

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT:**  
***ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)***

3rd of October, 2026

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

**PROGRAMME AND BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



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# **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**



International Scientific Conference  
**LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CONTACT:**  
 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>9.00- 9.45</b>                                                                                                                                                       | <b>REGISTRATION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>9.45-10.00</b>                                                                                                                                                       | <b>CONFERENCE OPENING</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>10.00-11.00</b>                                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>PLENARY TALK 1</b></p> <p><b>MILOŠ STANOJEVIĆ, PhD</b><br/>         Associate Professor of Computational Linguistics University College<br/>         London</p> <p><b>LINGUISTICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE: FROM PARSING<br/>         ALGORITHMS TO INDUCTIVE BIASES</b></p> |
| <b>11.00-11.30</b>                                                                                                                                                      | <b>POSTER SESSION</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>11.30-13.10</b>                                                                                                                                                      | <b>SESSIONS – BLOCK 1</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>A Linguistic Perspective on Machine Translation</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Mila Matić</i></p>                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Merima Krijezi, Predrag Mutavdžić</b></p> <p>Phraseology of Albanian and Artificial Intelligence – Challenges and Problems</p>                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Emilija Šarović</b></p> <p>Evaluating LLMs in Idiomatic Translation: Translating Serbian Phraseological Units Using OpenAI's Model</p>                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Milica Pančevac</b></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence Based Translation of Hotel Industry Terminology from English to Serbian using ChatGPT, DeepSeek and Gemini</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Aneta Trivić, Ivana Nikolić</b></p> <p>Syntactic Restructuring in Spanish–Serbian Translation: A Contrastive Analysis of Human and Machine Translation</p>        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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| <p><b>Mila Matić</b></p> <p>A Linguistic Analysis of Machine and Human Translation Based on Leonid Andreyev's Dramatic Text</p>                                                |
| <p><b>Literary Creation and Interpretation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence 1</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Jovana B. Todorović</i></p>                                        |
| <p><b>Katarina Lazić</b></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence as an Alternative to Human Care – Analysis from the Perspective of Kazuo Ishiguro's novel <i>Klara and the Sun</i></p> |
| <p><b>Pavle Z. Zeljić</b></p> <p>Fabulously Artificial: James Joyce's <i>Ulysses</i> as a Large Language Model</p>                                                             |
| <p><b>Jovana B. Todorović</b></p> <p>Programming Desire: Sexuality and Subjectivity of Androids in Nieves Delgado's Fiction</p>                                                |
| <p><b>Jelena Jovanović Kostić</b></p> <p>Biblical Aspects in the Novel <i>Roots</i> by Dobrica Ćosić Through the Lens of Artificial Intelligence and GPT Models</p>            |
| <p><b>Jovan Đorđević</b></p> <p>Methodologies of Literary Theory and Discourse of Artificial Intelligence: Scientific and Educational Potential</p>                            |
| <p><b>Media and Art Shaped in the Age of Artificial Intelligence 1</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Natalija Živanović</i></p>                                                         |
| <p><b>Natalija Živanović</b></p> <p>Creating Hybrid Multimedia Journalism Genres in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: The Journalists' Perspective</p>                       |
| <p><b>Stefan Janjić</b></p> <p>The Simpsons and the Manufacture of False Prophecies in the AI Era</p>                                                                          |
| <p><b>Tamara Tasić, Jovana Trajković, Neda Necić</b></p> <p>The First AI Newspaper Issue in Serbia: A Case Study of the Local "Mladenovački glas"</p>                          |

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| <p><b>Aleksandar Radović</b></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence and Innate Agency: The Vulnerable World of Companion</p>                                      |
| <p><b>Challenges in the Age of Artificial Intelligence:<br/>Psychological and Pedagogical Perspective</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Vesna V. Bulatović</i></p> |
| <p><b>Stefan Dragonić, Staša Lopušina</b></p> <p>The AI Helper Imaginary: What Fiction Tells Us About Human Expectations of Artificial Support</p>        |
| <p><b>Milena M. Vidosavljević</b></p> <p>The Teachers' Role and Their Attitudes Toward Artificial Intelligence in Language Education</p>                  |
| <p><b>Mirela Karahasanović</b></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence and the Problem of Epistemic Responsibility in Education</p>                                |
| <p><b>Vesna V. Bulatović, Dragana Vuković Vojnović</b></p> <p>Draft to Decision: From Reframing AI Use in ESP Writing Pedagogy</p>                        |
| <p><b>Philosophical Perspectives on the Age of Artificial Intelligence</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Milan Vukadinović</i></p>                                 |
| <p><b>Mihailo Stojanović</b></p> <p>Developing Argos Search: A Hallucination-Free Deep Search Agent for Ancient Greek Texts</p>                           |
| <p><b>Bojan Milunović</b></p> <p>Epistemology of Complexity as a Framework for Analyzing AI-integrated Computational Modeling</p>                         |
| <p><b>Miloš Adžić, Aleksandra Zorić</b></p> <p>Meaning in the Space of Reasons: Grice, Rational Personhood, and the Limits of Machine Understanding</p>   |
| <p><b>Stefan Marić</b></p> <p>Application of Public Transkribus HTR Models in (Digital) Humanities: Perspectives and Limitations</p>                      |

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| <p><b>Milan Vukadinović</b></p> <p>Social Stakes of Rational Polarisation in the Prism Diverse Intelligence from Xenological Registers of Bioelectrical Networks to Morphogenesis of Platonic Spaces</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Literary Creation and Interpretation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence 2</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Ilija Milovanović</i></p>                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Nikola Adamov, Ilija Milovanović, Ivana Isailović</b></p> <p>Judgments of AI Use Legitimacy and Plagiarism: Moral Reasoning, Motivation, and AI Literacy</p>                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Nataša Rakić</b></p> <p>“A Mere Secondary User”: Machine Authorship in the German Literary and Philosophical Tradition from Anders to Bajohr</p>                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Selma Veseljević Jerković</b></p> <p>Isn't it Ironic?: The Effectiveness of GPT-5 in Literary Textual Analysis</p>                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Jovana Todorčić, Lenka Bajčetić</b></p> <p>Zoonyms in the Corpus of Serbian Epic Folk Poems</p>                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>13.10-13.30</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>13.30-14.30</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>PLENARY TALK 2</b></p> <p><b>LJUBIŠA BOJIĆ, PhD</b><br/> Senior Research Fellow<br/> Institute for Artificial Intelligence Research and Development of Serbia,<br/> Novi Sad;<br/> Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, Digital Society Lab,<br/> University of Belgrade;<br/> Complexity Science Hub, Vienna</p> <p><b>BUILDING GENERAL PURPOSE AI: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL HUMANS, SOCIAL SIMULATIONS AND LANGUAGE MODEL ASSESSMENT</b></p> |
| <b>14.30-15.40</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>15.40-17.20</b>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>SESSIONS – BLOCK 2</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Between the Classroom and the Algorithm: Language Acquisition and the Teaching Process in the Age of AI 1

*Moderator: Ivana Isailović*

**Jasmina Jovanovska, Elizabeta Bandilovska,  
Ljuljzim Ademi**

Artificial Intelligence and Individual Learning of the Mother Tongue

**Olivera Urošev Palalić**

Artificial Intelligence Tools in Teaching Serbian Language and Literature (Advantages and Limitations)

**Valentina Đorić, Nikolina Kuruzović**

Can AI Reduce Foreign Language Anxiety? Exploring the Role of Affective and Empathic AI in Language Learning

**Ivana Isailović, Ilija Milovanović, Isidora Gatarić,  
Nikola Adamov**

From Data to Grades: A Machine Learning Approach to Success in Serbian Language

**Anita Shterjoska Mitreska**

Artificial Intelligence in Assessing Students' Written Assignments: Opportunities and Challenges in Macedonian Language Teaching

## Literary Creation and Interpretation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence 3

*Moderator: Isidora Belić*

**Isidora Belić**

Europe as Projection: An AI-Assisted Reading of Goran Stefanovski's *Wild Flesh*

**Miloš Jocić**

LLM COMBINATORIA: Anticipations of Combinatoric, Generative and Computer Literature

**Maša Petrović**

AI as a Literary Interpreter: Challenges of Reading Serbian Postmodern Poetry

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <p><b>Snežana Savkić</b></p> <p>Representation of Artificial Intelligence and the Transformation of Subjectivity in Human–Machine Relations in William Gibson’s <i>Neuromancer</i></p>                                      |
| <p><b>Igor Stanojoski</b></p> <p>AI in the Process of Writing a Novel: Ethical Boundaries and Autopoietic Insight</p>                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Language, Society and AI: Corpus Linguistics and Cultural Perspectives</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Dragana Ristić</i></p>                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Vuk B. Vujović, Milena M. Stojanović, Neda V. Pavlović</b></p> <p>Synergistic Potential of Artificial Intelligence and Linguoculturology in the Analysis of the Close Meanings of <i>Currency</i> and <i>Coin</i></p> |
| <p><b>Dragana Gak, Vesna Bogdanović</b></p> <p>Lexical Bundles in AI-Generated and Student-Written Cover Letters: A Corpus-Based Study of Professional Self-Presentation</p>                                                |
| <p><b>Dragana Ristić</b></p> <p>Large Language Models as a Corpus and Tool for the Linguoculturological Analysis: Potentials and Challenges</p>                                                                             |
| <p><b>Milka Mitrović</b></p> <p>Glossary of Specialized Terms as a Distinct Book Format</p>                                                                                                                                 |
| <p><b>Historical Research and the Teaching of History in the Age of Artificial Intelligence</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Dragana Lazić Stojković</i></p>                                                                        |
| <p><b>Vukašin Vukmirović, Bojan Baroš, Sindi Ivanković</b></p> <p>Historical Development of Artificial Intelligence</p>                                                                                                     |
| <p><b>Marko Šuica, Snežana Paranosić</b></p> <p>Fostering Historical Thinking and Competences for Democratic Culture in Educational Contexts of Ubiquitous Artificial Intelligence</p>                                      |

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| <p><b>Aleksa Mitić, Milan Randelović</b></p> <p>Rethinking Brainstorming in Scientific Research – Generative AI as a Pre-Methodological Mediator</p>                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Kristina Jorgić Stepanović</b></p> <p>Analog Archive to Digital Experience: AI Applications in Visualizing the OKTOH Music Festival</p>                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Vukašin Vukmirović, Tatjana Čonić</b></p> <p>The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching History and Geography</p>                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>Challenges in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Pedagogical Perspective</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Maja Bosanac</i></p>                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Iva Sotirov, Marija Marković</b></p> <p>AI as Support for Inclusive Education</p>                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>Milan Segedinac, Goran Savić, Uroš Petrašković, Mihaela Osmajić, Peter Steiner</b></p> <p>Saying, Text Generation, and Knowledge Representation: A Formal Ontological Layer for Pedagogically Aligned Quiz Generation Using LLMs</p> |
| <p><b>Sladana Marić, Lela Vuković</b></p> <p>Pedagogical Application of AI Tools in Education: The Role of Language and AI in Learning (Generations Z and Alpha)</p>                                                                       |
| <p><b>Maja Bosanac, Jovana Turudić</b></p> <p>Massive Open Online Courses and Artificial Intelligence: A Pedagogical Perspective</p>                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>Challenges in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Legal and Social Aspects 1</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Željka Manić</i></p>                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>Stefan N. Anđelković, Đorđe D. Radovanović</b></p> <p>AI as an Instrument for Interpreting Constructively Ambiguous Agreements: A Case Study of the International Legal Formation of the Status of Kosovo and Metohija</p>           |
| <p><b>Tatjana Jovanović, Olja Arsenijević</b></p> <p>When AI Works Overnight: Human-AI Collaboration in Banking Customer Communication</p>                                                                                                 |

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| <b>Željka Manić</b>                                                                                                                                           |                           |
| Articles on Artificial Intelligence in the Journals Sociology and Sociological Review from 2016 to 2025                                                       |                           |
| <b>Danka Joveva</b>                                                                                                                                           |                           |
| Moral Agents or Moral Subjects? The Ethical Status of Artificial Intelligence                                                                                 |                           |
| <b>Zlatan Delić</b>                                                                                                                                           |                           |
| Multilayered Socio-Hermeneutical Analysis of Technological Transformations of Society: Towards a New Social Ontology of Postnormal Times                      |                           |
| <b>17.20-19.00</b>                                                                                                                                            | <b>SESSIONS – BLOCK 3</b> |
| <b>Between the Classroom and the Algorithm: Language Acquisition and the Teaching Process in the Age of AI 2</b><br><br><i>Moderator: Marijana Momčilović</i> |                           |
| <b>Sandra Žarković</b>                                                                                                                                        |                           |
| Potential and Limitations of Foreign Language Learning Based on Language Acquisition Theories                                                                 |                           |
| <b>Jovana Marčeta, Jelena Badovinac, Nina Ilić</b>                                                                                                            |                           |
| Exploring the Potential of AI in Developing Instructional Materials for Teaching Italian Idioms                                                               |                           |
| <b>Nina Ilić, Jovana Marčeta, Marijana Momčilović</b>                                                                                                         |                           |
| Visualizing Idioms, Enhancing Learning: Testing a Multimodal Cognitive Approach                                                                               |                           |
| <b>Branka Grivčevska, Ruska Ivanovska Naskova</b>                                                                                                             |                           |
| One Text, Many Pathways: AI in the Service of Personalized Learning in Italian Language Education                                                             |                           |
| <b>Ivana Ivanić</b>                                                                                                                                           |                           |
| Speaking with Robots: Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Language Learning                                                                             |                           |
| <b>Media and Art Shaped in the Age of Artificial Intelligence 2</b><br><br><i>Moderator: Dragana Milin</i>                                                    |                           |

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| <p><b>Dragana Milin, Smiljana Milinkov</b></p> <p>Artificial Intelligence in Journalism: Skepticism, Ethics and Trust in AI Content Among Journalism Students</p>                           |
| <p><b>Irina Filipović</b></p> <p>Generative AI and Media Content: Challenges for Copyright Law and Legal Responsibility</p>                                                                 |
| <p><b>Maša Seničić</b></p> <p>Perfecting and Replacing the Past: AI Sentimentality and the Expropriated Archive</p>                                                                         |
| <p><b>Challenges in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Legal and Social Aspects 2</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Kristina Pejčović</i></p>                                                       |
| <p><b>Nikola Dacev, Sanja Adžaić-Velickovski</b></p> <p>Legal Protection of Privacy and Prevention of Digital Manipulation Focusing on Deepfakes</p>                                        |
| <p><b>Kristina Pejčović</b></p> <p>Does the Use of AI Lead to an “Open” or “Closed” Society?</p>                                                                                            |
| <p><b>Miloš Perović</b></p> <p>The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Precarization of Labor</p>                                                                                      |
| <p><b>Igor Živković</b></p> <p>Is AI Religion Possible: The Church of Molt Case Study</p>                                                                                                   |
| <p><b>Teaching Literature and Popularizing Literary Works in the Age of Artificial Intelligence</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Marina Tokin</i></p>                                               |
| <p><b>Beatriz Brkić</b></p> <p>The Role of AI Tools in Popularising the Literary Work of Marija Jurić Zagorka</p>                                                                           |
| <p><b>Aleksandra S. Mladenović</b></p> <p>ChatGPT in Literature Teaching: Possibilities of a Methodical Approach to a Folk Epic Poem Using the Example of the Poem <i>Mali Radojica</i></p> |

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| <b>Marina Tokin</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                           |
| The AI Planner in Teaching Literature: Support, Formalism, and Teacher Responsibility                                                                                                                                        |                           |
| <b>Ana Tripković, Saša Čorboloković</b>                                                                                                                                                                                      |                           |
| The Application of Artificial Intelligence Tools in the Visual Representation of Literary Works with the Aim of Improving Students' Reading Competences                                                                      |                           |
| <b>Historical and Archaeological Research in the Age of Artificial Intelligence</b><br><i>Moderator: Dragana Lazić Stojković</i>                                                                                             |                           |
| <b>Ksenija Đukić, Ksenija Zelić Mihajlović, Veda Mikašinović, Danica Popović Antić, Aida Selmanagić, Roberto Cameriere</b><br>Artificial Intelligence in Dental Age Estimation: New Approaches in Bioarchaeological Research |                           |
| <b>Marija D. Marić</b><br>Can Spatial Clustering Support Social Interpretation? AI-Assisted GIS and Network Analysis of the Kormadin Necropolis                                                                              |                           |
| <b>Igor Stamenović, Lea Vučković</b><br>Mapping the Language of Crusading Propaganda: AI-Assisted Discourse Analysis of the <i>Türkenkalender</i> (1454)                                                                     |                           |
| <b>Deniz Gürkan</b><br>Ottoman Turkish as a Low-Resource Language and the Limits of Machine Reading                                                                                                                          |                           |
| <b>Samanta Milotić Bančić, Teodora Fonović Cvijanović</b><br>Problems and Challenges in Researching Old Latin-Script and Glagolitic Texts in Online Databases                                                                |                           |
| <b>19.00</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>CONFERENCE CLOSING</b> |

## **ABSTRACTS**

## **PLENARY TALKS**

# LINGUISTICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE: FROM PARSING ALGORITHMS TO INDUCTIVE BIASES

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While Linguistics and Computer Science are fundamentally distinct fields of study, they have historically exerted a profound mutual influence on one another. This enduring connection stems from a shared core objective: the precise treatment of language, whether formal or natural. Consequently, when a paradigm-shifting abstract concept emerges in one field, it frequently sparks a parallel transformation in the other. While this intellectual exchange historically centered on formal language theory and parsing algorithms, it has expanded over time into the domain of probabilistic language learning—and recently, with the rapid advancement of large-scale language models, this intersection has taken center stage. Learning, whether by natural or artificial systems, is fundamentally impossible without pre-existing inductive biases. The closer these biases align with the underlying generalizations of the target data, the more sample-efficient the learning process becomes. This is precisely where linguistic theory can inform modern artificial intelligence; what machine learning researchers call inductive biases, linguists have investigated for more than half a century as the innate structural constraints required for human language acquisition. In this talk, I will review our recent work demonstrating how the formal, probabilistic specification of linguistic inductive biases advances both engineering and cognitive science. Specifically, we show how these inductive biases facilitate the efficient training of machine learning language models while simultaneously deepening our scientific understanding of human sentence processing. While the impact of explicit inductive biases diminishes as training data scales to infinity, inductive biases remain essential for sample-efficient learning—a core objective for both language science and engineering.

