscape	**Tamara Stanković** Conceptu-alization of Woman in Rap Songs in Serbian and English: A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis	**Snežana Marković** From Inter-textuality to Inter-culturality: Dialogues Established by the Novel *Dervish and Death* by Meša Selimović with Con-temporary Novels and Philosophical Concepts	**Milena Dubljević** Literary Work in the Function of Cultural Memory – Identity and Social Beliefs in Đilas's Novel *Montenegro* (Historical and Cultural Novel-Arc-hive)	**Olivera Urošev Palalić** Interdisci-plinarity and Multidisci-plinarity in Elementary School Literature and Appli-cation of the Predictive Algorithm
16.30-16.50	**Diana Košir** Multilingu-alism and National Con-sciousness as Qualities of a Church Leader – an Intellectual in Istria Before the First World War	**Ljiljana Janković** Linguistic Self-Defini-tion in *The Color Purple*	**Darka Deretić** Metanarra-tive and Discursive Plurality in the Novel *La Sans Pareille* by Milisav Savić	**Aleksa M. Popović** Historical Events and "Occasions" in the Poem *Početak bune protiv dahija*	**Jana Krstić Simona Bekić** Development of Media Literacy Through Philosophy: Examples of Logical and Linguistic Fallacies of Jordan Peterson

16.50-17.10	**Maša Rolih** The Presence of Colloquial BHS Langua-ge Elements in the Speech of the City of Koper		**Milica Aleksić Jelena Jovanović Kostić** Svetozar Ćorović's Novel *Među svojima* – Psycho-analytic Reading	**Dragana Milić** Shkodra and Mrnjavčević Family: Oral Epic Narrati-ves and their Historicity	**Milena Stojanović** Linguistic and Cultural Approach to Positive and Negative Externalities from the Do-main of New Technologies in Education
17.10-17.40	**Coffee Break**				
17.40-19.20	**SESSIONS – BLOCK 3**				
	Session 1 Interdis-ciplinary approach to social sciences and humanities 2 Moderator: Selka Sadiković	**Session 2** Language, Culture, Cognition Moderator: Jovana Marčeta	**Session 3** Language, ideology, society Moderator: Kristina Pejković	**Session 4** Psychology in fiction: An inter-disciplinary approach to identity Moderator: Sara Zdrav-ković	**Session 5** Interdisci-plinarity in higher education Moderator: Maja Bosanac

17.40-18.00	**Nika Šintić** Ceaseless Ocean of Knowledge: Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and the Waymark to Authentic Interdisciplinarity	**Nina Ilić** Challenges of Research in the Field of First Language Acquisition	**Mitja Sardoč** Governing by Slogans	**Jelena Jovović** Journey Measureless to Resist: The Identity Illumination on the Brumby Island	**Sanda Katavić-Čaušić** Future-Proofing Students' Employability Through Interdisciplinary Practices in Business English Courses
18.00-18.20	**Mirsen Fehratović Ahu Öztürk** Role of Group Identification in a Relationship Between Stigma and Well-Being: Implications for Courtesy Stigma	**Biljana Savić Marija Dejković** Fundamental Principles of Psychosystematic of Language and Its Application in Teaching and Learning French as a Foreign Language at University Level	**Miloš Perović** Neoliberal Conceptual Hegemony in Social Sciences	**Natalija Živanović** Analysis of Authority in Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales *The Emperor's New Clothes* and *The Ugly Duckling*	**Maja Bosanac Gorana Vojčić** Interdisciplinarity in Higher Education from the Perspective of Different University Missions

18.20-18.40	**Đurđina Šijaković Maidanik** Cognitive Theory and Neuroscience Meet the Studies of Ancient Greek Theater	**Jovana Marčeta** Conceptualization of *School* in the French and Serbian Languages Through the Prism of Interdisciplinarity: A Cross-Linguistic and Cross-Cultural Analysis	**Filip Mitričević** Critical Discourse Analysis and the Yugoslav Early Cold War History	**Lidija Vojinović** Cosmological and Individual Time in Thomas Mann's Novel *The Magic Mountain*	**Stefan Šipka** History as a Course in Higher Military Education 1850-1914
18.40-19.00	**Nebojša Petrović** Emotional and Cognitive Engagement with Literature and their Psychological Consequences: Insights from Montenegro	**Nevena Tomić-Brkuljan** Possibilities of Applying the Methods of Cognitive Linguistics to Nominal Prepositional Expressions	**Selma Alić – Šišić** Discourses Created in Crisis Situations in Serbian Print Media	**Vladimir Ilić** Social Advantages of Real Socialism in the Work of Uwe Johnson	**Vesna Bogdanović Jagoda Topalov Dragana Gak** Enhancing Collaboration in English as a Medium of Instruction: Challenges and Solutions for Content Lecturers and ESP Instructors

19.00-19.20	**Marijana Momčilović Andrea Leskur Jelena Birmančević** Challenges of Inclusive Education for Refugee Children in the Republic of Serbia: An Inter-disciplinary Approach	**Nina Ilić Isidora Gatarić Valentina Đorić** The Cognitive Processing of Perfective Verbs in Serbian	**Marko Panić Jovana Miha-ila Utvić** The Use of Foreign Languages as Part of the Operational Work of Security Services		**Ana Vučićević** At the Intersection of Hard and Soft Fields: Can We Map Some Common Rhetorical Structures in Linguistics and STEM (Sub-) disciplines?
19.20	**Conference Closing**				

ABSTRACTS

PLENARY TALKS

The Replicability Crisis in Social Sciences: Do We Need a New Paradigm?

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In 2016, Baker published the results of a study in Nature where 1,576 researchers employed at prestigious universities worldwide were asked about the replicability crisis in their fields. About 70% of them reported that they had failed at least once to replicate the results of other authors' research, and about half of them had failed at least once to replicate the results of their own previously published research. However, what particularly sparked discussion in the scientific community was the fact that only 23% of them had attempted to publish their failed replications in scientific journals, while half of them were unsuccessful in their attempts—the scientific journals rejected them.

A few years ago, the Center for Open Science launched a project called Many Labs 2, in which a team of 186 researchers in over 60 laboratories worldwide conducted replication studies of 28 experiments considered fundamental in psychology. The conclusion of the study was that half of the research was not replicated. A few years later, Nosek and a team of 269 researchers conducted replication studies of 100 studies published in three prestigious international journals. The conclusion of this project was that the results of about two-thirds of the studies in social psychology and about half of the studies in cognitive psychology were not replicated. These and numerous other findings have led to many questions in science, from conceptual issues to those concerning academic fraud, biases in interpreting results, post-hoc hypothesis formation, and increasing pressure to publish. This plenary lecture will address not only the replicability crisis in social sciences but will also discuss the role that scientific journal policies and publication pressure play in the development of the crisis in science, as well as the need for a paradigm shift in research and understanding of social phenomena.
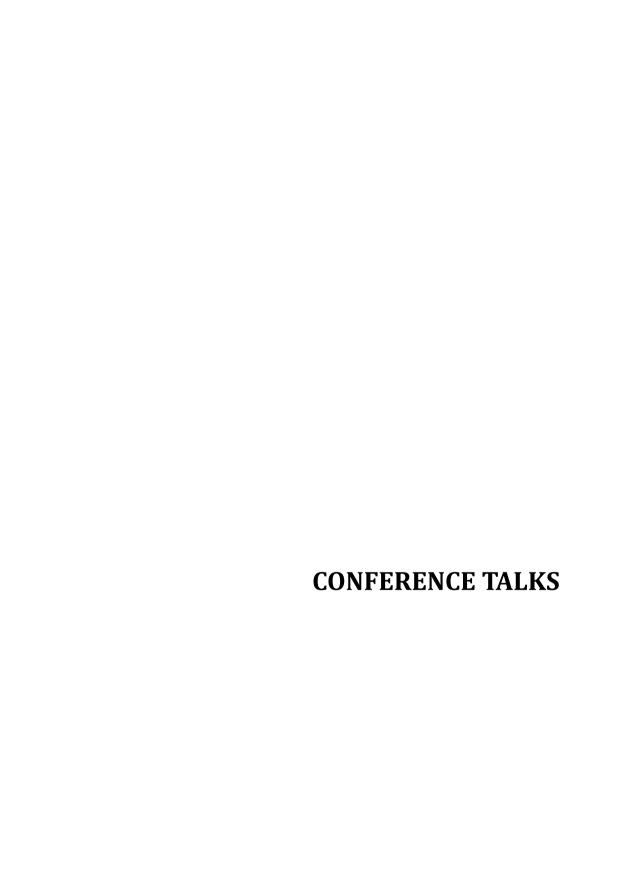
Keywords: replicability, crisis in science, paradigm shift

Interdisciplinary Research in Psycholinguistics: Advantages and Challenges

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By definition, interdisciplinarity is a scientific approach based on the interaction and integration of different scientific disciplines on a theoretical and methodological level of research. As such, it encompasses a range of different approaches to bringing together the knowledge of scientific disciplines that differ in various aspects. Psycholinguistics is one such discipline, encompassing knowledge from psychology, linguistics, cognitive sciences and speech and language pathology, but the list can be even longer. This diversity brings many advantages, as it allows us to look at one and the same phenomenon from different angles, but it brings some challenges as well. The challenges are related to methodological aspects of conducting research, testing assumptions, gathering evidence and interpreting the results, as well as some more practical aspects related to publishing the findings, e.g. reaching an appropriate audience that can benefit from them. The talk will provide an overview of several topics relevant to psycholinguistics from the perspective of two disciplines that lie at the interface between social sciences and the humanities, namely speech and language pathology and linguistics. The discussion will be theoretical, at times somewhat philosophical, but accompanied by concrete examples from recent work conducted in the Laboratory for Psycholinguistic Research.

Keywords: interdisciplinary research, psycholinguistics, speech and language pathology, methodological and practical aspects

CONFERENCE TALKS

Svetozar Ćorović's Novel Među svojima - A Psychoanalytic Reading

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In the paper, the novel *Među svojima* (1921) *(Among My Own People)* by Svetozar Ćorović will be analyzed by crossing the methodology of literary theory and psychoanalysis. Ćorović's narrative procedures, primarily the dominance of free indirect speech and psychological narration, with which the characters in the novel are shaped, make this text open to interpretation by using knowledge from psychology, i.e. the psychoanalytic method. By observing the behavior of the priest (his violation of taboos) and his relationship with his son Milo (father's dominance and overprotection of the son), the influence of upbringing on the formation of Milo's character as a weak-willed hero will be determined, while in Milo's relationship with two women, Darinka and Desanka, the dual image of the Anima in the hero will be observed, and his relationship with his mother, whom he does not even remember. Through the interdisciplinarity of literature theory and psychology, the paper will bring a new reading of Ćorović's novel *Među svojima*, once rated by critics as a novel of lesser artistic value, confirming the enormous artistic talent of Svetozar Ćorović and his great knowledge of human psychology.

Keywords: Svetozar Ćorović, psychoanalysis, weak-willed hero, father, upbringing, taboo, Anima

Discourses Created in Crisis Situations in Serbian Print Media

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Analysis of media discourse presents the understanding of media functions and the recognition of a dominant social perspective on certain events, especially from the political sphere. This research in an interdisciplinary way analyzes the discourse created in crisis situations and presented in media reports. The aim of this paper is to investigate the dominant discourse, and its social context, created in print media in Serbia, while reporting about the coup attempt in Turkey. Discourse with its functions has an important place in shaping and expressing ideologies, defining power relations, presenting situations, processes and relationships between people and social groups. Defined as "sociolinguistic analysis of natural language", discourse analysis allows an interdisciplinary study of media language as a means of expression, but also as an element and feature of communication related to internal coherence in the way of representing and interpreting reality. The paper focuses on critical discourse analysis, its interdisciplinary dimension and importance in social studies, with a special emphasis on media studies. This refers to the political and social context of discourse, but also to its communicative and semantic aspects. Research results are based on an analysis of a total of 188 texts published in three daily newspapers from Serbia: Danas, Politika and Večernje novosti, and are presented through critical discourse analysis applied through quantitative and qualitative content analysis, including the analysis of news headlines, the thematic orientation of news and presentation of social actors in the context of identifying their relationships and positioning of social and political power.

Keywords: print media, interdisciplinarity, media discourse, language, critical discourse analysis, coup d'état, Serbia, Türkiye

The Use of Gender-Sensitive Language in the Example of Manuscript Preparation Guidelines in Institutions in Serbia Today

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Efforts of feminist-oriented female scientists and researchers to standardize gender-sensitive language (GSL) in Serbia and the region, and its public and official use, have been ongoing for several decades (Savić 1995a, 1995b; Borić 1998, Drobnjak 2006, Bertoša and Pišković 2018, Savić and Stevanović 2019, Zlotrg 2019, etc.). Their endeavors are based on a series of empirical studies on the use of spoken and written language in various contexts within institutions, media, administration, and everyday conversations (Bašaragin et al. 2016; Bašaragin 2019, Tir Borlja 2020, etc.), grounded in numerous theories of linguistic performance (Savić 2010). The overall conclusion is that the ways we use language can eliminate various forms of discrimination in language and make women's contributions to society, science, culture, art, etc., more visible.

This paper aims to analyze the use of GSL in selected guidelines for the technical preparation of manuscripts for domestic scientific journals in the social sciences and humanities (a total of 8) and review forms (3), in line with the demand for the affirmation and greater visibility of female scientists in Serbia today, and to offer recommendations.

The methodological framework is based on discourse analysis (Savić 1993), and I analyze discursive practices in: 1. naming and referring to authors, reviewers, and editors, 2. citing literature and sources, and 3. requirements for the use of script (Latin and Cyrillic).

The results show that in the analyzed materials, the use of the feminine grammatical gender when naming female authors and reviewers is either completely absent or there are significant inconsistencies; they also generally require the full name to be cited along with the surname in the cited literature (references), and all except one journal strictly regulate the use of either the Latin or Cyrillic script.

