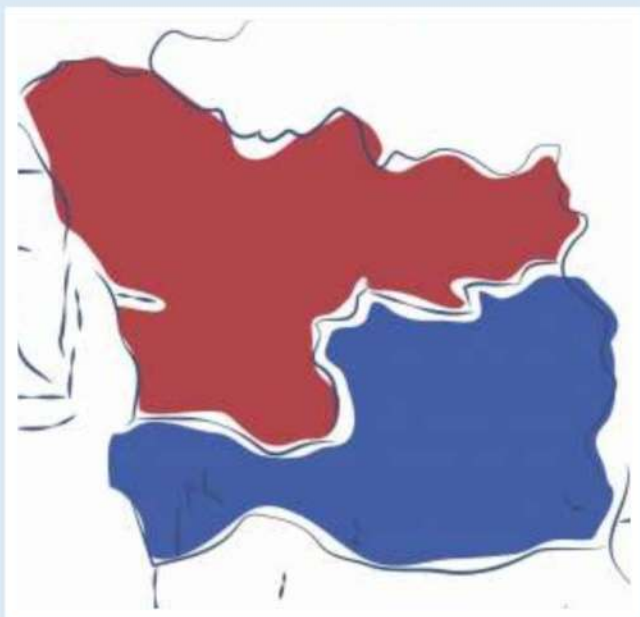


# КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

XI НАУЧНИ СКУП  
МАТЕРИЈАЛНА У ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА  
У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА  
И ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА

Округли сто  
120 година српске  
дијалектологије



Научни скуп  
МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У  
МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И/ИЛИ ПЕРИФЕРНИМ  
ОБЛАСТИМА  
CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN  
REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE  
2025



Оперативни уредник  
др Маја Д. Стојковић

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ  
ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ  
ДЕПАРТАМАН ЗА СРБИСТИКУ

ЗАПАДНИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ТЕМИШВАРУ  
ФИЛОЛОШКИ, ИСТОРИЈСКИ И ТЕОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

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

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

## **ПРОГРАМ СКУПА И КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА**

Уредници  
Проф. др Горан Максимовић  
Проф. др Татјана Трајковић  
Проф. др Александра Лончар Раичевић  
Проф. др Александра Јанић Митић  
Проф. др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић  
Др Ана Савић-Грујић, виши научни сардник



Филозофски факултет у Нишу  
2025.



## **ПРОГРАМ РАДА СКУПА**

**Петак, 17. октобар**

**11.30–12.00 ч.**

**Филозофски факултет  
Сала 434**

### **Отварање Скупа. Поздравне речи**

Проф. др Владимир Јовановић, декан Филозофског факултета у Нишу

Проф. др Михаило Антовић, продекан за научноистраживачки рад

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан, професор Филолошког, историјског и теолошког факултета Западног универзитета у Темишвару

Инж. Огњан Крстић, председник Савеза Срба у Румунији

Проф. др Горан Максимовић, професор Филозофског факултета у Нишу

Проф. др Александра Јанић Митић, управник Департмана за србистику

**12.00–12.30 ч.**

### **Промоција једанаестог броја часописа *Исходишта/Originations***

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан

Проф. др Горан Максимовић

12.30–13.10 ч.

**Пленарна излагања**  
**Председава: проф. др Горан Максимовић**

Проф. др Слободан Реметић, академик АНУРС  
*СТО ДВАДЕСЕТ ГОДИНА СРПСКЕ ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈЕ*

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан  
*КУЋНА СЛАВА У КАРАШЕВАКА*

**Рад по секцијама**  
Време излагања реферата: 10 минута

13.30–15.00 ч.

**I секција**  
**Наука о језику**  
**Сала 434**

**Председавају: др Биљана Сикимић и проф. др Маца Царан**  
**Андрејић**

Проф. др Марина С. Јањић  
*МОТИВАЦИОНА И КОГНИЦИОНА УЛОГА БОЈА У НАСТАВИ*  
*СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА У ИНОСТРАНСТВУ*

Др Биљана Сикимић, научни саветник  
*ИСТРАЖИВАЊЕ СРПСКИХ ГОВОРА У РУМУНИЈИ: ДО ТЕРЕНА И*  
*НАЗАД*

Проф. др Александра А. Јанић Митић  
*УПОТРЕБА МАСКУЛИНАТИВА И ФЕМИНИНАТИВА МЕЂУ НОВИЈИМ*  
*АНГЛИЦИЗМИМА У СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ: КОРПУСНИ ПРИСТУП*

Проф. др Маца Царан Андрејић, проф. др Јан Губани  
*СПОЉНИ ЈЕЗИЧКИ УТИЦАЈИ КАО ИНИЦИЈАТОР  
СРПСКО- РУМУНСКОГ БИЛИНГВИЗМА У РУМУНСКОМ БАНАТУ*

Доц. др Александар М. Новаковић  
*СТАТУС СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА У УЏБЕНИКУ НАШ ЈЕЗИК АМЕРИЧКОГ  
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА КОЛУМБИЈА*

Проф. др Слободанка Пртија  
*ЛАТИНИЗМИ У ЈЕЗИКУ ШТАМПЕ НЕКАД И САД*

13.30–15.00 ч.

**II секција**  
**Историја и историографија**  
**Сала 433**

**Председавају: проф. др Драга Мاستиловић и др Саша Јашин**

Проф. др Драга Мастиловић  
*ОКЛЕВЕТАНИ ГЕНЕРАЛ НИЧИЈЕ ВОЈСКЕ (МИЛУТИН КУКАЊАЦ У  
САРАЈЕВУ 1992. ГОДИНЕ)*

Др Иван Бирта  
*РУКОПИС МИХАЈЛА ВОЈВОДЕ*

Лазар Бараћ  
*САМИ (АЛИ) ЗАЈЕДНО?: ИНТРАКУЛТУРНИ И ИНТЕРКУЛТУРНИ  
ПРИНЦИПИ ФУНКЦИОНИСАЊА СРПСКЕ ЗАЈЕДНИЦЕ У  
ИТАЛИЈАНСКОЈ ПОКРАЈИНИ ВИЋЕНЦА*

Dr Mihaela Gh. Vlăsceanu  
*STYLISTIC CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TYROLEAN ALTARS IN THE  
CATHOLIC CHURCH OF VRŠAC – FORM AND IDEATIONAL CONTENT*



Др Саша Јашин

*ПОДАЦИ О СРБИМА У ТОЛВАДИЈИ ПРЕМА ПОПИСУ УРБАРА ИЗ 1767. ГОДИНЕ*

Драгана М. Милић, истраживач-сарадник

*НАЈСТАРИЈА ПИСАНА ИСТОРИЈА ПОСВЕЋЕНА МАНАСТИРУ МЕСИЋ*

Dr Eusebiu I. Narai

*ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE LITTLE UNDERSTANDING IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1933, REFLECTED IN THE PAGES OF THE BANATIAN DAILY THE WEST. CASE STUDY: NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1933*

Dr Simona Regep

*THE HISTORY OF SERBIAN LIBRARIES IN CENAD (TIMIȘ COUNTY)*

Мср Алекса Поповић, истраживач-сарадник

*PASSO AUGUSTO – ЦРТИЦА ИЗ ИСТОРИЈСКЕ ГЕОГРАФИЈЕ XVIII ВЕКА*

Dr Adrian Cîntar

*REBUILDING THE DEPORTATIINBARAGAN.RO WEBSITE. THE SERBIAN FAMILIES AND THE LOCALITIES WHERE THEY WERE DEPORTE*

Мср Иван М. (игуман Јустин) Стојановић

*МАНАСТИР БЕОЧИН У ФРУШКОЈ ГОРИ И ТЕМИШВАРСКА ЕПАРХИЈА У 19. И 20. ВЕКУ*

13.30–15.00 ч.

### **III секција**

#### **Фолклористика**

**Слушаоница 307, III спрат**

**Председавају: др Биљана Сикимић и доц. др Миљана-Радмила  
Ускату**

Др Нина Аксић, виши научни сарадник

*СИНКРЕТИЗАМ НАРОДНЕ РЕЛИГИЈЕ И ПРАВОСЛАВНЕ ПРАКСЕ У*

*ОБРЕДУ СКИДАЊА УРОКА*

Др Бојана Богдановић, виши научни сарадник  
*МОДИФИКАЦИЈА СВАДБЕНИХ ОБИЧАЈИ КОД СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ*

Др Ђорђина Трубарац Матић, виши научни сарадник  
*О ПОЗИВАЊУ УМРЛИХ НА ПРАЗНИЧНЕ И ПОРОДИЧНЕ ПРОСЛАВЕ  
КОД СРБА У КЛИСУРИ (РУМУНИЈА)*

Др Милина Ивановић Баришић, научни саветник  
*ВАТРА У БОЖИЋНИМ ОБИЧАЈИМА КОД СРБА У РУМУНСКОМ  
БАНАТУ*

Мср Теодора Де Лука, истраживач-приправник  
*СТРУКТУРАЛНА АНАЛИЗА ОБИЧАЈА ДРУГАРИЧЕЊА/КУМАЧЕЊА  
КОД СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ*

Мср Катарина С. Милојковић, истраживач-приправник  
*ОБРЕД, РЕЧ И РИТУАЛ: БАЈАЊА У КУЛТУРНОМ КОНТЕКСТУ СРБА  
И КАРАШЕВАКА*

Доц. др Миљана-Радмила М. Радан Ускату  
*ОБРЕДНИ ХЛЕБОВИ У КАРАШЕВУ*

Благоје Чоботин  
*ПОСМРТНИ РИТУАЛИ ЗА ПОКОЈ ДУША УСНУЛИХ КОД СРБА У  
РУМУНИЈИ*

13.30–15.00 ч.

**IV секција**  
**Књижевност и културни контекст**  
**Слушаоница 307, III спрат**

**Председавају: проф. др Горан Максимовић и доц. др Милица  
Алексић**

Академик Срето Танасић

*КАКО НАС ЈЕ И ЧЕМУ ПОДУЧАВАО УЧИТЕЉ ТАСА (ЛИНГВО-  
КУЛТУРОЛОШКИ ПОГЛЕД)*

Проф. др Данијела Костадиновић

*ЈУГ У ПРОЗИ МИХАИЛА М. ВЕЉИЋА (1877–1941)*

Милица Кандић

*ПОМОРИШЈЕ И ПРИРОДНЕ НЕПОГОДЕ У ЗБИРЦИ  
ПРИПОВЕДАКА „ДОЛИНОМ МОРИША” ЛАЗАРА ИЛИЋА*

Доц. др Милица Алексић

*БАНАТ МИЛОША ЦРЊАНСКОГ*

Проф. др Горан Максимовић

*ЛИЧНОСТ И КЊИЖЕВНО ДЈЕЛО АНЂЕЛКА КРСТИЋА У  
ИСТОРИЈАМА; ПРЕГЛЕДИМА И ХРЕСТОМАТИЈАМА СРПСКЕ  
КЊИЖЕВНОСТИ*

Проф. др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић

*ДОПРИНОС АКАДЕМИКА ВОЛИСЛАВА ЂУРИЋА ИСТОРИЈИ  
СРПСКЕ КУЛТУРЕ*

\*

15.00 – 16.00 ч.