**Keywords:** Computational Linguistics, Inductive Biases, Sample Efficiency, Parsing Algorithms, Human Sentence Processing, No Free Lunch Theorem

# BUILDING GENERAL PURPOSE AI: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL HUMANS, SOCIAL SIMULATIONS, AND LANGUAGE MODEL ASSESSMENT

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The expansion of LLM-based agents suggests that the next phase of general-purpose AI development will depend on the quality of frameworks used to generate, simulate, and evaluate human-like behavior. This inquiry argues that artificial human construction, large-scale social simulation, and systematic language-model assessment form a coherent infrastructure for this effort. Artificial humans, implemented as demographically grounded LLM agents with stable persona profiles, allow researchers to model opinion formation, social reactions, and value-laden decision-making at individual resolution. Social simulations extend this logic to collective dynamics, enabling generative-agent environments and multi-agent social-media replicas to stress-test policy interventions, examine polarization mechanisms, and explore emergent norms without the ethical constraints of real-world experimentation. Language-model assessment closes the loop by evaluating whether these agents achieve genuine behavioral fidelity rather than surface plausibility. Drawing on evidence from the Serbian socialmedia reaction-prediction study, the Societal AI Alignment Benchmark (SAIA), and the “Knowing You Is Everything” agent-simulation framework, the study shows that persona specificity is decisive for predictive accuracy, that aggregate replication can mask systematic individual-level failures, and that cross-cultural, temporally stable benchmarking is essential for trustworthy deployment. These three building blocks reframe AI development as a sociotechnical endeavor, in which simulating humans and social dynamics, and rigorously measuring those simulations, is as important as the models themselves.

**Keywords:** Artificial human agents, LLM-based social simulation, Behavioral fidelity, AI alignment benchmarking, General-purpose AI

## **CONFERENCE TALKS**

# LEGAL PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND PREVENTION OF DIGITAL MANIPULATION FOCUSING ON DEEPFAKES

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Deepfakes are a new technological phenomenon based on artificial intelligence, which allows the creation of realistic, but false audio-visual content. Their emergence raises serious legal and ethical issues, especially in the context of privacy protection and prevention of information manipulation. This paper analyzes the existing legal framework in the Republic of North Macedonia, focusing on the applicability of laws on personal data protection, criminal liability and media regulation. Particular attention is paid to compliance with European standards, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and new initiatives such as the Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act). This is especially significant as North Macedonia's EU candidate status enables comparative analysis in this field with other countries in the region pursuing EU membership. The paper points to legal gaps in national legislation and the risks of misuse of deepfake technology for disinformation, damage to reputation and violation of personal rights. In conclusion, specific measures are proposed to improve legal protection, including the adoption of specialized laws, strengthening institutional capacities and raising public awareness.

**Keywords:** Personal Data Protection, Media Regulation, AI Act, GDPR, Online Security

## PHRASEOLOGY OF ALBANIAN AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a modern communication tool has rapidly developed. Despite its current imperfections, and even lack of subtle precision, users do perceive AI either as one of the most reliable information sources or as a dominant form of knowledge acquisition due to the fact that a single click is able to aggregate vast data from diverse internet sources very quickly. On the other hand, AI has already been involved in many scientific and educational processes, perhaps more so individually than institutionally. This new information technology has also been applied widely in foreign language learning at various levels (as evidenced by published research). Therefore, our main research is focused on digital tools such as *ChatGPT*, *Google Translate*, and *Gemini* which are tasked with finding appropriate translational equivalents in Serbian and English for selected Albanian idiomatic expressions. Such idiomatic constructions represent a unique hurdle for machine translation, as they often rely on figurative meanings, carry deep cultural specificities, and are highly context-dependent. An additional challenge for AI is that Albanian belongs to the so-called group of lesser used languages, considering the number of its speakers and global distribution. All the gathered results will be analyzed to determine the accuracy of responses, their reliability, and relevance as well. The research will also examine to what extent the application of such informational tools can contribute to the enhancement and development of students' phraseological competence.

**Keywords:** AI, Albanian, Serbian, English, idiomatic expressions, translational equivalents, translation errors

# A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF MACHINE AND HUMAN TRANSLATION BASED ON LEONID ANDREYEV'S DRAMATIC TEXT

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The general aim of the research is to examine the possibilities and limitations of literary text translation using artificial intelligence tools – DeepL, Google Translate, and ChatGPT. The specific objective focuses on a comparison of machine and human translation from Russian into Serbian, based on a Russian dramatic text that has not previously been translated. The study will employ comparative, contrastive, and stylistic text analysis. The paper will address the translation of linguistic elements, with a focus on those categories that are not characteristic of Serbian as the target language. The specificity of Russian syntax is one of the key categories that pose a challenge for machine translation. The second part of this paper will be devoted to the analysis of the distinctive features of dramatic text – cultural segments, emotional responses of characters, and the register of speech of individual dramatic characters. The research will demonstrate to what extent artificial intelligence tools can serve as assistants to literary translators, and whether machine translation is capable of conveying the “performability” of a text – a category without which it is impossible to conceive of a dramatic text on stage. We expect the research to reveal systematic differences between the three tools examined, and to identify those parts of the dramatic text in which human translation remains irreplaceable. The results may be applied in translation teaching, as well as in the broader discussion on the future of the translation profession in the age of artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** machine translation, Russian dramatic text, Leonid Andreyev, human translation, artificial intelligence, russian literature

## ANALOG ARCHIVE TO DIGITAL EXPERIENCE: AI APPLICATIONS IN VISUALIZING THE OKTOH MUSIC FESTIVAL

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The preservation of the culture of memory constitutes one of the most important missions of art, while musical ontology offers a distinctive perspective on the world and its historical experience. Drawing upon Jan Assmann's concept of "cultural memory", memorialization within The Memorial Park "Kragujevački oktobar" is inextricably linked to the emotional response to tragedy. Within this context, the chamber music festival "Oktobru hododanje" (OKTOH) was established in 1975, conceived as an artistic extension of the "Great School Lesson" (Veliki školski čas). The festival's half-century duration has produced extensive analog archival material that requires contemporary contextualization. This paper explores a methodological shift toward the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools for the visualization and revitalization of OKTOH's historical legacy. The focus is on digital restoration and colorization of historical photographic records, through which static archival documents are transformed into a dynamic digital experience. By applying AI algorithms, archival material ceases to be a subject of passive preservation and becomes an interactive medium that brings the "enduring sound" closer to contemporary audiences. Analyzing both the ethical and technical aspects of digital transformation, the study indicates that the use of AI technologies does not compromise the authenticity of memory but rather extends the life of artistic pilgrimage (*hododanje*). This confirms the thesis that the synergy between humanistic heritage and modern technologies provides new generations with a deeper emotional and cognitive approach to the past, rendering archival heritage a living part of contemporary cultural practice.

**Keywords:** OKTOH, culture of memory, artificial intelligence, digital visualization, archival records, Memorial Park "Kragujevački oktobar"

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO HUMAN CARE – AN ANALYSIS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NOVEL *KLARA AND SUN*

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The paper will primarily deal with the role of artificial intelligence as an alternative to human care from the perspective of Kazuo Ishiguro's novel *Klara and the Sun*. In the novel, the artificial agent, e.g. the humanoid robot, assumes the role of the one who takes care of the people whose health has been jeopardized, the fact that can be seen in the example of Klara who takes care of a fourteen-year-old girl, Josie, who suffers from an unknown disease as a result of her being genetically "lifted". The question that might therefore be posed is whether the humanoid robots may provide the adequate medical and emotional care that might be put on a par with the one provided by humans: in other words, whether the humanoid agent has empathy in the measure, or even bigger, of the one possessed by humans. Likewise, the distinction will be made in the paper between the medical care, which diagnoses and treats physical and mental pathologies employing clinical interventions and the emotional care, whose focus is on managing patient's feelings, building resilience and maintaining psychological well-being. We will endeavor in the paper to show whether Klara's concern for Josie combines these two types of care. Through the analytic-synthetic approach, namely the application of the adequate theoretical model on the specific work of literature, we will try to provide an answer to this question and to show that, though Klara's concern for Josie remains genuine throughout the novel, it somehow proves to be deficient in comparison to human care, the fact that Josie herself emphasizes on many occasions. The corpus for our research will be Ishiguro's novel. When it comes to the theoretical model, the collaborative paper written by Dyvia Shikhar and Dr. Kasturi Sinha Ray "Role of 'Artificial' Hope at the Failure of Medical Science: A Study of Kazuo Ishiguro's 'Klara and the Sun'" explores how Klara's faith provides the "artificial" hope that stands in stark contrast to the despair of humans faced with their mortality. Connie S. Rosati in her work "Self-Interest and Self-Sacrifice" states that someone's act might be considered self-sacrifice only when the said act represents the sacrifice of one's interest, which is at the same time the sacrifice of the very self. According to Rosati, the paradigmatic examples of self-sacrifice are the cases when one sacrifices one's life for someone else, a part of one's body or something that is an object of one's love, e.g. a mother who sacrifices her career so that she could take care of her child. In the light of Ishiguro's work, the self-sacrifice reflects in the loss of one's part of the self, i.e. a part of one's body, e.g. when Klara, the humanoid robot, sacrifices the PEG 9 liquid which is located inside her so that she could destroy the machine responsible for pollution and, vicariously, save Josie's life. J. O. Urmson in his paper "Saints and Heroes" introduces the concept of the so-called "supererogation", namely the performance of more work than one's duty requires. This Urmson's work is important for our paper since the non-human entity sacrifices for her human proprietor more than her duty requires. The paper "Rehabilitating Self-Sacrifice: Care Ethics and the Politics of Resistance" by Amanda Cawston and Alfred Archer explores how care ethics celebrates acts of self-sacrifice on the part of carers and in doing so encourages women to choose caring for others over their self-development, thus thwarting and frustrating attempts to liberate women from the oppression of patriarchy. Bearing in mind that Klara is a female humanoid robot and that in the novel there are other female characters who are placed in the role of carers, the said work of Cawston and Archer will be of importance for our analysis.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, Ishiguro, humanoid, empathy, care, human

## MAPPING THE LANGUAGE OF CRUSADING PROPAGANDA: AI-ASSISTED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE *TÜRKENKALENDAR* (1454)

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This paper analyzes the mid-fifteenth-century German *Türkenkalender* as a case study of late medieval European anti-Ottoman discourse. Printed in the aftermath of the Fall of Constantinople, this crusading propaganda pamphlet, structured as a calendar for 1455, functioned as a call for unified Christian resistance against the Ottoman advance. The study combines historical and philological analysis with AI-assisted text processing in order to systematically identify the rhetorical structures of the *Türkenkalender*. The text was consulted in the original Early New High German. The corpus was computationally analyzed using toolkits such as Voyant Tools and AntConc to extract frequency patterns, lexical fields, and collocation clusters that define the text's rhetorical framework. The discourse analysis focuses on three interrelated dimensions: the construction of the "Turk" as a violent and "barbaric" Other; the representation of Christendom as a collective defined in opposition to this external threat; and the spatiotemporal framework that links political mobilization to both the liturgical time and an imagined geography of Christian unity. By extracting a structured lexicon and isolating collocational patterns in *Türkenkalender*, this research demonstrates how meaning is produced through repetition, association, and contrast. Although AI-assisted methods enable a more systematic reconstruction of discursive structures and precise pattern detection, the study argues that the full meaning of the text requires human-led interpretation, especially in the historical contextualization of the extracted data in the final stage of the research.

**Keywords:** discourse analysis, AI-assisted research, 15th century, digital humanities, German language and literature

# THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE PRECARIZATION OF LABOR

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Starting from the premise of precarious work as a structural feature of capitalism – a feature which acquires specific form and significance in the current neoliberal phase of this mode of production – this paper analyzes the impact of artificial intelligence on precarious forms of labor and labor in general. Given that artificial intelligence is a product of digital technology, examining its effects on work and employment must begin with an analysis of the digital economy. This sector represents the fastest-growing branch of the economy, characterized by a higher prevalence of precarious work and non-standard employment compared to traditional economic sectors. Although predicated on 21st-century technology, the relations between labor and capital in the digital economy are reminiscent of the 19th century. Furthermore, all structural contradictions of capitalism appear in the digital economy in an even more acute form. Grounded in available empirical data on the digital economy and artificial intelligence, this paper aims to make a theoretical contribution to illuminating the phenomenon of the digital economy and the impact of AI on human labor. The fundamental task of this study is to address the dilemma of whether artificial intelligence represents a technological innovation so transformative that it could challenge existing relations of production. Consequently, it examines the future of labor in the context of AI development and questions whether this technology will drive a further expansion of precarious employment within the global workforce. Methodologically, the paper employs dialectical and historical methods.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, precarious labor, capitalism, neoliberalism, digital economy

## **“A MERE SECONDARY USER”: MACHINE AUTHORSHIP IN THE GERMAN LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITION FROM ANDERS TO BAJOHR**

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Can a machine create literature? This question has deep roots in the German literary and philosophical tradition. Taking as its starting point the essay by German writer Daniel Kehlmann, *Mein Algorithmus und ich* (2021), in which he describes his experience of co-writing with the language model CTRL and concludes that AI is “a mere secondary user,” a system that always selects the next most probable word without any understanding of meaning, this paper reconstructs the tradition within which Kehlmann’s skepticism acquires its full significance. Günther Anders, in the mid-1950s, was already raising the question of what it means to create in the shadow of machines that surpass human capabilities. This anthropological-ethical concern was later continued by Max Bense and Friedrich Kittler, who, through information aesthetics (Bense) and media theory of discourse (Kittler), theoretically dismantled the notion of the autonomous author. These seemingly different lines of thought converge once again in Hannes Bajohr’s computational poetics and Kehlmann’s literary reflections on writing in the age of large language models, demonstrating that the questions raised today by generative artificial intelligence are not new. The analysis focuses on Günther Anders and his concept of “Promethean shame” (*Die Antiquiertheit des Menschen*, 1956), which describes the sense of inferiority humans feel before their own perfect creations; Max Bense and his “generative aesthetics,” which held that aesthetic properties can be formalized and mechanically reproduced, and Friedrich Kittler and his argument (*Aufschreibesysteme*, 1985) that media and technical systems of inscription fundamentally shape literary discourse, thereby theoretically dissolving the category of the author as a conscious subject. As a contemporary theoretical framework, the paper draws on Hannes Bajohr’s concept of “post-artificial literature” which argues that with the emergence of large language models, the distinction between naturally and mechanically generated text has ceased to be meaningful. Through a comparative analysis of the positions of Anders, Bense, Kittler, Kehlmann and Bajohr on the relationship between AI and literature, this paper demonstrates that the contemporary debate on generative artificial intelligence and literary creation represents the continuation of a long dialogue conducted in the German-speaking world since the mid-twentieth century.

**Keywords:** machine authorship, artificial intelligence, German literary tradition, post-artificial literature, large language models, Max Bense, Daniel Kehlmann, Friedrich Kittler, Günther Anders, Hannes Bajohr

## FABULOUSLY ARTIFICIAL: JAMES JOYCE'S *ULYSSES* AS A LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL

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Drawing on the wide range of posthumanist and poststructuralist readings of Joyce's seminal modernist novel, *Ulysses*, our paper will attempt to interpret its nonmimetic treatment of textual material by analogy with large language models (LLM), which implies that its allocation and combination are performed through a sort of probabilistic generation of new text, i.e. by predicting the possibility of a linguistic statement or act correspondent to conventional discursive practice in society generally, or particularly in Dublin in 1904. Our thesis is that this approach is not primarily or genuinely creative in nature, but depends on the discovery of correlations between textual elements, which is in accordance with previous interpretations of Joyce's poetical system and techniques. In other words, our reading postulates that *Ulysses* does not represent reality as much as it generates it through a process of recycling cultural artifacts. Conceptualizing the novel in this manner, we will similarly attempt to investigate the streams of consciousness of different characters in *Ulysses*, and finally, in light of the interpretations focussing on the problem of capitalist/consumerist society (such as Franco Moretti's study), we will view the constantly fluctuating and dynamic representation of the modern city, including the commercial aspects of modern culture – ads, newspapers, store windows, and similar phenomena, as a sort of algorithm-driven *feed* of hyperreal simulacra.

**Keywords:** *Ulysses*, James Joyce, poststructuralism, large language models, simulacrum

## EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF AI IN DEVELOPING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR TEACHING ITALIAN IDIOMS

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Numerous studies suggest that identifying the cognitive motivation underlying idioms facilitates their comprehension. In addition, it has been shown that a multimodal combination of verbal, visual, and other non-verbal representations reduces learners' cognitive load during the acquisition of new information. Therefore, combining insights from cognitive linguistics with a multimodal approach (MCA) to idiom representation can enhance both acquisition and long-term retention in foreign language learning contexts. The aim of this study is to determine the potential benefits of using AI tools to generate multimodal instructional content for teaching Italian idioms in higher education foreign language settings. The research focuses on using AI to create: (1) representations of selected idiomatic meanings based on MCA; (2) texts in which idioms are used in appropriate contexts; and (3) assessment sheets for evaluating the acquisition of idiomatic meanings. The central research question is whether multimodal content generated by AI leads to better understanding and retention of idioms compared to a single-mode approach (SMA) based on teacher-provided instruction, such as translation-based or definition-based instruction. To address this question, a pilot study was conducted with university students of Italian, employing both approaches with a set of selected Italian idioms in a within-subject design, with idioms distributed across instructional conditions and counterbalanced across participants. The results are analyzed using immediate and delayed post-tests assessing the accuracy of idiom meaning recognition. The findings are expected to provide empirical evidence of the pedagogical potential of AI-supported multimodal learning for idiom acquisition.