I conclude that in the given corpus, there is no clear requirement for the use of GSL in scientific texts, so the textual shaping of scientific texts in Serbia today is implicitly sexist and does not contribute to the affirmation of female scientists and authors, nor to the implementation of the Gender Equality Law. Therefore, I provide recommendations.

Keywords: female scientists, gender-sensitive language, language use in scientific texts, manuscript preparation guidelines

Enhancing Collaboration in English as a Medium of Instruction: Challenges and Solutions for Content Lecturers and ESP Instructors

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English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), the practice of using the English language to teach academic subjects in countries where English is not the first language, aims to facilitate learning by delivering course content in English, often to support the internationalization of education and improvement of students' English proficiency. In line with an increasing global trend towards internationalization at the tertiary level, there is a growing number of courses in English at the University of Novi Sad. By default, their success heavily relies both on the Content Area Lecturers' (CALs) content knowledge and their English proficiency. In meta-research of the relatively scarce literature published thus far on the methodological issues related to EMI, the aim of this research is to identify both problems and possible solutions to the cooperation between CALs and ESP (English for Specific Purposes) instructors in delivering the courses using EMI. Relying on a systematic review of published sources, a qualitative coding analysis will focus on identifying and labelling key problems and recurring issues faced by CALs, followed by a synthesis of solutions presented in the literature. The listed problems and possible solutions should present the guidelines for creating a course aimed at empowering CALs to design and implement their courses, with a particular focus on the collaborative actions of English instructors and CALs. With better-prepared lecturers and improved collaboration between content and language specialists, students are likely to have a more engaging and effective learning experience.

Keywords: English as a Medium of Instruction, Content Area Lecturers, English for Specific Purposes, collaboration, university internationalization, meta-research

Interdisciplinarity in Higher Education from the Perspective of Different University Missions

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In recent decades, there has been a noticeable trend towards emphasizing the importance and application of an interdisciplinary approach in various aspects of higher education, often driven by the need to address complex societal problems. In this context, the aim of this paper is to explore the possibilities and challenges of applying interdisciplinarity in higher education through the lens of three university missions: teaching, research, and the relationship between the university and its environment. The research aim was achieved through theoretical analysis, within the framework of the following tasks: 1) conceptualization of the term interdisciplinarity with distinctions from related terms such as multidisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity, and the so-called "antidisciplinarity"; as well as examining the connection between these concepts and the university from a historical perspective; 2) investigating the possibilities and challenges of applying an interdisciplinary approach in teaching; 3) investigating the possibilities and challenges of applying an interdisciplinary approach in research; 4) investigating interdisciplinarity in relation to the third mission of the university - through the relationship between the university and its environment. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes that interdisciplinarity should not be approached as a threat to the existence of certain disciplines, but rather that the challenge lies in recognizing an instrumental approach to interdisciplinarity and understanding the reasons for its emergence. A comprehensive approach to this topic provides a solid foundation for understanding the potential significance of an interdisciplinary approach, such as the development of critical thinking and scientific activity, rather than serving solely external short-term influences. However, it is important to emphasize that investigating interdisciplinarity through the lens of teaching, research, and the university's relationship with its environment provides a suitable way to understand its complexity. Additionally, interdisciplinarity must be understood and studied from the perspective of the interconnectedness and interdependence of different university missions.

Keywords: disciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, antidisciplinarity, teaching, research, third mission of the university

Attitudes of the Student Population Regarding Gender-Sensitive Language Before and After the Gender Equality Law

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The aim of this study is to highlight the impact of the Gender Equality Law of the Republic of Serbia on the attitudes of the student population toward gender-sensitive language. After a theoretical introduction and an overview of basic terms related to gender equality and gender-sensitive language, the paper provides a review of previous research conducted by the author on the attitudes of students regarding the use of gender-sensitive language in 2015 and 2021. This is done to depict the attitudes before the adoption of the Gender Equality Law. For the purpose of analyzing attitudes after the law's adoption, a new study was conducted in 2024, with a specific focus on the media interpretation of the Gender Equality Law, particularly its provisions related to the use of gender-sensitive language. Following the research review, a comparative analysis was performed to assess the potential impact of the Gender Equality Law on the awareness of the student population regarding the use of gender-sensitive language. All research was conducted at Singidunum University, among male and female students in their first, second, third, and fourth year of undergraduate studies in the English Studies program. The research employed quantitative analysis and utilized anonymous questionnaires with multiple-choice questions, open-ended questions, and Likert scale questions. The research results show that the Gender Equality Law had a certain influence related to students' opinion and attitudes towards the use of gender-sensitive language.

Keywords: Gender Equality Law, gender-sensitive language, Serbian language, suffixes, student population

The Concept of "New Woman" in the Social and Literary World of the American West in the 20th Century

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This paper problematizes a phenomenon in the American social and literary aspect of the twentieth century, which is the newly created concept "new woman". Known as modern women, they recreate Victorian values in traditional American society. In the paper, we will present in detail how contemporary feminist literary criticism emphasizes the emergence of women who are able to bring changes to social ideology and turn the marginality and inferiority of women into justice and equality. Literary works are considered a tool for portraying the role of women and men in relation to certain social conditions which numerous female authors, who will be discussed in this research, present in an impressive way. The new woman is perceived as a modern woman who tends to rationalize the role of women in the household, family, and life in the community, therefore dealing with the repositioning of the dominance of men's rights in relation to those of women. Using the comparative method, we will try to clearly show the differences between women and men in the socio-cultural world of the United States of America during the twentieth century, especially mapping the space of the American West, due to its ideological allure as a space that has always been ready to accept everything that is considered different and new. In addition to other methods, we will focus on using the method of text analysis to present the most important features that modeled women's writing during the mentioned period through a selected corpus of texts by female authors, and with the help of the inductive-deductive approach, we will conclude how women changed the social and literary artistic code in the USA, especially in the West, in the decades of the previous century. We believe that this research will successfully present the changes that happened in the social and literary segment in the United States of America and especially in the American West due to the process of active women's writing.

Keywords: new woman, socio-cultural aspect, literary world, feminist criticism, the United States of America, American West, the twentieth century

One Possible Approach to the Interdisciplinarity of Adolescent Literature

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In this scientific study we observe literature for young people and its inter-disciplinarity. The purpose of the article is to show that through literary works intended for younger and slightly older readers (adolescents) it is possible to make a connection between several social phenomena, such as social media and technology and their positive but also negative role in our lives. For this purpose, we refer to a new novel by the writer Ognen Nedelkovski "Fake News Hunters" published in 2023. Throughout this work, the author actualizes and connects several topics, such as the environmental topic and politics. Above all, an emphasis is placed on nurturing truthfulness in children and the desire to make the Earth a better place to live in, for us and for future generations.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, novel for young people, Ognen Nedelkovski

Metatextuality and Discursive Plurality in the Novel *La Sans Pareille* by Milisav Savić

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The aim of this research is to discover the complex narrative structure of the novel La Sans Pareille, which is reflected in the mathematically precise composition of ten parts and ten wholes, but also in its fragmentary differentiation that provides countless possibilities for non-linear reading. We will observe the procedures by which the author builds this complex prose structure, adding different fragments to the basic story A Spring Trip to Tuscany. Stories and dark stories that the androgynous lover tells the main character, the main character's dreams, the writer's essays and notes, the letters the main character writes to his beloved, and ten different endings of the novel and the author's footnotes at the end are added, which serve to create a complete story. This fragmentary structure allows us to read the novel as a hypertext, which is one of the dominant characteristics of the postmodern novel.

One of the goals of this research is the recognition of metatextual elements present in the author's notes and essays in which, typical for postmodern literature, the transgression of genre boundaries occurs, and the unification of scientific and artistic discourse. In addition to metatextual elements, this novel is also characterized by discursive plurality, which is reflected in the intertwining of the genres of travel writing, romance, adventure and the poetic novel, as well as historiographic metafiction. We will deal with the obvious intertextual connections of Savić's novel with the prose of Crnjanski and Boccaccio, Pavić, Borges and Italo Calvino, as well as the intermedial relationship with fine arts. We will also discover the function of disguising and the identity-changing of one of the main characters, which reflects the problematization and undermining of traditional values. At the end of the presentation, we will point out why every postmodern novel, including this one, requires a serious interdisciplinary analytical approach.

Keywords: Milisav Savić, metatextuality, hypertext, mixed genre, intertextuality, self-referentiality, fragmentariness

The Manifestations of Standard Language Ideology on the Internet:
Dnevna doza pravopisa

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This paper aims to describe the concept of standard language ideology, its characteristics, its negative effects both on individual speakers and the society as a whole, as well as the way in which this ideology is reproduced on social media pages such as *Dnevna doza pravopisa* (Daily Dose of Orthography) on Instagram. The first section of the presentation defines standard language ideology, the process of the mystification of language in the context of this ideology, and finally it touches upon prescriptivism and purism as its manifestations. The next part lists the negative consequences of this ideology, namely language anxiety in speakers, linguistic violence that the speakers suffer and inflict on one another, and finally the exclusion of speakers from public discourse. The main part of the paper describes the manifestation of standard language ideology on the Instagram profile *Dnevna doza pravopisa*. The aim is to show how this kind of content may contribute to the perpetuation of this ideology and further intensification of linguistic intolerance amongst speakers. In conclusion, a suggestion is given on how to improve this type of content so that it promotes a scientific approach to language research and reduces linguistic discrimination instead of encouraging it.

Keywords: standard language ideology, prescriptivism, language anxiety, linguistic discrimination, Dnevna doza pravopisa, internet, sociolinguistics

Literary Work in the Function of Cultural Memory - Identity and Social Beliefs in Đilas's Novel "Montenegro" (Historical and Cultural Novel - Archive)

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Literature is the keeper of collective memory and a specific testimony of a period of time, which freely interprets and explores past events. As a complex research subject, the literary space is particularly productive to study interdisciplinarily, as it becomes a formative source of social consciousness and the beliefs of a particular time, and bears witness to the identity and mentality patterns of a given society. Our goal is to, by relying on the theoretical foundations of the poetics of testimony, memory studies, and cultural memory, demonstrate how Đilas grapples with the past and how the past, whether personal or collective, offers the possibility of redefining and new understanding of historical events and political ideas. As the relationship of the literary work to the past is viewed as a dialogue between textual and extra-textual reality, we assume that a new and systematic study of Đilas's novel "Montenegro" would contribute not only to viewing a new dimension of his creative profile but also of Montenegrin tradition, history, culture, as well as the ideological standpoints and social beliefs of a certain time. Given that the themes of Đilas's literary texts always concern historical events that have crucially shaped the political and social being of 20th-century Montenegro, and that the historical narrative in Montenegrin society is of crucial importance for the formation of identity beliefs, it becomes a research task to determine what contents of his literary work and in what way influenced the formation of Montenegrin identity characteristics. Therefore, we devote full attention to an innovative, interdisciplinary approach to the literary text, which brings to light and affirms the suppressed stories of the past and reveals the narrative that does not appear in the discourse of official histories. Thus, we begin with the idea that historical novels are a kind of archive, analyzing the thematization of the past in novelistic form and the possible personalization of history within them. A semantic analysis of Đilas's work, the relationship of fictional discourse to historical past, reconstructs the historical, political, social, and cultural circumstances of Montenegrin society, indicating the ideological guidelines and the significance and role of his work in interpreting Montenegrin identity.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, literature, history, past, identity, cultural memory

Alleviating Foreign Language Anxiety: Effective Interventions for Enhancing Performance in ESL Classrooms

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Foreign language learning is an emotionally intense process for students, often leading to Foreign Language Anxiety (FLA), which can impact their academic performance and willingness to communicate in the target language. Our paper aims to explore various interventions designed to alleviate FLA in English as a Second Language (ESL) classrooms and evaluate their effectiveness in enhancing student performance.

Existing literature emphasizes the significant emotional challenges faced by language learners, emphasizing the role of emotional intelligence in mitigating these challenges (Khajavy et al., 2018; Dörnyei and Ryan, 2015; Guslyakova and Guslyakova, 2020). Research indicates that FLA can lead to a vicious cycle of anxiety, undermining students' confidence and proficiency, thereby increasing their reluctance to engage in language use (Dewaele and MacIntyre, 2016; Jin and Dewaele, 2018). Factors contributing to FLA include individual differences in language ability, social support, personality traits, and previous language learning experiences (Roick and Ringeisen, 2017; Jin et al., 2017; Ran et al., 2021).

Our findings are expected to provide insights into the most effective strategies for alleviating FLA, and enhancing ESL students' learning experiences and academic outcomes. By understanding and addressing emotional barriers to language acquisition, educators can foster a more supportive and productive learning environment for their students.

Keywords: interventions, FLA, ESL, education, language learning

Examination and Analysis of English Language Teachers' Experiences in Working with Linguistically Gifted Students

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Teaching English as a foreign language involves many challenges, such as recognising and working with linguistically gifted students. Giftedness includes exceptional ability, dedication and creativity, and gifted students stand out from their peers by their characteristics and attitudes towards work. This research aims to examine how English language teachers define giftedness, how they recognise it, and what strategies they apply in teaching gifted students. The research also intends to analyse teachers' experiences and challenges in their work with gifted students, and what teacher characteristics and other factors they consider significant. The research participants are ten teachers from primary, high schools and private schools in the Republic of Serbia. The research is of qualitative type, in the form of a written interview in which the participants are required to provide detailed answers to open-ended questions, thus expressing their opinions and attitudes. It is expected that the teachers easily recognise gifted students and invest increased effort in creating additional materials and applying educational tools in teaching these students. Class size and extensive bureaucratic obligations are expected to be the primary obstacles in teachers' integration of gifted students in the classroom. Therefore, it is anticipated that the teachers' main recommendations will concern these challenges. This research concerns the domains of language teaching methodology, pedagogy, psychology and sociolinguistics, and it attempts to contribute to the existing research in those fields. This interdisciplinary approach can enable an insight into teachers' experiences, attitudes and methods, thus potentially allowing for the advancement of teaching practice.