**Пауза за ручак**

Кетеринг на IV спрату  
Филозофског факултета у Нишу

**14.00 ч.**

**Конференцијска сала Огранка САНУ у Нишу, 4. спрат**

**ИНСТИТУТ ЗА СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК САНУ  
ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ У НИШУ**

**14.00–14.30**

**Пауза за ручак**

**Кетеринг на 4. спрату у просторијама Огранка САНУ у Нишу**

***Округли сто „120 година српске дијалектологије”***

**14.30–15.00**

**Поздравне речи и отварање Округлог стола**

Проф. др Софија Милорадовић, директор Института за српски језик  
САНУ

Академик Александар Лома  
Академик Љубинко Раденковић

\*

Промоција *МАЛОГ РЕЧНИКА СЕЛА БУЧУМА* Недељка Богдановића

\*

ПРОГРАМ

15.00–16.30

Време излагања реферата: 15 минута

Проф. др Слободан Реметић, академик АНУРС  
*СТО ДВАДЕСЕТ ГОДИНА „СРПСКОГ ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКОГ  
ЗБОРНИКА”*

Проф. др Радивоје Младеновић  
СРПСКИ ДИЈАЛЕКАТСКИ КОРПУС 120 ГОДИНА ПОСЛЕ  
*ДИЈАЛЕКАТА ИСТОЧНЕ И ЈУЖНЕ СРБИЈЕ – СТАЊЕ И  
ПЕРСПЕКТИВА*

Проф. др Рада Стијовић  
*ЗЛАТНИ ВЕК СРПСКЕ ДИЈАЛЕКАТСКЕ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЈЕ*

Проф. др Јордана Марковић  
*ОНОМАСТИЧКИ ПОДАЦИ КАО ГРАЂА ЗА ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКА  
ПРОУЧАВАЊА*

Проф. др Михај Радан  
*СИНТЕТИЧКИ ПРИКАЗ УТИЦАЈА РУМУНСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА НА ГОВОРЕ  
КАРАШЕВАКА СА ПОСЕБНИМ ОСВРТОМ НА СИНТАКСИЧКИ И  
ЛЕКСИЧКИ СЕГМЕНТ*

Проф. др Васил Дрвошанов  
*ДИЈАЛЕКТТЕ ВО СВЕТЛИНАТА НА АРЕАЛНАТА ЛИНГВИСТИКА*

16.30–16.45

**Пауза за кафу**

16.45–18.00

Проф. др Срето Танасић, академик АНУРС  
*ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКА ЕКСКУРЗИЈА АЛЕКСАНДРА БЕЛИЋА У  
ХЕРЦЕГОВИНУ*

Проф. др Драга Бојовић  
*ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈА У ЦРНОЈ ГОРИ У СВИЈЕТЛУ СРПСКЕ  
ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈЕ*

Проф. др Драгана Радовановић  
*СРПСКА ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈА ДАНАС – ИЗМЕЂУ ТРАДИЦИЈЕ,  
МОДЕРНИХ МЕТОДОЛОГИЈА И САВРЕМЕНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЈА*

Проф. др Станислав Станковић  
*О ФОНЕТСКИМ ОСОБИНАМА ЗАПЛАЊСКОГ И ДОЊОПОЛОШКОГ  
ГОВОРА*

Проф. др Дијана Црњак  
*ЕТНОДИЈАЛЕКАТСКИ ТЕКСТ: НЕКЕ МОГУЋНОСТИ ИШЧИТАВАЊА*

\*

16.00–17.30 ч.  
Филозофски факултет у Нишу

**V секција**  
**Сала 434**

*120 година српске дијалектологије*

**Председавају: проф. др Надежда Јовић и др Зоран Симић**

Др Бранкица Марковић, научни сарадник  
*СТО ДВАДЕСЕТ ГОДИНА ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈЕ НА СТРАНИЦАМА  
„СРПСКОГ ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКОГ ЗБОРНИКА”*

Проф. др Татјана Г. Трајковић  
*ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКА ИСТРАЖИВАЊА НА ФИЛОЗОФСКОМ  
ФАКУЛТЕТУ У НИШУ КАО ДОПРИНОС СРПСКОЈ  
ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈИ*

Др Марина Јуришић, виши научни сарадник  
*ГЛАГОЛ ЖЕТИ У ГОВОРИМА ЈУГОИСТОЧНЕ СРБИЈЕ*

Др Зоран Симић, научни сарадник  
*ПРОНОМИНАЛНА РЕДУПЛИКАЦИЈА У СРПСКОМ ГОВОРУ  
ПОЉАДИЈЕ У РУМУНИЈИ*

Доц. др Нина Љ. Судимац Јовић, проф. др Александра Р. Лончар Раичевић  
*О ФОНЕТСКО-ФОНОЛОШКИМ ОСОБЕНОСТИМА СРПСКИХ  
ГОВОРА У РУМУНСКОМ ДЕЛУ БАНАТА*

Мср Миљана Чопа, истраживач-сарадник  
*АКЦЕНАТСКЕ ОСОБИНЕ У ГОВОРУ СРПСКЕ ПОЖЕЖЕНЕ –  
ТЕРЕНСКА ЗАПАЖАЊА*

Проф. др Васил Дрвошанов  
*ПРИЛОЗИ МИЛИВОЈА ПАВЛОВИЋА О МАКЕДОНСКИМ  
ДИЈАЛЕКТИМА ОБЈАВЉИВАНИ У ЛИСТУ „СКОПСКИ ГЛАСНИК”*

Проф. др Данка Вујаклија  
*ПОГЛЕДИ МИЛОЈКА ВЕСЕЛИНОВИЋА НА СЛОВЕНСКЕ  
ДИЈАЛЕКТЕ МАКЕДОНИЈЕ, ЗАПАДНЕ БУГАРСКЕ И ИСТОЧНЕ  
СРБИЈЕ*

Проф. др Надежда Д. Јовић  
*„ЛЕСКОВАЧКИ ЗБОРНИК” КАО ПУТОКАЗ ЗА ПРОУЧАВАЊЕ  
ЈЕЗИЧКЕ ПРОШЛОСТИ ЈУГОИСТОЧНЕ СРБИЈЕ У XVIII И XIX  
ВЕКУ*

16.00–17.30 ч.

**VI секција**

**Сала 433**

*120 година српске дијалектологије*

**Председају: проф. др Мирјана Илић**

**и доц. др Бојана Вељовић Поповић**

Доц. др Бојана Вељовић Поповић

*ДИЈАЛЕКТИЗМИ У УМЕТНИЧКОМ СТВАРАЛАШТВУ ВИОЛЕТЕ  
ЛОВИЋ*

Др Биљана М. Савић, научни сарадник

*ПОРЕДБЕНЕ КОНСТРУКЦИЈЕ СА ЗНАЧЕЊЕМ ЕКВАТИВНОСТИ У  
РОМАНУ „ШАПАТИ МАЛЕ ВЛАШКЕ” СЛАВИЦЕ ГАРОЊА*

Проф. др Дијана Црњак

*КОНСОНАНТИЗАМ У РОМАНУ „ШАПАТИ МАЛЕ ВЛАШКЕ”  
СЛАВИЦЕ ГАРОЊЕ*

Др Ана Савић-Грујић, виши научни сарадник

*ЛЕКСИКА НАРОДНИХ ОБИЧАЈА ЈУГОИСТОЧНЕ СРБИЈЕ У  
КОНТЕКСТУ КУЛТУРОЛОШКИХ ПРОМЕНА*

Др Тања Милосављевић, научни сарадник

*ЛЕКОВИТО БИЉЕ У ПРИЗРЕНСКО-ТИМОЧКОЈ ЛИНГВОКУЛТУРИ*

Мср Милица Михајловић

*НАРОДНА КЛЕТВА У ПРИЗРЕНСКО-ТИМОЧКОЈ ОБЛАСТИ:  
ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКИ АСПЕКТ*

Проф. др Мирјана Илић

*ДИЈАЛЕКАТСКИ РЕЧНИК И ЛИНГВОКУЛТУРОЛОГИЈА*

Проф. др Драгана Станковић, проф. др Милица

*Ристић, КОНЦЕПТУАЛИЗАЦИЈА ДОБРОГ И ЛОШЕГ У ЈЕЗИЧКОЈ  
СЛИЦИ СВЕТА ВРАЊАНАЦА (НА МАТЕРИЈАЛУ ВРАЊСКИХ  
ПОСЛОВИЦА ХАЦИ ТОДОРА ДИМИТРИЈЕВИЋА)*



Доц. др Јелена Стошић  
*ЈЕЗИЧКЕ ОДЛИКЕ ТЕФТЕРА БАКАЛНИЦЕ У ВРАЊУ (XIX ВЕК)*

16.00–17.30 ч.

**VII секција**

**Слушаоница 303, III спрат**

*120 година српске дијалектологије*

**Председају: проф. др Зоран Спасовски  
и проф. др Слађана Цукут**

Др Мирјана Петровић-Савић, виши научни сарадник  
*ОНОМАСТИЧКИ ПОТЕНЦИЈАЛ „РЕЧНИКА КОСОВСКО-  
МЕТОХИСКОГ ДИЈАЛЕКТА” ГРИГОРИЈА ЕЛЕЗОВИЋА*

Проф. др Слађана Цукут  
*МИКРОТОПОНИМИ ШИПОВА КАО ОДРАЗ ГЛАСОВНИХ  
ДИЈАЛЕКАТСКИХ ОСОБИНА*

Проф. др Зоран Спасовски  
*ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈА У ТОПОНИМИЈИ*

Др Јелена Д. Капустина, научни сарадник  
*ХИДРОНИМ МОРАВА: ПРЕГЛЕД ЕТИМОЛОШКИХ ХИПОТЕЗА*

Др Душан Р. Стефановић  
*ТИПОВИ ЖЕНСКИХ ЛИЧНИХ НАДИМАКА СА КОСОВА И  
МЕТОХИЈЕ*

Др Сандра Савић, истраживач-сарадник  
*ИЗ ОНОМАСТИКЕ ЗАПЛАЊА – ЖЕНСКА ЛИЧНА ИМЕНА С КРАЈА  
19. ВЕКА*

Мср Анђела Митић, истраживач-приправник  
*МОГУЋНОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕ ВЕШТАЧКЕ ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈЕ У  
ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКИМ ИСТРАЖИВАЊИМА*

Проф. др Марина С. Јањић  
*ЈЕЗИЧКЕ ФОРМУЛЕ ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОШКОГ ХУМОРА (НА ПРИМЕРУ  
ГОВОРА СЕЛА ЗАГУЖАЊЕ)*

17.30 ч.  
Затварање Скупа

19 ч.  
Вечера

\*

Субота  
18. 10. 2025.  
10 ч.