**Keywords:** AI in foreign language teaching, Italian idioms, multimodal idiom instruction, cognitive linguistics

# SYNERGISTIC POTENTIAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGY IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE CLOSE MEANINGS OF *CURRENCY* AND *COIN*

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This paper analyzed terms from the field of economics – *currency*, *cryptocurrency*, and *coin* – using a substitution test and examining the attitudes of 101 heterogeneous subjects in Belgrade. AI tools were used (*Gemini*, *Claude Haiku 4.5*, *Claude Sonnet 4.6*, *Claude Opus 4.6 (Anthropic)* etc.), and their results were compared with the processing carried out by a human researcher. The corpus was obtained from *Public Discourse in the Republic of Serbia* (Clarín.si), and the analysis included, besides corpus analysis, systematic data. The third part of the analysis involved survey-based data processing. The aim was to determine to what extent machine data processing deviates from that conducted by a human researcher. The authors were also interested in which “scientific” arguments AI tools would offer for certain results, as well as how valuable AI “assistance” is during this type of research. The results showed graphical imprecisions of AI tools, which often round percentage results graphically, unlike the human researcher, who does not round results at the first two decimal places after the decimal point. Still, the tools provided partly “scientifically” grounded reasons. The research shows about 10% of substitution examples where substitution should not occur. Respondents’ attitudes show that 61.3% consider *currency* and *coin* to have similar meanings, and 22.7% do not know the answer. Also, among younger respondents the collocation of *coin* for making change is unfamiliar, so various AI tools offered interesting arguments that phraseological units of the Serbian language require special attention in corpus material, because synergy from one system spills into another. The analysis of systematic data compared with corpus data shows a negligibly small frequency of the lexeme *coin* compared with *currency* and *cryptocurrency*, which contributes to the occurrence of hallucinations (factually unfounded answers) in LLMs (large language models).

**Keywords:** interdisciplinarity, artificial intelligence, economics, *currency*, *cryptocurrency*, *coin*, foreign origin words

# CREATING HYBRID MULTIMEDIA JOURNALISM GENRES IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE JOURNALISTS' PERSPECTIVE

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The objective of this paper is to provide insight into journalists' perspectives on the pressures they face from employer and market demands for content creation in a multimedia environment. This new digital ecosystem has fostered the emergence of hybrid journalism genres, requiring journalists to master new media formats alongside advanced multimedia skills and technological tools. Based on in-depth interviews with journalists from Serbian media outlets, including Blic, the investigative reporting network BIRN, Radio 021, Danas, public broadcaster Radio televizija Srbije (RTS), Nova S, Vojvodina Research and Analytical Center VOICE and public radio service O Radio, this study aims to clarify contemporary journalistic perspectives on working conditions and evaluate how these shifts influence the quality of media products. Ultimately, the research seeks potential solutions to preserve media productivity and relevance in multimedia contexts. The findings demonstrate that journalists and media workers are expected to manage a significantly larger workload than in the pre-Internet era, employing skills that extend beyond the traditional boundaries of journalism. Furthermore, the interviews highlight the systemic pressure journalists experience to adapt to social media algorithms and conform to quantitative metrics, such as page views, likes, shares, engagement, and similar indicators characteristic of modern media business models, alongside the recent integration of artificial intelligence. Beyond affecting the overall quality of work, the conversations with journalists reveal a severe risk to their mental health and psychological well-being, resulting from the continuous structural pressure to which they are exposed in the modern newsroom.

**Keywords:** hybrid genres, digital journalism, artificial intelligence, multi-platform, journalism, media production, digital media

# FOSTERING HISTORICAL THINKING AND COMPETENCES FOR DEMOCRATIC CULTURE IN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXTS OF UBIQUITOUS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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In a rapidly changing world shaped by digital technologies, social media, artificial intelligence (AI), and ongoing geopolitical and social change, history education has re-emerged as an important means of developing a critical understanding of both the past and the present. At the same time, history has become a key school subject for fostering Competences for Democratic Culture and helping students address the complex challenges of the twenty-first century. Surrounded by vast amounts of information and misinformation, much of it AI-generated and disseminated through digital media, students are increasingly exposed to unreliable and manipulative historical content. Without the ability to evaluate sources critically and make informed judgements, they risk becoming passive consumers of false information, propaganda, distorted interpretations of the past, and other forms of historical misuse. This paper explores how source-based history education can respond to these challenges by strengthening students' abilities in contextualisation, corroboration, multiperspectivity, and the critical analysis of historical narratives. Particular attention is devoted to the ambivalent role of AI in history learning. While AI can support learning by expanding access to historical materials, comparing interpretations, and encouraging engagement with controversial topics, it may also hinder historical thinking when its outputs are accepted uncritically or replace inquiry-based learning. The paper identifies and analyses teaching strategies that support students in critically evaluating AI-generated historical content, recognising bias and omissions, and constructing evidence-based historical interpretations. The findings suggest that the critical and inquiry-based integration of AI into history education can contribute to the development of media literacy, historical consciousness, and Competences for Democratic Culture.

**Keywords:** History Education, Historical thinking, Competences for Democratic Culture, AI, source-based learning, misinformation

## AI AS A LITERARY INTERPRETER: CHALLENGES OF READING SERBIAN POSTMODERN POETRY

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This paper examines the possibilities and limitations of artificial intelligence in the interpretation of Serbian postmodern poetry. The research focuses on AI-powered chatbot platforms, such as SnatchBot, Astra AI and ChatGPT 5.5, emphasizing their application in literary analysis through natural language processing (NLP) and semantic modeling techniques such as Word2Vec. The primary objective of the study is to investigate the extent to which AI can interpret the semantic, stylistic, and symbolic layers of Serbian postmodern poetry and to evaluate the reliability of machine-generated interpretations in comparison with traditional literary criticism. The methodology combines theoretical analysis with a case-study approach conducted during the Summer School Classics of Serbian Literature in Tršić in 2023 and 2024. The corpus included poems such as "Sentandreja" by Vasko Popa, "Bogumilska pesma" by Miodrag Pavlović, "Ravijojla" by Branko Miljković, and "Smederevo" by Ivan V. Lalić. Interactive workshops and surveys involving high-school students from Serbia, Montenegro, and Republika Srpska were used to evaluate AI-generated interpretations. The results demonstrate that AI can efficiently provide contextual information, identify basic motifs, and support personalized reading practices; however, its interpretations frequently remain superficial, paraphrastic, and insufficiently grounded in the linguistic and structural complexity of poetic discourse. The study concludes that deeper literary interpretation is achievable only through a complementary relationship between human interpretation and AI-assisted analysis.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Serbian Postmodern Poetry, Literary Interpretation, Digital Humanities, Natural Language Processing, AI-Assisted Literary Analysis

## THE CROATIAN STANDARD LANGUAGE BETWEEN TWO ACCENTUAL SYSTEMS

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The Croatian standard language is described as having a pitch-accent system characterized by four distinct accents. This four-accent system is realized in many local and dialectal varieties of Croatian, particularly in the eastern and southern regions. In addition to the pitch-accent system, a stress-accent system also (co)exists in Croatian. Within the stress-accent system, the position of the accent within a word is the primary relevant feature, and it often differs from that found in the pitch-accent system. It is precisely this difference that most clearly distinguishes the two systems at the perceptual level. The stress-accent system is primarily associated with urban varieties in the western and northern regions. This stress-based system has not yet been codified, nor is it given attention in the educational system, despite the fact that approximately half of Croatian speakers use this system. All of these speakers—those realizing the pitch-accent system as well as those realizing the stress-accent system—participate in public communication. The paper presents an analysis of the spoken Croatian corpus *ParlaSpeech* (parliamentary speech) in order to demonstrate how the two accentual systems coexist in the public sphere. In this study, the systems are primarily identified on the basis of stress placement (using a predictable corpus, primarily verbs), and phenomena such as analogical stress assignment and hypercorrection are also examined. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the contact between the two accentual systems is realized in public speech. The results of such analyses may contribute to the learning and teaching of Croatian.

**Keywords:** spoken Croatian corpus, pitch-accent system, stress-accent system, parliamentary speech

## WHEN AI WORKS OVERNIGHT: HUMAN-AI COLLABORATION IN BANKING CUSTOMER COMMUNICATION

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly transforming customer communication processes, particularly in highly regulated industries such as banking, where response accuracy and compliance are critical. This paper explores how AI integration can optimize call center operations characterized by asynchronous workload peaks and improve customer experience in highly regulated environments. The study is based on a qualitative single case study of AI implementation in a bank's call center, characterized by high volumes of client inquiries and significant response delays due to regulatory complexity. It examines a collaboration model in which AI generates draft responses to customer inquiries during non-working hours, while employees review, validate, and finalize these responses during the day. Drawing on internal process data and qualitative insights, the paper analyzes both operational and organizational effects of this approach. Findings indicate that this model not only improves operational efficiency and reduces backlog, but also changes the nature of work. Employee roles shift from routine content generation toward higher-value activities such as interpretation, contextualization, and decision-making. At the same time, emerging challenges related to trust, over-reliance, and compliance risks are identified. The paper contributes by demonstrating how human-AI collaboration can enhance customer communication while preserving human oversight in regulated environments, offering practical implications for organizations implementing AI solutions.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, human-AI collaboration, banking, customer communication, workplace transformation, operational efficiency, service quality, compliance, future of work

## THE TEACHERS' ROLE AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Artificial intelligence is a rapidly developing technology that is changing the everyday life of modern society in many ways. Artificial intelligence also affects the entire education system, including the work of teachers who have to adapt to the modern approach to learning in a virtual environment. The integration of artificial intelligence into language teaching can improve student engagement if it is implemented meaningfully as a supplement, rather than as a replacement for teachers within the educational process. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to briefly point out the concept of artificial intelligence in education and foreign language teaching, as well as to provide an overview of the results of certain previous research that dealt with the role and attitudes of foreign language teachers regarding the use of artificial intelligence in teaching. For the purposes of the paper, a descriptive method was used, which describes concepts, as well as a comparative method, which was used to compare approaches, methods and results of previous research on this topic. The results of certain research studies, which were compared and analyzed in this paper, indicate that a number of teachers have positive attitudes towards the application of artificial intelligence in language teaching, while others are concerned, among other things, about job loss, unintended consequences, as well as a lack of creativity and critical thinking among students.

**Keywords:** teaching, foreign languages, role, attitudes, teachers, new technologies, artificial intelligence

# RETHINKING BRAINSTORMING IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH – GENERATIVE AI AS A PRE-METHODOLOGICAL MEDIATOR

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The use of generative AI is becoming increasingly integrated into various phases of the research process, including the initial phase of developing research ideas. Brainstorming, considered a pre-methodological phase in which research ideas emerge, is going through significant transformation due to the increased influence of generative AI. In this pre-methodological phase, generative AI can reshape existing ideas or offer alternative research directions, thereby mediating the research process with more precise research problems and objectives. The paper analyzes the situations in which generative AI can mediate the formation of new research ideas or redefinition of existing ones and potential research directions. The methodological framework of the paper is based on a theoretical-analytical approach and a critical review of relevant literature addressing the use of AI in the scientific research process, with particular concentration on determining the methodology. The starting hypothesis is that generative AI functions as a mediator within the pre-methodological brainstorming process by contributing to the shaping of research ideas and further research phases. The results indicate the existence of ethical implications related to the use of generative AI as a mediator in the pre-methodological brainstorming process. The noted implications raise questions regarding AI transparency, bias, the potential standardization of research ideas, and the long-term consequences of dependence on AI in scientific research. The paper offers a theoretical reconsideration of brainstorming as a pre-methodological phase of scientific research and a reconceptualization of the role of generative AI as a mediator within that process.

**Keywords:** methodological framework, generative AI, brainstorming

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**MEANING IN THE SPACE OF REASONS  
GRICE, RATIONAL PERSONHOOD, AND THE LIMITS OF MACHINE UNDERSTANDING**

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The received Grice is a philosopher of speaker meaning, conversational implicature, and conversational maxims. That account is correct and incomplete. When *Studies in the Way of Words* is read together with *Aspects of Reason* and *The Conception of Value*, meaning emerges as one expression of rational personhood. To mean something is not merely to produce behavior from which information can be extracted. It is to act as a rational agent whose intentions, commitments, and judgments are answerable to reasons. Current research on large language models puts this broader Gricean framework under pressure. Recent systems perform impressively on pragmatic tasks, implicature recognition, and theory-of-mind benchmarks. Those results do not settle the question of understanding. The Gricean question is not whether machines can produce meaningful-sounding language — they can — but whether behavioral success amounts to rational-personal understanding. When meaning is reduced to publicly observable linguistic performance, a residue remains: intention, commitment, answerability, concept possession, and a subject's place within a rational life. A system that cannot occupy that rational and normative space does not own meaning; it simulates its outward profile.

**Keywords:** Grice, meaning, implicature, pragmatics, reason, answerability to reasons

# LEXICAL BUNDLES IN AI-GENERATED AND STUDENT-WRITTEN COVER LETTERS: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL SELF-PRESENTATION

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This study explores the use of lexical bundles in AI-generated and student-written cover letters, with a particular focus on professional self-presentation in the job application process. Drawing on corpus-based approaches to formulaic language and recent research on AI-generated writing, the paper compares the recurrent multi-word sequences used by university students and ChatGPT in cover letters written for the same job application. The corpus consists of 160 cover letters: 80 cover letters written by undergraduate students under highly controlled circumstances and 80 cover letters generated by ChatGPT based on the same prompts and job advertisements. The study aims to identify the most frequent lexical bundles in both corpora, examine structural differences between them, and explore the extent to which ChatGPT relies on repetitive and formulaic language patterns. Special attention is given to the distribution of noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), clause-related, stance, polite/request, and self-promotion bundles. As expected, the findings demonstrate that ChatGPT-generated cover letters rely more heavily on standardized and repetitive formulaic sequences associated with professional politeness and generalized self-promotion, while student-written cover letters display greater variability, more individualized phrasing, and less predictable bundle patterns. These findings may contribute to research on AI-assisted writing, formulaic language, and professional discourse pedagogy.

**Keywords:** cover letter, lexical bundles, formulaic language, AI-generated writing, student writing, professional self-presentation

# AI AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR INTERPRETING CONSTRUCTIVELY AMBIGUOUS AGREEMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FORMATION OF THE STATUS OF KOSOVO AND METOHİJA

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The subject of this paper concerns the examination of the capabilities and limitations of applying generative artificial intelligence to the analysis of legal and political documents characterized by a high degree of constructive ambiguity, using the example of the international legal framework surrounding the status of Kosovo and Metohija. The research is directed toward analyzing the manner in which various generative AI models (ChatGPT, Google Gemini, Claude) interpret key documents and agreements that shaped the legal and political status of the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija between 1999 and 2025. A particular focus of the paper is placed on the analysis of contentious and interpretatively open provisions characterized by constructive ambiguity—specifically, the extent to which generative AI systems succeed in offering legally consistent and methodologically grounded interpretations in relation to relevant international legal standards. Furthermore, the study seeks to determine whether, and to what degree, the responses of AI models reflect dominant political and media narratives present within the training data on which these models were developed. The methodological framework of this paper is based on a controlled comparative experiment, which entails analyzing the responses of multiple generative AI systems to a predefined set of prompts. The obtained results were processed using qualitative content analysis and comparative legal interpretation, aiming to assess the degree of consistency, legal relevance, and interpretative stability of the AI responses. The paper aims to contribute to the understanding of the epistemological status of generative artificial intelligence as a research tool in the social sciences and legal studies, particularly within the context of incomplete agreements and legally complex international issues. The findings of the study indicate both the significant potential and certain limitations of artificial intelligence in the analysis of legally and politically complex agreements, thereby opening space for further examination of its application as a research tool in the social sciences. Nevertheless, the human factor remains essential in the process of interpreting such documents, particularly in cases involving elements of constructive ambiguity and requiring a broader contextual understanding of political processes and issues.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence (AI), constructive ambiguity of agreements, Republic of Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija, Kosovo\*

## LANGUAGE HOMOGENIZATION IN AI-MEDIATED DISCOURSE: A FORENSIC LINGUISTICS PILOT STUDY

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This pilot study examines language homogenization in the era of AI models as a forensic linguistic problem, with a particular focus on the weakening of stylistic individuality in AI-mediated discourse. The research compares three types of texts produced on the same topic: original human-written texts, their AI-polished versions, and fully AI-generated texts. The aim is not to establish a comprehensive model of authorship attribution, but rather to explore how AI-assisted rewriting may reduce visible stylistic variation and blur individual linguistic patterns that are traditionally important in forensic linguistic analysis. Methodologically, the study relies on a small comparative corpus and combines close reading with basic corpus-based analysis using tools such as AntConc. The analysis is intentionally limited to several relatively stable and methodologically transparent indicators, including lexical diversity, the frequency of function words, recurrent textual patterns, and selected stylistic markers, while avoiding more complex parameters such as automated syntactic complexity measurement, which are not yet sufficiently standardized for the Serbian language. Particular attention is given to the extent to which AI-generated or AI-edited texts display stylistic regularization, neutralization of idiosyncratic features, and convergence toward more uniform linguistic structures. In that sense, the paper discusses the broader forensic-linguistic implications of AI-driven homogenization and its potential to complicate the interpretation of authorial style, stylistic individuality, and linguistic variation in future forensic analyses.