Keywords: linguistic giftedness, gifted students, teaching English as a foreign language, teachers' experiences

Role of Group Identification in a Relationship Between Stigma and Well-Being: Implications for Courtesy Stigma

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Extensive research has demonstrated that stigma significantly impacts people's well-being. Many theories and empirical studies suggest that shared social identity and group identification can mitigate these effects. The protective function of group identification has been observed in various populations. However, giving more attention to groups affected by courtesy stigma is crucial. This literature review explores how group identification can safeguard the well-being of different stigmatized groups from the adverse effects of stigma. The review also aims to consider how this phenomenon might apply to parents of children with disabilities. We established specific eligibility criteria for study inclusion based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews (PRISMA) protocols, encompassing peer-reviewed empirical studies conducted between 2000 and 2024. Our primary focus was to examine the role of group identification in mediating the relationship between stigma and well-being. The systematic review of 22 studies revealed that the protective function of group identification depends primarily on three dimensions: concealability, controllability, and permeability of the stigma. Moreover, the findings underscored the importance of including more variables in exploring the relationship between stigma, group identification, and well-being and the various ways these variables are measured. We also discussed potential implications for parents of children with disabilities and proposed an empirical model, based on the literature review, to be tested on this population.

Keywords: stigma, courtesy stigma, well-being, group identification, parents of children with disabilities

Interdisciplinarity in Translation Project Management: Navigating New Technologies and University Training in Spain

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With the introduction of new technologies and the rise of globalization, the translation industry has undergone significant transformation since the end of the 20th century. What was originally considered an individual and self-employed activity has evolved to meet the demands of the language services industry over the last two decades, resulting in a virtual working environment and a full-fledged industry (Rico Pérez 2021; Dunne and Dunne 2011). In this sense, in recent years, machine translation (MT) and post-editing (PE) have made their way into both the translation industry and academia, which has indeed redefined our profession. It is within this evolving landscape that the role of the Translation Project Manager (PM) has emerged, offering an interesting alternative to students aspiring to diverge from the more traditional career paths linked to Translation and Interpreting (T&I).

In this survey-based study, we asked 61 PMs about their professional experience working with projects involving MT and PE to understand the impact of these new services on their daily work. What is the actual workload of these services in translation project management nowadays? How are PMs adapting to a constantly changing technological scenario? How should PMs be trained in terms of MTPE? Based on these survey questions, Spanish university curricula in Translation Project Management was also analyzed in order to check whether the training that future PMs receive is in line with the reality of the labor market or whether there is still some way to go in this regard. In an environment where artificial intelligence (AI) seems to challenge the future existence of the translation industry, this research aims to answer these questions as well as to bring visibility to the role of PMs.

Keywords: Translation Project Management; Machine Translation Post-Editing; University training; New professional profiles; New technologies

Bridging the Gap: Analyzing Translators' Feedback on Machine Translation and New Technologies Training

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The rapid evolution of machine translation and related technologies presents significant opportunities and challenges within the field of linguistics and beyond. Nowadays, professionals are facing some issues, the lack of adequate training for both current professionals and emerging talents being one of the most recurrent. This deficiency hampers the effective implementation of machine translation systems in certain contexts, leading to reduced utility in real-world applications. The gap in training encompasses not only technical competencies in utilizing and developing advanced technologies, but also a comprehensive understanding of linguistic nuances and cultural contexts critical for high-quality translation outputs. Supported by a questionnaire carried out by the researchers of this study, the main aim of this research is analyzing translators' feedback in terms of received training focused on machine translation and new technologies. The survey targeted different professional profiles within the Translation and Interpreting sector, including both employed and self-employed individuals, with the only requirement being that participants were over 18 years old and currently active in the Translation and Interpreting industry. The sample consisted of 58 respondents, with 56 completing the survey in Spanish and 2 in English. Both versions of the survey were created using Microsoft Forms and distributed through the LinkedIn profiles of the researchers. The survey used a snowball sampling method and was open for one month, from March 4 to April 4, 2024. From those answers, our study would aim to demonstrate that continuous professional development programs are either not available or not comprehensive enough to keep pace with the fast-evolving technological landscape. The expected outcome of this analysis is to address this shortfall by adopting a multifaceted approach. We would emphasize that educational institutions need to update their curricula to include training more focused on machine translation technologies and their practical applications. Furthermore, there should be increased collaboration between academia and industry to ensure that training programs are aligned with current and future needs. This improvement is crucial for advancing global communication, fostering international collaboration, and supporting the growing demand for multilingual content in specific contexts.

Keywords: translator training, machine translation, new technologies, digital era

Death in Andrés Neuman's Novel *Talking to Ourselves*: A multidisciplinary perspective

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This paper analyzes the depiction of death in the novel *Talking to Ourselves* (*Hablar solos*) by contemporary Argentine author Andrés Neuman (1977), focusing on modern psychological and social aspects of dying. The protagonist, Mario, facing a terminal illness, attempts to maintain a facade of normalcy by excluding his son Lito from the atmosphere of death, thereby depriving him of a meaningful confrontation with mortality. Consequently, Lito's understanding of death is shaped by the unrealistic world of video games. Simultaneously, Mario's wife, Elena, employs a different coping mechanism by engaging in a cathartic, seemingly immoral sexual affair with Mario's oncologist, thus exhibiting a longing for carnal vitality. Each character's experience is examined within the framework of the well-known death denial theory, highlighting their complex strategies for dealing with the inevitable and universal fate. This theory often emphasizes commercialization, bureaucratization, and tendency to isolate the terminally ill and dying in order to maintain an acceptable lifestyle while they are dying, a phenomenon evident in Mario's hospitalization and sequential burial rituals. Through a multidisciplinary approach, this paper aims to illustrate how Neuman's novel textualizes the contemporary human experience of confronting death and explores the mutual negation of the forces of Eros and Thanatos.

Keywords: death denial theory, coping mechanisms, death, sexuality, Hispano-American literature

Challenges of Research in the Field of First Language Acquisition

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The field of language acquisition primarily addresses the question of how children acquire language. The answer to this question involves examining the complex relationship between language and cognition. The present paper gives an overview of issues that a researcher in this field needs to tackle: methodological, legal-ethical and procedural. First, an overview of methods (analyzing naturalistic data and experimental methods) is given, along with their advantages and disadvantages. If the researcher has decided on conducting an experiment, they need to think of an adequate design and stimuli, which is not an easy task considering the respondents' age. The researcher should conduct a pilot study before the main experiment, so as to check the validity of stimuli and the experiment length. Another methodological issue is data analysis, which is closely related to ensuring a sufficient number of respondents. If their number is not high, it is impossible to apply quantitative analysis, which could yield significant results. As far as legal-ethical issues are concerned, they involve asking for institutional approval and obtaining enough parental informed consent forms, which can be a painstaking process. Different procedural challenges (participants' shyness; lack of attention; noise etc.) are discussed as well, along with possible ways of approaching them. Taking everything into account, it is clear that a researcher in this area must possess both linguistic and psychological knowledge. Therefore, the author suggests guidelines for establishing a better institutional cooperation in the future, which would contribute to the development of this interdisciplinary area in Serbia.

Keywords: first language acquisition, psycholinguistics, method, challenges, interdisciplinarity

The Cognitive Processing of Perfective Verbs in Serbian

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In the Serbian language, the grammatical aspect of verbs implies dividing them into two main categories: imperfective and perfective verbs. Perfective verbs can be further divided into ingressive verbs, which refer to different aspects of the beginning of an action (e.g. *zapevati* 'start singing'), momentaneous verbs, which denote an action that lasts for a moment only (e.g. *udariti* 'hit'), and egressive verbs, which refer to different aspects of ending an action (e.g. *dotrčati* 'run to') (Stevanović 1969; Klajn 2005). Although theoretical research has dealt with the difference between the three types of perfective verbs in the Serbian language, psycholinguistic studies have not looked into these differences so far. The only study that dealt with the cognitive processing of verbs in the Serbian language, to the best of our knowledge, aimed to investigate the influence of the verb person, gender and tense on verb processing. The results suggest that our cognitive system is not sensitive to the verb person or gender, but they speak in favor of cognitive relevance of tense (Kostić & Havelka, 2002). Following those findings, a null hypothesis was formulated for this pilot research - no differences in the processing speed are expected between the three types of perfective verbs. The stimuli will be triplets of sentences, which will be identical in their syntactic structure; only the type of perfective verb in them will vary (*Petar je zaigrao na svadbi.* 'Petar started dancing at the wedding.'/*Petar je vrisnuo na svadbi.* 'Petar screamed at the wedding.'/*Petar je popio na svadbi.*'Petar drank at the wedding.'). The sentences will be randomized and mixed with filler sentences and presented to native Serbian subjects in a self-paced reading task, which will be created in *OpenSesame* experimental software. The collected data will first be preprocessed, and then analyzed in the statistical software *R* with the *Generalized Additive Mixed Models (GAMMs)*.

Keywords: grammatical aspect, perfective verbs, cognitive processing, Serbian language

Social Advantages of Real Socialism in the Work of Uwe Johnson

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Uwe Johnson (1934-1984) is a contemporary classic of German literature. In a series of novels with recurring protagonists, he gives an in-depth picture of both German states (1949-1990). Although he acknowledges the usual features of the GDR and FRG (political dictatorship and secret police on the one hand, i.e. not overcoming the Nazi past and consumerist psychological conditioning on the other), Johnson is the only one among the writers who emigrated to the West to find authentic advantages of the GDR: a sense of a new beginning, satisfaction in doing meaningful work, healthy collectivism, the absence of unworthy competition and the emergence of non-alienated personalities. The very real way of life in GDR was based on production rather than consumption. The job of switchman on the railway is seen as an acceptable alternative for a disgruntled assistant at an English department. According to the interpretations of Bernd Neumann and Gary Baker, Johnson sees the very principle of socialism as intrinsically good, that is, as a principle of integrity. The objectives of this paper include the examination of the depiction of different ways of repression in the FRG and the GDR (manipulation vs. police control) in Johnson's work and their connection with repression in the Third Reich. In doing so, one should bear in mind Johnson's position that the FRG remained under the influence of the Third Reich much longer and to a greater extent than the GDR. In 1961, 67 percent of senior positions in the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany were held by members of the Nazi regime, compared to less than 10 percent in the Ministry of the Interior of the GDR. While the conceptual framework of Johnson's novels is significantly determined by the ideas of his professor Ernst Bloch, the literary process carried out under Faulkner's influence enables the realization of the psychological depth of all characters, from Stasi officers to dissidents in the GDR. From a methodological point of view, Johnson's novels represent, according to Baker and Mark Bowlby, a kind of sociological thought experiment. Johnson's work points to the possibilities of a better society, the realization of which was interrupted by the Anschluss of the GDR by the FRG in 1990.

Keywords: Uwe Johnson, Germany, socialism, development opportunities

Culture Coded in Language in the Novel The Gates of Life by Ferenc Herczeg
The world of Imagery and Atmosphere Created by Similes and Personifications

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Ferenc Herczeg, born in Versec, was the most popular Hungarian writer of the Horthy era, and the leading figure of the national conservative literary circle. He was three times nominated for the Nobel prize (1925, 1926 and 1927) for his historical novel *The Gates of Life* (1919) by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. According to our preliminary hypothesis, the aforementioned novel of this eminent writer of the Hungarian gentry had become one of the iconic texts of the relevant era of Hungarian literary history not only because of the author's status in literary politics but also due to its linguistic and stylistic features and the vivid account of the Hungarian historical and cultural background depicted in the novel. The aim of the research is to examine the similes and personifications that unfold the novel's imagery. The cultural elements encoded in the language revealed through text analysis provide space for the historical, literary-historical, cultural, and art-historical examination of the subject.

Keywords: historical novel, Ferenc Herczeg, simile, personification, literary history, cultural history

Linguistic Self-Definition in *The Color Purple*

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Anthropological linguistics studies the relationship between the language used by certain groups and the corresponding culture where this speech occurs. This research explores the importance of language used by the main character in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*. It opens with the paternal threat and the story is told within the context of this threat. Celie is caught in a trap of racism, sexism and oppression, but her character develops following the development of her speech as she struggles toward linguistic self-definition. Celie, a symbol of a silenced and effaced female character, forced into semiotic collapse, struggles to create her self through language. Alice Walker uses a form of traditional literature, the epistolary form, to tell the story of an "invisible woman", the most marginalized female literary character – the black lesbian. Written in the African-American vernacular, the letters reflect Celie's view of the world, her own tiny hole in a tree that widens as her experience improves. Her observations become more accurate, and her letters are enriched by lyrical descriptions. The author challenges both patriarchal literature and patriarchal constructions of female subjectivity and sexuality. This research studies the link between the language used by Celie and her progression as a human being from the anthropological and sociological perspective.

Keywords: anthropological linguistics, AAVE (African-American Vernacular), epistolary novel, linguistic self-definition

Language Variations Expressed in English Negations and Equivalent Translations into Macedonian

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This paper explores the variability of negation in English and equivalent translations into Macedonian, focusing on informal conversations recorded in Glasgow, Tyneside, and Salford. The study examines three specific variables:

1. **Not-/no-negation and negative concord**:
   o Examples: "I don't have any money" / "I have no money" / "I don't have no money".
2. **Non-quantificational never and didn't**:
   o Examples: "I never saw" / "I didn't see that program last night".
3. **Negative tags**:
   o Examples: "It's a nice day, isn't it" / "int it" / "innit?"

The research bridges variations of sociolinguistics and formal linguistic theory by:
- Defining linguistic variables and contexts.
- Generating hypotheses to test using spoken data.
- Interpreting quantitative variations analysis results with theoretical insights.

Using a comparative approach, the study investigates regional differentiation in negation. The findings indicate that internal factors like verb type and lexical aspect significantly constrain all three variables with their translations into Macedonian. While the relative frequency of variants varies regionally, the underlying system remains consistent. Discourse-pragmatic factors are consistent for the not/no/concord and never/didn't variables, but negative tags show more variability and are influenced by social and situational factors. These findings support theoretical accounts of grammatical and historical variants.