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

11.00 ч.  
**Обилазак археолошког налазишта Медијала**



## КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

Научни скуп

*Материјална и духовна култура Срба у мултиетничким срединама и/  
или периферним областима 2025.*



**Nina Aksić**

The Institute of Ethnography SASA, Belgrade

**SYNCRETISM OF FOLK RELIGION AND ORTHODOX PRACTICE  
IN THE RITUAL OF REMOVING THE EVIL EYE  
(Examples from Serbian Communities in the Romanian Banat)**

lthough the Orthodox Church does not officially support the practice of removing the evil eye, considering it a magical act, elements of Orthodox and folk religion often intersect within this practice. In some cases, women who perform the ritual of removing the evil eye use not only ritual objects that hold special significance in folk religion, but also church-sanctioned or consecrated items, as well as Orthodox prayers. The inclusion of church, Orthodox elements in the magical practice of removing the evil eye – which otherwise serves a healing function – grants it additional legitimacy and a sense of 'divine protection'. During our research into the culture and traditions of Serbs in Romania, in various parts of the Romanian Banat, we encountered syncretic forms of evil eye removal that involve the use of embers (charcoal)/ matches, first/clean water from a well, Epiphany holy water, and the Lord's Prayer, sometimes accompanied by the recitation of incantations. The aim of this presentation is to present the living practice of evil eye removal among Serbs in the Romanian Banat, to document it and ensure its preservation through future publication, and to highlight the connection between folk religion and Orthodox practice.

*Keywords:* evil eye removal, syncretism, folk religion, Orthodox practice, Serbs in Romania.

**Milica Aleksić**

Pedagogical faculty in Vranje

University of Niš

**THE BANAT OF MILOŠ CRNJANSKI**

The corpus of this paper consists of lesser-known texts by Miloš Crnjanski about the Banat region, which can be generically classified as essays or commentaries, but also contain elements of travel writing. Starting from their generic hybridity, the paper analyzes a polarized image of Banat

— ranging from idealized to socially critical, and from pre-war to post-war representations. In the construction of such an image of Banat, the most significant roles are played by the description of landscapes and the portrayal of the collective character of the people of Banat. The cities Crnjanski writes about include Timișoara, Bečkerek (Zrenjanin), Vršac, Kikinda, and Jimbolia. Special attention in the paper is devoted to the period of Crnjanski's life in Timișoara (1896–1912), as well as to the influence of this city — and of Banat as a whole — on the personal and literary development of Miloš Crnjanski.

*Keywords:* Miloš Crnjanski, essay, commentary, Banat, Timișoara.

**Lazar Barać**

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

***ALONE (BUT) TOGETHER?: INTRACULTURAL AND  
INTERCULTURAL PRINCIPLES OF FUNCTIONING OF THE  
SERBIAN COMMUNITY IN THE ITALIAN PROVINCE OF  
VICENZA***

Since the 1980s, Italy has gradually ceased to be perceived as a traditional country of emigration, with its positive migration balance pointing to its growing appeal as a destination for incoming migration. Among the many groups that settled in Italy in search of better living conditions, a significant portion consisted of individuals from the Balkans and the former Yugoslavia. Driven by post-socialist transformations, migration flows from the former Yugoslav region intensified during the 1990s and the early 2000s, contributing to the emergence of “new” diasporic formations, among which the Serbian community in the province of Vicenza stands out. Today, this community constitutes a notable segment of Italy's migrant population. This paper explores the intracultural principles (within the Serbian community itself) and intercultural principles (in relation to other ethnonational communities) that shape the functioning of Serbian migrants in Vicenza. The ethnographic research, initiated in 2022, focuses on two migrant generations. The research sample consists of 30 interlocutors aged between 16 and 54. The aim of the study is to map and analyze the modes of functioning of the Serbian community through the lens of both intracultural and intercultural dynamics, with particular attention paid to their genesis, contextual frameworks, and broader sociocultural implications. Ultimately, the paper seeks to contribute

to a wider theoretical and comparative understanding of migrant patterns of organization and sociocultural dynamics in contemporary diasporas and transnational settings.

*Keywords:* anthropology of migration, diaspora, migrant strategies, Serbs in Italy, Vicenza.

**Ivan Birta**

ARB Romania

## **I, MICHAEL THE BRAVE**

This paper presents a new manuscript discovered in the Viennese military archives. Handwritten in Serbian by the voivode Mihail-Viteazul (Vojvoda Mihajlo), known in Romanian historiography as Michael the Brave, forces us to reconsider some historical aspects of the great Romanian ruler. The manuscript was written in Kashovia (Košice, eastern Slovakia) - near the border with Poland, Ukraine and Hungary in 1601, the exact date of writing being illegible. The document was drafted after March 14, 1601, the date on which the Romanian ruler was received in audience by Emperor Rudolf II. Although historians consider that Mihail-Viteazul was supported militarily by the Austrians, the facts recorded in this last preserved document of the Romanian ruler, contradict this.

*Key words:* Basta, Ibrahim-Basha, Birta, Kashovia, Michael the Brave”.

**Bojana Bogdanović**

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

## **MODIFICATION OF WEDDING CUSTOMS AMONG SERBS IN ROMANIA**

Based on ethnographic material collected between 2016 and 2024 as part of the long-term project *Research on the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*, this presentation explores the process of modification of wedding customs among Serbs in the regions of Poljadjia, Pomorišje, Banat Black



Mountain, the Danube Gorge, and the central part of Western Banat. Special attention is given to the ways in which traditional elements of wedding rituals have been transformed under the influence of socio-economic and cultural changes, particularly since the 1970s. The presentation follows the transition from a traditional to a so-called transitional wedding model, analyzing changes in ritual structure, participation and roles of actors, as well as the symbolic meaning of specific ritual elements. The aim is to highlight the role and significance of wedding customs as markers of identity through which Serbian communities in Romania both preserve and reshape their cultural practices in the context of modernization, migration, and social transformation.

*Keywords:* Romania, wedding customs, Serbs, modification, traditional wedding model, transitional wedding model

**Mirjana Bojanić Ćirković**

Faculty of Philosophy

University of Niš

Department of Serbian Language and Literature

## **CONTRIBUTION OF ACADEMICIAN VOJISLAV ĐURIĆ TO THE STUDY OF SERBIAN CULTURE**

In anticipation of the publication of selected essays by Academician Vojislav Đurić for the prestigious edition of *Matica srpska* Ten Centuries of Serbian Literature, we present the methodology and classification of the aforementioned author's scientific work with an emphasis on his contribution to Serbian culture, which is evident in: a) the interpretation of literature (oral, written - old Serbian, literature of Romanticism, Realism, Modern, Interwar literature, Serbian literature of the 20th century; general literature); b) a comparative view of our national literature in relation to European and world literature, especially through the contribution of Serbian literature to the cultural heritage of Europe; c) the establishment and further development of scientific departments and cultural institutions of the Republic of Serbia (Department of General Literature with Literary Theory, Institute of Literature and Art); d) the editing of significant editions of Serbian literature, editorial and anthological work; d) the development of scientific personnel in our academic community.

*Keywords:* Vojislav Đurić, literary theory, comparative studies, review, study, anthology, culture.

**Bojana Veljović Popović**

Faculty of Philology and Arts

University of Kragujevac

### ***DIALECTISMS IN VIOLETA JOVIĆ'S LITERARY WORK***

This paper analyzes dialectisms in the prose work of Violeta Jović. The focus of the analysis is on phonetic-phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical dialectisms. The aim is to determine how dialectal expression is artistically shaped or how a literary text is stylistically marked by using elements from folk speech. Literature written in dialect demonstrates that dialectisms within a literary-artistic text are units with significant stylistic potential and can serve to achieve expressiveness, vividness, and authenticity of artistic expression, as well as to effectively characterize characters in prose. The linguistic basis of Violeta Jović's prose is the idiom of the Svrlijig-Zaplanje type. In addition to the stylistic analysis of her work, this paper also pays attention to the extent to which dialectal features of these vernaculars are present in the literary text.

*Keywords:* dialectology, dialect literature, stylistics, dialectisms.

**Mihaela Gh. Vlăsceanu**

West University of Timișoara

### **STYLISTIC CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TYROLEAN ALTARS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF VRŠAC – FORM AND IDEATIONAL CONTENT**

The altars of the Catholic Church in Vršac represent one of the manifestations of the genre to which the Tyrolean region, from which the artists who created the sculptural compositions originated, made a significant contribution. The iconography of these ensembles constitutes the subject of the present paper, reflecting the stylistic tendencies of the late nineteenth

century, when the area under discussion was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The presence of Saint John of Nepomuk, the holy kings Stephen, Ladislaus, and Emeric, as well as Elizabeth of Thuringia, together with the highly refined modeling of the statues, are all consonant with what was, at the time, a genuine artistic trend. Approached as a particular case study, our intention is to highlight the artistic channels opened by the Gröden valley of Tyrol, where dozens of workshops of academically trained sculptors were active—some of whom became founders of local schools whose work was widely disseminated. Among them, figures such as F. Stuflesser, Dominik Demetz, or Joseph Rungaldier, on whose oeuvre we have previously carried out structural analyses, stand out. On this occasion, however, beginning from the object as a historical document, we aim to elaborate considerations that decipher the messages conveyed by these altars, which possess a pronounced identity-related and national character, particularly through the inclusion in the iconographic repertoire of dynastic Hungarian saints. The Neo-Gothic style of the altars likewise forms part of our analysis, in order to formulate relevant conclusions within the broader synthesis of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century altar sculpture in the Banat region.