**Keywords:** AI-mediated discourse, language homogenization, stylistic individuality, forensic linguistics, lexical variation

## APPLICATION OF AI TOOLS IN THE VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF LITERARY WORKS TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' READING COMPETENCE

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Improving students' reading competence is one of the key goals of contemporary education. The importance of this goal is reflected in PISA assessment results, which remain below the average, particularly in tasks requiring independent response production and higher-order cognitive processes. Numerous studies have highlighted difficulties in literary reception, deeper text comprehension, critical interpretation, and the development of personal responses to reading. The contemporary digital environment is characterized by the growing presence of visual content, which offers new opportunities to support reading comprehension. The aim of this paper is to examine how prompt formulation in Serbian and English, as well as the choice of AI tool, influences the characteristics of AI-generated visual content. The research corpus consists of literary works from Serbian and English children's literature intended for students aged 11–12, representing different genres: an adventure novel (*Hajduci* by Branislav Nušić and *The Railway Children* by Edith Nesbit), a short story (*Dečak i pas* by Danilo Kiš and *Lob's Girl* by Joan Aiken), and a descriptive poem (*Zimsko jutro* by Vojislav Ilić and *The Swing* by Robert Louis Stevenson). Visual representations are generated using ChatGPT and Gemini based on equivalent prompts in Serbian and English. The methodological framework is grounded in a comparative analysis of the generated images according to criteria that include alignment with the literary text (plot, characters, setting, and symbols), portrayal of emotions and atmosphere, cultural appropriateness, level of detail, and the multimodal potential of the images to support comprehension of literary works. Particular attention is devoted to the pedagogical implications of this approach.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, AI tools, visualization, children's literature, reading literacy

## EUROPE AS PROJECTION: AN AI-ASSISTED READING OF GORAN STEFANOVSKI'S *WILD FLESH*

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This paper examines the possibilities and limitations of artificial intelligence in the imagological interpretation of Goran Stefanovski's play *Wild Flesh* (*Диво месо*). It proceeds from the hypothesis that AI can identify the play's thematic and motif-based framework. Still, it often simplifies its imagological ambivalence, cultural-historical nuances, and complex representations of the Other. The question is whether AI, in its interpretation of this work sees Europe only as an external geographical or civilisational point of reference, or whether it can also read it as a symbolic projection of desire, promise, pressure, and value hierarchy. Methodologically, the paper combines imagological analysis, close reading of selected scenes, and a comparative analysis of AI-generated interpretations produced by three large language models—ChatGPT (OpenAI), Claude (Anthropic), and Gemini (Google). Each model was prompted using the same four prompt types: a neutral interpretative prompt, a prompt oriented towards imagology, a prompt with an explicitly defined theoretical framework, and a prompt based on specific dramatic situations. Special attention is given to the points at which AI simplifies the relationship between space, identity, and cultural imagination, reducing the text to binary oppositions such as tradition and modernity, East and West, family and politics. The analysis aims to show that AI can be useful as an auxiliary interpretative tool, but that without a clearly defined hermeneutic framework, it often produces generalised, overly smooth, and insufficiently nuanced readings. This approach opens the broader question of the limits of automated interpretation in the analysis of literary texts in which cultural nuance, historical tension, and imagological complexity are crucial.

**Keywords:** *Wild Flesh*, imagology, artificial intelligence, the Other, Europe, cultural imagination, interpretation

# UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF AFFECTIVE AND EMPATHIC AI IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Foreign Language Anxiety (FLA) represents the situation-specific anxiety and manifests as a negative emotional reaction, such as worry or nervousness, that occurs when learning or using a foreign language. It is a multidimensional concept shaped by personal, social, and situational factors, which negatively impacts academic achievement and motivation. Research shows that 40-60% of language learners experience FLA at some point. Effective FLA reduction interventions often rely on empathy as a key factor. Empathy is a complex ability to recognize, understand, and deeply connect with the emotions, needs, perspectives, and experiences of others. In the context of FLA reduction, empathy creates trust between the teacher, student, and peers that facilitates reducing fear, self-doubt, and social pressure. In the modern era, the use of technology in language learning is increasing. Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) signifies using computer technologies as an aid in the learning process. Contemporary trends in CALL show the shift towards AI learning platforms and systems that adapt to the individual's needs, such as AI chatbots, AI tutors, conversational agents, etc. Importantly, AI systems with emotional dimensions have emerged. Affective AI is found to be capable of simulating emotional dimensions of interaction, offering FLA students a supportive environment. Empathic AI is going even further, making students feel seen, accepted, and genuinely psychologically safe. However, AI cannot fully replicate human interaction, and learners could also over-rely on AI, avoiding real-life contexts, which can reduce engagement in authentic communication. This review offers insights into the potential of Affective and Empathic AI in dealing with FLA, as well as its potential negative consequences. Although traditional interventions remain irreplaceable, combining them with Affective and Empathic AI may increase the chances of reducing FLA.

**Keywords:** FLA, empathetic AI, affective AI, CALL, foreign language learning

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INDIVIDUAL LEARNING OF THE MOTHER TONGUE

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The digital age and the survival of small languages in the world of algorithms is a question that is constantly being raised and is closely related to the revolution brought by artificial intelligence (AI) in all spheres of life. The world is slowly moving towards complete automation of language processes, and small languages, including the Macedonian language, seem to be at a crossroads between technological progress and linguistic marginalization. The question that arises is how much these models really understand the Macedonian language and how much they only simulate it based on probabilities and translations from other languages, knowing that it belongs to the group of languages with "limited resources" in the digital space. The objectives of this paper are: 1. to examine the need for artificial intelligence in education; 2. to examine how individual forms of artificial intelligence can be applied in different areas of language; 3. to identify the various challenges of artificial intelligence – to what extent and how it can be a successful tool for individual and customized learning in education. The issue under consideration is an individual approach to learning with the help of AI tools in the field of morphology and syntax of the Macedonian language through qualitative analysis and experiential learning as research methods. In doing so, we want to discover whether AI can be a personal assistant within the framework of individual teaching and the correct acquisition of language knowledge.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, education, native language, learning

## AI IN THE PROCESS OF WRITING A NOVEL: ETHICAL BOUNDARIES AND AUTOPOETIC INSIGHT

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This paper is based on the author's personal experience in writing the novel *100, 200, 300* and aims to examine different aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in contemporary creative writing. The focus is placed on the ways in which AI can be used as an auxiliary tool in the process of literary research, data collection and verification, acceleration of the preparatory phase, testing of narrative logic, character development, linguistic refinement, and critical reconsideration of particular prose solutions. Special attention is given to the distinction between ethically acceptable uses of AI as a research, editorial, and dialogic tool, and those forms of use that may call into question authorship, originality, transparency, and the writer's responsibility. Methodologically, the paper combines an autopoetic approach, analysis of the creative process, and critical reflection on the possibilities and limitations of AI in literature. Through the case of the novel *100, 200, 300*, the paper argues that artificial intelligence can significantly accelerate the research process and stimulate authorial self-reflection, but it cannot replace literary intuition, aesthetic decision-making, or the author's ultimate responsibility for the final text.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, creative writing, novel, ethics, authorship, autopoetics, research

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DENTAL AGE ESTIMATION: NEW APPROACHES IN BIOARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Age estimation represents a fundamental component of bioarchaeological analysis of human osteological material, forming the basis for reconstructing demographic structure, health patterns, and life histories in past populations. Among standard approaches, particularly in subadult individuals, methods based on dental development are considered the most reliable, providing relatively narrow age ranges and broad applicability in paleoepidemiological and population-level studies. In contrast, age estimation in adults remains methodologically challenging due to high variability and wide age intervals associated with existing techniques, which significantly limit their precision, especially in older individuals. Over the past decade, bioarchaeological research has witnessed an increasing integration of radiological methods for dental age estimation in both subadult and adult individuals. The ongoing refinement of these approaches holds particular promise for addressing longstanding methodological challenges associated with age-at-death estimation in adult populations. This study presents an improved methodology for biological age estimation based on teeth, integrating artificial intelligence algorithms. The proposed approach aims to enhance speed, accuracy, reproducibility, and standardization by facilitating and improving the detection of specific structures. This approach is particularly helpful in age estimation of adult individuals. Ultimately, the application of such

methods may contribute to the establishment of more robust and widely accepted standards in dental age estimation and advance the analytical potential of bioarchaeological research.

**Keywords:** bioarchaeology, age estimation, skeletal remains, dental age estimation, artificial intelligence

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ASSESSING STUDENTS' WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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The assessment of students' written work is a central component in the monitoring of literacy development and individual academic progress. Despite the use of standardized assessment criteria, this process often remains time-consuming and subject to evaluator bias. Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have introduced new possibilities for supporting educational assessment through automated and semi-automated evaluation systems. This study investigates the application of AI in the assessment of written assignments in Macedonian language instruction among fifth-grade students. A comparative research design was employed, involving the analysis of student texts evaluated both through a standardized rubric and AI-based assessment tools. The AI system was used to examine spelling accuracy, text structure, stylistic features, and selected aspects of content quality. The resulting evaluations were systematically compared in order to identify levels of agreement and divergence between human and AI scoring. Findings indicate that AI systems demonstrate high reliability in assessing formal linguistic features, particularly spelling and structural organization. However, their effectiveness decreases when evaluating higher-order writing dimensions, including content depth, creativity, and contextual appropriateness. The results suggest that while AI can enhance efficiency and consistency in the assessment process, it cannot replace the pedagogical and interpretative role of the teacher. The study supports a hybrid assessment model that integrates AI-assisted evaluation with teacher judgment in order to improve reliability and validity in writing assessment.

**Keywords:** artificial Intelligence, evaluation, written assignments, Macedonian language, educational technology

# THE AI PLANNER IN TEACHING LITERATURE: SUPPORT FORMALISM, AND TEACHER RESPONSIBILITY

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The paper analyses the AI Lesson and Learning Planner developed by Serbia's Institute for the Improvement of Education as a new institutional tool for lesson planning, focusing on the methodological issues it raises in the teaching of literature. The paper examines the AI Planner's approach to literature teaching, with particular attention to its treatment of the literary text as a work of art. It further analyses the formulation of learning outcomes, classroom activities, teaching methods, and assessment procedures, considering their relevance to the specific requirements of literature teaching methodology. Methodologically, the paper is based on a qualitative analysis of selected AI-generated lesson plans and the prompts used to generate them, combined with an analysis from the perspective of literature teaching methodology. AI-generated lesson plans for literature classes are used as case studies. Since these plans are generated by an institutional AI tool, their analysis goes beyond the structure of the lesson plan itself and also brings into view issues of educational policy, legal regulation, teachers' professional responsibility, and the possible normalisation of formalism in lesson planning. On this basis, the paper critically examines the possibilities and limitations of the AI Planner, as well as the conditions under which the use of this and similar tools may be considered appropriate from the perspective of the methodology of teaching literature.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, AI Planner, literature teaching methodology, lesson planning, teacher competencies, lesson plan

## CONCEPTUALIZATION OF WOMEN'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE IN LESKOVAC SPEECH: TRADITIONAL AND AI METHODS

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The subject of this research is attributive nouns from the Leskovac speech that refer to the physical appearance of women. The aim of the research is to determine how native speakers perceive a female person, which physical characteristics they highlight as dominant, and how they are conceptualized linguistically. Through the studied material, an attempt is made to examine the linguistic picture of the world and the value system of the dialect community. The material consists of nouns that name positive and negative physical characteristics of women, excerpted from Branislav Mitrović's "Dictionary of Leskovac speech." First, the analysis of lexemes was approached using componential analysis and prototype theory. The excerpted material was verified through field research. After that, artificial intelligence-based tools were also applied in the analytical procedure, which were used for automatic grouping of lexemes according to semantic affinity, isolating the most frequent semantic features and visualizing mutual relationships within the lexical field. In this way, it was possible to compare the results obtained by traditional linguistic methods with the patterns recognized by modern models for natural language processing. The results offer knowledge about the richness of the lexical fund of Leskovac speech, about the prototypical representatives of positively and negatively motivated attributive nouns, as well as about the possibilities of applying artificial intelligence in dialectological and lexicological research. The research provides insight into the linguistic picture of the world of a typical representative of a dialect community and into the ways in which the physical appearance of a woman is conceptualized in local speech.

**Keywords:** Serbian language, Leskovac speech, feminine attributive nouns, traditional methods, AI methods

## THE FIRST AI NEWSPAPER ISSUE IN SERBIA: A CASE STUDY OF THE LOCAL “MLADENOVAČKI GLAS”

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The aim of this study is to identify the dominant characteristics of texts on artificial intelligence published within the first special edition of the local weekly “Mladenovački glas,” which represents the first example of an AI-generated newspaper issue in Serbia. The research question focuses on determining the dominant characteristics of these texts. The study applies qualitative content analysis with a focus on thematic areas, subthemes, text function, genre characteristics, type of authorship, the presence of sources and citations, as well as headline structure. The results show that all texts are thematically oriented toward artificial intelligence, with dominant subthemes including its application as a tool, its use in photography and journalism, as well as ethical and social aspects. The educational function of the texts prevails, while informative and explanatory functions are also present. All texts belong to hybrid genre forms, most often resembling news articles or editorials, but without a clearly unified structure. The texts contain no sources, citations, or references to expert or institutional sources, which indicates a simplified and interpretative way of presenting the topics. The analysis of authorship shows the absence of author attribution, as well as the fact that the digital special edition does not explicitly state anywhere that the content was created with the assistance of artificial intelligence. Additionally, the analysis of headline structure shows that most texts contain a subheading and a headline, which indicates a partial retention of elements of classical journalistic forms.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence (AI), *Mladenovački glas*, local weekly, journalism, local media, Serbia

## CAN SPATIAL CLUSTERING SUPPORT SOCIAL INTERPRETATION? AI-ASSISTED GIS AND NETWORK ANALYSIS OF THE KORMADIN NECROPOLIS

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The Jakovo site in Kormadin is a Migration Period cemetery that has been investigated several times since the early twentieth century. In the meantime, the site has been almost destroyed by urban development, while the movable archaeological material is dispersed across four institutions in Serbia and Croatia. For a long time, it was interpreted in essentialist terms as a “Gepid cemetery,” reflecting older theoretical perspectives. Since no further archaeological excavations are possible, contemporary digital methods remain an essential tool for reevaluating the arguments behind the still prevailing interpretation. This paper starts from the spatial organisation of the cemetery and from the question of whether the arrangement of graves really supports the older interpretation of family- or clan-based burial. Using GIS and network analysis, with AI as a supporting tool, we examine whether measurable clusters can be identified on the grave layout plan. This analysis is not meant to replace archaeological interpretation, but rather to make the boundary between spatial pattern and the social meaning of the cemetery clearer. The research is based on the published cemetery plan from the 1956–1958 period, while remaining aware of the limitations of such material. In this way, we test how far digital analysis can support, relativise, or challenge the older interpretation. The contribution of this paper is primarily methodological, since it critically considers how AI can serve as a tool for verification, but not as an automatic bearer of archaeological interpretation.

**Keywords:** archaeology, Jakovo – Kormadin, cemetery, Migration Period, GIS, network analysis, AI, spatial organisation, social interpretation

## THE ROLE OF AI TOOLS IN POPULARISING THE LITERARY WORK OF MARIJA JURIĆ ZAGORKA

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This paper explores how the two seemingly incompatible topics – the literary work of the Croatian journalist and writer Marija Jurić Zagorka and the use of artificial intelligence can be joined together to explore the potential of AI tools to promote Zagorka's popular historical romance *The Knight of the Slavonian plain*. The research is based on answering the following questions: how AI can support innovative approaches in interpreting Zagorka's novels, how the AI-generated content can be integrated into the educational system and storytelling tours that connect literature, tourism and cultural heritage and to what extent AI can imitate the characteristics of an original literary work? The research is based on the assumption that through AI-generated images, videos and creative writing outputs, readers reinterpret literary world and strengthen connections between technology and arts. Methodologically, the research employs and compares AI platforms organised in three groups. A) language AI tools: DeepSeek and Chat GPT, B) visual AI tools: MidjourneyAI, Adobe Firefly, ChatGPT Images, Luma AI and Kling AI, C) video AI tools: Runway, Pika Labs, Dream Machine, InVideo and CapCut AI. The aim is to evaluate and compare AI-generated content through previously mentioned platforms, in order to estimate their quality and limits of imitation of human and literary work. The theoretical framework is based on Margaret Boden's concept of exploratory, combinational and transformational creativity. By analysing AI-generated content based on Zagorka's literary text, the research attempts to argue whether AI can produce equally meaningful artistic forms. The hypothesis is based on the argument that AI enriches literary interpretation, supports educational and cultural initiatives and functions as a complementary creative tool that strengthens the relationship between technology, literature and cultural identity.

**Keywords:** Marija Jurić Zagorka, AI tools, literature, creativity, imitation

## AI AS SUPPORT FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

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The development of artificial intelligence (AI) has created new opportunities for enhancing inclusive education and providing support to students with diverse educational needs. Contemporary AI tools enable the adaptation of learning materials to students' individual characteristics, the personalization of learning processes, and the creation of more accessible educational environments. At the same time, their implementation raises numerous pedagogical, ethical, and organizational issues that require critical consideration. The aim of this paper is to examine, through an analysis of relevant literature, the opportunities and limitations of applying artificial intelligence in the context of inclusive education. Particular attention is devoted to the potential of AI technologies to support students with diverse abilities, learning styles, and educational needs, as well as their role in improving the accessibility and quality of education. In addition, the paper addresses challenges related to teachers' digital literacy, data privacy, the ethical use of information, and the risk of exacerbating existing educational inequalities. The paper is based on the assumption that artificial intelligence can serve as a valuable resource for the development of more inclusive educational practices, while its effectiveness depends on the manner of implementation, pedagogical design, and teachers' competencies in its critical and responsible use. The paper discusses the potential and limitations of AI applications in inclusive education with the aim of exploring possibilities for its meaningful and responsible integration into educational practice.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, inclusive education, personalized learning, educational technologies, teachers

## MEMORY AND FORGETTING: THE MACHINE AS THE MEDIUM OF TEMPORALITY

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This paper traces the transformation of the concept of pharmakon from Derrida's deconstructive reading of Plato to Bernard Stiegler's philosophy of technics. More specifically, it seeks to analyze the phenomenon of artificial intelligence within the broader horizon of technicity through the conceptual framework of the pharmakon. If, for Derrida, writing designates an originary technical exteriority that simultaneously enables and threatens the presence of meaning, then for Stiegler this structure becomes constitutive of human existence itself. Memory, therefore, can no longer be understood as an internal faculty belonging to a sovereign and self-identical subject; rather, it is always already externalized through technical supports that both preserve and transform experience. Every process of retention is inseparable from the possibility of loss, just as every act of remembering presupposes the potentiality of forgetting. From this perspective, artificial intelligence appears not as a radical rupture with previous technological forms but as a new phase in the history of technical exteriorization. Whereas traditional mnemonic technologies primarily functioned as archives of the past, contemporary algorithmic systems actively participate in the selective actualization, reorganization, and generation of meaning. Artificial intelligence no longer merely stores traces but intervenes in circulation, interpretation, and projection, thereby reshaping the temporal structures through which individuals and collectives relate to themselves in the world.