Keywords: *code, English language, negative sentences, sociolinguistics*

Journey Measureless to Resist: An Identity Illumination on Brumby Island

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Directly problematizing the dualism based on the rejection or acceptance of self-aspects, which are traditionally opposed in Western epistemology, Patrick White, in a transgressive prose imaginarium, integrates the concept of mind and body, promoting restraint dynamics. Based on the fragmentary nature of characters embodied in the natural and social environment, as well as on their affective relationships with others, this work scrutinizes the psychoanalytic viewpoints of Jacques Lacan and the mirror phase as a permanent phase of the subjectivity structure in which the self-binaries are anchored. By illustrating the conflicting nature of dichotomous relations, this work aims to postulate an identity constituted in identification with body image, ultimately offering it a symbolic modality of experience integration. In this regard, the erosion of constructed corporeality is significant from the aspect of achieving equilibrium. Within the literary focus, we follow Elizabeth Hunter's cognitive journey within the symbolic space of Brumby Island, where she experiences an *unio mystico* – an epiphany, consequently appearing as a reconciling point in the rupture of the aforementioned ambiguity. The identity of the characters exists against the background of hybridity, where all disparate characters are revelations of the distinctive typology of the heroine. The paradigm of the mother archetype and the principle of matriarchy, as essential substrates, direct the narrative scope of the novel *The Eye of the Storm*, whose title phrase plays a crucial role in the interpretation and analysis of the novel.

Keywords: body, epiphany, duality, identity, Lacan, mirror, Brumby, *The Eye of the Storm*, archetype

Interdisciplinary Gender and Women's Studies in Montenegro: History and Current State with a Focus on Gender-Sensitive Language

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At the beginning of the 21st century, work on the affirmation of women's and gender studies was organized in Podgorica in several ways: by translating some important works into the Montenegrin language (Turner, 2011); by organizing multi-year scientific cooperation with the University of Oslo, on the basis of which the need for organized teaching in an academic environment was formulated as a proposal (Rog and Filipović, 2005). Unfortunately, although even then research showed the need to open an academic program dedicated to gender and women's topics (including issues of gender-sensitive language), it has not happened until today. However, the final implementation of the institutionalized Gender Studies, as a master's study program at the University of Montenegro, is underway.

In the meantime, the interdisciplinary approach to language has been gaining ground in various social sciences related to language in Montenegro. Thus, on September 22, 2017, an international meeting was held at the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences on the topic of Use of gender-sensitive language. Unfortunately, the papers presented at the meeting were not printed. Individual efforts to introduce gender-sensitive language into official and public use were advocated by various persons at the University (S. Perović), with the involvement of women's non-governmental organizations and the Office for Gender Equality (N. Drobnjak). So far, the knowledge about the need to harmonize gender and language has grown to the level where a wider circle of citizens should become theoretically literate for the benefit of advocating for a common language in the region.

The aim of the presentation is to provide basic information on the development of the need for this interdisciplinary scientific problem in Montenegro during the 21st century and, on the other hand, to mark the present moment, in order to contribute to the discussion about our common language in the region today.

Keywords: official use of language, gender sensitive language, gender studies, education

The Untranslatable Depth of the "Wooden Song": Unveiling Slavic Identity Traits through Poetry Translation

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The paper presents results of research on the translatability of "Drvena pesma", written and performed by Djordje Balasevic, appreciated by experts, and included recently in a Textbook for Primary Education in Serbia. Research is based on translation of the key elements of the poem, in which the author retraces the various phases of his life: childhood, boyhood, that of enamored man and death at the end, through symbolic elements made of wood that represent them, respectively: "дрвени коњић" (wooden rocking horse), "дрвена тамбура" (wooden mandoline), "дрвени кревет" (wooden bed) and "дрвени сандук" (wooden coffin). The two stanzas are linked by a refrain about the life and destiny of the tree that these wooden objects are made of. The research is based on the analysis of the translation of the abovementioned elements (and others considered relevant) in the texts in representative languages belonging to the Slavic, Romance and Germanic branch of languages (in alphabetical order): Bulgarian, Czech, French, German, Italian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian and Ukrainian, in order to mark the difference between the key words related to 'tree' (the plant) and 'wood' (referring to the material) in the languages belonging to the Germanic or Romance family, but not in those belonging to the Slavic family under examination. The lexemic equivalent between the tree as a living element and wood as a material is essential for capturing the profound meaning of the text. The results of the analysis lead to the conclusion that Balasevic has intuitively perceived his self-declared Slavic identity numerous times (through autobiographical songs, novels, interviews, etc.) and that the profound meaning of the song can be conveyed with less effort only in Slavic languages.

Keywords: *translatability, poetry translation, Slavic identity, Balasevic*

Future-Proofing Students' Employability through Interdisciplinary Practices in Business English Courses

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In the face of evolving job-market trends and technological developments, such as the AI breakthrough, reevaluating traditional teaching and learning practices in higher education (HE) is gaining momentum. The priority of higher education (HE) is to equip today's students with the knowledge, skills, and mindset required to thrive in various professional environments that require interdisciplinary competence. Embracing interdisciplinarity in education has transformative power, providing a comprehensive understanding of job market challenges and future-proofing students' careers. Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) in higher education has always been consistent with interdisciplinary principles and practices, providing students with a modern and innovative learning experience. Its curriculum enhances linguistic proficiency and mastery of field-specific terminology while also fostering transferable skills and professional communication. Furthermore, in the context of business English, a fundamental aspect of LSP, interdisciplinarity implies the relevance of a broader knowledge base, such as employing intercultural skills, understanding business concepts, applying innovative approaches, holistic perspectives, and critical thinking, fostering teamwork and collaboration, as well as the utilization of digital skills. This paper outlines practical ideas embedded in Business English courses in HE that embrace up-to-date educational practices such as digital portfolios, COIL (Collaborative Online International Learning), pre-employment training, and internationalization abroad and at home (IaH).

Keywords: higher education (HE), language for specific purposes (LSP), business English, interdisciplinary practices, digital portfolios, COIL, pre-employment training, internationalization

Climate Change in French-Language Comics: The Need for an Interdisciplinary Approach

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This paper examines how climate change is represented in French-language comics, emphasizing the necessity and importance of an interdisciplinary approach. Through the study of selected comics, the paper highlights the interdependence of scientific accuracy, social implications, and engaged narrative to convey the complexity of climate change to French-speaking audiences as comprehensively as possible. A descriptive method was applied during the research. Initially, a concise literature review will identify key French comics that address ecological themes. An analysis of the content of these comics will be conducted to determine the extent to which climate ideas and representations are present, as well as their socio-economic impact. Subsequently, an analysis of selected panels from the comics will illustrate how effective the analyzed comics are in raising awareness and understanding of climate change among the target audience. The expected results will show that the French-language comics presented effectively utilize an interdisciplinary approach to depict climate change. It is anticipated that the analyzed comics will demonstrate scientific relevance, narrative engagement, and social relevance. Future research should focus on examining Serbian-language comics that address the same topic, through a contrastive method. This would highlight the importance of complex climate issues in developing more prevalent ecological communication.

Keywords: ecology, climate change, French comics, graphic novel, interdisciplinarity, content analysis

English as a Linguacultural Code for Communication

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Language fluency is a complex achievement which consists of multiple different elements. A lay-person would generally equate successful language use with a successful conduct of grammar and vocabulary or i.e., linguistic competence. However, linguists and other language professionals have continuously confirmed through research that linguistic competence is only one element of language fluency. In order to be able to use the language efficiently, a speaker needs to be aware of sociocultural factors and contextual features in a particular speech situation. Herein, this paper gives a theoretical overview of the interrelations among language, culture and communication. The aim of the paper is to review the proposed definitions on the different elements that make language a successful tool for communication, through an extensive discussion of the different types of competences linked to language and language fluency. The focus is on English as a foreign language and its use by learners with different cultural backgrounds. The paper shows that foreign language proficiency is possible only through simultaneous communicative and pragmatic competence, as well as social and cultural awareness.

Keywords*: English, EFL, language, culture, code, competence, fluency

Multilingualism and National Consciousness as Qualities of a Church Leader - An Intellectual in Istria before the First World War

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This article deals with the multilingual landscape of Istria before the First World War and emphasizes the coexistence of Slavic languages with the dominant Romance element. Italian flourished mainly in urban areas, while Slavic languages such as the Slovenian-Istrian dialect and Chakavian predominated in the suburbs. Officially, Italian (Istro-Venetian) and German were used for everyday communication, in contrast to the private use of Slavic languages. Given the high illiteracy rate, inadequate schools and limited access to the Slovenian and Croatian press, some individuals and institutions played a central role in culture and education. In rural areas, the clergy often assumed responsibility for education.

Based on a cultural-historical approach, the study uses historical and archival sources to shed light on the work of two intellectuals: the Franciscan Hijacint Repič (Koper) and the priest Franjo Ravnik (Brtonigla, Kastav, Koper, Korte). Both were committed to the preservation of local languages. Repič wrote numerous articles for the Slovenian religious magazine »Cvetje z vertov sv. Frančiška« and a Slovenian grammar for novices, and Ravnik a Croatian grammar for his students. Both curated local literature, Repič as librarian in the monastery library of St Anna, and Ravnik with a personal library. Their efforts illustrate various facets of multilingualism in the region, from Repič's linguistic skills and sensitivity to local needs in terms of language use with the faithful, to Ravnik's socio-political endeavors for national and linguistic rights for Slovenes and Croats, including participation in the first Istrian camp in Kubed (1870).

Keywords: Istria, Franciscans, clergy, Hijacint Repič (1863-1918), Franjo Ravnik (1832-1883), historical sociolinguistics, multilingualism and national consciousness

Development of Media Literacy through Philosophy: Examples of Logical and Linguistic Fallacies of Jordan Peterson

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Media literacy does not have a single definition; however, the literature suggests its key characteristics include the ability to use, analyze, evaluate, critically examine, and produce media content (Vrcelj & Lach, 2021). The level of media literacy in Serbia is very low, as confirmed by the Media Literacy Index of 2023, in which Serbia ranked 31st out of 41 surveyed countries in Europe. Therefore, more attention must be paid to developing this key competency of the 21st century in domestic formal education. One of the subjects through which young people could be taught media literacy is philosophy for grammar and high schools. The primary goal of this subject is to enable students to think and examine critically (Official Gazette of RS 4/20), a prerequisite for media literacy. The aim of this theoretical paper is to find content that can be used to teach media literacy within philosophy classes. Social networks today represent the main source of information among young people (Eurostat, 2020), and one of the most influential scientists within them is Canadian psychologist Jordan Peterson. By analyzing his online media content in philosophy classes, students can learn to recognize disinformation, logical and linguistic fallacies, and pseudoscience, which can be found in all the media formats he uses (Robinson, 2018; Mishra, 2018). In this paper, we will propose ways to improve students' media literacy through content analysis and a review of available literature using social media examples.

Keywords: media literacy, critical thinking, methodology of philosophy lectures, social networks, Jordan Peterson, logical fallacies, linguistic fallacies

Conceptualisation of *School* in the French and Serbian Languages through the Prism of Interdisciplinarity: A Cross-Linguistic and Cross-Cultural Analysis

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Word associations represent an important resource for studying the linguistic picture of the world in linguoconceptological and cognitive linguistic research. Data obtained from associative experiments provide material for determining the organization of the mental lexicon, i.e., lexical memory. The aim of this research is to compare the conceptualisations of *school* in the French and Serbian languages through the associative connection between the stimulus word *school* ((Fr.) école / (Srp.) škola) and the associative responses given by French and Serbian students. The empirical material for the research has been excerpted from the associative dictionary of the French language *Dictionnaire Des Associations Évoquées Par Les Mots Pour Le Français 2010* (DAF-1) and the associative dictionary of the Serbian language *Asocijativni rečnik srpskoga jezika* (Piper, Dragićević, & Stefanović, 2005). The associative material has been analyzed by combining two methodological approaches: structural and conceptual. The structures of the two associative fields of the stimulus words (Fr.) école / (Srp.) škola have been reconstructed based on the frequency of associative responses given by the respondents. Additionally, the responses have been classified according to the concepts they denote, with reference to the presence of conceptual metaphors. The conceptual organization of associative responses provides insight into the universality and specifics in the perception of the concept of *school* in the French and Serbian linguacultural communities. The results of this research indicate the degree of dispersion of associative fields, as well as the type of semantic connections between associative responses and stimuli. The paper highlights the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of the linguistic picture of the world in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural research, particularly in the fields of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguaculturology, and ethnolinguistics. In addition, the results provide an insight into the attitudes toward the value and significance of this important institution and education in general, which is reflected in the naive picture of the world of French and Serbian students.

Keywords: *school*, word associations, conceptualisation, linguistic picture of the world, interdisciplinarity, Serbian language, French language

From Intertextuality to Interculturality: Dialogues Established by the Novel *Dervish and Death* by Meša Selimović with Contemporary Novels and Philosophical Concepts

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The subject of this research will be the analysis of the existing intertextual connections of the novel *Death and the Dervish*, as well as the discovery of the newly established intercultural relations that the work of Meša Selimović realizes with the novels of contemporary domestic and international writers, but also with philosophical concepts through the prism of which Selimović's novel has not been viewed until now. Therefore, the research material will be the novels *1984* (1949) by George Orwell, *Death and the Dervish* (1966) by Meša Selimović, *The Black Book* (2008) by Orhan Pamuk, *Submission* (2015) by Michel Houellebecq, *Osama* (2015) by Vladimir Kecmanović and *Silently Flowing Mississippi* (2017)) of Vladimir Tabašević, as well as the philosophical concepts of Jacques Derrida, Hannah Arendt, Slavoj Žižek and Ljubomir Tadić. With the aim of establishing the newly discovered connections between the novel *Death and the Dervish* by Meša Selimović, we will analyze the research material from the methodological point of view of the theories of deconstruction, intertextuality, interculturality and comparatism. Intertextual connections of the novel *Dervish and Death* have been previously recognized as numerous and have been shown through various scientific studies as complex, layered and dialogically oriented. Mainly based on the dialogues of Selimović's novel with domestic and world classics, the philosophy of the absurd and existentialism, they offered interpretive answers and indicated the possibilities of intertextual connections. By establishing the newly discovered intercultural connections of the novel *Death and the Dervish* by Meša Selimović, we will offer different meanings, perspectives and new interpretive dimensions.