*Keywords:* Tyrolean altars, iconography of the Holy Kings of Hungary, Neo-Gothic style

**Danka Vujaklija**

University of Novi Sad

Faculty of Philosophy

***VIEWS OF MILOJKO VESELINOVIĆ ON THE SLAVIC DIALECTS  
OF MACEDONIA, WESTERN BULGARIA, AND EASTERN SERBIA***

This paper continues the author's research on the perspectives of Serbian linguistics in the second half of the 19th century regarding the Slavic dialects of Macedonia. It describes investigations and presents the views of the Serbian philologist, diplomat, and publicist Milojko Veselinović concerning the given speech area. Since M. Veselinović also dealt with the dialects of western Bulgaria and eastern Serbia in his work, these speech regions are also considered. Special attention is focused on Veselinović's writings *Srbin i Makedonija* and *Granični dijalekt među Srbima i Bugarima: Zona Dž i Č*.

Preliminary research results show that M. Veselinović generally classified these dialects as part of the Serbian language, somewhat modifying historical and historical-linguistic premises in addressing the topic, as well as the criteria for linguistic identification of the examined idioms.

*Keywords:* Slavic dialects, Macedonia, eastern Serbia, western Bulgaria, Miloško Veselinović.

**Teodora De Luka**

Institute of Ethnography SASA

### **STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF *CHILD FRIENDSHIP RITUAL (DRUGARIČENJE/KUMAČENJE)* AMONG SERBS IN ROMANIA**

Based on ethnographic material collected during 2025 as part of the long-term project *Research on the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*, this presentation explores the Child friendship ritual (drugaričenje/kumačenje) among children and young people in the area of the Danube Gorge, including villages Srpska Požežena, Radimna, Mačević and Stara Moldova, on the Monday following Easter, which is also known as „Drugarični, Kumačni, Kumačin ponedeljak“. Special attention is given to the Structural Analysis of the Custom as *rites of passage* based on Arnold van Gennep concept, by decoding its constitutive elements and its understanding in the framework of a wider socio-cultural context. By analyzing the instrumental dimension of ritual practice, the aim is to highlight the role and significance of „drugaričenje/kumačenje“ as an cohesive factor among Serbian and Romanian community on the research area, which leads to the transformation of interpersonal relations and builds stronger social bonds among community.

*Keywords:* Romania, Danube Gorge, drugaričenje/kumačenje, Kumačin ponedeljak, Serbs, rites of passage, Structural Analysis, ritual.

**Васил Дрвошанов**

Универзитет „Св. Кирил и Методиј“

ЈНУ Институт за македонски јазик „Крсте Мисирков“ – Скопје

### **ПРИЛОЗИ МИЛИВОЈА ПАВЛОВИЋА О МАКЕДОНСКИМ ДИЈАЛЕКТИМА ОБЈАВЉИВАНИ У *СКОПСКОМ ГЛАСНИКУ***

Познати српски лингвиста и „доајен наше сербокроатистике“ (П. Ивић), Миливој Павловић (Ниш, 1891–Београд, 1974), у гласнику *Скопски гласник*, који је излазио дванаесет година као „службени лист општине града Скопља“ у периоду од 1929. до 1941. године, објавио је седам чланака о македонским дијалектима. На основу анализе чланака аутор констатује да је Павловић писао у духу свог времена. Притом, он примећује да су примери који даје Павловић о фонетским променама у македонским дијалектима аутентични. Осим тога, аутор нотира да су ставови Павловићеви сасвим издржани у вези са романским утицајем у македонским дијалектима на морфолошко-синтаксичком плану.

*Кључне речи:* македонски дијалекти, српскохрватски језик, фонетске промене, романски утицај, морфолошко-синтаксичка структура.

**Милина Ивановић Баришић**

Научни саветник Етнографског института САНУ

Београд

### **ВАТРА У БОЖИЋНИМ ОБИЧАЈИМА КОД СРБА У РУМУНСКОМ БАНАТУ**

Према народним схватањима ватра представља један од основних елемената универзума заједно са водом, земљом и ваздухом. Символика ватре се може посматрати двојако: с једне стране као елемент деструкције и уништења, а са друге као елемент „у служби“ човека. Због свог профилактичког и лустративног значаја ватра је у народној традицији била део бројних обичаја. У саопштењу ће се указати на употребу и значај ватре у божићним обичајима код Срба у румунском делу Баната.

*Кључне речи:* ватра, божићни обичаји, Срби, румунски Банат.

Mirjana Ilic

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## DIALECT DICTIONARY AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

Linguoculturology is an interdisciplinary field positioned at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies. It examines the relationship between language and culture, that is, how cultural patterns, values, beliefs, and traditions of a community are reflected in language, and how linguistic structures mediate cultural experience. Its focus includes, among other aspects, linguistic signs with cultural content, word symbolism, idioms, phraseology, paremiology, as well as culturally specific semantic categories. In this context, a dialect dictionary holds particular significance for linguoculturology, since dialects preserve the oldest and most authentic layers of linguistic and cultural heritage. They reflect:

**cultural-historical layers** – through archaic words, old names for objects and phenomena, names of plants, customary and sacral concepts;

**ethnolinguistic specificities** – how the local community names its environment (customs, beliefs, toponyms, phytonyms, zoonyms), and which symbolic and associative values are attached to these designations;

**cultural identity** – through words and expressions associated with customs, holidays, beliefs, social relations, and hierarchy;

**local worldview** – the dialectal lexicon often reveals a specific way of categorizing reality, distinct from that of the standard language.

The territory covered by the Prizren–Timok dialects has, over the past thirty years, produced more than twenty dialect dictionaries. For the purposes of this paper, as an illustrative example of a dialect dictionary and as a source of information, we shall consider one of the most recent publications, namely *The Small Dictionary of the Village of Bučum* by Nedeljko Bogdanović. Published in *The Serbian Dialectological Review* LXX/1 in 2023, this dictionary was compiled by Professor Nedeljko Bogdanović, retired professor of dialectology, Old Church Slavonic, and history of the Serbian language at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš. The dictionary encompasses 265 pages of text, containing approximately 5,500 lexical entries serving as headwords. Despite being labeled as “small” in the title, *The Dictionary of the Village of Bučum* is by no means modest in scope. It is a descriptive, differential, dialectal

dictionary that documents the lexicon defined by a territorial criterion – the lexicon used in the village of Bučum, municipality of Svrlijig, Nišava District.

*Keywords:* linguoculturology, dialect dictionary, customs, beliefs, linguistic worldview.

**Aleksandra A. Janić Mitić**

University of Niš

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Department of Serbian Language and Literature

### **THE USAGE OF MASCULINE NOUNS AND FEMINATIVES AMONG RECENT ANGLICISMS IN SERBIAN: A CORPUS APPROACH**

This paper analyzes the usage of more recent masculine and feminine agentive nouns in Serbian that originate from English. It aims to identify tendencies of the usage of those agentive nouns (and their subgroups, among which feminatives with the derivational suffixes *-ka*, *-kinja*, and *-ica*) based on a search of the latest corpus of the Serbian language (PDRS). The analyzed examples included 156 pairs of masculinatives and feminatives excerpted from the dictionary *Srpski rečnik novijih anglicizama* (2021), such as *reper*–*reperka* ‘a rapper<sub>m/f</sub>’, *basketaš*–*basketasi* ‘a basketball player<sub>m/f</sub>’, and *skaut*–*skautkinja* ‘a talent scout<sub>m/f</sub>’. Grounded on the hypothesis that the frequency of recent Anglicisms in the corpus indicates the acceptability levels of those lexemes and that it also has an influence on their acceptability levels among native speakers, the research questions are the following: 1) What is the relation between frequencies in usage of masculinatives and feminatives among recent Anglicisms?; 2) What is the relation of recent feminatives with derivational suffixes *-ica*, *-ka*, and *-kinja* regarding their frequencies in the corpus?; 3) Does the existence of a derivational suffix in a masculinative (e.g. *-or*, *-er*, *-ac*) influence the selection of a derivational suffix for deriving the corresponding feminative and its usage, and if so how?. Masculine forms tend to be analyzed as agentive nouns more frequently than their corresponding feminatives, except in the pair *bebisiter*–*bebisiterka* ‘a babysitter<sub>m/f</sub>’. The most frequent masculine agentive nouns are *lider* ‘a leader<sub>m</sub>’, *insajder* ‘an insider<sub>m</sub>’, *administrator* ‘a system administrator<sub>m</sub>’, *biznismen* ‘a businessman<sub>m</sub>’,

*dizajner* 'a designer<sub>m</sub>' (above 9000), and the most frequent feminatives are *tinejdžerka* 'a teenager<sub>f</sub>' (2655), *dizajnerka* 'a designer<sub>f</sub>' (1401), *influenserka* 'an influencer<sub>f</sub>' (831), *bloggerka* 'a blogger<sub>f</sub>' (731), *liderka* 'a leader<sub>f</sub>' (708). Other feminatives have frequencies under 300, wherein 55 feminatives have a frequency of zero (e.g. *bindžerka* 'a binge watcher<sub>f</sub>', *gejmerka* 'a gamer<sub>f</sub>', *juzerka* 'an user<sub>f</sub>', *kvizašica* 'a quiz player<sub>f</sub>', *konzumerka* 'a consumer<sub>f</sub>'). The average frequency of the analyzed masculine forms is 1356, and that number is lower for feminatives (58.28), which can be explained by the fact that grammatical masculine gender is generic/null in those cases (it can refer to people of both genders). When comparing the average frequencies of the feminative subgroups, feminatives with a derivational suffix *-ka* have the highest average frequency (63.53), followed by feminatives ending in *-kinja* (40.14), and those in *-ica* (9). Considering that both masculine agentive nouns and their corresponding feminatives are marked by derivational suffixes, the average frequencies for feminatives derived in the process of integral motion are: *-er* + *-ka* 68.33, *-or* + *-ka* 67.8, *-ø* + *-ka* 53.2, *-ist(a)* + *-kinja* 52.8, *-ar* + *-ka* 10.5, *-aš* + *-ica* 9, *-ent* + *-kinja* 7; and in the case of a suppletive motion: *-ac/-ka* = 18.57.

*Keywords:* Serbian, nomina agentis, masculine forms of agentive nouns, feminatives, motional derivational suffixes.