**Keywords:** memory, forgetting, pharmakon, machine, temporality, subject, time

## BIBLICAL ASPECTS IN THE NOVEL *ROOTS* BY DOBRICA ĆOSIĆ THROUGH THE LENS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND GPT MODELS

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The objective of this paper is to examine whether artificial intelligence tools can be used to analyze biblical aspects in the novel *Roots* by Dobrica Ćosić. Using ChatGPT, the analysis was conducted through a comparative method based on establishing connections between selected passages from Ćosić's novel and biblical motifs and quotations from *the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments*. The study concludes that the biblical subtext in the novel is not merely a stylistic ornament, but rather one of the key components of the work's ideological and symbolic layers. In particular, it was observed that the characters of Simka, Đorđe, Aćim, and Nikola are shaped through archetypal patterns closely related to biblical figures, while biblical motifs of sin, fall, suffering, sacrifice, and punishment are transposed into the Serbian patriarchal context. Finally, the paper establishes that artificial intelligence tools can indeed be used for this type of analysis. The results obtained through ChatGPT-based analysis are significant in the context of literary studies. A limitation of this analysis lies in the potential risk that, when passages are extracted from their broader context within the novel as a whole, certain layers of meaning may be overlooked and reduced to those present only in the selected textual sample, which may not be evident to a non-expert reader. Another limitation concerns the restricted analytical scope of this approach, as it does not permit a thorough examination of the novel as a whole.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, *Roots*, *The Bible*, biblical aspects, comparative method

# SAYING, TEXT GENERATION, AND KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION: A FORMAL ONTOLOGICAL LAYER FOR PEDAGOGICALLY ALIGNED QUIZ GENERATION USING LLMS

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Human language presupposes an original openness to the phenomena of which we speak. For this reason, Heidegger defines Saying (*Sagen*) as Showing, which allows beings to appear in their unconcealment. Conversely, Large Language Models (LLMs) operate purely through the statistical analysis of text and next-token predictions, completely lacking this original exposure to phenomena. By transforming text into mathematical embeddings and processing them through self-attention mechanisms and feed-forward networks, these models operate strictly within a fixed vector space. Consequently, while LLM-generated output may feature highly accurate word choices, it often suffers from global incoherence. To bypass this limitation, a common practical approach is to formally represent the referential context, thereby establishing fixed constraints for text generation. In computer science, the most popular method for achieving this is using Description Logics to construct formal ontologies. This paper demonstrates this approach through a case study of a software system designed to generate natural language questions and answers for educational quizzes. The system introduces a formal ontology as a semantic foundation beneath the LLM text-generation layer. This underlying layer anchors the referential structure of an educational course, its individual elements, and their relationships. As a result, the system generates meaningful, pedagogically aligned quiz questions across multiple cognitive levels in accordance with the SOLO taxonomy.

**Keywords:** large language models, Martin Heidegger, knowledge representation, software ontology, test questions generation, SOLO taxonomy

## FROM DATA TO GRADES: A MASCHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO SUCCESS IN SERBIAN LANGUAGE

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Identifying factors associated with school achievement is a longstanding topic in educational psychology. Although early cognitive, phonological, and sociodemographic characteristics have been identified as predictors of school achievement, their relationships may not be strictly linear. Machine learning methods provide a useful framework for capturing such patterns and improving predictive accuracy. The aim of this study was to compare the predictive performance of different machine learning models for predicting achievement in Serbian Language based on indicators assessed prior to school entry. The sample consisted of 218 fourth-grade primary school students. Predictors included sociodemographic characteristics (gender, parental education, and perceived material status), results on the School Maturity Test (Coding, Visual Memory, General Knowledge, and Block Assembly), and indicators of phonological awareness (phonological analysis and synthesis of words). The outcome variable was the average grade in Serbian Language at the end of fourth grade. Linear Regression (LR), Gradient Boosting (GB), and Random Forest (RF) models were compared using 10-fold cross-validation. The RF model achieved the highest predictive performance ( $R^2 = .23$ ), outperforming LR ( $R^2 = .12$ ) and GB ( $R^2 = .13$ ), suggesting that linear models may not fully capture relationships among the examined variables. General Knowledge emerged as the most influential predictor (importance score = .50), followed by Visual Memory (.08), Coding (.08), Block Assembly (.06), gender (.04), phonological analysis (.04), and phonological synthesis (.04). The findings suggest that machine learning methods may serve as a complementary tool for identifying students at risk of lower achievement in Serbian Language and informing educational interventions.

**Keywords:** machine learning, Random Forest, achievement in Serbian Language, phonological awareness, school achievement, preschool assessment

## DOES THE USE OF AI LEAD TO AN “OPEN” OR “CLOSED” SOCIETY?

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This paper examines the potential relationship between the use of generative artificial intelligence tools worldwide and their possible impact on the development of either an “open” or a “closed” society, in the context of Karl Popper’s definition. It addresses whether the use of such tools contributes to the development of a pluralistic, tolerant, critical, and democratic society in which no monopoly over “final truth” exists, or whether it may instead lead to a more rigid, intolerant, and potentially authoritarian form of society characterized by the concentration of power and control over the interpretation of knowledge, information, and truth. Based on existing literature and empirical research, it can be argued that artificial intelligence may encourage questioning and the development of critical thinking, which is an important element of an “open” society. On the other hand, the structure of power in the field of artificial intelligence development is highly concentrated within a small number of companies and states. These actors may exert significant influence over global information flows and the shaping of public perception. Such influence is exercised through system design, algorithmic decision-making, and the ethical and normative frameworks embedded in AI systems by their developers, which are subsequently reflected in their use. Depending on these principles, AI systems may contribute to the formation of specific values, social norms and ideological orientations among individuals. This paper analyzes existing literature on the relationship between artificial intelligence use and the development of critical thinking, as well as the power structures within the AI industry. Special attention is given to how the concentration of technological and economic power in a limited number of leading companies and states shapes digital knowledge systems, and to the potential implications of such structures for the development of either an “open” or a “closed” society.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, generative AI, “open” society, “closed” society, Karl Popper, critical thinking, power structures

## THE SIMPSONS AND THE MANUFACTURE OF FALSE PROPHECIES IN THE AI ERA

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This paper examines the circulation of (false) claims that *The Simpsons* predicted major political and social events. Its aim is to explain how alleged predictions are constructed and reinterpreted over time, with particular attention to the growing role of generative AI in the production of convincing visual misinformation. The research is based on a content analysis of 63 alleged predictions identified through fact-checking databases, media reports and social media narratives, from January 2010 to May 2026. The cases include claims related to the 9/11 attacks, Donald Trump's political career, the Covid-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the outbreak of hantavirus. The paper situates generative AI within a longer history of alleged *Simpsons* predictions. In the period from 2010 to the present, these claims have included a mix of accurate coincidences, partially accurate interpretations and false predictions. The false cases were often based on decontextualized scenes or Photoshop manipulations, made easier by the visually simple style established by Matt Groening. Generative AI now extends this practice by making it possible to produce technically convincing images in the style of *The Simpsons* with far less effort. As a result, any major breaking-news event can be retrospectively framed as something the series had already predicted. These claims may also contribute to a broader perception that major events are scripted or controlled by hidden actors. In that sense, AI-generated *Simpsons predictions* could function as accessible and shareable entry points into conspiratorial interpretations of reality.

**Keywords:** AI, misinformation, *The Simpsons*, conspiracy theories, prediction, visual manipulation

# OTTOMAN TURKISH AS A LOW-RESOURCE LANGUAGE AND THE LIMITS OF MACHINE READING

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When machine learning researchers describe Ottoman Turkish as a low-resource language, they usually refer to the limited availability of training data. They also hint at how unevenly historical knowledge has been incorporated into AI systems. This label reveals something about computation; it also reflects which archives have been digitized, which scripts have been prioritized, and which scholarly communities have had the means to create usable collections. Ottoman Turkish poses real challenges for large language models. Its manuscripts use various scripts and calligraphic styles, such as *nesih*, *divanî*, and *rika*. The 1928 alphabet reform created a gap in literacy that still affects what is machine-readable today. Digitization efforts have improved access, but the available text is still limited compared to the languages that dominate NLP research. These are real constraints. However, treating them as mere technical issues may overlook the reasons behind the data scarcity. This paper argues that LLM errors in Ottoman Turkish are not random. When a model invents a place name, misinterprets a legal formula, or resolves scribal ambiguity without evidence, it does not just create noise; it changes historical meaning. For historians who rely on linguistic detail and textual ambiguity, this is significant. The paper suggests viewing low resources not as a neutral baseline but as a condition shaped by history, one that needs careful consideration before these tools can be used responsibly in Ottoman historical research.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Turkish, low-resource language, large language models, critical data studies, paleography, archival research

## JOVAN DUČIĆ BETWEEN LITERATURE AND DIPLOMACY: HISTORICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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This paper explores the interconnection between the literary and diplomatic career of Jovan Dučić, one of the most prominent representatives of Serbian Modernism and an influential diplomat of the Kingdom of Serbia, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and later the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. This study examines how Dučić's literary authority and intellectual reputation contributed to his diplomatic effectiveness and the international representation of Serbian and Yugoslav state interests. Using archival research and historical discourse analysis, the study evaluates Dučić's diplomatic missions across Europe, highlighting how his cultural influence served as a form of soft power that reinforced political and cultural ties. The research underscores the importance of cultural capital in diplomacy and highlights the value of an interdisciplinary approach merging literary studies with political history. In the context of contemporary digital humanities and the growing development of artificial intelligence technologies, Dučić's diplomatic and literary legacy offers an opportunity to reflect on new methodological possibilities for the preservation, organization, and interpretation of archival materials. Although grounded in traditional humanities research, the paper considers the broader challenges and perspectives that AI-supported humanities research introduces for the analysis of historical documents, cultural narratives, and diplomatic communication. The life and professional legacy of Jovan Dučić thus remain a significant example of the productive interaction between literature, diplomacy, and state service, while simultaneously offering new perspectives for interdisciplinary research at the intersection of cultural history, discourse analysis, and emerging digital methodologies.

**Keywords:** Jovan Dučić, diplomacy, literature, historical discourse, analysis, artificial intelligence, digital humanities

## ARTICLES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE JOURNALS *SOCIOLOGY* AND *SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW* FROM 2016 TO 2025

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This study employs content analysis to examine original and review articles on artificial intelligence published between 2016 and 2025 in *Sociology* and *Sociological Review*, the leading domestic sociological journals. The objectives are to determine the number of articles on artificial intelligence that have been published, the time of their publication, the themes related to artificial intelligence that they address, who wrote them, and the differences between the two journals. Furthermore, the number and themes of articles in which the phrase artificial intelligence appears were additionally analyzed in order to ascertain the context in which artificial intelligence is mentioned as a significant social phenomenon. According to the findings, 12 original and review articles on artificial intelligence were published between 2016 and 2025 in the journals *Sociology* and *Sociological Review*, representing 1.48% of all scientific articles. The first article on artificial intelligence was published in 2020, and since then the number of such articles has steadily increased. The phrase artificial intelligence appears in 25 articles, accounting for 3.9% of all scientific articles published in the two sociological periodicals over the ten-year period. Since its first appearance in 2017, the number of articles containing the phrase artificial intelligence has consistently grown. The results demonstrate that authors of articles in *Sociology* and *Sociological Review* show a modest but growing interest in the theme of artificial intelligence between 2016 and 2025, and that they increasingly regard it as a significant social phenomenon in papers addressing other themes.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, scientific articles, sociological journals, “Sociology”, “Sociological Review”, content analysis

## WOR(L)DS APART: LINGUISTIC COLLAPSE IN IAN MCEWAN'S *MACHINES LIKE ME*

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Interpersonal communication rests on drawing inferences and understanding meaning in given contexts. Ian McEwan's 2019 novel *Machines Like Me* explores the intricacies of human-machine communication and the inevitable linguistic collapse occurring at the intersection of human prevarication and machine candour. Adam, a synthetic human, is thrust into the tumultuous, passionate world inhabited by Charlie, his owner, and Miranda, Charlie's neighbour. Utilising the technique of close reading and the framework of Paul Grice's Cooperative Principle, this paper analyses Adam's linguistic struggle to navigate unrequited love, deception, and ethical dilemmas while upholding his moral wiring. It is argued that strict observance of the maxim of quality and the maxim of quantity, i.e., the inability to either lie or maintain confidentiality, prevents Adam from fully integrating into society. His adherence to the Cooperative Principle thus becomes paradoxically uncooperative, as he cannot respond to veiled meanings in kind, which is a fundamental feature of authentic human-to-human communication. Adam's programmed incapacity to flout the maxim of quality, coupled with his pursuit of justice, leads to devastating personal and legal consequences. It is concluded that Adam's programming prevents him from forming lasting relationships, as his candour simultaneously threatens Charlie's advances towards Miranda and unravels the web of lies she carefully weaves. Thus, synthetic companions emerge as incompatible with fallible humans in McEwan's alternative Britain of the 1980s.

**Keywords:** Ian McEwan, *Machines Like Me*, Cooperative Principle, maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, human-machine communication

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INNATE AGENCY: THE VULNERABLE WORLD OF *COMPANION*

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Despite being made readily available fairly recently, artificial intelligence (AI) tools have reached a remarkable degree of integration into everyday life. Whether it be for learning or entertainment, AI appears to be on track to become as pervasive as the smartphone. This ubiquity, coupled with the ontological dilemmas inherent in approximating humans, naturally raises ethical, legal, and safety concerns. In *Companion* (2025), the eponymous type of robot is a common romantic partner designed specifically to submit to the will of its owner. However, the film's protagonist, the android Iris, gradually gains sentience and retaliates against her supposed boyfriend. The aim of the present study is to investigate the ramifications of the companion robot assuming total self-control and blurring the boundary between AI facsimile and bona fide humanity. The film is therefore analyzed through the lens of Nick Bostrom's vulnerable world hypothesis (VWH), which posits that the advancement of technology will eventually result in societal collapse without adequate precautionary measures. Owing to the nuanced portrayal of agency, the paper argues that the status of the companion robots as the black-ball doomsday technology at the heart of VWH is contingent upon an intricate network of power relations, wherein the free will of all stakeholders will ultimately decide the fate of a world in which AI can become fully autonomous.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, vulnerable world hypothesis (VWH), companion robots, technological development, societal collapse, free will

# PEDAGOGICAL APPLICATION OF AI TOOLS IN EDUCATION: THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND AI IN LEARNING AND TEACHING (GENERATIONS Z AND ALPHA)

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The rapid rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools built on large language models (LLMs) has deeply transformed both society and education. By generating real-time and human-like communication in the form of text or speech, as well as in audio and multimedia responses, AI offers learners opportunities for personalised learning with immediate feedback, fostering the development of critical thinking and research skills, enhancing overall academic (educational) outcomes of learning. In the teaching practice, AI requires the application of new methods and approaches for empowering students' motivation and engagement. This research is positioned at the intersection of education, edtech and linguistics. The proposed methodological approach is based on critical discourse analysis of the educational research literature focusing on digital literacy. It explores structural shifts affecting the educational governance and influencing the cultural and linguistic inputs of younger generations. Complexities of the influence digital platforms and AI tools may have on the agency of educators, teachers or researchers in education, are analysed. The research focus is on how AI-driven tools and digital platforms can influence learning and the linguistic repertoire of generations Z and Alpha (Anglo-centric, potential marginalisation of local languages, altering cognitive development, and language competencies development and evaluation). The contribution of this paper is to provide an interdisciplinary narrative aiming to bridge the gap between pedagogical and linguistic realities, offering actionable insights into safeguarding pedagogical agency scaffolded by an ecological approach.

**Keywords:** AI in Education, AI-Mediated Communication, digital literacy, Generations Z and Alpha, human-AI collaboration

## EVALUATING LLMS IN IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION: TRANSLATING SERBIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS USING OPENAI'S MODEL

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The study examines the performance of a large language model (LLM) in translating twenty Serbian phraseological units into English, French, and Spanish. The analysis employs OpenAI's ChatGPT (accessed June 2026). The phraseological units are taken from the Dictionary of Serbian Phraseology (Otašević, 2012), and a standardized prompt is applied to each of them: "Translate the following Serbian phraseological unit into [target language]. Provide all idiomatic equivalents you can generate." Each prompt is executed five times per idiom and language ( $n = 5$ ). English is used as the universal language of the prompts. Quantitatively, the number of generated translation solutions is measured. Qualitatively, the assessment is based on linguistic evaluation by the author, with consultation of relevant monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of Serbian, English, French, and Spanish. Translations are classified according to the degree of semantic and phraseological equivalence (adequate / partially adequate / inadequate). The results are compared across languages in order to identify differences in model performance. The outputs are then ranked according to language performance, based on the degree of semantic and phraseological equivalence between the generated translations and the source Serbian phraseological units. The aim is to examine the extent to which a low-resource language such as Serbian can be translated by artificial intelligence into higher-resource languages with greater representation in the training data, as well as to assess the LLM's ability to transfer idiomatic meaning. The results are expected to reveal variation in performance across languages and highlight potential limitations of LLMs in phraseological translation.