Keywords: Serbian literature, Meša Selimović, novel, *Dervish and Death*, intertextuality, interculturality, deconstruction, comparative studies, philosophical concepts

Revisiting Gender Troubles: Public Discourse Analysis on Gender-Sensitive Language in Serbia

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In this article, I tackle the phenomenon of "moral panic" related to gender-sensitive language from the perspective of sociocultural anthropology. Moral panic is embodied in the ways of speaking about gender-sensitive language by various actors, primarily on social media (i.e. *Instagram*). The basic premise is that the dominant public discourse created around the use of gender-sensitive language is articulated through the metaphor of war and represents the battle-ground of different ideologies. These ideologies are not only positioned on the line of opposing dichotomies "for" and "against'' gender-sensitive language, as is the case in actual wars. The assumed enemy, depending on who is speaking about it, is placed in different tangible but also elusive conceptual and imagined forms (ranging from women, feminists, the LGBTQA+ population, to the "evil West," as well as science itself). Since a significant portion of public debates and discourse creation takes place in the media, (i.e. on the Internet), I analyze public statements in the form of discussions and comments on news, videos (shows and podcasts), treating them as existing entities in a globalized world, as well as social media as "extensions'' of the self. The work aims to explore and clarify cultural communication that occurs in electronic formats on social media platforms through discourse analysis, referencing the general state of society, as well as the growing popularity of pseudoscientific tendencies.

Keywords: gender sensitive language, anthropology of gender, public discourse, cultural communication

The Role and Value of Interdisciplinary Analysis of Sincerity of Speech Acts

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According to the classical theory of sincerity— formulated in the 1960s by John Austin and John Searle— the conditions for the sincerity of speech acts are primarily derived from the psychological states of the speaker, while contextual factors are not crucial for determining the speaker's sincerity. This theory was challenged in a series of works in the early twentieth century by Richard Joyce, who argued that we determine the speaker's sincerity by relying on the contextual circumstances under which the speech act is performed, regardless of whether the speaker has certain psychological states. Neurolinguistic research supports Austin's and Searle's emphasis on the speaker's internal psychological states, identifying neural structures and cognitive processes involved in forming a sincere speech act. In contrast, the sociolinguistic approach supports Joyce's view, according to which the sincerity of speech acts can be fully determined based on the conversational context, without considering psychological factors. In my presentation, I will highlight both the strengths and significant challenges of the sociolinguistic (i.e., externalist) approach to sincerity. The main conclusion I intend to present is that contextual factors in the performance of speech acts should be assigned only a secondary role. Furthermore, I will contend that, in an interdisciplinary analysis of speech acts, the neurolinguistic approach must be unequivocally prioritized over the sociolinguistic approach.

Keywords: Sincerity, conceptual analysis, neurolinguistics, sociolinguistics

Shkodra and Mrnjavčević Family: Oral Epic Narratives and Their Historicity

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This paper examines historical records and epic narratives regarding the connection between Shkodra on the river Bojana and the medieval Mrnjavčević family. During the late Middle Ages, Shkodra was considered an integral part of Zeta. It was not directly under the control of the Mrnjavčevićs, whose administration covered a vast area that included the cities of Prizren, Priština, Novo Brdo, Skopje, Prilep, and Ohrid, as well as the region of Serres, during the second half of the 14th century. Instead, it was part of the territory of the regional lords from the Balšić family who, unlike the Mrnjavčevićs, were not considered in oral epic tradition as the founders and lords of Shkodra. Under the influence of epic poetry, Gojko joined Vukašin and Uglješa as their brother, and their last name, which is unknown from historical sources, was also established. The poems *The Building of Shkodra* (*The Walling of Shkodra*) and *The Marriage of King Vukašin* express Mrnjavčevićs' connection to this city.

Although the folk tradition that is preserved in epic poetry is unreliable, it should be considered because of its historicity, which can help to better comprehend historical events. It is possible to find unknown facts or state possible ones by using the comparative method on historical sources and epic poetry. This paper aims to show the potential effect of history on tradition and to reconsider the historicity of epic narratives by analyzing and then compiling information about Mrnjavčevićs' origin and activities from available historical sources.

Keywords: Shkodra on Bojana, Mrnjavčević family, king Vukašin, despot Jovan Uglješa, oral epic poetry, history, Middle Ages

Philosophy of Interdisciplinarity and the Challenges of Interdisciplinary Exchange in the Practice of Scientific Modeling

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The philosophy of interdisciplinarity is a subfield of the philosophy of science that aims to systematize the variety of interdisciplinary practices utilized in contemporary science in order to assess their effectiveness in treating scientifically interesting problems. In the past decade, philosophers have made significant progress in collecting metascientific information on possible interactions among scientific disciplines, such as the integration of measurement procedures and the sharing of evidence across different scientific domains. Despite these developments, the philosophical literature features very few projects thematizing the interdisciplinary aspects of scientific modeling, including the phenomenon of the *interdisciplinary exchange of representational means*. This phenomenon is crucial to modeling in scientific contexts (especially in ecology, physics, economics, and sociology) and can be characterized as a process in which scientists employ artifacts that stem from a specific scientific field in order to overcome the challenges imposed by the practices of model construction and manipulation in other, methodologically and historically distinct, fields. In this paper, we will analyze interdisciplinary exchange in modeling, focusing on its epistemic and methodological implications. The paper aims to (1) identify the challenges that the interdisciplinary exchange brings to the philosophical examination of scientific modeling and (2) examine the ways in which modeling practices can inform our understanding of the concept of "indisciplinarity". We will argue that an interdisciplinary approach to modeling does not necessarily imply the integration of multiple scientific domains, i.e., that an interdisciplinary project *can* be successful even if it does not result in the disintegration of disciplinary boundaries.

Keywords: philosophy of interdisciplinarity, interdisciplinary exchange, philosophy of modeling, methodology of science, epistemology

Critical Discourse Analysis and the Yugoslav Early Cold War History

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Socialist Yugoslavia was a state whose global diplomatic influence and reputation superseded its size and economic or military potential. A European state – the only European member of the Non-Aligned Movement throughout the Cold War – Yugoslavia positioned itself as an unlikely champion of a self-determination movement in the de-colonizing world. Therefore, I posed the question: *How* did the Yugoslav socialist regime legitimize its position as a global maverick of emancipation and independence, drawing from its legacy of World War II antifascism and the subsequent separation from the Soviet sphere? I employ Critical Discourse Analysis to decipher how the regime negotiated and projected reality and power in the early Cold War. Critical Discourse Analysis and its subset, the discourse-historical approach, have been employed in studying regimes of discriminatory politics in a modern setting. However, I argue that the suggested mode of analysis is fully applicable in an inverse situation where the legitimacy discourse creators present a supposedly inclusionary and emancipatory ideological foundation. My paper will be primarily a methodological exploration of typologies of discursive frames, or fields of action, genres, and tropes, as well as recontextualization, and applicable discursive strategies. The result will be the acknowledgement of a significant overlap in the communist regime's internal legitimation discourse through memory tropes and the outward-facing legitimation of Yugoslavia's international position and aspirations, and the justification for analyzing them as interconnected genres with tools designed for unidirectional political discourses. I will argue for the discourse's multidirectional nature reflected by the internal legitimacy discourse equally helping secure the global position as much as international successes securing the regime's domestic legitimacy.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Interdisciplinarity, Multidirectional Discourse, Legitimacy, Yugoslavia, Cold War, Socialism, Antifascism, Anticolonialism

Borislav Pekić's Extrafictional Texts in the Light of Ecocriticism

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Ecocriticism as an interdisciplinary critical theory and one of the more recent perspectives in the study of literary works examines the connections between literature and the environment, imagining and representing nature in literary texts and the topic of environmental pollution from a cultural, technological and ethical standpoint. The ecocritical approach to Pekić's extrafictional texts analyzes the writer's views on ecological topics expressed in the five-volume diary notes Život na ledu, interviews from the book *Zlatno doba dijaloga* and notes from *Rađanje Atlantide*. The research of this corpus of Pekić's creative work investigates the writer's views on ecological problems (pollution of land, air, water and nuclear topics) and his ecological interpretation of certain phenomena of culture and society. This manifests Pekić's criticism of the notion of man as a superior measure of things, criticism of technocracy, abuse of technology, the relationship between economics and environmental issues, materialism and rationalism of humanity's distorted relationship with the environment, but also the writer's nuanced understanding of reason, nature, anthropocentrism and an anticipatory vision of the role of environmental movements. Expressing a comprehensive humanist attitude, distant from arrogant anthropocentrism, but also from the antihumanist, radically biocentric perception of man as the sole cause of problems, and not as the bearer of solutions, Pekić's extrafictional texts emphasize the importance of understanding nature as harmonious *enosis* (in the mythical/Arcadian and Eastern Christian sense) and the importance of humanity's ecological vigilance, whether it concerns the environment or the ecology of the spirit.

Keywords: Borislav Pekić, ecocriticism, anthropocentrism, ethics, humanism, reason, science, technocracy

Challenges of Inclusive Education for Refugee Children in the Republic of Serbia: An Interdisciplinary Approach

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Refugee children are classified as a vulnerable category at particular risk of social exclusion. Educational systems can be a crucial channel for ensuring inclusion, but also for excluding refugee children and deepening inequalities. Since the outbreak of the European refugee crisis (2015), the educational system of Serbia has faced new challenges in providing inclusive, multicultural education. The subject of this paper are the challenges of including refugee children in the educational system in Serbia. The paper employs an interdisciplinary approach, integrating methods and concepts from political science, pedagogy, and social work, to shed light on the problem from a comprehensive perspective. Based on theoretical elaboration, the paper relies on the method of content analysis of existing knowledge on the topic in published articles, institutional/organizational publications, and normative documents. The aim of the paper is to contribute to the discussion on how to improve access to the right to education for refugee children. Some of the key barriers to inclusive education for refugee children at the institutional level include a lack of coordination between institutions and cross-sectoral cooperation, a lack of competencies among (non)teaching staff for multicultural practices, a shortage of human resources, and the inadequacy of curriculum content and textbooks, among others. At the cultural level, key obstacles to inclusive education include different educational approaches, negative discourse about certain categories of refugees, and fear and prejudice among the local population. At the individual level, some of the risk factors for exclusion from the educational system are the uncertainty of legal status and/or the duration of their stay in Serbia, lack of language proficiency, socio-emotional skills, etc. From a humanitarian and legalistic perspective, the educational system has a duty to make additional efforts to overcome the described barriers, by designing solutions based on the concept of inclusion, rather than the previously dominant idea of integration.

Keywords: refugee children, educational inclusion, refugee crisis, educational system, multicultural education, interdisciplinary approach, right to education, barriers to inclusive education

Interdisciplinarity and Multidisciplinarity in Elementary School Literature and Application of the Predictive Algorithm

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The aim of the work is to point out the importance of applying the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach in elementary school literature through specific teaching examples. An emphasis will be placed on connecting literature and different artistic disciplines, as well as a new methodical teaching approach to the processing of literary works - by connecting different media for easier understanding of the literary work, applying the principle of obviousness in teaching. Furthermore, by applying the machine learning method, the importance of implementing this method in the teaching of literature through a predictive algorithm will be pointed out. Applying this supervised learning will demonstrate the benefits of using predictability. It will be shown on a sample of respondents (N=120), using a predictive algorithm, which gives better results than statistical data processing, that the results of applying this algorithm will indicate a change in the methodical approach in the processing of literary works in elementary school. The results will affect (1) the generalization of the conceptual understanding and achievements of new generations, and (2) individually, they will indicate the expected possibilities of each student and his achievements, so that, in accordance with the prediction, they would be corrected or improved in the teaching of the Serbian language and literature in primary school.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, multidisciplinarity, primary school, literature, predictive algorithm

The use of Foreign Languages as Part of the Operational Work of Security Services

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In this paper, we will address the issues of the operational work of security services, both generally and in the Republic of Serbia, in relation to the use of foreign languages and semantics in the operational cycle process. The paper includes a historical section related to the development of operational work, then an explanation of the operational cycle itself, and as the central part – the use of foreign languages within all four methods of intelligence gathering: agent-based, technical, cooperation with other services, and open-source intelligence. The authors specifically address the aspect of legend-building in intelligence work in diplomacy, considering that diplomatic activities are inseparable from the work of security services. Our goal is to demonstrate the importance of using foreign languages within the most crucial attributes of a state – security and diplomacy, within the state body responsible for forming internal and external policies – the security services. The research methods we use are: analytical-descriptive (analysis and precise description of concepts), historical-legal (based on historical and legal facts), positive law (terms based on current laws), lexical (dictionaries), and semantic (meaning of words). The authors' work contributes to the multidisciplinary approach within security science and proves that foreign languages impact the quality of conveying important information within security services.

Keywords: security services, intelligence work, counterintelligence work, diplomacy, espionage, languages, semantics, linguistics

Neoliberal Conceptual Hegemony in Social Sciences

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The author addresses the conceptual revision in social sciences following the end of the bloc division of the world and the so-called Cold War, which was marked by the defeat of the socialist project, signified by the dissolution of the Soviet Union as its leading state, in the last decade of the 20th century. This event represents the beginning of the unrestricted economic, social, academic, cultural, etc., hegemony of neoliberal capitalism. The author adopts the Gramscian (Marxist) understanding of the concept of hegemony and uses it to interpret how the dominance of neoliberalism in the socioeconomic sphere reflects on the use of concepts in social sciences, i.e. how conceptual revision in the thought about society is carried out. Therefore, the objectives of this research are a fundamental analysis of neoliberalism as the latest, current phase in the history of the socioeconomic system of capitalism, and the concept of hegemony in the Marxist tradition. These research steps are necessary to create conditions for achieving the primary goal of the research - an analysis of conceptual revision in the social sciences in the age of neoliberal hegemony. The author uses historical and dialectical methods in this research. The expected result of the research is to determine how conceptual revision is carried out in social sciences.