**Marina S. Janjić**

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Department of Serbian Language and Literature

## **LANGUAGE FORMULAS OF DIALECTICAL HUMOR (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SPEECH OF THE VILLAGE OF ZAGUŽANJE)**

The paper deals with the linguistic analysis of humorous posts on social networks by authors originating from the village of Zagužanje near Surdulica (South Moravian dialect) with the aim of shedding light on the linguistic formulas that achieve the comic effect in them. The paper first points out the basic characteristics of verbal humor as a very complex phenomenon



that is grounded in cognition through the prism of language, and results in emotions. In a series of diverse typologies of humor, we will show that one of its frequent forms is also a type of dialectological (ethnic) humor, and our task is to conduct its linguistic analysis in order to point out its basic characteristics. Unlike other types of verbal humor, the central place of the comic is entrusted to the local linguistic and sociocultural habits of the population of this place, embodied in the characters of the Mitić family (Dragica, Dragan and their daughters) through various communicative situations that become the scene of laughter. Each announcement is a small dramatic play and at the same time a small dialectological note. Authentic vocabulary, specific intonation and accentuation, immanent grammatical structure of the speech of the village of Zagužanje and, especially, characteristic communicative formulas, will serve us in the analysis of this type of verbal humor.

*Keywords:* verbal humor, Serbian language, speech of the village of Zagužanja, South Moravian dialects.

**Марина С. Јањић**

Департман за србистику

Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу

## **МОТИВАЦИОНА И КОГНИЦИОНА УЛОГА БОЈА У НАСТАВИ СРПСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА У ИНОСТРАНСТВУ**

Рад се бави истраживањем утицаја боја на рецепцију градива из области граматике српског језика у иностранству. Иако је одавно препознат несумњив перцептивни значај боја у свим животним областима, веома је мала пажња посвећена овој теми у теорији наставе српског језика. Кључно питање од кога полазимо јесте да ли боје могу утицати на перцепцију градива у области наставе српског језика, а затим и које су то боје које могу појачати концентрацију ученика, усмерити њихов фокус на битне наставне садржаје, подстаћи и оснажити меморију, утицати на креативност ученика и створити емоционално-подстицајну и пријатну атмосферу у учионици. Други круг питања који нас занима тиче се начина на који се боје примењују и подразумевају колорит унутар наставних средстава и просторија за учење и рад (колико је важно присуство боја

у учioniци, у уџбеницима, наставним листићима односно виртуелним страницама и зидовима дигиталних уџбеника, на који начин их треба примењивати, које боје бирати и шта оне симболизују). У раду ћемо се након теоријског истраживања позабавити испитивањем мишљења ученика и наставника. Урадићемо и анализе наставних средстава који се користе у настави. Синтеза добијених резултата у форми закључака биће сигуран путоказ свима онима, пре свега студентима и наставницима, који се у теорији и пракси баве наставом српског језика.

*Кључне речи:* српски језик, настава, боје, когниција, меморија, концентрација, креативност

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## **DATA ON SERBS IN TOLVADIJA ACCORDING TO THE 1767 URBAR CENSUS**

In 1767, the Austrian administration implemented extensive administrative measures with the aim of improving and efficient administration of the Komorski estates. Based on the existing urbarial records, we are able to create a kind of ethnic map for each of our places and provide insight into the ethnic structure of the settlements where Serbs lived. The existing archival materials provide reliable data on old and extinct clans in each settlement and can become a starting point for genealogical research on old clans among Serbs in Banat. The aim of the work is to provide for the first time all data on Serbs in Tolvadija based on the 1767 census and thus provide researchers with the necessary testimonies and archival documents for future research.

*Keywords:* Urbar 1767, Banat, Tolvadija, Serbs, family tree.

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## **LESKOVAČKI ZBORNIK AS A GUIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE LINGUISTIC PAST OF SOUTHEASTERN SERBIA IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES**

The paper provides an overview of sources for studying the linguistic past of southeastern Serbia in the 18th and 19th centuries, cited in the *Leskovački zbornik*, the journal of the National Museum in Leskovac. The journal has been published annually since 1961 and publishes scientific papers that deal with the cultural and historical heritage of southern Serbia and its connections with other cultural circles from the perspective of various humanities disciplines. Sources for studying the linguistic past, which are indicated in the journal, are divided into manuscripts (records in liturgical books, notebooks, censuses of settlements and population, Leskovac Agrarian Law, Complaint of Leskovac residents to Toma Vučić Perišić from 1847), epigraphic (tombstones, frescoes, inscriptions on sacred objects and buildings and cult stones) and printed (journals published on the territory of southeastern Serbia after the liberation from the Turks). Researchers have most often dealt with epigraphic sources, and the material is mostly onomastic.

*Keywords:* *Leskovački zbornik*, southeastern Serbia, linguistic past, manuscripts, epigraphs.

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## **THE VERB *ŽETI* IN THE SPEECHES OF SOUTH-EASTERN SERBIA**

This paper examines the forms of the verb *žeti* in the Prizren–Timok dialect area, systematizing the known classifications of the verb in the speeches of this dialect. It has been demonstrated that the verb may belong to the classes II (*žnjeje – žnjejala*), IV (*žnjeje – žnjela*), V (*žnje – žel*) or VI (*žnje – žnjela*); that in some speeches it has the extension *-je(-)*, occurring

more frequently in the present stem (*žnjeje*) than in the aorist stem (*žnjejala*); and that the extension in the aorist stem appears only in those speeches where the present stem is already extended. However, it does not occur in all such speeches and appears inconsistently in some of them. Across dialects, in most Prizren–South Morava speeches, the verb *žeti* takes the *-je(-)* extension in the present stem, and in some cases also in the aorist stem. The Timok–Lužnica and most of the Svrlijig–Zaplanje speeches preserve the stems found in most other Serbian vernaculars, i.e. without the *-je(-)* extension (*žnjem – žela*).

*Keywords:* verb *žeti*, Prizren–Timok speeches.

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### **POMORIŠJE AND NATURAL DISASTERS IN LAZAR ILIĆ'S SHORT STORY COLLECTION THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE MUREȘ**

The proximity of the Serbian–Romanian border played a significant role in shaping the work of numerous writers whose creative identity was forged at the intersection of these two cultures. At this cultural crossroads, many prominent authors – Đorđe Branković, Dimitrije Tirol, Sava Tekelija, Dositej Obradović, Teodor Radičević, Đura Jakšić, Miloš Crnjanski, among others – produced depictions of Timișoara and other towns along the Danube, as well as vivid portrayals of the social, historical, and cultural circumstances of the periods in which they lived and created. Evidence of this cultural coexistence between Serbia and Romania can also be found in the many journals published in the region, which actively contributed to the preservation and cultivation of shared traditions. This paper, in addition to providing a historical, cultural, and literary framework, focuses on the analysis of Lazar Ilić's short story collection *Through the Valley of the Mureș*. The collection reflects the Danube landscape (particularly the Romanian side) and reveals how this space left an enduring imprint on the author's life and creativity. The study highlights Ilić's poetic perception of landscape and natural disasters, emphasizing their importance for his writing, as well as his inclination toward a realist poetics of narration and landscape description, despite his temporal distance from the

literary epoch to which he was most drawn. Natural calamities – especially droughts and floods – are characteristic of this region, and Ilić's frequent depictions underscore their impact on everyday life, from agriculture and river crossings to fieldwork.

*Keywords:* Lazar Ilić, (rural) short stories, Mureş, Danube valley, Serbia, Romania, nature, natural disasters

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### **THE HYDRONYM *MORAVA*: A REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGICAL HYPOTHESES**

In the context of Slavic hydronymy, the Morava River occupies a special place as an endemic phenomenon characteristic of the Middle Danube region. There is no consensus regarding its etymology. This paper reviews and synthesizes previous hypotheses and concludes that the existing etymology of the macrohydronym *Morava* can be classified into pre-Slavic (Proto-Celtic, Illyrian, Thracian, Dacomesian) and Slavic. There are currently four theses on its root meanings. Drawing on V. Ivanov's and V. Toporov's observations about the homonymy of the Slavic mythonym Morjana/Morena/Marzanna and the roots \**mor*- and \**mer*-, the author identifies motifs in Slavic folklore that suggest a connection to a single ideological substrate: the *sea* as *death*. This connection is supported by the symbolism of water as a medium of death, a common theme in many Indo-European mythologies.

*Keywords:* hydronymy, *Morava*, etymology, ethnolinguistics, history of ideas, mythologeme, sea, death.

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## **THE SOUTH IN THE PROSE OF MIHAİLO M. VELJIĆ (1877–1941)**

The paper studies the prose of Mihailo M. Veljić (Debar, 1877 – Čačak, 1941), a teacher, writer and collector of folk tales. The analysis includes *Đaurka: borba Srba s Arnautima u Debru* (*Đaurka: The Struggle of the Serbs with the Arnauts in Debar* (1913)) and *Pripovetke sa juga* (*Tales from the South*) in Six Volumes (1933–1940). A biographical, thematic and narratological approach is applied. Special attention is paid to the literary-historical and cultural circumstances in which the work was created and to contextual reading in relation to periodicals and to scientific and critical reception. In this context, a brief but affirmative review of the first book of the *Tales from the South*, published in *Učitelj* in 1933, is highlighted. In addition, the study includes studies by Haralampi Polenaković (“Tales from the South by Mihailo M. Veljić”) and Staniša Vojinović (“Mihailo M. Veljić: The Forgotten Storyteller of the South”). The aim of the paper is to present the basic features of Veljić’s work, determine its significance for cultural and public life in the interwar period, and contribute to the study of the history and literature of Serbs in Macedonia until 1941.

*Keywords:* Mihailo M. Veljić, short prose, contextual reading, interwar literature, Serbian writers in Macedonia.

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### **THE PERSONALITY AND LITERARY WORK OF ANĐELKO KRSTIĆ IN HISTORIES; REVIEWS AND CHRESTOMATIES OF SERBIAN LITERATURE**

In the study, we pointed out the place of Anđelko Krstić (1871-1952) and his literary work in histories, reviews and chrestomaties of Serbian literature: from Jovan Skerlić, Tihomir Ostojić and Andre Gavrilović, through Velibor Gligorić, Đorđe Anđelić, Miloš Savković, Živomir Mladenović, Milorad Najdanović, all the way to Slavko Leovac, Dragiša Živković, Jovan Deretić, Stanko Korac, Predrag Palavestra, Dušan Ivanić, Petar Milošević and Milorad Jevrić. Representative works by Krstić are presented, the realistic stylistic and poetic features, the convincing artistic image of the heroes and their social and national fate are pointed out. The most important anthologies and anthologies of Serbian storytellers that include the works of Anđelko Krstić are also pointed out. In all the above syntheses, there is a common belief that Krstić's work is artistically valuable, and that it reached the high achievements of the post-realist approach in Serbian literature of the first half of the 20th century. Despite this, we conclude that it has not received the completely deserved and adequate representation in histories, reviews and anthologies of Serbian literature.