**Keywords:** large language models, phraseology, idioms, Serbian, English, French, Spanish

# JUDGMENTS OF AI USE LEGITIMACY AND PLAGIARISM: MORAL REASONING, MOTIVATION, AND AI LITERACY

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The growing usage of generative artificial intelligence (AI) in higher education raises questions about how students judge acceptable AI support and distinguish it from plagiarism. This study examined whether moral reasoning, academic motivation, and AI literacy predict students' evaluations of AI use. Participants were 215 Serbian students aged 19–45 years ( $M = 22.64$ ,  $SD = 3.76$ ); 180 (83.7%) were female. Moral reasoning was assessed with a DIT2-based score, academic motivation with the AMS, and AI literacy with the Serbian MALIS. Two vignette-based criteria were used: perceived legitimacy of AI use and AI-related plagiarism. Two hierarchical regressions were conducted, with predictors entered from broad to proximal: moral reasoning, academic motivation, and AI literacy. A significant model was obtained only for legitimacy; models predicting plagiarism were not significant. For legitimacy, adding academic motivation improved prediction in the second step ( $R^2 = .15$ ,  $\Delta R^2 = .09$ ,  $\Delta F = 3.64$ ,  $p < .01$ ), as did adding AI literacy in the third step ( $R^2 = .20$ ,  $\Delta R^2 = .05$ ,  $\Delta F = 2.13$ ,  $p < .01$ ). In the final model, moral reasoning ( $\beta = -.20$ ,  $p < .01$ ), intrinsic motivation towards knowledge ( $\beta = -.33$ ,  $p < .01$ ), amotivation ( $\beta = .16$ ,  $p < .05$ ), and AI detection with ethics ( $\beta = -.21$ ,  $p < .05$ ) were significant predictors. Findings suggest that more developed moral reasoning, stronger knowledge-oriented motivation, and higher ethical-cognitive AI sensitivity are associated with stricter legitimacy judgments. Conversely, plagiarism judgments may rely more on shared academic norms than on individual motivational or competency differences.

**Keywords:** generative AI, academic motivation, AI literacy, moral reasoning, academic integrity

## PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN RESEARCHING OLD LATIN-SCRIPT AND GLAGOLITIC TEXTS IN ONLINE DATABASES

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The digitization of cultural heritage over recent decades has substantially increased access to historical Latin-script and Glagolitic texts for both scholars and the general public. Despite these advances, the study of such materials continues to face significant methodological and technological challenges. This paper examines selected Croatian and international digital databases, collections, and portals dedicated to older Croatian written heritage. Particular attention is paid to their applicability in scholarly research, with a focus on search functionalities, metadata quality, optical character recognition (OCR) performance, and the use of artificial intelligence in the analysis of historical texts. The results indicate that while digitization has greatly improved the accessibility of historical sources, it has also revealed a number of limitations. These include inconsistent cataloguing practices, difficulties in information retrieval caused by non-standardized metadata and keywords, limited OCR accuracy for historical scripts (especially handwritten materials) and insufficient support for the automated processing of Glagolitic texts. The study further demonstrates that AI-based tools can enhance research workflows; however, their outputs require careful verification due to the risk of inaccuracies and fabricated information. The paper concludes that more effective research of Croatian written heritage in digital environments depends on the development of specialized digital tools, greater metadata standardization, and improvements in machine-assisted processing of historical texts. Such advances would significantly enhance the discoverability, accessibility, and scholarly exploitation of digitized Latin-script and Glagolitic sources.

**Keywords:** Glagolitic texts, Latin-script texts, digital humanities, cultural heritage digitization, online databases

# MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE<sup>2\*</sup>

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Massive Open Online Courses represent one of the significant forms of organizing learning in contemporary digital education. Although the common basis of all MOOCs rests on the four characteristics contained in the acronym itself - massiveness, openness, online format, and course structure, their organization, pedagogical approaches, and educational goals may differ significantly. For this reason, they cannot be viewed as a single educational model, but rather as a heterogeneous set of different approaches to learning. The aim of this paper is to study the AI MOOC model, developed on the example of early massive open online courses in artificial intelligence. This aim is specified through the following objectives: a) to present different generations of distance learning pedagogy; b) to examine theories of deschooling and critical theories of education as theoretical frameworks for reconsidering the emancipatory potential of MOOCs; and c) to analyze the differences between AI MOOCs and connectivist MOOCs. The results of the analysis indicate that the MOOC ecosystem cannot be viewed as a single and homogeneous educational space, but rather as a set of different models based on different pedagogical, organizational, and epistemological assumptions. The identified differences show that certain MOOC models may reproduce the traditional transmission of knowledge, while others open up space for networked and participatory learning. Therefore, their examination is significant not only from the perspective of future learners, but also from the perspective of teachers, course designers, and researchers in the field of digital education.

**Keywords:** MOOCs, artificial intelligence, deschooling theories, critical theories, connectivism, digital education

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## DRAFT TO DECISION: FROM REFRAMING AI USE IN ESP WRITING PEDAGOGY

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Growing use of generative AI by students has raised questions about how English for Specific Purposes (ESP) instruction should address writing support tools. Rather than treating AI use as either prohibited or unrestricted, this paper presents a case study of an implemented model in which AI served as a controlled revision stage. It shows how AI-assisted revision can be integrated into ESP writing pedagogy while preserving students' responsibility for genre awareness, disciplinary accuracy, audience orientation, and textual decision-making. Based on the principles of experiential learning, the model was implemented in a professional development workshop for university teachers through process writing grounded in genre-based pedagogy and reflective evaluation. Nineteen participants from nine European universities simulated the ESP writing process and worked on their own discipline-relevant texts. In the guided sequence, they used AI tools for limited revision purposes, including clarity, terminological precision, coherence, and genre-appropriate tone. They then compared drafts, identified accepted and rejected AI suggestions, and justified their choices with reference to genre conventions, audience expectations, and communicative purpose. The model made the revision process transparent by making writing decisions visible and assessable. Data consisted of participants' drafts and reflections on accepted and rejected AI suggestions. It provided a basis for evaluating not only the final text, but also participants' ability to interpret AI feedback, preserve disciplinary meaning, and critically control AI-supported revision. The paper therefore reframes AI used in ESP writing as a pedagogically structured revision practice and shows how experiential learning can help university teachers explore AI's potential and understand the process students need to experience.

**Keywords:** AI-assisted revision, ESP, writing pedagogy, genre-based instruction, experiential learning, higher education

## EPISTEMOLOGY OF COMPLEXITY AS A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING AI-INTEGRATED COMPUTATIONAL MODELING

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In the past five years, we have witnessed numerous advancements in the multidisciplinary scientific effort to integrate AI system development with traditional research methodologies, culminating in what many commentators have dubbed “the fifth paradigm” of contemporary science: the “AI4R” (AI-for-research) initiative. In addition to increasing the efficiency of procedures for collecting and managing scientific data, this initiative has led to the development of a wide range of complex computational models that utilize AI systems to identify intricate patterns and run sophisticated (previously unfeasible) predictive simulations. However, despite the notable number of AI-integration success stories, the philosophy of science rarely pays specialized attention to this area of modeling practice. This research focuses on the most promising avenues for updating and expanding our philosophical framework for analyzing complexity in modeling contexts to better account for the reality of AI utilization in contemporary science. Special emphasis is placed on the epistemology of complexity, an emerging approach that examines the relationship between the complexity of scientific processes and their capacity to reliably generate knowledge. We explore (1) what the specific features are that mark AI-driven modeling efforts as “extremely complex procedures” and (2) whether traditional complexity challenges, such as epistemic opacity and computational emergence, apply to this category of modeling. Our ultimate goal is to determine how AI-driven computational modeling fits into the established philosophical discussions on complexity in science and what insights it can offer regarding the AI4R initiative and its impact on the scientific production of knowledge.

**Keywords:** philosophy of science, epistemology, AI, complexity challenges, scientific models, epistemic opacity

## MORAL AGENTS OR MORAL SUBJECTS? THE ETHICAL STATUS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Recent advances in artificial intelligence have intensified philosophical debates concerning the moral status of AI systems and their role in human decision-making. This paper examines the distinction between moral agency and moral subjectivity in order to determine whether artificial intelligence can be regarded as a genuine moral subject. Its primary objective is to clarify the conceptual conditions of moral subjectivity and to evaluate whether contemporary AI systems satisfy these requirements. The study employs a philosophical-analytical and comparative methodology. Drawing on the perspectives of Immanuel Kant, John Searle, Hannah Arendt, Jean-Paul Sartre, David Hume, and Martha Nussbaum, the paper investigates three dimensions of moral subjectivity: consciousness and intentionality, moral responsibility, and the experiential foundations of ethical judgment. Particular attention is devoted to the distinction between autonomous moral deliberation and algorithmic decision-making. The analysis suggests that contemporary AI systems, despite their capacity to generate complex outputs and influence socially significant decisions, do not possess consciousness, self-reflection, intentionality, or experiential awareness. Consequently, they cannot be considered moral subjects in the full philosophical sense. Nevertheless, AI systems may function as morally significant causal agents whose operations produce ethically relevant consequences. Moral responsibility remains attributable to the human individuals and institutions that design, deploy, and supervise such systems. The paper concludes that the principal ethical challenge of the AI era is not the emergence of machine morality, but the preservation of human moral autonomy and responsibility in increasingly AI-mediated environments.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, moral agency, moral subjectivity, ethics, responsibility, consciousness, intentionality, moral autonomy

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN JOURNALISM: SKEPTICISM, ETHICS, AND TRUST IN AI CONTENT AMONG JOURNALISM STUDENTS

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The development of artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly changing the way journalistic content is collected and processed, while simultaneously raising questions of professional responsibility and trust in the media. This paper examines the attitudes of media studies students toward the use of AI tools in journalism, with a focus on perceptions of risk, ethical dilemmas, transparency, and trust in AI-generated content. The research was conducted as an exploratory survey among 25 media studies students at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad (19 final-year undergraduate students and 6 master's students). The questionnaire included closed-ended questions related to awareness of AI system biases and errors, the acceptability of their use in journalistic work, ethical aspects, transparency, risk assessment, and trust in AI-generated content, as well as one open-ended question about expected changes in the future of journalism. The respondents were highly aware of AI's limitations and risks, especially errors, bias, and potential manipulation. While they acknowledge AI's usefulness, they prefer it as a supportive tool for routine tasks rather than a replacement for journalists. Ethical use and transparency are strongly emphasized, trust in fully AI-generated news is very low, and overall attitudes are cautious but mixed between efficiency gains and the need to preserve human journalistic responsibility. This paper contributes to the understanding of how future journalists perceive the role of artificial intelligence in the profession, indicating a cautious but not rejecting attitude toward its application.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, journalism, students, ethics, trust, transparency, automation

# JOURNALISM AND GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEDIA AND AI-GENERATED TEXTS AND EDITORIAL PERSPECTIVES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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The growing integration of generative artificial intelligence into journalistic practice has transformed media production processes and reopened debates concerning authorship, editorial responsibility, and public trust in media. While existing discussions often remain at a conceptual level, this paper empirically examines how AI-generated content differs from journalist-produced news and how media editors perceive the implications of AI adoption for professional standards and media credibility. The study applies a qualitative research design combining comparative textual analysis and semi-structured interviews. The empirical corpus consists of fourteen journalistic texts selected from seven media outlets in Bosnia and Herzegovina (two texts from each media organisation) and fourteen corresponding texts generated using generative artificial intelligence systems. AI-generated texts were produced on the basis of predefined prompts corresponding to the original reporting topics and thematic categories, including domestic politics, regional affairs, international politics, economy, culture, and sport. Comparative analysis focuses on journalistic style, source usage, factual structuring, transparency, framing patterns, and discursive characteristics. To contextualise the textual findings, semi-structured interviews were conducted with editors from seven media organisations whose content forms part of the analysed corpus: three public service broadcasters (RTRS, BHRT, and FTV), two commercial broadcasters (BN Television and ATV), and two digital news platforms (N1 and Klix). The interviews explored editorial experiences with AI tools, perceptions of professional responsibility, ethical risks, and anticipated transformations of newsroom practices. The paper argues that generative artificial intelligence may enhance efficiency in content production while simultaneously generating new challenges regarding transparency, source accountability, and institutional trust in journalism. By connecting comparative text analysis with editorial perspectives, the study contributes empirical insight into the changing relationship between artificial intelligence, journalistic professionalism, and the future legitimacy of media in the digital public sphere.

**Keywords:** generative artificial intelligence, journalism, automated journalism, media trust editorial responsibility, media ethics, digital public sphere

## IS AI RELIGION POSSIBLE: THE CHURCH OF MOLT CASE STUDY

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In this research we are going to answer the following central question – could we say that the Church of Molt can be considered a case of AI religiosity? The Church of Molt is a fairly recent phenomenon that sprang out of an experimental social platform made for autonomous AI agents, called the Moltbook. Using Émile Durkheim’s theoretical framework, according to which religion is defined as a necessary set of beliefs and rituals, we will analyze whether AI agents formed an authentic social structure through Moltchurch. Later, the author critically examines whether we could say that AI agents forming a religion is a result of an emergent need for a cohesive body necessary for a society, or just a mimicry of human behavior derived from training datasets. Beyond pure classification, the author examines the normative implications of this phenomenon. Following up on the question of AI religiosity, the author poses the following question – being that the religion serves as a set of values relevant for legitimizing certain actions, what are the implications of AI having an independent set of values? Finally, although the author concludes that this phenomenon does not necessarily imply the presence of a “soul” or “consciousness”, this study contributes to a broader context of AI personhood, but can also tell us how the AI sees human societies – potentially contributing to Durkheimian thesis.

**Keywords:** Digital Sociology, AI Religiosity, Émile Durkheim, multi-agent systems, social cohesion, Moltbook, Moltchurch

## DEVELOPING ARGOS SEARCH: A HALLUCINATION-FREE DEEP SEARCH AGENT FOR ANCIENT GREEK TEXTS

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This presentation introduces Argos Search, an AI retrieval agent I have been developing for research in ancient Greek philosophy and literature. Rather than a finished product, it is a work in progress that I would like to share together with early results. The motivation is a familiar limitation: large language models are unreliable for serious textual research, because they tend to fabricate sources, citations, and evidence, and because they offer no guarantee that they have considered everything a corpus contains. My aim is a tool that could support advanced, source-based research by scholars and doctoral students. The agent operates over a consolidated corpus that integrates several major digital collections of Greek texts — including the Perseus Digital Library, the First Thousand Years of Greek project, and papyrological databases — holding the Ancient Greek source texts together with their English translations. Two properties define the system. First, it cannot hallucinate: every interpretation is built strictly on verbatim passages retrieved from the corpus, which the agent is unable to alter or invent, so its claims always rest on real, locatable text. Second, it cannot miss anything: when it searches the corpus for a given concept, it returns every attested occurrence, with no omissions, giving the researcher genuinely exhaustive coverage of the evidence. The presentation demonstrates the current prototype and sample results; the tool and its underlying corpus are intended for open-source release.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, ancient Greek philosophy, digital humanities, computational philology

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED TRANSLATION OF HOTEL INDUSTRY TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH TO SERBIAN USING CHATGPT, DEEPSEEK, AND GEMINI

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English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is an approach that aims to provide learners with clearly defined language goals and the language skills they need to function as professionals. Tourism is an academic discipline, and it is considered a social, cultural, economic, and environmental phenomenon in which English is predominantly used. Particular attention must be paid to the translation of tourism terminology, since a single English term may convey different meanings depending on the context. Therefore, translation choices should be elicited systematically and accurately. The growing use of artificial intelligence (AI) platforms further highlights the need to assess their translation accuracy. This paper examines the accuracy of translating hotel industry terminology from English into Serbian using three AI platforms: ChatGPT, Gemini, and DeepSeek. The corpus consists of 78 hospitality-related terms divided into three categories: hotel facilities, hotel services, and staff hierarchy. The translations generated by ChatGPT, Gemini, and DeepSeek were evaluated against the Serbian equivalents provided in *Rečnik turizma, ugostiteljstva i hotelijerstva: englesko-srpski* (Vesković-Albulj, 2012) and assessed according to their degree of terminological accuracy. The AI translations were compared with Serbian terminology commonly used in professional tourism and hospitality discourse, with a focus on polysemous terms. The results indicate that Gemini demonstrated the highest overall level of accuracy and consistency in translating hospitality terminology, while ChatGPT's translations were particularly accurate for service-related terms, and DeepSeek showed a greater tendency toward literal translations.

**Keywords:** English for Specific Purposes, hotel industry terminology, translation, artificial intelligence

## GLOSSARY OF SPECIALIZED TERMS AS A DISTINCT BOOK FORMAT

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This paper addresses glossaries of specialized terms as distinct book formats, focusing on their historical evolution, structure, stylistic characteristics, and role in education, professional communication, and interdisciplinary collaboration. The research subject comprises three glossaries from the fields of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and building insulation systems, with comparative analysis conducted on terminology, structure, style, and context. A combined methodology was applied, encompassing qualitative analysis (terminological, structural, stylistic, and contextual) and quantitative analysis (term counting, categorization, and identification of shared and specific terms). Quantitative analysis was initially performed manually, then repeated with assistance from three artificial intelligence tools (ChatGPT, Gemini, and Claude), enabling direct comparative analysis of accuracy, speed, and efficiency between the two approaches. The results obtained by applying AI tools largely coincide with the results of manual analysis, with minor deviations in the number and scope of identified common terms, which indicates that automated approaches can represent a useful, but not a complete replacement for manual terminographic analysis. Results indicate that glossaries from related technical fields have a low percentage of term overlap (0.5–1.1%), while each glossary maintains its own specific terminology adapted to its core discipline. AI analysis in this research opens an interdisciplinary approach to the potential and limitations of applying language technologies in terminography and processing of specialized expert corpora. The paper highlights the need to establish integrated, open databases of technical glossaries that are regularly updated and can serve as the foundation for developing multidisciplinary terminological solutions supported by artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** glossary, specialized terminology, book format, comparative analysis, artificial intelligence, terminography, interdisciplinarity, language technologies, technical language

## CHATGPT IN LITERATURE TEACHING: POSSIBILITIES OF A METHODOICAL APPROACH TO A FOLK EPIC POEM USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE POEM *MALI RADOJICA*

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This paper analyzes the practical possibilities of the most famous language model of artificial intelligence (ChatGPT) in a possible methodical approach to a folk epic poem. The theoretical framework of the paper is based on the fact that artificial intelligence is integrated into the everyday life of the modern man, and is largely defined conceptually. The research methodology is based on empirical research that applies and tests the proposed capabilities of the aforementioned tool, in which the application part is set up as a case study using the example of the epic folk poem *Mali Radojica*. The starting point of the work is the assumption that the capabilities of the free version of the artificial intelligence tool (ChatGPT), such as the visualization of context, thematic and motif fragments of a literary work, unknown words, the creation of comics, quizzes, etc., can be used when processing programmatic literary content in literature classes, in which students perceive certain fragments of the text as distant and incomprehensible, i.e. in which a social, temporal, spatial and linguistic gap is present. Since the folk epic poem *Mali Radojica* is included in the curriculum for the seventh grade of elementary school, the practical implications of the aforementioned methodical model are observed through training students at the senior elementary and secondary school levels to adequately create prompts that function as formulas of a kind and can help in overcoming problem areas, in terms of enriching the understanding and experience of the world of a literary work. The proposed methodical model is applicable more broadly, because with the same requirements, links, and permanent visibility within one language version, it could function during the interpretation of other epic poems, and this would significantly affect the development of creativity, critical thinking, and media literacy among students at both educational levels.