Keywords: neoliberalism, hegemony, social sciences, conceptual revision

Cognitive Patterns in Beginner-Level Language Learning Applications

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The process of learning a foreign language involves (un)conscious acquisition of various conceptual patterns present in the target language. The cognitive linguistic approach to foreign language learning relies on creating grammatical or lexical schemas that are not necessarily tied to the native language and do not rely solely on direct translation from the native language. Our research will primarily focus on examining the nature of cognitive patterns perceived at the beginner level of learning Italian through applications. We will analyze a total of ten frequently used apps, including Duolingo, Busuu, Babbel, Rosetta Stone, Mondly, Memrise, Drops, 50languages, Lingvist, and LingQ. We'll investigate whether all these apps adopt the same approach at the beginner level, by relying on similar cognitive patterns, and whether the type of implemented patterns changes as language competence develops from level A1.1 to achieved A1 level. Additionally, we will compare the cognitive patterns observed in app analysis with those present in commonly used textbooks for learning Italian at the A1 level, such as *Nuovissimo progetto italiano 1*, *Nuovo espresso 1*, and *L'italiano all'università 1*. This comparison aims at exploring whether different media for presenting language material necessarily involve implementing distinct cognitive patterns and the manner in which they could be combined to provide students with the greatest benefits in the language learning process.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, applied linguistics, Italian language, A1 level, applications, textbooks

Problems of Graffitiology as an Interdisciplinary Science
(Using the Example of Neo-Nazi Street Art)

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The status of graffitiology, as already established by Mitja Velikonja in his book *Political Graffiti*, is unstable. It is located between several different and quite diverse branches of social sciences and arts. Painters, art historians, political scientists, communicologists, anthropologists, sociologists, linguists, as well as researchers from fields that are "in between" could find themselves in its waters. But – possibly and perhaps precisely because of the aforementioned – it remains underrepresented, its subject less studied. It seems as if, on the one hand, it is a "no man's land". On the other hand, researchers who would engage in the study of graffiti quickly become aware that their expertise in one area, or perhaps even several of them, is not enough to properly deal with the topic that interests them, and so they turn to others. Also, the subject of graffitiology itself – graffiti and street art – is not appreciated. It does not have the social status that would attract first researchers, and then publishers, and financiers who would support research or publish it. As a result, the terminological apparatus is insufficiently developed and established, which is another obstacle for those interested in this topic. Combined with all of the above, the pressure associated with the "publish or perish'' system of scientific evaluation leads to researchers not even engaging in the study of graffiti, thus creating a vicious circle. Thus, a part of human expression remains under-researched even though it deserves researchers' attention like any other. An additional obstacle can be if the graffiti in question deal with a sensitive topic, as is the case with neo-Nazi messages, so we will use their example to illustrate some of the problems that graffitiology faces.

Keywords: neo-Nazism, neo-fascism, graffiti, murals, stickers, interdisciplinarity

Emotional and Cognitive Engagement with Literature and Their Psychological Consequences: Insights from Montenegro

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The interplay between reading habits and literary engagement reveals important psychological insights about readers. This study examines the correlation between reading frequency, familiarity with literary works, and the depth of emotional and cognitive responses to literature. A survey of 235 Montenegrin participants (75% female, aged 18-65) utilized the Literary Response Questionnaire (LRQ) and the Author Recognition Test (ART).

The LRQ, with 55 items across seven subscales (Insight, Empathy, Imagery Vividness, Leisure Escape, Concern with Author, Story-Driven Reading, and Rejection of Literary Values), assesses emotional and cognitive literary engagement. The ART measures literary exposure by recognizing authors and works.

Results showed significant positive correlations between reading frequency and familiarity with literature, and five LRQ subscales: Concern with Author (.40, p<.01), Leisure Escape (.28, p<.01), Imagery Vividness (.27, p<.01), Insight (.21, p<.01), and Empathy (.15, p<.05). No significant correlations were found with the other two. Reading frequency showed similar patterns with significant correlations in Insight, Imagery Vividness, Leisure Escape, and Concern with Author.

The findings suggest that frequent readers with broad literary familiarity engage more deeply with literary content, demonstrating higher emotional and cognitive involvement.

This study acknowledges the limitations of its correlational design and interprets the findings within the context of existing literature, considering the psychological impact of fiction reading on personality characteristics like emotional and cognitive openness, social understanding, and well-being. It contributes to understanding the psychological effects of reading and highlights the potential for future research to explore educational practices and the promotion of reading for personal development.

Keywords: Literary Engagement, Reading Habits, Emotional Response, Cognitive Response, Author Recognition Test, Literary Response Questionnaire

Historical Events and "Occasions" in the Poem *The Beginning of the Revolt against the Dahijas*

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The paper reviews the real historical events that are interpreted in Filip Višnjić's poem *The Beginning of the Revolt Against the Dahijas* as heavenly conditions, i.e. signs of great changes. Of the four celestial events which the poet saw as signs of major changes in the history of the Serb people, two are related to natural phenomena, while two are related to historical events. Bearing in mind that several decades, marked by significant events, passed from the chronologically earliest mentioned event ("occasion") to the creation of the final version of the poem, it is evident that the time frame was shortened in the poetry narrative and specific historical events were linked to the beginning of the Serbian Revolution, in a kind of eschatological determination. Based on the relevant sources and literature, the paper presents the historical events described as "celestial occasions" in the poem *The Beginning of the Revolt Against the Dahijas* and provides an overview of the social consequences of the natural phenomena mentioned in the poem. Unlike numerous other folk epic poems, in this poem the chronological sequence is consistently implemented. Only a few years passed from the creation of *The Beginning of the Revolt Against the Dahijas* to Vuk Stefanović's Povesnica. The context of the creation of the poem also points to the conclusion that the experience of the Serb people's life from the end of the 18th century, which was brought into the poem, testifies to an organized system of historical thinking, i.e. a historical consciousness of the people.

Keywords: History of the Serb people, Historical Consciousness, Social History, The History of Literature, 18th-19th Centuries

The Relationship of Professional Languages and the Terminology of Language Policy and Planning on the Example of the Serbian-Chinese Construction Corpus

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The subject of this research paper is the relationship between the language of profession and terminological language policy and planning in the case study of Serbian-Chinese construction terminology. This research aims to contribute to terminological language policy and planning (TPP) in the construction field in Serbia. Using professional documents in the construction field in the Serbian and Chinese languages, the author conducted her research *in vivo*, which involved extracting terms from material collected from real projects, using their translations in the Serbian and Chinese languages to perform a qualitative analysis of terms, which includes conceptual analysis, i.e., describing the characteristics of terms and categorizing them into specific groups. Additionally, a comparative analysis of terms in Serbian and Chinese was conducted to discover differences in their meanings and usage, as well as according to Šipka (1998), guided by the characteristics that an ideal term should have, analyzing their transparency, internationality, establishedness, conciseness, systematicness, unambiguity, precision, and non-synonymity. This corpus analysis indicates the form of terms that would be referential, excluding the use of other variants for denoting the same concept, aiding in the standardization of terminology, i.e., leading to "increased efficiency and obtaining an appropriate end product that serves its purpose (primarily marking, conveying, and archiving professional information and knowledge), ensuring reliability, which is one of the important characteristics of a so-called "good" term (Filipović and Đorđan, 2018:5)."

Keywords: terminological language policy and planning, construction terminology, translation

Social and Linguistic Identity of Macedonians in Vojvodina

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The Macedonian minority is one of many ethnic groups that live in the region of Vojvodina today and are a significant ethnic minority in the settlements of Plandište, Glogonj, Dužine, Kačarevo and Jabuka. These villages are inhabited by Macedonians who migrated from the Republic of Macedonia (former SFRY) in the 1960s and 1970s for economic reasons. Since that period until today, there has been a significant decrease in Macedonian population in these villages (e.g. in Jabuka the census from 1961 registered 66.2% of Macedonian population, while the census of 2002 stipulates that this has decreased to 32.5%). Legally speaking, Macedonians have guaranteed minority rights and the Macedonian language is official in Jabuka, Dužine, Plandište and Pančevo. In the paper we analyze the available linguistic and sociological literature, as well as the legal framework and the data from censuses in the last few decades in order to describe the context in which Macedonians construct and maintain their social, linguistic and cultural identity today. Furthermore, in an interview with the representatives of the National Council of the Macedonian National Minority in Pančevo we will try to find out in what ways this relatively small ethnic community nurtures and maintains their identity and language in formal and informal ways.

Keywords: Macedonians, ethnic minority, demographics, official language, identity

Repetition Figures and Their Function in the Funeral Oration for Lazar Teodorović Delivered by Jovan Pavlović in 1846

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Lazar Teodorović was a Serbian politician, minister of education during the reign of Prince Miloš Obrenović, a member of the Council under the rule of Alexander Karađorđević, and a diplomat in Constantinople until 1846, when he passed away. He was buried in the Church of St. Paraskeva in Constantinople at that time. In this work, we analyze stylistic repetition figures and their functions in the funeral oration delivered by Prota Jovan Pavlović on the occasion of Teodorović's death. To effectively analyze this type of funeral oration, an interdisciplinary approach is preferable. For a thorough linguistic analysis, cultural-historical and historical-geographical facts relevant to the period in which the deceased lived and worked must be considered, as emphasized in the introductory part of our work. After extracting relevant examples, we classified them according to the type of repetition and identified recurring patterns. The analysis revealed that the predominant figure is syntactic parallelism, typically structured as [adverbial phrase in anteposition + subject + (...) + predicate at the end of the sentence]. Repetitions can also be homofunctional, homolexical, or homocategorical. Syntactic parallelism is often supplemented by anaphora, where the same lexeme or expression is repeated at the beginning of each reduplicated syntactic structure that forms the parallelism. Among other types of repetition, we distinguished stylistic figures such as exemplification, distribution, enumeration, enthymematic, and epiphonemic repetitions. Jovan Pavlović uses figures of repetition to emphasize the kindness of the deceased, to formulate definitions (e.g., the concept of self-love), in describing the cemetery, and in shaping moral lessons and advice. Their function lies in creating a pathetic and elevated tone, intensifying meaning, and achieving vividness.

We conclude that figures of repetition are highly prevalent in this funeral oration, with syntactic parallelism being the most common and significant among them. This is unsurprising given that the text originated during the Slavo-Serbian epoch.

Keywords: repetition figures, syntactic parallelism, Slaveno-Serbian language, obituary, funeral oration, 19th century, Lazar Teodorović, Jovan Pavlović

Authorial Stance in Social Sciences: A Cross-Disciplinary and Cross-Cultural Study

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Across different languages and disciplines, authors use a variety of linguistic strategies to implement their own voice into their academic texts. They do so in order to denote their agency overtly or covertly, to express their attitudes and evaluate the claims they are making, and to initiate a dialogue with their readership within the conventions of their national and disciplinary culture.

Based on a corpus of 73 research articles, written in English, Serbian and German, and in two scientific disciplines – linguistics and economics, by native speakers, the aim of this study is to investigate the quantitative and qualitative uses of authorial stance markers in social science writing in these three linguistic communities. This data-based but category-inspired analysis was conducted through MAXQDA – a software tool for qualitative and quantitative text analysis. Quantitative results reveal distinct differences in the cross-linguistic and cross-disciplinary use of these markers. While their highest overall number in social sciences was found in the German sub-corpus, followed by English and Serbian, a more detailed quantitative analysis reveals different means of expressing stance among different languages and disciplines – the English language displays a preference towards a more personalized style of writing, especially in economics, while the German language displays a preference towards a more impersonal style of writing.

These differences reveal differing rhetorical functions among disciplines and languages and indicate preferred practices in the use of these markers, which could have sociolinguistic, descriptive and pedagogical implications when writing research papers in all three languages in the future.

Keywords: authorial stance, stance-taking markers, depersonalisation, indetermination, subjectivization, intensification, approximation

The Presence of Colloquial BHS Language Elements in the Speech of the City of Koper

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This study investigates the influence of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BHS) colloquial expressions on the speech of Koper's inhabitants to understand the extent and context of their usage in everyday communication.

The paper examines the presence of colloquial expressions originating from the Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BHS) language (general and lower colloquial expressions, as well as slangisms, jargonisms and vulgarisms) in the speech of the city of Koper. The aim is to ascertain the extent to which colloquial BHS expressions are present in the speech of Koper and which are used by the inhabitants of Koper in everyday spontaneous communication. The focus of this study is on the speech of the inhabitants of the city center and suburbs, as the speech of the hinterland is already classified as dialect. To this end, first, colloquial BHS terms will be extracted from general dictionaries (SSKJ, SSKJ2, SNB), and then, with the help of an online questionnaire which will be shared among the inhabitants of the city of Koper, it will be determined whether they use these terms themselves. The terms will be extracted using the BHS language qualifiers. In order to ascertain the origin of terms that we assume originate from BHS languages but do not contain the qualifiers, we will use the Slovene Etymological Dictionary (SED). In the second part of the survey, respondents will be asked to list some of the terms they themselves use in informal contexts. Then we will extract and classify the BHS words.