*Keywords:* Serbian literature, literary criticism, history of literature, anthology, anthology

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### **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OF DIALECTOLOGY ON THE PAGES OF THE *SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGICAL COLLECTION***

The current year 2025 marks 120 years since the publication of the first dialectological study, *Dialects of Eastern and Southern Serbia*, by Aleksandar Belić, in the first issue of the journal Serbian Dialectological

Collection in 1905. During that long period, numerous dialectological monographs, dictionaries, studies, as well as smaller works, were published. In honour of this great anniversary, this paper will overview everything that has been published in the pages of this distinguished journal from its first issue to the present day, based on three criteria: 1) by type of material, 2) by volume of material and 3) by dialects.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, anniversary, *Serbian Dialectological Collection*, overview.

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***THE DEFAMED GENERAL OF NO ONE'S ARMY  
(MILUTIN KUKANJAC IN SARAJEVO IN 1992)***

The personality of General Milutin Kukanjac still attracts public attention today, primarily because of the events in Sarajevo in the spring of 1992, when he was the commander of the Second Military District of the YNA with its headquarters in Sarajevo. This paper strives, on the basis of relevant literature and archival documents from the database of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, to objectively and impartially reconstruct the role of General Milutin Kukanjac in the events in Sarajevo in 1992.

*Keywords:* Milutin Kukanjac, Sarajevo, 1992.

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**LE PLUS ANCIEN RÉCIT HISTORIQUE ÉCRIT DU MONASTÈRE  
DE MESIĆ**

Le monastère de Mesić, dédié à Saint Jean-Baptiste, est situé près de Vršac, dans le Banat serbe. L'archimandrite Vichentie Lustina a écrit le récit



historique le plus ancien du monastère de Mesić à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. Cette courte œuvre est cruciale pour l'étude de l'histoire du ce monastère. Le but de cet article est d'examiner l'œuvre de Vichentie Lustina afin de souligner son importance et d'illustrer comment son contenu a impacté les chercheurs ayant écrit sur Mesić. Lustina a rédigé son œuvre dans des circonstances particulières, lors de la réforme de l'Église sous la monarchie des Habsbourg à la fin du XVIIIe siècle, période durant laquelle les monastères orthodoxes serbes du Banat étaient en déclin. L'intention de l'auteur était de souligner l'ancienneté du monastère et son histoire, affirmant ainsi sa légitimité et son droit à perdurer. Mesić a subi de nombreuses pertes, entraînant ainsi la perte irréversible des sources historiques de l'ancienne période du monastère. C'est pourquoi une attention spécifique est accordée à la tradition orale qui s'est formée au sein de la confrérie du monastère et de la communauté. Lustina, en tant que premier rédacteur d'un récit historique du monastère de Mesić, a relayé des informations provenant de la tradition, indiquant que le monastère a été fondé durant le Moyen Âge.

*Mots clés:* Banat, monastère de Mesić, Vichentie Lustina, Moyen Âge, XVIIIe siècle, histoire, légende.

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### **RITUAL, WORD, AND RITE: SPELLS IN THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF SERBS AND KARAŠOVENI**

The paper *Ritual, Word, and Rite: Spells in the Cultural Context of Serbs and Karašoveni* discusses the folk customs of the Karašoveni, with particular emphasis on the ritual of spell-casting, examined in a comparative perspective with related practices among the Serbs. The aim of the study is to analyze, through an interdisciplinary and comparative approach, the similarities and differences in the understandings of folk medicine, magic, divination, and beliefs. The focus will be on identifying the fundamental elements of spells, analyzing the role and perception of the spell-caster, as well as interpreting the charms themselves from the standpoint of structure, intertextual layers, linguistic and stylistic features, symbolism, and function

within the ritual. Special attention will be devoted to ritual semiotics and the performative aspects of spell-casting, with an emphasis on the perception of time and space as liminal categories conditioning the efficacy of the rite. Based on the analysis, common characteristics of spells among Serbs and Karašoveni will be highlighted, as well as the differences reflected in the realization of certain ritual actions and in the symbolic layers of the charms, thereby illuminating the specificities of both cultural systems. The paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the nature of folk spells, their performativity and function within traditional culture, as well as to a broader insight into cultural connections, symbolic meanings, and ritual discourses that make spell-casting a lasting element of intangible cultural heritage.

*Keywords: Karašoveni, spells, incantations, rituals, folk tradition.*

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### **MEDICINAL HERBS IN THE PRIZREN–TIMOK LINGUOCULTURE**

Within the framework of the contemporary anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics, and the disciplines that have emerged from it—cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology—this paper addresses the question of whether, and to what extent, dialectal vocabulary constitutes a reliable source for the reconstruction of traditional culture. Previous research has demonstrated that dialectal dictionaries serve not only as repositories of lexical material but also as encyclopedias of material and spiritual culture, providing significant evidence of collective experience, systems of value, worldviews, and the mentality embedded in dialectal linguistic identity. Drawing on examples from the lexicon of the Prizren–Timok dialects of Serbian, the analysis focuses on the linguocultural markedness of lexemes with the integral meaning “medicinal herb.” Through their semantic components—*properties* and *applications*—these lexemes reflect specific modes of conceptualizing reality, naïve knowledge, folk beliefs, and the spiritual traditions of the Southeastern Serbian speech community. The study further situates these items within a broader areal context in order to assess their linguocultural status. The overall objective is to determine the degree of cultural connotation present in this fragment of the dialectal worldview and to

interpret its lexical units as semiotic codes of traditional culture.

*Keywords:* Prizren–Timok dialects, linguoculturology, medicinal herbs.

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## **POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DIALECTOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

The paper is devoted to examining the possibilities of applying artificial intelligence in dialectological research, with an emphasis on determining the scope and quality of knowledge that it currently has, as well as the services it can provide in the process of analyzing field-collected material. The main goal is to check to what extent artificial intelligence can assist the researcher in solving dialectological tasks of varying complexity. For this purpose, questions of three levels of difficulty were asked: the first included general knowledge in dialectology, the second related to theoretical and methodological specifics, while the third included the most complex problems — controversial issues in the field and analytical tasks that involve formulating conclusions based on the given material. The results obtained indicate certain limitations of artificial intelligence knowledge in this area, but also its continuous progress conditioned by new data and interactions with users. Considering the dynamics of the development of this technology, it can be expected that in the near future its performance will significantly exceed the current one, making artificial intelligence one of the relevant and permanent tools in modern dialectological research.

*Keywords:* artificial intelligence, Serbian language, dialectology, language analysis, digital tools.

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### **THE FOLK CURSE IN THE PRIZREN-TIMOK REGION: A DIALECTOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

In the pursuit of justice, in the desire for revenge, in the belief that the enemy will be punished for the committed evil, betrayal, or injustice, the people created the curse – a short, expressive form of speech. This paper, based on material from *Serbian Folk Curses* by Milivoje R. Jovanović, aims to determine the dialectal origin of these folk expressions recorded by the author in central and southeastern Serbia. The analysis focuses on curses that exhibit features characteristic of the Prizren-Timok dialectal area. The goal of the paper is to shed light on their linguistic features at the levels of phonetics, morphology, lexicon, and syntax, and thereby determine their geographical distribution within the Prizren-Timok area. Some attention is also given to their content and manner of expression.

*Keywords:* curses, folk creations, dialectal features, Prizren-Timok dialectological area.

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### **ASPECTS DE L'ACTIVITÉ DE LA PETITE ENTENTE AU DERNIER TRIMESTRE DE 1933, REFLÉTÉS DANS LES PAGES DU QUOTIDIEN BANATIEN «L'OUEST». ÉTUDE DE CAS: LES MOIS NOVEMBRE ET DECEMBRE 1933**

Les *raisons* qui m'ont conduit à choisir ce thème étaient assez nombreuses: le contexte extérieur marqué par le renforcement des positions de l'Italie fasciste, de l'Allemagne nationale-socialiste et du Japon militariste, mais aussi par l'isolationnisme promu par les États-Unis; les effets différés de la Grande Crise économique sur les relations internationales; l'implication de la France dans la formation de nouvelles alliances régionales, qui prôneraient le maintien du statu quo territorial; l'abandon du «Directoire» européen des

quatre Grandes Puissances (Allemagne, Italie, France et Grande-Bretagne); l'affaiblissement du rôle joué par la Société des Nations, etc. En novembre-décembre 1933, le quotidien du Banat <L'Ouest> a relaté, dans ses pages, entre autres: les négociations roumano-bulgares au plus haut niveau; la visite à Belgrade du grand voïvode Michel, prince héritier de Roumanie, à son retour de Suisse; les liens particuliers roumano-tchécoslovaques, sur le plan culturel, économique et politique; l'élévation du roi de Yougoslavie, Alexandre I<sup>er</sup>, au rang de maréchal roumain, en signe d'amitié, etc.

*Mots-clés:* Petite Entente, Entente balkanique, révisionnisme, relations culturelles, conventions commerciales, <L'Ouest>, Sever Bocu.

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## **THE STATUS OF THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE IN THE TEXTBOOK *NAŠ JEZIK* AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

This paper analyzes the content of the textbook *Naš jezik: Digital Resources for Learning the Basics of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian*, created and published at Columbia University in the United States. The research focuses on how the Serbian language is represented in relation to its political variants – Croatian and Bosnian. Using a descriptive method, the paper examines the extent to which the textbook departs from linguistic and historical facts in favor of politically motivated interpretations. Particular attention is given to how the textbook addresses fundamental aspects of the Serbian language – its historical development, naming, geographical distribution, the use of the Cyrillic script, and the presence of both Ekavian and Ijekavian pronunciations. The findings indicate that the textbook promotes an artificial division of a single language, thereby advancing an ideological rather than a linguistically grounded approach to language teaching and learning. This paper highlights the need for a critical evaluation of educational materials

used in foreign institutions, especially when they deal with sensitive issues of national and linguistic identity.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, Bosnian language, Croatian language, politics, *Our Language* textbook, Cyrillic, Ekavian and Ijekavian pronunciation

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**ONOMASTIC POTENTIAL OF THE *DICTIONARY OF THE KOSOVO-METOHİJA DIALECT* BY GRIGORIJE ELEZOVIĆ**

The *Dictionary of the Kosovo-Metohija Dialect* by Grigorije Gliša Elezović was published in two volumes in the *Serbian Dialectological Collection* (in 1932 and 1935). This dictionary is a valuable source for studying dialectal vocabulary in the broadest sense of the word, including its onomastic potential. It stands as a testimony to the speech and culture of the population of Kosovo and Metohija at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The dictionary contains various types of onomastic data: toponyms, personal names and surnames, nicknames, as well as appellatives from the field of geographical terminology, which particularly attract our attention. All the data recorded here can contribute to a better understanding of the local linguistic and cultural worldview. A more detailed analysis of the onomastic material, which this study does not aim to undertake, could reveal how language preserves complex processes of identity, migration, interethnic contact, and tradition.