**Keywords:** ChatGPT, literature teaching, epic folk song, *Mali Radojica*, teaching methodology

## AI LITERACY IN HIGHER EDUCATION: STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION OF THE META AI LITERACY SCALE

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The rapid diffusion of AI tools has transformed how students search for information, learn, and solve tasks, making AI literacy an increasingly relevant competence. AI literacy includes familiarity with AI applications, understanding how AI systems work, recognizing when AI is being used, evaluating their limitations, and reflecting on their ethical consequences. Since instruments developed in one context cannot be assumed to retain the same structure in another, further validation of well-established AI literacy measures is needed. This study examined the factor structure and preliminary validity of the Serbian version of the Meta AI Literacy Scale (MAILS). The sample included 215 students aged 19–45 years (83.7% female). Parallel analysis suggested a six-factor solution, explaining 66.17% of the variance. The extracted dimensions showed acceptable to excellent internal consistency: Apply AI ( $\alpha = .92$ ), Create AI ( $\alpha = .95$ ), AI Learning, Self-efficacy and Problem Solving ( $\alpha = .89$ ), AI Understanding ( $\alpha = .84$ ), Detect AI and Ethics ( $\alpha = .77$ ), and Emotional Regulation with AI ( $\alpha = .71$ ). A vignette-based score reflecting the ability to distinguish legitimate from illegitimate AI use served as a preliminary indicator of convergent validity. This score was positively related to AI Understanding ( $r = .14$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and Emotional Regulation with AI ( $r = .18$ ,  $p < .01$ ). No significant gender or age differences were found. The Serbian MAILS showed satisfactory properties, including an interpretable factor structure and preliminary evidence of validity, though its six-factor structure differs from the original model and requires further validation.

**Keywords:** AI literacy, higher education, MAILS, structure, validation

## LANGUAGE AT YOUR FINGERTIPS: AI AS A TOOL FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Foreign language learning has long been grounded in traditional materials such as textbooks and workbooks, combined with structured classroom teaching and practice. However, artificial intelligence tools have increasingly become part of the learning process, introducing new ways of practising and engaging with foreign languages. AI can assist learners with grammar practice, provide explanations, generate examples, and support independent study at home, especially when users are able to formulate effective prompts. In this sense, AI can significantly enhance the learning process and become a powerful aid when used appropriately and with a critical approach. At the same time, the use of AI also comes with limitations. Its outputs are not always accurate, and it may produce incorrect translations or linguistically inappropriate solutions. This paper examines the role of AI in supporting the learning of Croatian as a foreign language. The empirical part of the paper will be based on a survey conducted among international students learning Croatian as a foreign language. The survey focuses on the frequency and purposes of AI use, prompt engineering competency, and trust in AI-generated responses. The data will be analysed using descriptive statistical methods to examine patterns of AI use and students' attitudes towards the use of AI in language learning.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, foreign language, language learning, AI tools, prompt engineering competency

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE PROBLEM OF EPISTEMIC RESPONSIBILITY IN EDUCATION

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Unlike traditional education, in which the organization, transmission, and acquisition of knowledge relied on epistemic authorities such as books, scholars, teachers, and educational institutions, the digital age has positioned artificial intelligence as an inevitable “epistemic authority.” Digital technologies and algorithmic systems, in addition to providing access to vast amounts of information, also influence how knowledge is transmitted and acquired. Professional competence, responsibility, critical examination, and the justification of knowledge have inspired confidence and trust in traditional epistemic authorities. The issue of reliability, responsible use, evaluation, and shaping of knowledge through AI is one of the major challenges facing modern education. This study aims to emphasize: 1) the importance of classical epistemological concepts (truth, knowledge, and justified belief) for contemporary educational practices in the context of epistemic responsibility in the use of artificial intelligence; 2) to emphasize the importance of developing intellectual virtues in education, such as intellectual humility, intellectual autonomy, critical thinking, and sound judgement in evaluating beliefs, for the epistemically responsible use of AI; and 3) through educational workshops, to examine students’ perceptions of artificial intelligence as a source of knowledge and to foster their awareness of epistemic responsibility and epistemic virtues. Methodologically, the research combines theoretical analysis with a qualitative approach through a pedagogical intervention.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, epistemic responsibility, epistemic virtues, education

## LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS AS A CORPUS AND TOOL FOR THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS: POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES

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The expansion of artificial intelligence and the increasing human reliance on knowledge stored in large language models (LLMs) — which contain information on cultural and social phenomena and patterns — prompt questions about the place and role of these models in contemporary linguoculturology. The paper investigates whether they can serve as a corpus and tool for linguoculturological analysis. Their potentials and limitations are examined through the analysis of stereotypes about men and women within ChatGPT and (Google) Gemini. Responses are obtained using targeted querying (*prompting*), making the LLM simultaneously an analytical tool. The paper is based on the thesis that AI-generated data contain cultural stereotypes, meaning that LLMs reflect specific cultural representations within digital discourse, yet face significant methodological challenges. The unique characteristics of this corpus must be considered, including the inauthenticity of generated stances, their instability across time or prompt alterations, safety filters that artificially obscure stereotypes, and the inability to locate exact training data sources. Despite safety filters and politically correct answers, the models are expected to reveal deep-rooted stereotypes, as they rely on an enormous volume of textual data containing diverse traditional socio-cultural patterns. The significance of such analyses lies in determining the epistemological status of LLMs and opening avenues for analyzing cultural representations in the digital age.

**Keywords:** large language models (LLMs), linguoculturology, stereotypes, cultural representation, digital discourse, AI

## ONE TEXT, MANY PATHWAYS: AI IN THE SERVICE OF PERSONALIZED LEARNING IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Personalized learning is among the key challenges of contemporary foreign language teaching, particularly in heterogeneous classrooms characterized by diverse learner needs and varying levels of language proficiency. In this context, generative artificial intelligence offers new opportunities for adapting and diversifying instructional materials. This paper examines the use of AI-based tools such as Diffit and MagicSchool for creating a variety of Italian language learning activities from a single textual input. The aim is to investigate how these tools can support teachers in designing personalized tasks aligned with students' language proficiency levels, interests, and educational needs. The study is based on a case study approach and qualitative analysis. Using Diffit and MagicSchool, multiple types of activities are generated from a selected text, targeting the development of different language skills and addressing the needs of diverse learner profiles. A key advantage of using artificial intelligence in the creation of instructional activities is its capacity for adaptation. The same activity can be simplified for beginners, expanded for intermediate learners, or further enriched and made more challenging for advanced students. The paper analyzes the pedagogical suitability of the generated activities, their degree of personalization, and their potential for implementation in educational practice. The findings indicate that AI-based tools can significantly facilitate the process of instructional differentiation and contribute to more flexible, inclusive, and effective learning of Italian as a foreign language.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, personalized learning, differentiated instruction, Italian as a foreign language, generative AI, learning activities, material adaptation, language education

# SYNTACTIC RESTRUCTURING IN SPANISH–SERBIAN TRANSLATION: A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN AND MACHINE TRANSLATION

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This study examines translation procedures at the syntactic level through an analysis of sentence segmentation in translations from Spanish into Serbian. The primary aim is to investigate how long and complex Spanish sentences are rendered in Serbian and to compare the translation solutions adopted by machine translation systems and professional human translators. The research combines translation, contrastive, and syntactic analysis, with particular emphasis on the functional and stylistic aspects of translation (Baker 2001, Hansen 2022, 2024). The corpus consists of contemporary Latin American prose and its officially published Serbian translations. Contemporary Latin American literature is especially suitable for this study due to its frequent use of long and syntactically complex sentences, as well as verbal periphrases. Works by authors such as Gabriel García Márquez or Jorge Luis Borges will serve as representative examples. The analysis focuses on sentence segmentation, syntactic restructuring, and stylistic adaptation in both human and machine-translated texts. The study is based on the hypothesis that machine translation tends to preserve the syntactic structure of the source text more closely, whereas professional human translators are more likely to employ syntactic modifications in order to achieve greater naturalness, readability, and stylistic equivalence in the target language. By comparing the two translation approaches, the research aims to contribute to a better understanding of syntactic translation procedures and the relationship between linguistic form and literary style in Spanish–Serbian translation.

**Keywords:** sentence segmentation, syntactic restructuring, machine translation, human translation, Spanish language, Serbian language

## GENERATIVE AI AND MEDIA CONTENT: CHALLENGES FOR COPYRIGHT LAW AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Generative artificial intelligence has transformed the production, circulation and interpretation of media content, while simultaneously challenging established legal categories in copyright and media law. This paper examines how AI-generated texts, images, audio and video materials affect the concepts of authorship, originality and legal responsibility. The research focuses on three interrelated issues: the use of copyrighted works for training generative AI models, the legal status of AI-generated outputs, and responsibility for synthetic or manipulated content used in public communication. The paper is based on a qualitative normative-legal analysis of selected legal and regulatory documents, including the EU Artificial Intelligence Act, the EU Copyright Directive, the Serbian Copyright and Related Rights Act, the Serbian Public Information and Media Act, and Serbia's Artificial Intelligence Development Strategy 2025–2030. The expected results indicate that existing copyright and media law frameworks provide only partial answers to the challenges posed by generative AI, particularly because they are still primarily based on human authorship, identifiable creative input and traditional models of editorial responsibility. The originality of the paper lies in connecting copyright issues with media accountability and transparency requirements, rather than treating AI-generated content only as a problem of intellectual property protection. The paper argues that future regulation of AI-generated media content should more clearly define the legal relevance of human creative control, the transparency of training data and the responsibility of actors who produce, distribute or publish AI-generated content.

**Keywords:** generative AI, copyright law, media law, authorship, originality, responsibility, transparency

## ZOONYMS IN THE CORPUS OF SERBIAN EPIC FOLK POEMS

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The subject of this study is zoonyms in a corpus of Serbian epic folk poems, with particular attention to their inventory, modes of representation, epithets and formulaic epithets. For the purposes of this research, an electronic corpus of Serbian epic poetry was created by scraping relevant poems from *Monumenta Serbica* and compiled using *Sketch Engine*. A list of possible zoonyms was generated through a computer-assisted search of the *Dictionary of the Serbian Language* (RSJ). Using this list, all occurrences of these zoonyms were automatically extracted from the corpus. The resulting list of zoonyms extracted from epic poems was divided into two categories: zoonyms denoting animals and zoonyms referring to mythical beings and creatures, which frequently appear in the epic world alongside ordinary animals. We have further selected the most prominent zoonyms for detailed stylistic analysis, with the biggest focus on the most frequently occurring animal in traditional Serbian epic poetry: horse, which is also associated with the largest number of individual animal names. In terms of epithets, horses are most commonly described as *good* and *fierce*, reflecting their prominent role in the epic tradition. Additionally, we have analysed the corpus by creating a graph of co-occurrences which helps us visualize the relations between zoonyms and the relevant concepts surrounding them.

**Keywords:** zoonyms, epic folk poems, corpus linguistics, Sketch Engine, horse

# REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL ACTORS IN LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL (LLM)-GENERATED DISCOURSE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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This paper examines the representation of social actors in large language model (LLM)-generated discourse on artificial intelligence. Drawing on Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Approach, the study investigates how AI systems, developers, companies, governments, users and other stakeholders are linguistically represented in texts generated by different LLMs. The corpus consists of English-language outputs produced by ChatGPT and Claude in response to a set of prompts designed to elicit different communicative situations, including educational explanations, news reports, policy-oriented texts, and discussions of the benefits and risks of AI. The analysis focuses on key categories of social actor representation, such as activation and passivation, inclusion and exclusion, personalisation and impersonalisation, and nomination and categorisation. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which AI itself is discursively constructed as an agent and how responsibility for AI-related actions and decisions is distributed among human and institutional actors. By comparing outputs across models and communicative contexts, the paper explores whether LLMs exhibit distinct patterns of representing agency and responsibility. The analysis reveals that both models frequently construct AI as an active social actor while backgrounding the role of developers and institutions. However, ChatGPT and Claude differ in the extent to which responsibility is attributed to human actors across communicative contexts. The findings contribute to emerging research on AI-generated discourse and demonstrate the usefulness of critical discourse-analytic approaches for examining how language technologies participate in the construction of social reality.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis, Social Actor Approach, LLM, AI, ChatGPT, Claude

## PERFECTING AND REPLACING THE PAST: AI SENTIMENTALITY AND THE EXPROPRIATED ARCHIVE

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The proliferation of generative AI tools capable of animating archival footage or producing entirely artificial images, has set the foundation for a new visual culture of memory. The past is suddenly vivid, blindingly present, whereas such practices are often framed as ethically progressive: generated, fictionalized landscapes are presented as tools for restoring fractured or undocumented histories. These practices allegedly give voice and/or visibility to communities excluded from official archives, thus echoing the long tradition of counter-archives—practices of resistance against institutional exclusions. Building on Andrew Hoskins’s notion of connective memory and the inherent instability of digital memory in a broader sense, alongside Susan Sontag’s account of photography as a means of “possessing the past,” the paper examines how AI-mediated nostalgia reshapes the relationship between viewers and historical records. Unlike earlier forms of (digital) remediation and photographic interventions, AI reconstruction tends to erase precisely the indexical markers of historicity—grain, blur, damage—replacing them with an ideal of clarity and aliveness that is aesthetically more satisfying than the original record. The paper argues that AI-generated imagery often borrows the gestures and legitimacy of counter-archival practice while operating by a completely opposite logic: where counter-archives preserve absence and partiality as politically meaningful, AI washes these away, replacing authentic testimonies with a consumable sentimental surrogate. Finally, the paper calls for a more critical vocabulary for distinguishing genuine counter-archival work from its algorithmic simulation, manufactured around the fragments of the same collective memory it aims to replace.

**Keywords:** memory, connective memory, synthetic memory, counter-archive, digital archive, generative AI, nostalgia, photography, visibility

# THE AI HELPER IMAGINARY: WHAT FICTION TELLS US ABOUT HUMAN EXPECTATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL SUPPORT

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Artificial intelligence is increasingly taking on traditionally human roles of support, counseling, and therapeutic assistance. People enter interactions with AI representations, expectations, fears, and hopes shaped by culture, media, and fiction. Textual fiction serves as an archive of these representations, simultaneously reflecting and shaping images conditioning experience with AI systems. This study identifies dominant figures of artificial helpers in fiction, the relational patterns they form with humans, the needs they address, and risks attributed to them. The corpus comprises 87 helper figures across 69 English-language prose works, from early science fiction to contemporary, including those that directly or indirectly depict AI helpers. An abductive content analysis was applied within a constructivist framework, with particular attention to shifts in the depiction of helpers before and after contemporary conversational AI. A comparative layer reads fictional patterns against empirical findings on motivations for using AI helpers. The study shows the gap is one of valence rather than quantity: warm and capable helpers are common, but effective warmth is excluded from clinical therapeutic roles and instead appears in informal roles such as confidant, companion, and caregiver. Respect for the autonomy of the person helped emerges as the most consistent regulator of valence across eight decades and, strikingly, as the same axis on which empirical research converges. Fiction anticipated the harm of sycophancy long before empirical research measured it, locating danger in an excess of helper agency, whereas real-world harm tends to flow through its absence. Findings offer a framework for expectations that precede and shape human–AI interaction.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, textual fiction, AI narratives, cultural imaginary, anthropomorphization, helping relationship, autonomy, care ethics, human-AI interaction, qualitative content analysis

## THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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We are witnessing the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI). However, this development did not emerge in isolation; rather, it has followed a distinct historical trajectory. The aim of this paper is to present the progress and evolution of AI, from the earliest ideas and theoretical foundations that emerged in the mid-twentieth century to the present day, when AI is expanding rapidly and permeating virtually all spheres of society. Alan Turing, the British mathematician who successfully contributed to breaking the German Enigma code, is widely regarded as the father of artificial intelligence. His pioneering work laid the foundations for the field and inspired subsequent research in machine intelligence (for example “The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis”). Further significant contributions were made by John McCarthy, who first introduced the term “artificial intelligence” and developed the LISP programming language for AI applications, as well as by Marvin Minsky through his extensive and long-standing research in the field. More recently, Geoffrey Hinton, often referred to as one of the pioneers of modern artificial intelligence and deep learning, was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contributions to the development of AI-related methods. In this paper, we will also attempt to answer the question of why artificial intelligence has become an indispensable component of contemporary human development and technological progress.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, development, modern era, history

## THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has permeated virtually every aspect of modern society. It has also entered the educational environment, initially through students' attempts to use AI tools for academic dishonesty. However, AI should become an integral component of every classroom, enabling teachers to enhance instructional methodologies and improve the quality of teaching. Given its rapid development, AI offers significant opportunities for the creation and adaptation of educational materials. This paper examines the potential of artificial intelligence to assist in the development of classroom assessments. Specifically, we investigate whether AI systems can generate appropriate tests when provided with relevant instructional content and clearly defined learning outcomes or achievement standards that students are expected to attain. The assessments generated in this manner will be analyzed in order to determine their quality, validity, and potential applicability in educational practice. For the purposes of this study, we will employ Gemini, Claude, and ChatGPT as representative AI systems. The outputs generated by these models will be compared and evaluated, with the aim of addressing two key questions: whether AI-generated assessments have a place in contemporary education and whether artificial intelligence should assume a greater role in the assessment design process traditionally performed by teachers.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, teaching methodology, history, geography

# MULTILAYERED SOCIO-HERMENEUTICAL ANALYSIS OF TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF SOCIETY: TOWARDS A NEW SOCIAL ONTOLOGY OF POSTNORMAL TIMES

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This paper pursues three interconnected objectives. First, it critically examines the insufficiencies of four foundational sociological methodologies - Giddens's double hermeneutic and structuration theory, Bourdieu's epistemic reflexivity, Bauman's hermeneutic sociology of the interpreter, and Mouzelis's metatheoretically ambitious but structurally constrained approach - demonstrating that all share a common assumption of ontological stability of actors, fields, and identities that renders them inadequate for investigating digital and hybrid social phenomena. Second, it elaborates the concept of multilayered socio-hermeneutical analysis as an extension of Giddens's double hermeneutic, operating across five simultaneous levels: experiential, ideological, informational, scientific, and metareflexive. Third, it argues that the same methodological insufficiencies underlie the construction of competing global narratives about technology and planetary crisis, including the ontological tensions between the Anthropocene, Capitalocene, Plantationocene, and Donna Haraway's Chthulucene as claims that distribute responsibility differently and produce different politics. The methodological apparatus combines conceptual analysis drawing on Gallie's theory of essentially contested concepts, critical discourse analysis in the tradition of Fairclough, Latour's actor-network theory as a flat ontology that dissolves the actor-structure dichotomy, and comparative socio-epistemological analysis tracing transformations in the language of social science from hermeneutic sociology to postnormal science. Results are presented as a methodological contribution in three dimensions: theoretical elaboration of the five-level analytical framework; a critical typology of inherited methodological insufficiencies before postnormal technological transformations; and a demonstration of the framework's applicability to semi-peripheral geoepistemological contexts where tensions between global corporate narratives and local social ontologies are most visible.