Keywords: urban speech, colloquial language, style qualifiers, etymology, BHS words

Governing by Slogans

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Throughout recorded history, slogans have been an important part of public life. From political rhetoric and propaganda, to social movements and awareness-raising campaigns, their usage has overcome historical periods, cultural barriers, ethnic affiliation, political systems, party allegiance or personal taste. Arguably more than any other linguistic 'device', slogans deliver a clearly recognizable message with as little complexity as possible. Nevertheless, despite their rhetorical 'economy', the narratives provided by slogans have also been associated with a simplified or even reductionist portrayal of otherwise complex or controversial phenomena. This presentation aims to address a range of previously neglected aspects associated with slogans and governmentality. In particular, given their rhetorical appeal, slogans have been an important vehicle not only of marketing, advertising or political propaganda but have played a pivotal role in policy-related issues. In particular, neoliberal governmentality has relied on various slogans [and language in general] aimed at simplifying and making 'self-evident' otherwise complex or controversial phenomena and the policies associated with them. The introductory part provides a genealogy of discussions about slogans and the main shortcomings the use of slogans has been associated with. The central part takes a closer look at zero tolerance, a flagship policy associated with the neoliberal logic of governance. The concluding part of this presentation frames the shift of emphasis provided by the nexus of sloganization and neoliberal governmentality and then outlines the subversive character associated with the mechanism of sloganization.

Keywords: slogans, public policy, governmentality, neoliberalism, sloganization, zero tolerance

Fundamental Principles of Psychosystematic of Language and its Application in Teaching and Learning French as a Foreign Language at University Level

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The purpose of this paper is to expose *the theory of psychosystematic of language* founded by the French linguist *Gustave Guillaume* in the twentieth century. With his scientific work, *psycholinguistics* began to develop; it explores and describes psychological processes and language development, the development of thinking, perception, teaching and comprehension of language. Psycholinguistics represents a connection of psychology and linguistics and analyzes the processes of *human communication* through language, *coding processes* (language production) and *decoding processes* (language comprehension). Human communication is the continuum of *perception-comprehension-production*. Psycholinguistics is a scientific discipline that analyzes connections between language and the psychological mechanisms of its basis. The French linguist Gustave Guillaume is considered a pioneer in the development of psycholinguistics. His linguistic theory, based on a connection of psychological and linguistic elements, is known as the *psychosystematic of language or guillomism*. *Language acquisition*, the ability of people to generate sentences using the rules of grammar and vocabulary, is possible owing to psychological factors that intervene in mental processes and activities. *Teaching and learning French as a foreign language* have support in psycholinguistics considering the fact of harmonization of language materials with the age of students. Through teaching French as a foreign language, students develop their *volitional-emotional powers* (power of observation, memory, imagination, thinking, including power of analysis, synthesis, abstraction, generalization, conclusion- inductive and deductive reasoning, development of power reasoning, classification, defining; development of different kinds of emotions, aesthetic, patriotic, moral). Guillaume's psychosystematic of language has contributed to understanding the *system of article, system of verb modes and system of verb tenses* in the French language.

Keywords: psycholinguistics, Gustave Guillaume, principles of psychosystematic of language, human communication, coding processes, decoding processes, teaching and learning French as a foreign language, development of volitional-emotional powers in students

The Problem of Entropy in Tom Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*

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Tom Stoppard's dramatic work is characterized by a mixture of comic with tragic and philosophical with trivial, whereas humor is often used to deal with complex epistemological, ethical and metaphysical questions such as the purpose of existence, free will, the nature of knowledge, or the validity of perception. Stoppard's interest in philosophy can also be seen in his concern with entropy, a scientific concept usually defined as a measure of disorder in a system, but also used in philosophy in connection to the notions of order and chaos, as well as uncertainty, irreversibility, randomness, and determinism. The aim of this paper is to show that Stoppard's interest in entropy as a philosophical concept stems from the earliest phase of his career, which will be shown by examining it in the play *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* (1966). It is concluded that in the play Stoppard points to the inevitability of chaos, which is not necessarily seen as a negative counterpart to order, as well as to the impossibility of their complete polarization considering the fact that, in the world of Stoppard's characters, a certain order and logic lie behind apparent disorder and randomness. This shows that this play cannot merely be seen as an existential play or a comedy of the absurd, but that it represents a move away from these traditions and foreshadows the postmodern character of Stoppard's upcoming oeuvre.

Keywords: entropy, chaos, order, philosophy, drama, theater, Stoppard

Challenges of Interdisciplinarity: Can an Empirical Approach to Language Analysis Determine the Object of Reference for Personal Pronouns?

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Within the philosophical problem of personal identity, one of the key questions concerns the object of reference for personal pronouns. According to the neo-Lockean view, these pronouns refer to a "person", an entity entirely determined by psychological factors. In contrast, proponents of "animalism" or the "biological approach" argue that the objects of reference for personal pronouns are biological organisms. One of the main goals of this presentation is to examine the reference of personal pronouns from an interdisciplinary empirical perspective. The expected results I intend to present are as follows. First, I intend to demonstrate that an empirical approach cannot resolve this issue. Specifically, I will argue that it is a conceptual problem, solvable only through conceptual analysis. While neurological, psychological, and sociological research on language can provide a broader context, the ultimate resolution of the dispute between neo-Lockeans and animalists, as well as the answer to the question of the objects of reference for personal pronouns, can only be achieved through methods limited to analyzing the conceptual assumptions underlying the problem of personal identity. As my final conclusion, I will argue that the question of the reference of personal pronouns represents one of the insurmountable challenges to an interdisciplinary approach to language analysis.

Keywords: Animalism, personal pronouns, reference, neo-Lockean view, empirical language analysis

Conceptualization of Woman in Rap Songs in Serbian and English: A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis

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The concept of woman is one of the most frequent topics in the rap genre, but it also stands as a motive in many figurative expressions used to represent women. This paper focuses on a contrastive analysis of conceptual metaphors with the target domain of *women* in rap songs in Serbian and English. The main objective is to determine similarities and differences in source domains in the two languages through which woman, as an abstraction, has been conceptualized. The research is based on an analysis of metaphorical linguistic expressions in the lyrics of three contemporary Serbian rappers, namely Stefan Đurić Rasta, Relja Popović, and Stefan Cvijović Cvija, and three contemporary American rappers, Eminem, 50 Cent, and Snoop Dogg. The first step in the analysis is to determine source domains for each observed metaphorical expression, i.e. to categorize the expressions according to belonging conceptual sources. Next, the frequency of domains associated with Serbian and American rap artists will be analyzed. Subsequently, coincidences, similarities, and dissimilarities will be examined between the observed domains in the two languages. Finally, after determining and contrasting sources of conceptualization, some possible culturally based tendencies when conceptualizing women will be discussed. It is expected that similar source domains, such as objects, drugs, medication, food, and animals, will be identified in both Serbian and American rap songs. Furthermore, a significant level of dissimilarity in conceptualization is anticipated due to cultural differences. The results of this research may have implications for advancements in cognitive linguistics but also in cultural and gender studies.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics, conceptual metaphor, woman, source domain, target domain, English, Serbian, rap music

Gender Sensitive Language from the Peripheral Significance of Language Issues in Yugoslavia to Its Central Interdisciplinarity in the Current States in the Region

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Already in the 50s we discussed questions related to gender sensitive language (ROJ)[1] in the Serbo-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian language during a time when researchers were looking for answers to questions about immediate language practice: How to write new job titles for women or how to address women in a socialist community: female friend professor, or female professor (Nikolic, 1955). At the beginning of the 70s those practical language questions and their answers had been taken over by feminists in order to show the invisibility of women in society (Mladjenovic, Savic, Perovic), with the arguments of feminist theorists (mainly from the Anglo-Saxon region: female philosophers, Judith Butler, female linguists…). At the beginning of the 90s, with the disintegration of Yugoslav territories, these questions remained even in newly formed communities, albeit with different approaches to their solutions: in the Croatian language they are now part of the language of standardization, however, in Serbia, in the newly adopted Law about language, this is not the case. In fact, gender sensitive language (ROJ) has become a field of ideological struggles for national awareness with massive resistance to the affirmation of this scientific issue in official use. The goal of this paper is to showcase how the topic of ROJ has been incrementally moving from its periphery of interested parties towards the center of the basic battlefield for language rights in Serbia today, not only among those who consider themselves experts in language. It would be instructive if there were an agreement about what kind of consequences this situation has for the mutual resolution of future implementation of ROJ in the languages in the region – solutions which are common in regions with the same language (consequently, Declaration about the common language).

Keywords: language standardization, gender sensitive language, common language

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[1]   Terms with the same meaning present in many studies: gender sensitive language (N. Drobnjak, Z. Mrsevic), gender awakened, gender differentiated language, gender inclusive language.

Linguistic and Cultural Approach to Positive and Negative Externalities from the Domain of New Technologies in Education

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This research is related to the impact of positive and negative externalities in the field of new technologies in education from the perspective of linguoculturology. Through online questionnaires and free associations on the social network Facebook, it was explored what the Serbian linguocultural community thinks about new technologies. The questionnaire included questions about the utilitarianism of new technologies in education, questions about potential expectations regarding education dominated by the use of new technologies, as well as an associative test with the stimuli *robot*, *AI* (artificial intelligence) and *the Internet*. The last group of questions were about negative externalities, i. e. the impact of the electronics industry on the environment. In addition to students, employees and pensioners, the questionnaire was filled out by high school students, a total of 129 (94 female and 35 male). The analysis of the utilitarianism of positive externalities shows that people believe that education has positive effects, but that the state does not deal with it enough. New technologies enable knowledge to be used properly wherever people live. Nevertheless, subjects in this research think that new technologies have more benefits than disadvantages only when used reasonably in education. The test of association showed a lesser extent of stereotypes and prejudice regarding new technologies, and also showed that negative externalities (such as chip manufacturing and mining lithium to obtain batteries for new technologies) are destroying the environment.

Keywords: externalities, market, economics, linguistics, stereotype, prejudice, new technologies, education

Cognitive Theory and Neuroscience Meet the Studies of Ancient Greek Theater

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The complex phenomenon of ancient Greek theater provides fertile ground for interdisciplinary research. In this presentation I will share my preliminary research of the role of movement in the interaction between the original audience and the tragic performance, and of the process by which physical expression and kinesthetic experiences shape emotional and cognitive responses. I find the starting point of my research in new, pioneering publications that represent the application of cognitive theory and neuroscience to the field of the Classics, primarily in the studies of prof. Peter Meineck. Introducing several concepts from cognitive theory and neuroscience, I aim to show how the synchronization of movements and emotions by the actors and chorus on stage activates cognitive and physiological mechanisms in the audience and causes a shared emotional experience, encouraging a sense of collective identity and empathy. The central point of my statement is, therefore, the corporeality of ancient theater, i.e. the movement (dance and gestures) of the chorus and actors, as a key factor for the overall impact of the performance on the emotional and intellectual engagement of the audience.

This interdisciplinary approach suggests not only a new perspective on understanding the enduring power of ancient theater, but also offers valuable insights for performance studies and contemporary theater practitioners, various artistic and cultural practices, and experiential learning modalities.

Keywords: ancient Greek theater, audience, cognitive theory, neuroscience, physicality, movement, shared experience

Ceaseless Ocean of Knowledge: Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and the Waymark to Authentic Interdisciplinarity

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In a world of hyperspecialization and epistemological fragmentation, the study of versatile thinkers led by genuine curiosity and authentic research questions seems to be especially valuable. Of scientists who wholeheartedly devoted themselves to these principles, only one is referred to as the last universal genius – Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Although more than three centuries separate our time from his, the upcoming presentation will attempt to demonstrate how the universality permeating his life and work continues to serve as an indispensable guide towards a future of dealienated knowledge. In line with this maxim of comprehensiveness, this paper will be panoramic in character, focusing on the following thematic units:

1) a historical – biographical context
2) the philosopher's methodological outline
3) an internal philosophical synthesis centered around the concept of minute perceptions

Minute perceptions reveal Leibniz to be a philosopher of syncretism, synthesis and change, thus helping round off his views on interdisciplinarity. All existing beings are joined by them in the great wheel of nature which tolerates no disruptions, but rather exists through constant and gradual metamorphosis. The law of continuity plays an important role in Leibniz's understanding of interdisciplinarity as well, so much so that in his 1690 text ''The Horizon of Human Doctrine'' he envisions the entire body of human knowledge as a continuous and unbroken ocean. Understood in such a way, science allows one to recognize the dialectical interconnectedness and traversability of different disciplines, which in turn forms a great contribution to transforming scholars into dealienated swimmers in the sea of knowledge as opposed to contemporary agents of reified observation.

Keywords: Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, interdisciplinarity, knowledge, monadology, language

History as a Course in Higher Military Education 1850-1914

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At the beginning of the 19th century, there was a break with previous practices of historical research, historiography and teaching in Western Europe. The decisive transformation of history into a scientific discipline took place as part of the professionalization of history at universities and research institutions in Prussia. "The father of historical science" Leopold von Ranke connected scientific research of the past with the critical method. Serbian historiography was late in adopting the latest trends in historical thought, and for many years the romantic perception of the past dominated. To date, numerous studies have been written on the character, role and importance of history as a science and course in Serbian schools in the Principality/Kingdom of Serbia and the Habsburg Monarchy, neglecting the military educational institutions that produced a significant part of the Serbian academic elite. The aim of the work is to demonstrate the role and importance of history as a course in the education of future officers in the Principality/Kingdom of Serbia and the representation of historical subjects (war and military history, general history and history of the Serbian people) in the curriculum of the Artillery School, the Military Academy in the period from 1850 to 1914. In addition, emphasis was placed on the lecturers of historical courses, who, until the transformation of the Artillery School into a Military Academy, came from the ranks of general staff officers. Thereafter historical courses were taught by professors of the "Velika škola", with the exception of the history of warfare. The work is based on laws on the organization of the artillery school, i.e. the Military Academy, issues of "Službeni vojni list", the military magazines "Vojin" and "Ratnik" and the relevant literature.