*Keywords:* *Dictionary of the Kosovo-Metohija Dialect*, dialectology, onomastics.

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### **PASSO AUGUSTO – UNE NOTE DE LA GÉOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE DU XVIII<sup>me</sup> SIÈCLE**

L'histoire du peuple serbe au XVIII<sup>me</sup> siècle fut marquée par les guerres austro-turques. Les aspirations de la Monarchie Habsbourgeoise à s'étendre dans la région du Danube et dans les Balkans furent partiellement réalisées durant cette période. En pénétrant à l'intérieur des Balkans, la Monarchie cherchait à consolider ses acquis géographiques, stratégiques et économiques. Basé sur les matériaux originaux et la littérature pertinente, cet article aborde l'importance stratégique de la liaison entre Niš et Vidin pendant les guerres austro-turques des XVII<sup>me</sup> et XVIII<sup>me</sup> siècles. À cet égard, la gorge que les sources appellent *Passo Augusto* revêt une importance particulière. Son contrôle sera également d'une importance stratégique capitale pour Serbie restaurée. D'après la description du document original, on peut considérer qu'il s'agit du col de Kadibogaz, tandis que Felix Kanitz, au milieu du XIX<sup>me</sup> siècle, désignait le *Passo Augusto* comme la Gorge du Vratarnica.

*Mots-clés:* le peuple serbe, la géographie historique, les guerres austro-turques, l'Empire Ottoman, la Monarchie Habsbourgeoise, XVIII<sup>me</sup> siècle.

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### **LATIN LOANWORDS IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE PRESS: THEN AND NOW**

Latin loanwords are one of the most important groups of borrowed words in the Serbian language. Many words of Latin origin entered Serbian not directly, but indirectly, primarily through Romance languages and English.

The aim of this research is to examine, based on a sample, the use of Latinate words in the language of the press in multiethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina 40 years ago and today. The sample includes issues of the *Glas* daily from September 1985, published in Banja Luka, then part of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFRY), and issues of *Glas Srpske* from September 2025, also published in Banja Luka, now part of the Republic of Srpska (BiH). By comparing the number of Latinate words in selected samples from the daily press, this paper will examine the extent to which Latin-derived words were used in the past, how frequently they are used today, and in which domains – such as society, politics, local news and crime reports, the economy, culture, and sports – they are most prevalent. The research will also explore whether societal changes and technological developments have led to an increased use of Latinate vocabulary in the language of the press, given that terminology in the fields of technology, politics and economics largely originates from the English language, which has a large percentage of words of Latin origin.

*Keywords:* Latin loanwords, language of the press, *Glas*, *Glas Srpske*.

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## **THE HISTORY OF SERBIAN LIBRARIES IN CENAD (TIMIȘ COUNTY)**

Within the commune of Cenad, located in Timiș County, there have been several initiatives and facilities dedicated to Serbian culture. Over time, the Serbian community in Cenad has undertaken efforts to promote their culture, including the establishment of libraries. The first attempts to organize libraries or book collections within the Serbian community in Cenad date back to the late 19th century, coinciding with national emancipation and the gradual development of cultural infrastructure. These efforts contributed to preserving and promoting Serbian culture. During the communist period, cultural activities were sometimes restricted; however, the Serbian community in Cenad continued to preserve and maintain their ethnic identity. After the 1989 Revolution, efforts to conserve and expand the library, as well as to



promote Serbian culture in the region, persisted. Today, the Serbian library in Cenad is an integral part of the Serbian community in Banat, serving as a center for culture, education, and the preservation of traditions. It frequently collaborates with other cultural and educational institutions and organizes events dedicated to Serbian heritage. The Serbian libraries in Cenad have been important cultural institutions for the Serbian community in this area, playing a key role in preserving and promoting the region's cultural, linguistic, and historical heritage of the Serbs.

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### **THE PATRON OF THE HOUSE – SLAVA – AMONG THE CARASHOVEANS**

Basic information about the Carashoveans and their settlements, as well as the most important characteristics of the Serbian custom of saint patron of the house or 'slava' is placed in the introduction of this paper. The following presents the course of the Carashovean home 'slava' and analyzes its most important and solemn moments of the ritual, the props used, toasts, and 'slava' terminology. The analysis of Carashovean home 'slava' has led to three basic conclusions, namely: 1. The archaic nature of the custom of 'slava' with preserved pre-Christian elements in the rituals; 2. The Serbian origin of the Carashoveans; and 3. The Carashoveans were Orthodox in the Middle Ages.

*Keywords:* Carashoveans (Karaševci), home 'slava', the most important moments of the 'slava' ritual, archaic nature of the ritual, religion in the past and today

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## **RITUAL BREADS IN CARASOVA**

This paper analyzes ritual breads prepared for certain annual customs and customs from the life cycle of individuals in the village of Carasova located in the southwestern part of Romanian Banat. Their preparation and the occasion for their preparation are briefly presented based on a field research conducted in the village. The aim of the study is to discover and record the specificities of ritual breads among the Carashoveans and to observe similarities and differences with Serbian and Romanian ritual breads.

*Keywords:* Banat, Carashoveans, ritual breads, symbols, meanings, influences.

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## **ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OF SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGY**

Few branches of linguistic Serbian studies can boast of being as fortunate as dialectology, whose true scientific beginning dates back to 1905, when Belić's cult monograph *Dialects of Eastern and Southern Serbia* established *The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings* (*Srpski dijalektološki zbornik*), the oldest language journal of the Serbian Royal Academy, and when the *Dialectological Map of the Serbian Language* was obtained in Russian from the same hands in St. Petersburg. The importance of dialectology as a scientific linguistic discipline is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that the two greatest Serbian linguists of the 20th century, Aleksandar Belić and Pavle Ivić, were dialectologists and historians of language, undisputed

authorities in two scientific fields that they only conditionally shared. The two greats should be joined by the scholar Milan Rešetar from Dubrovnik. Thanks to the authority and achievements of the three great scientists, their followers and successors, the twentieth century is considered the golden age of Serbian scientific dialectology, in which the first quarter of this century also participates. In the past 120 years, results worthy of high respect have been achieved. Dozens of monographic descriptions of individual speech types or speech zones have been published, produced in the spirit of the well-known and internationally recognized Belić and Ivić dialectological schools. This has removed many blanks from the Serbian dialect map. The performance in the domain of dialect lexicography is impressive, where the Prizren-South Moravian dialect area holds primacy, Vojvodina and Montenegro rank highly, and in recent times there have been solid developments in the area of the two western republics of the former common state. The project *Lexical Research of Southeast Serbia* has significantly contributed to the leading status of the Prizren-South Moravian dialect zone. Primarily in the fourth quarter of the 20th century, astonishing results were achieved in onomastic field research. Serbian dialectologists have made a significant contribution to work on international projects in the field of linguistic geography. The first volume of the *General Slavic Linguistic Atlas* and the last volume of the *General Carpathian Dialectological Atlas* were published in Serbia. Historical events at the end of the last century destroyed the prospects for the creation of the *Serbo-Croatian Dialectological Atlas*, and brought us the task of including Serbian dialects in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in the atlas of Serbian dialects. A grid (800 points) of the *Atlas* was created, which included Serbian dialects in Albania, Macedonia, Romania, Hungary and Slovenia (Bela Krajina). Drafts of all maps of the *First Lexical Volume* have been made, but the final editing awaits the determination of the isoglosses of three, previously unobserved, phonological phenomena on the territory of Serbia and one in the territory of eastern Bosnia. In the past period, notable results have been achieved in the domain of various linguistic issues, and some serious problems of historical dialectology have been definitively resolved. Dialectologists now have at their disposal published questionnaires with inventories of phonetic, prosodic, morphological, and syntactic issues. Those interested also have at their disposal about thirty questionnaires for collecting terminology from the domain of material and spiritual culture of the Serbian village. The Serbian dialect area has long been marked by a marked unevenness in the degree of research. This backlog has been practically eliminated in the southern Serbian

province, and is also being alleviated in the western Serbian regions. To put it briefly, valuable results have been achieved so far, most often, especially those of a monographic, usually more extensive type, published in the *Serbian Dialectological Proceedings* (*Srpski dijalektološki zbornik*), a journal without counterparts in the Slavic world. The work of onomastics can be read on the pages of *Onomatological Contributions* (*Onomatološki prilozi*). In the golden century of Serbian dialectology and the first quarter of this century, a lot was done, major results were achieved, but history has taken care of it and bequeathed some tasks to today's generation of Serbian dialectologists. All of them are covered by the geographically and thematically comprehensive long-term project *Dialectological Research of the Serbian Language Area*, a joint venture of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and its Institute for the Serbian Language. The project includes every folk word in the area from northern Macedonia and Vraca near Shkodra to Arad in Romania and settlements north of Budapest and from western Bulgaria to Bela Krajina in Slovenia and Peroj in Istria. The project unites the most important long-term, medium-term and short-term tasks of Serbian dialectology, therefore also those on which notable results have already been achieved, and circumstances have also given rise to some new obligations, of which the most urgent in Serbia is the determination of the territory of the Kopaonik neoacute, the phonological individuality of the old voice jat and the prephonologization of the former vocal quantity into vocal quality (the different fate of the former long and short vowels O and E) in the area of the Prizren-South Moravian dialect. The extent of the influence of the short acute on the prosodic system of the Serbian dialects of eastern Bosnia needs to be determined. Solving these problems leads to the editing of the maps of the *First Lexical Volume* of the *Serbian Dialectological Atlas* and the publication of the results of work on the most important task of Serbian dialectology. Today's generation of dialectologists is also faced with the task of removing the remaining whitespace in practically all Serbian dialects.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, 120 years of Serbian dialectology.