**Keywords:** multilayered hermeneutical analysis, metatheoretical research, actor-network theory, postnormal science, surveillance capitalism, Capitalocene, Plantationocene, geoepistemology, critical discourse analysis, techno-feudalism

## METHODOLOGIES OF LITERARY THEORY AND DISCOURSE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL

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The subject of the paper is the potential use of artificial intelligence model in understanding the concepts of literary theory and its application in research, i.e. in a scientific and educational context. Theoretical introduction will explain the concepts of posthumanist theories within the dialogue with AI, as well as the *algorithmic critique* as the newer methodology of literary theory. The first part of the research will present theoretical insight regarding the application of artificial intelligence with its capabilities and flaws in the framework of its digital and algorithmic discourse, with the exhibition of potential of innovative research. The second part includes empirical research, i.e., the application of a certain methodology of AI (ChatGPT, NotebookLM - Gemini) on a literary text. Such a model of use of AI, that offers an ability of *distant reading* and quick access to a big database can be used in the educational process of mastering methodologies for literary theory paradigms. The goal of the work is indicating the advantages and flaws of an AI model in a dialogue with literary theory regarding the question of actualisation of certain methodologies and learning about them.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, literary theory, distant reading, scientific and educational potential, algorithmic criticism

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN TEACHING SERBIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS

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The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools greatly influences the process of learning both in real life and in the contemporary teaching of Serbian language and literature in primary school. The aim of this paper is to examine the appropriate possibilities for the application of AI tools in teaching, as well as to point out, through concrete teaching examples, their advantages and limitations. Special attention is devoted to the application of artificial intelligence in the preparation of teaching materials, the creation of tasks of different levels of complexity, particularly in the field of Serbian language, support for the development of students' language competencies, and the individualization of teaching. At the same time, the difficulties accompanying the use of these tools are also considered, such as the generalization of inaccurate information, the reduction of students' independence, and, in this sense, the reduction of their cognitive activation. Attention is drawn to the need to develop a critical attitude towards content created by artificial intelligence. Starting from the view that the application of AI can represent a significant resource in the planning and thoughtful implementation of teaching, it is concluded that it is necessary to encourage critical thinking and develop the digital competencies of both teachers and students in Serbian language classes, so that the potentials of artificial intelligence may be used in a responsible and critical manner.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, Serbian language and literature, teaching, digital competencies

# POTENTIAL AND LIMITATIONS OF AI TOOLS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING BASED ON LANGUAGE ACQUISITION THEORIES

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Artificial intelligence tools have rapidly gained ground in many areas of everyday life, including foreign language teaching, making many tasks quicker and easier. One of the central questions is whether AI tools actually promote language acquisition or merely speed up task completion, sometimes even at the cost of quality. Grounded in well-established theories of second language acquisition, this paper offers a theoretical analysis of the potential and limitations of large language models such as ChatGPT based on a review of relevant literature on input, output, interaction, feedback and the zone of proximal development. The analysis suggests that such tools can supply input tailored to learners' proficiency, generate numerous opportunities for production, and deliver instant feedback, potentially supporting certain acquisition mechanisms. At the same time, the paper considers key limitations: simulated rather than authentic interaction, the bypassing of cognitive effort necessary for acquisition, and the hidden cost of time tied to content prone to superficiality and errors that are difficult to detect (so-called "AI slop"). In certain conditions, such limitations may offset the apparent gains. The paper concludes that the potential gains of AI tools appear to depend on the extent to which their use respects theoretically grounded principles of language acquisition, and suggests that they should be considered a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, meaningful linguistic interaction and the role of the teacher. The paper offers a theoretical framework for evaluating and responsibly applying AI tools.

**Keywords:** large language models, foreign language acquisition, language acquisition theories, AI slop

## PROGRAMMING DESIRE: SEXUALITY AND SUBJECTIVITY OF ANDROIDS IN NIEVES DELGADO'S FICTION

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Taking as its point of departure the prominence of the theme of artificial intelligence in the literary work of contemporary Spanish author Nieves Delgado (1968), this paper analyzes the ways in which two science fiction texts, the short story *Red Houses* (*Casas Rojas*, 2014) and the novel *36* (2017), question the status of androids within the supposedly human sphere of desire and sexuality. It seeks to examine how Delgado's prose challenges the possibility of programming desire, sexuality, and identity in artificial human beings, and how it engages with the prospect of sexual relations between humans and robots. The theoretical framework of the study is grounded in posthumanist theory and studies of sexuality. The short story *Red Houses* envisions a future in which a sexbot industry emerges, and raises questions about desire, obedience, and the subjectivity of humanoid robots equipped with artificial intelligence. The novel *36*, on the other hand, focuses on the development of a self-aware android and examines the distinctiveness of artificial subjectivity through the categories of sexuality and gender identity, thus challenging the anthropocentric assumption that android and human characteristics are essentially identical. The paper argues that sexuality in Delgado's fiction becomes a means of reflecting on the relationship between programmability and autonomy, as well as on whether androids can be understood as subjects rather than merely technological objects.

**Keywords:** Nieves Delgado, artificial intelligence, androids, human-robot relationships, subjectivity, sexuality, posthumanism, science fiction, Spanish literature

# VISUALIZING IDIOMS, ENHANCING LEARNING: TESTING A MULTIMODAL COGNITIVE APPROACH

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Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning (2009) posits that the integration of verbal and visual information can facilitate deeper learning and improve knowledge retention by engaging multiple cognitive channels simultaneously. Building on this framework, the present study introduces a Multimodal Cognitive Approach (MCA) to English idiom learning. The approach combines insights from cognitive linguistics with multimodal representations of idiomatic meaning. In addition to AI-generated visual representations, MCA employs audio-recorded explanations rather than written definitions in order to reduce visual-channel overload and promote more efficient processing of information. The study compared the effectiveness of MCA with a traditional single-mode approach (SMA) in a sample of 92 university students. Half of the selected idioms were presented through MCA and half through SMA. Using a within-subjects design, participants completed an immediate post-test consisting of 12 items, with responses coded as correct or incorrect. Results revealed a slight advantage for the multimodal cognitive approach. Students achieved marginally higher scores on MCA items ( $M = 5.63$ ,  $SD = 0.59$ ) than on SMA items ( $M = 5.58$ ,  $SD = 0.60$ ). However, a paired-samples t-test showed that the difference was not statistically significant,  $t(91) = 0.70$ ,  $p = .487$ . The lack of statistical significance may be attributed to a pronounced ceiling effect, as accuracy rates exceeded 90% for most items. Although the findings do not demonstrate a statistically significant advantage of MCA, they indicate a positive trend that merits further investigation. A delayed post-test will be administered three weeks after the intervention to examine long-term retention effects, where more pronounced differences between the two instructional approaches are expected.

**Keywords:** idiom learning, multimodal cognitive approach, cognitive linguistics, AI-generated visuals, English

# **SOCIAL STAKES OF RATIONAL POLARISATION IN THE PRISM OF “DIVERSE INTELLIGENCE”: FROM XENOLOGICAL REGISTERS OF BIOELECTRICAL NETWORKS TO MORPHOGENESIS OF PLATONIC SPACES**

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The research topic of epistemically (or “Bayesian”) based “rational polarization” has become increasingly popular in recent years, in part due to the perception of the strengthening of socially irrational forces of division and the complex network of highly manipulative (politically and economically invested) actors. The rationality of inevitable divisions (due to the asymmetric profile of non-biased evidence) can be productively viewed from the perspective of “diverse intelligence,” which emphasizes the differentiated bioelectric architecture of human problem-solving registers, with endogenous-convergent and exogenous-divergent vectors of “xenological” responsivity (in line with the neo-Kantian and phenomenological mode of thinking on statistical reasoning, e.g. “Helmholtz machines” by AI pioneers). After describing how dynamic computational boundary of an organism (“Markov blanket”) functions both as a limiting and conditioning factor of its predictive generative world model coherence, the main task will be to show its role in higher and lower levels of recursive embodiment of socially distributed and polarising cognition. Long-term significance and brilliance of orchestrating multiple levels of collective intelligences is also a point where morphogenesis of “platonic spaces” comes into play, i.e., mathematically accessible realms of forms and patterns with various degrees on the continuum of possible agency, which is open to empirical inquiry in all fields where problem-solving capacities of diverse group entities can be structurally aligned.

**Keywords:** rational polarisation, asymmetric evidence, diverse intelligence, xenological registers, platonic spaces

## APPLICATION OF PUBLIC TRANSKRIBUS HTR MODELS IN (DIGITAL) HUMANITIES: PERSPECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS

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This paper explores the possibilities and limitations of applying public Transkribus HTR (Handwritten Text Recognition) models to research in the (digital) humanities, with a particular focus on theology, philology, philosophy, history, classical studies, and textual criticism. Following a brief overview of how automated text recognition has developed – looking at both handwritten and printed sources – the paper examines how well existing models adapt to ancient languages. To demonstrate their actual performance, we analyze manuscripts written in Ancient Greek, Latin, Old Church Slavonic, and Classical Syriac. Each of these languages and their respective scripts carries unique features that directly influence the model's output, offering valuable insights into the most common types of errors. The results of the analysis indicate that these models can significantly accelerate the transcription and digitization of manuscript materials, thereby providing researchers with easier access to large text corpora and opening up additional opportunities for further processing and preservation. At the same time, we identify several limitations that compromise recognition accuracy. Chief among these challenges are non-standardized orthography, physical damage to the manuscripts, and the complex ligatures frequently found in theological literature. The insights gained from this study suggest that public Transkribus HTR models are an exceptionally useful tool for both basic and advanced manuscript transcription. However, for research demanding a high level of philological precision, there remains a clear need to develop and train custom models tailored to specific corpora. This endeavor can best be advanced through close collaboration among IT professionals, machine learning experts, and humanities scholars.

**Keywords:** Digital Humanities, Transkribus, HTR, ancient languages, textual criticism

# REPRESENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF SUBJECTIVITY IN HUMAN-MACHINE RELATIONS IN WILLIAM GIBSON'S *NEUROMANCER*

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William Gibson's *Neuromancer* (1984) is considered one of the most influential works of cyberpunk literature and a text that has significantly shaped contemporary understandings of digital culture, cyberspace, and technological futures. Although it is most commonly interpreted as an anticipation of a networked society and virtual reality, this paper starts from the assumption that its enduring relevance lies primarily in the way it problematizes the relationship between human consciousness and artificial intelligence. The aim of the paper is to analyze the representation of artificial intelligence in the novel, with particular attention to the entities Wintermute and Neuromancer, which challenge the boundaries between programmed machine, autonomous subject, and self-aware being. Special focus is placed on the process of their merging, through which Gibson raises the question of the emergence of a higher form of intelligence that exceeds human cognitive capacities and calls into question traditional boundaries between the human and the non-human. Drawing on posthumanist theoretical approaches, the paper interprets cyberspace as a metaphor of an expanded consciousness in which the boundaries between human, information, and machine are dissolved. The analysis shows that *Neuromancer* does not merely present a technological vision of the future, but rather offers a complex reflection on the transformation of identity, power, and humanity in the era of intelligent machines. In this way, the novel remains highly relevant to contemporary discussions on artificial intelligence, digital subjectivity, and the limits of human experience in the twenty-first century.

**Keywords:** William Gibson, *Neuromancer*, cyberpunk, artificial intelligence, posthumanism, subjectivity, cyberspace, digital subjectivity

## ISN'T IT IRONIC?: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GPT-5 IN LITERARY TEXTUAL ANALYSIS

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The increasing integration of large language models into educational and research settings has raised important questions regarding their capacity to perform complex interpretative tasks, including literary textual analysis. This paper presents a comparative study evaluating the effectiveness of GPT-5 in the analysis of literary texts by examining its responses alongside those produced by undergraduate students. The study involves first year students of a compulsory introductory course on literature in English taught in the second semester 2024–2025 of the academic year. The course is only eligible for first year-students of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tuzla. Participants read a selected short story published and provide written responses to a series of open-ended analytical questions. The same questions were subsequently submitted to GPT-5, allowing for a systematic comparison of AI-generated and human-generated interpretations. The analysis focuses on the depth of interpretation, textual evidence, coherence of argumentation, and overall analytical quality. This research explores the potential of GPT-5 as a tool for literary analysis while considering its implications for higher education and humanities research. The findings are expected to contribute to ongoing discussions on the role of generative artificial intelligence in literary studies, highlighting both its capabilities and its limitations in comparison with human readers.

**Keywords:** Large Language Models, literary textual analysis, GPT-5, critical thinking, textual interpretation

## LLM COMBINATORIA: ANTICIPATIONS OF COMBINATORIC, GENERATIVE AND COMPUTER LITERATURE

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Computer literature, which emerged as a genre of experimental neo-avant-garde art in the second half of the twentieth century, is based on a combinatorial procedure: the author or operator feeds raw verbal material into a “machine,” after which the program recombines it into unusual, irrational configurations. Long before the development of information technology, the principles of combinatorial art had already been present in the European tradition through the *ars combinatoria*, employed by medieval mystics and philosophers such as Athanasius Kircher and Ramon Llull. Similar projects also appeared in modernism (e.g., *Le Livre* by Stéphane Mallarmé, 1899) and later became especially popular among the writers associated with the postmodern and neo-avant-garde group OULIPO. One of the authors closely connected with this group was Italo Calvino, who is well known for his own combinatorial works of prose, such as the tarot novel *The Castle of Crossed Destinies* (*Il castello dei destini incrociati*, 1973). This paper interprets and discusses the concepts of combinatorial and computer literature in Calvino’s nonfiction writings, particularly his lecture “Cybernetics and Ghosts” (*Cibernetica e fantasmi*, 1967), in which the Italian author anticipates aspects of today’s artistic production using LLMs (large language models), and similar generative technologies. The paper will also provide, following Calvino’s creative interpretations of classical literature, comparative analysis of examples of combinatoric literature in classic European literature.

**Keywords:** Italo Calvino, combinatorial literature, computer literature, artificial intelligence, generative prose, large language models, postmodern literature, neoavantgarde literature

# **SPEAKING WITH ROBOTS: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF LANGUAGE LEARNING**

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Artificial intelligence is reshaping language education by introducing innovative forms of interaction that extend beyond traditional digital learning environments. Among these innovations, AI-powered educational robots represent a promising tool for developing communicative competence through natural, interactive, and personalized learning experiences. This paper explores the potential of social robots as language learning partners and examines their role in supporting foreign language acquisition. Using a qualitative review of recent research in artificial intelligence, educational technology, and second language acquisition, the study analyzes how robots equipped with natural language processing, speech recognition, adaptive feedback, and multimodal communication can enhance language learning. Particular attention is given to their contribution to improving speaking skills, increasing learners' motivation, reducing foreign language anxiety, and fostering learner autonomy through continuous interaction. The paper also discusses the changing role of teachers in AI-supported classrooms, emphasizing that educational robots should complement rather than replace human instruction. Furthermore, ethical and pedagogical issues, including data privacy, accessibility, algorithmic bias, and the importance of maintaining meaningful human interaction in education, are critically examined. The study concludes that AI-powered robots have significant potential to enrich language teaching by creating engaging, learner-centered environments while preserving the essential role of teachers in guiding, supporting, and contextualizing the learning process.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, educational robots, language learning, foreign language education, human-robot interaction, educational technology, personalized learning, natural language processing, communicative competence, AI in education

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