Keywords: history, military education, course, Artillery School, Military Academy

Possibilities of Applying the Methods of Cognitive Linguistics to Nominal Prepositional Expressions

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In the paper *Possibilities of applying the methods of cognitive linguistics to nominal prepositional expressions,* the cognitive method is applied in the analysis of a group of propositions, better known under the term nominal prepositional expressions. In modern language, we have more than 100 such compounds (e.g. during + G, within + G, in meeting + D, regardless of + A, in imitation of + A, etc.), which agree in form with only one case form. The goal is to examine whether this morphological category – created by converting the prepositional-case construction into propositions – knows of certain semantic concepts that unite them into subcategories, what those concepts are and whether it is possible to formulate them precisely for each individual prepositional expression. The research corpus consists of examples selected from the texts of the largest Montenegrin media portals (Vijesti portal, RTCG, Pobjeda, Analitika portal, etc.), published in the period from 2019 until the first half of 2024. We expect that the application of the achievements of cognitive studies will provide a new deeper perspective on their interpretation, especially since not much attention has been paid to them in the linguistic literature so far.

Keywords: prepositional phrases, cognitive linguistics, conversion of nouns into prepositions, cognitive method, semantic concepts

Application of Mixed-Methods in Interdisciplinary Research: Analysis of Scientific Journals

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Although mixed-methods research (MMR) has been evolving as a distinct research stream since the early 1990s, only in the last decade has it achieved a higher degree of standardization. The practical need to integrate different types of data in interdisciplinary research, which is increasingly recognized for its importance in (social) science, has also contributed to this development. The methodological literature has acknowledged the connection between MMR and interdisciplinary research to some extent, primarily through the similar reasons for their application and the common challenges they encounter during the research process. Consequently, some methodologists emphasize the significant applicability of MMR within interdisciplinary research and advocate for a closer examination of the relationship between these two research directions.

The main goal of this paper is to analyze the application of mixed-methods research (MMR) in interdisciplinary studies. Special attention is given to identifying the primary reasons for using this approach in interdisciplinary research, as well as the methodological advantages, limitations, and challenges associated with integrating quantitative and qualitative research methods. The analysis is based on a review of the methodological frameworks of papers from three interdisciplinary journals: *Policy Studies*, *Ecology & Society*, and *Science, Technology, & Human Values*. The review includes all papers employing mixed-methods from 2018 onward, a period considered pivotal for the standardization of MMR usage.

Keywords: mixed-methods, interdisciplinary research, analysis of scientific journals

"Are You Talking to Me?": Multimodal Semiotic Lenses on Linguistic Landscape

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Linguistic Landscape is most widely accepted to represent "the visibility and salience of languages on public and commercial signs in a given territory or region" (Landry & Bourhis, 1997: 23). The interdisciplinary approach to linguistics at the beginning of the XXI century caused this area of sociolinguistic studies to thrive. Research has mostly been directed towards multilingual spaces in order to show multiple relations between how languages are employed in a specific territory and how they serve specific symbolic functions.

In this paper I argue that the Multimodal Semiotic approach to communication based on Social Semiotic Theory serves as a suitable lens for researching Linguistic Landscape as a specific socially engaged discourse. The Multimodal Semiotic approach redefines discourse as a socially constructed meaning about specific aspects of reality, which is achieved through multiple modalities. Each modality engages three different levels of communicative metafunctions: representation, interaction and composition. Thus, discourse is constructed as a socially engaged process in which all the modalities and their respective metafunctions constantly interact in creating meaning (Hodge & Kress, 1988: 5-6; Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006: 24-25). As a result, Linguistic Landscape will be presented as a multimodal discourse making use of both linguistic and visual resources for creating meaning. Next, it will be argued that Multimodal Semiotic Analysis provides necessary methodological tools for researching and analyzing Linguistic Landscape on three different levels of multimodal communicative metafunctions. Finally, it is concluded that the above-mentioned interdisciplinary approach to Linguistic Landscape provides opportunities for dealing with specific burning issues in sociolinguistics such as language and gender, language and political power, language policies etc. by focusing not only on *what* is represented in public signs in a specific territory but also on *who* these public signs are intended for.

Keywords: Linguistic Landscape, Multimodal Semiotic Analysis, Social Semiotic Theory, multimodal discourse

Cosmological and Individual Time in Thomas Mann's Novel *The Magic Mountain*

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This scientific paper deals with identifying cosmological and individual time in the novel *The Magic Mountain* (*Der Zauberberg*, 1924) by the German modernist Thomas Mann, with the aim of illuminating the ways time functions within the structure of the narrative text. The research on these two different forms of temporality was conducted interdisciplinarily, based on the philosophical theories of Henri Bergson and Paul Ricoeur, which served as the interpretative foundation for identifying and interpreting the mentioned aspects of time in Mann's novel. Besides codified measurement, time can be viewed as a product of human internal reflection that allows for an immediate insight into the essence of things and differs from quantitative and conventional calculation. Time in the novel does not flow continuously, but rather with various temporal distortions and time references scattered throughout the text, visible from the perspectives of the narrator and characters. On the other hand, by highlighting the psychological dimension of time, the focus is placed on the inner lives of the characters, their consciousness, hesitations, and complex psychology. This justifies introducing Bergson's and Ricoeur's philosophical concepts into the interpretative process, as they shift the emphasis from time as a quantitative phenomenon to its subjective, introspective understanding and the impact it has on human consciousness and internal processes.

Keywords: Thomas Mann, cosmological time, individual time, Henri Bergson, Paul Ricoeur, narrativity, introspection

At the Intersection of Hard and Soft Fields: Can We Map Some Common Rhetorical Structures in Linguistics and STEM (Sub-) Disciplines?

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The very STEM acronym reflects a common epistemological and, speaking from a discourse analysis perspective, rhetorical core of the disciplines. However, as indicated by practitioners in the field of English for Specific / Academic Purposes, disciplines from other scientific fields might also display similarities with STEM discourses at a variety of levels.

Given that (post)graduate linguistics students are required to show a high level of academic language proficiency in their written research output (theses or papers), we decided to address the question of rhetorical similarities between linguistics and STEM academic discourses. Keeping in mind the perspective we delineated above, in this paper we investigate the rhetorical schema(s) of two hundred original research articles published in the Serbian language and literature and in STEM scholarly journals[2]. We will follow the general methodology of determining rhetorical structure through move-step functional categorization of discourse segments as developed by Swales (1990; 2004) and the majority of the top-down corpus analysis steps suggested in Biber et al. (2007, p. 13). Our general aims are to establish: a) potential similarities in rhetorical structuring of linguistics and STEM research papers and b) to point out the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in teaching university academic writing to students of linguistics. We will also attempt to derive several models of rhetorical structure that could be applied in university courses of academic writing for linguistics students, at least as a starting point when learning to write for research.

Keywords: (post)graduate academic writing, interdisciplinarity, STEM discourse, linguistics discourse, rhetorical structure(s)

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[2] An official categorisation of the journals published in Serbia in all scientific disciplines is issued by the authorized Ministry every year. We consulted the 2023 list available at https://nitra.gov.rs/lat/ministarstvo/vesti/lista-kategorisanih-domacih-casopisa-za-2023-godinu

Gender and Historiography: Challenges and Opportunities

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The narrative construction of history, long dominated by male voices and experiences, is gradually changing thanks to the development of gender historiography. This approach not only questions traditional interpretations of historical events but also opens new perspectives that include and valorize women's experiences and gender dynamics. This abstract explores the challenges and opportunities arising from integrating gender into historiographical studies.

Challenges include methodological obstacles, such as the lack of sources documenting women's voices, and resistance to change within academic circles often rooted in patriarchal structures. Additionally, there is a risk that gender history may be marginalized as a "specialized" field instead of becoming an integral part of the broader historical discipline.

On the other hand, the opportunities are significant. Gender historiography enables a deeper understanding of social, economic, and political processes, providing a more complete picture of the past. Incorporating a gender perspective can illuminate invisible currents of power and resistance, as well as the everyday lives of ordinary people, contributing to a richer and more diverse understanding of history. The work will address methods of writing gender history through various practical examples and highlight interdisciplinary research approaches, connecting history with sociology, anthropology, literature, and cultural studies.

Although the integration of gender into historiography faces numerous challenges, the opportunities it provides for enriching and diversifying historical narratives are substantial. This transition can result in not only a more inclusive history but also the strengthening of critical thinking within historical science.

Keywords: Gender historiography, historical narrative, methodology, gender integration, interdisciplinarity, inclusive history

Presentation of the Feudal Order in Modern History Textbooks for the Sixth Grade

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The feudal system is the basis of medieval society. It was constantly developing and progressing. In this paper, we will deal with the way in which feudal society is depicted in contemporary history textbooks in Serbia, since the last reform of the history curriculum in 2017. We will analyze which terms are used, how children are approached and how children of that age understand how the state and social order functioned in the Middle Ages. We will compare how different authors handled this challenge and we will assess whether they succeeded in doing so. In addition, we will deal with the challenges that history teachers face when working with these textbooks.

Keywords: sixth grade, history teacher, curriculum 2017, textbooks, reform

The Social Context of Violence in *Rabies* by Borislav Pekić

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The subject of the paper is the motif of violence as a social phenomenon in the novel *Rabies,* by Borislav Pekić. The paper examines the degree of literary mediation of violence as a social issue and as inherent to human nature and community life, and its acceptability or even desirability in certain circumstances. Themes of relationship between individual and group and their role in manifesting violence are also analyzed. In general, social sciences and humanities offer exclusive perspectives on human nature by adopting either a Rousseauesque or Hobbesian approach. The sociological analysis in this paper aims to elucidate one-sided views on human nature and the question of civilized society, by referring to the ambivalent status of violence in emergency situations and certain social contexts. From a literary perspective, the airport in quarantine is analyzed as a metaphor for society in crisis, with Heathrow witnessing power struggles, political disagreements, as well as personal and ethnic conflict. The paper analyzes characterization, focusing on figures of authority, and their attitude towards violence. The question of violence as innate and the novel's implicit motif of it being "fated" are addressed in themes such as genetic engineering and laboratory viruses and their dangerous mutations. The aim of the paper is to explore the complex dynamics between the individual, emergency situations and authority, which are conducive to relativizing the meaning of violence, and the factors that contribute to its acceptability or even desirability, of which Pekić's novel warns.

Keywords: violence, Rabies, Borislav Pekić, sociological analysis, interdisciplinarity

Naturalism and Sentimentalism as Modes of Representation in the Serbian Postrealist Novel

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The concepts of naturalism and sentimentalism are presented in the paper as two opposite modes of the representation of reality, in the context of psychological tendencies arising in the Serbian novel of the late 19th and early 20th century. Thus, the paper will not be concerned with influences of these stylistic formations as such, but with the opposing various subjective relationships of literary characters who exist on varying levels of (self)alienation from physical reality. The distinction therefore lies in the naturalist state of subjugation to phenomena and objects taken "ansich", or conversely, the sentimentalist idealization of reality, which aims to overcome the present state of things. As representative examples of these phenomena, we will analyze the novels *Došljaci* by Milutin Uskoković and *Seoska učiteljica* by Svetolik Ranković. These novels will be defined as postrealist in order to relate them to the mimetic concepts of historical realism. Although the main focus is on the relationship between characters and reality, the analysis does not limit itself to narratological questions, but includes matters of the philosophy of language and the relations between language and reality or the ability of language to represent reality. The opposition is constituted on two main levels: individual relationships to outside objects, and social relations between people. The subjective perspective of an individual character is formed chiefly by their socioeconomic standing: the novel of this period thus allows different, synonymous regimes of existence. The aim of the paper is the recognition of innovations in the context of possibilities of representing the interaction of humans and their culturological environment.

Keywords: modernism, historical realism, mimesis, Milutin Uskoković, Svetolik Ranković, comparative analysis, philosophy of language

Personality Traits of a Successful Foreign Language Speaker - A Theoretical Perspective

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Personality has long been insufficiently tackled in SLA research due to various reasons, some of which being methodological issues, personality measurements and research expertise. This paper aims to explain the role of personality traits in foreign language output.

The first part of the paper will discuss what makes a successful foreign language speaker and what aspects from the output should be considered. As we base the study on the Big Five factor model, the second part will provide a brief outline of the characteristics of each trait, explaining why certain traits are thought to be more desirable than others, and why others are thought to have a negative correlation with foreign language learning and speaking. We will further focus on the research done so far in this field, some of which being Dewaele's examination of the relationship between personality traits, knowledge of languages and language anxiety, Čizmić's and Rogulj's study on personality, anxiety and English language competence, or among the most recent, Šafranj's and Zivlak's study of the effects of the Big Five personality traits on language anxiety.

Finally, we will summarize the findings of the research so far, pinpointing the commonalities they have. The conclusion will also highlight the gaps we have found in the literature review and provide suggestions for future research.

Keywords: personality traits, foreign language learning, communicative competence, SLA, Big Five model, psycholinguistics

Analysis of Authority in Hans Christian Andersen›s Fairy Tales "The Emperor›s New Clothes" and "The Ugly Duckling"

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The concept of authority has been studied across various disciplines, provoking debates that highlight the complexity of this term. Often, disagreements among authors have centered on the differences and similarities between authority and power. This paper aims to demonstrate the hidden similarities of authority in two fairy tales of different themes and main characters that represent opposites, "The Emperor's New Clothes" and "The Ugly Duckling."

The research methods will include the analysis and characterization of the types of authority present through the two main characters—the emperor and the duckling. Special focus is placed on how the characters acquire, use, and respond to authority. The analysis will be conducted using a comparative approach, by examining the interaction of the main characters with other characters and situations, and demonstrating different aspects of authority.

The expected results of the research are multifaceted. The analysis is expected to reveal specific similarities in how authority functions in both narratives, despite their thematic and narrative differences. The research should provide a deeper understanding of how authority is perceived and accepted by other characters, highlighting the importance of consent and agreement as key elements in establishing and maintaining authority. Finally, this research is expected to contribute to a broader understanding of the complexity of the concept of authority and potentially provide new insights that could be applicable in a wider social context.

Keywords: authority, fairy tale, power, society, The Emperor's New Clothes, The Ugly Duckling