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## **THE LEXICON OF FOLK CUSTOMS IN SOUTHEASTERN SERBIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

In the significant anniversary year – 120 years since the inception of systematic dialectological research on the Serbian language, founded upon the scholarly vision and dedicated scientific commitment of Aleksandar Belić, author of the seminal work *Dijalekti istočne i južne Srbije* (1905), there emerges a particular need to underscore the importance of preserving dialectal vocabulary as a component of intangible cultural heritage. Contemporary societal transformations, accelerated modernization, and the inevitable decline of traditional rural households have led to profound changes in the lifestyles and labor of rural populations. These changes are inevitably reflected in language, primarily on the lexical level, which constitutes the most sensitive layer of the linguistic system to social, cultural, and technological influences. With the disappearance of numerous folk customs and ritual practices, the lexicon that accompanied, named, and described these phenomena also fades, resulting in the loss of a valuable segment of linguistic heritage. This lexical corpus represents an irreplaceable source of data on the traditions, mentality, and value system of a given culture. In accordance with the observation made by Pavle Ivić (1990: 207–208), that dialects decline in tandem with traditional forms of life, and that the true loss lies not only in the disappearance of linguistic richness but, more crucially, in its insufficient documentation, this study undertakes a detailed lexical-semantic analysis of vocabulary related to folk customs preserved in numerous dialectal dictionaries from the region of Southeastern Serbia. The lexical-semantic analysis of the collected corpus will contribute not only to the scientific valorization of linguistic facts but also to the reconstruction of the traditional festive worldview as a linguistic and cultural testimony to a time that is gradually fading into oblivion. Starting from the premise that language is inextricably linked to a specific type of culture, and that cultural patterns are manifested through linguistic forms (Nedeljkov 2009: 190), one may conclude that such lexical descriptions will, in the future, serve as monuments to former expressions of traditional spiritual and material culture. Therefore, the preservation of dialectal vocabulary constitutes both

an act of safeguarding cultural identity and a testimony to the richness of folk knowledge and worldview, enshrined in invaluable lexicographic collections.

**Keywords:** Serbian language, Prizren–Timok dialect area, lexicon of traditional customs, linguo-cultural transformations.

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### **COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS EXPRESSING EQUATIVITY IN THE NOVEL *WHISPERS FROM MALA VLAŠKA* BY SLAVICA GARONJA**

This paper analyzes comparative constructions with the conjunction *kao* (/ *ko* / *kaj*) that express equativity (comparison of equality) in the novel *Whispers from Mala Vlačka* by Slavica Garonja. In the speech of the characters, the author activates the Mala Vlačka idiom, which belongs to the eastern group of the northwestern branch of the Herzegovinian-Krajina dialect. Since Serbian villages in Mala Vlačka, a region in Western Slavonia, have been depopulated, this novel represents an exceptionally important source for the study of linguistic material. Comparison is a semantic figure in which the referent (the basis of comparison / the accompanying part / the theme) and the standard (the comparative part / the rheme) are brought closer based on a certain semantic value. In the lexico-semantic analysis, we started from a thematic classification of the lexemes within comparative constructions, viewed from the perspective of sociopsychological evaluation — i.e., how humans assess and measure reality. The examined comparative constructions serve to denote and qualify human physical and psychological traits, emotions, states, behaviors, activities, and attitudes toward objects, phenomena, and things that surround them.

**Keywords:** Serbian language, dialectology, comparative constructions, equativity, conjunction *kao*, northwestern branch of the Herzegovinian-Krajina dialect, *Whispers from Mala Vlačka*, Slavica Garonja

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### **FROM THE ONOMASTICS OF ZAPLANJE – FEMALE PERSONAL NAMES FROM THE LATE 19TH CENTURY**

The paper presents the system of female personal names in a part of Zaplanje, from the end of the 19th century. The research base refers to four villages from the mentioned geographical and administrative area – Gare, Gornji Dušnik, Donji Dušnik and Koprivnica. The material was excerpted from the Birth Register, kept in municipality of Gadžin Han. For the purposes of this research, anthroponyms were classified according to origin into Christian and Slavic names, which indicates their number and frequency. The second part of the paper provides a semantic analysis of the excerpted corpus with the aim of indicating the richness and diversity of the anthroponymic system of Zaplanje from the end of the 19th century. This data is of great importance considering that today this area is poorly populated, and that the population has decreased fivefold in just over 100 years.

*Keywords:* Zaplanje, onomastics, anthroponymy, female personal names, origin of names, semantic analysis.

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### **RESEARCHING SERBIAN VERNACULARS IN ROMANIA: TO THE FIELDWORK AND BACK**

The paper summarizes the results of work on linguistic documentation and its archiving as a result of team field research conducted in the period 2012–2025 within the framework of the Center for Scientific Research and Culture of Serbs in Romania at the Union of Serbs in Romania. After reviewing existing sociolinguistic research, it is proposed to continue the work with an orientation towards qualitative sociolinguistics (multilingualism, language biographies, teaching Serbian as a heritage, i.e. non-native language in Romania, Serbian and Romanian as a functional second language, language usage in mixed marriages, speech of Romanians in Serbian communities, Serbian language in conditions of migration, Serbian language attrition

in Serbian settlements of Lukarevac and Leskovica, documentation of the Serbian linguistic landscape, and alike).

*Keywords:* Serbs in Romania, field research, language documentation, qualitative sociolinguistics, heritage language, multilingualism

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## **PRONOMINAL REDUPLICATION IN THE SERBIAN SPEECH OF POLJADIA IN ROMANIA**

The research presented in this study is based on a corpus compiled through fieldwork conducted in three villages of the Poljadia region, located in the border area of the Romanian Banat: Sokolovac/Sakalovac (Rom. Socol), Langovet/Lugovet (Rom. Câmpia), and Zlatica (Rom. Zlatița). The fieldwork was carried out within the framework of the project *Research on the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*. This paper examines the syntactic phenomenon of pronominal reduplication – a Balkan linguistic innovation in argument-predicate structures, which involves the duplication of argument expressions, most commonly of direct and indirect objects, but also of logical (semantic) subjects. Given the direct influence of the Romanian language on the Serbian speech in Poljadia, the reduplication patterns identified in the corpus are analyzed in accordance with the classification of this phenomenon in Romanian grammars. This includes two main types: (A) *reiteration* (Rom. *reluare*) and (B) *anticipation* (Rom. *anticipare*) of sentence arguments via a pronominal clitic in the dative or accusative case. In order to obtain a clearer picture of the scope of this phenomenon in the Poljadia speech, a comparative excerpting of corresponding non-reduplicated argument structures has also been carried out.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, Balkan linguistic innovations, syntactic Balkanisms, pronominal reduplication, Poljadia.



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## **ДИЈАЛЕКТОЛОГИЈА У ТОПОНИМИЈИ**

У тексту се разматра могућност примене дијалектолошког приступа у испитивању топонима. Текст почиње веома кратким уводом у дијалектологију, аспекте које она проучава, њене циљеве и методе истраживања и слично. Затим аутор прелази на питање дијалектологије у ономастици у ширем смислу, а у топонимији у ужем смислу. Прво се описује приступ, обим и материјал који би се истраживао на такав начин, а потом се говори о конкретним топонимским дијалектолошким зонама у македонском језику. Образложење се наставља на материјалу из македонског језика. Текст се завршава закључком да дијалектолошки приступ има примену у топономастици и да би његова примена могла довести до нових, пре свега ономастичких, али и закључака који би били значајни и за друге науке, као што су историја, ономастика, географија итд.

*Кључне речи:* дијалектологија, ономастика, топонимија, топонимска острва/оазе, супстрат.

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## **CONCEPTUALIZATION OF GOOD AND EVIL IN THE LINGUISTIC WORLDVIEW OF THE PEOPLE OF VRANJE (BASED ON THE *PROVERBS* OF HADŽI TODOR DIMITRIJEVIĆ)**

Proverbs are linguistic creations that collect, preserve, and pass on the cultural and spiritual experiences of a community. As part of the linguistic worldview of a community, they reflect how the community evaluates phenomena, actions, and human characteristics. This study analyzes the concepts of good and evil in the proverbs collected and published in the early 20th century by Hadži Todor Dimitrijević from Vranje, intending to

reconstruct the patterns of evaluation and behavior of people in Vranje at that time. The lexical-semantic analysis shows that the concepts of good and evil are lexicalized across several semantic domains: moral and character traits, actions and behavior, intellectual and religious values, social roles, and interpersonal relationships. In the linguistic worldview of the people of Vranje, good and evil are not abstract categories, but are inextricably linked to moral, familial, religious, and social values. Good is perceived as an ideal, a permanent value, and divine protection, while evil is understood as a supernatural, malevolent force that disrupts the moral order and endangers the individual. Such a value system shaped the patterns of behavior in accordance with the moral and social norms and stereotypes of the Vranje environment. This study demonstrates the function of proverbs in transmitting cultural values and conceptualizing language as a repository of cultural patterns, thereby providing a foundation for cross-cultural comparison with other linguistic communities and their folkloric heritage.

*Keywords:* concept of good and evil, linguistic worldview, proverbs, value system, behavioral patterns.

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## **ТИПЫ ЖЕНСКИХ ЛИЧНЫХ ПРОЗВИЩ В КОСОВО И МЕТОХИИ**

Предметом данной статьи является семантическое представление личных прозвищ женщин из определённой (многоэтнической) среды. Материалом для анализа, на основе которого были сформированы семантические группы, послужил *Словарь личных прозвищ сербов Косово и Метохии* авторов Голуба Яшовича, Милицы Деянович и Душана Стефановича. В условиях сложной социально-политической и исторической обстановки в Косово и Метохии данное исследование и лингвистический анализ материала, посвящённого до сих пор редко изучаемой ономастической категории, позволяют получить представление о статусе женщин и их положении в многоэтнической

среде, а также об их положении в контексте семьи и социальной среды.

*Кључеве слова:* ономастика, антропонимия, женские личные прозвища, *Словарь личных прозвищ сербов Косово и Метохи.*

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### **THE MONASTERY OF BEOČIN IN FRUŠKA GORA AND THE DIOCESE OF TIMIȘOARA IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES**

Monastery of Beočinis today one of a total of 23 active monasteries on the territory of the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of Srem, as well as one of 18 monasteries in Fruška Gora. The exact time of its foundation is unknown. The first mentions date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, while reliable archival data is from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The more recent history and life of the Monastery of Beočin is known starting with 1697, when, with the blessing of the Patriarch of Peć, Arsenije III Čarnojević, some of the refugee monks from the Rača Monastery (on the Drina River) came here, settling and renovating the monastery. With its magnificent Baroque iconostasis, once rich treasury and library, Beočin was one of the spiritual centers of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci. Many distinguished abbots and archimandrites emerged from the monastery's monastic brotherhood, seven of whom were elected bishops, including Bishop Lukijan Bogdanović of Buda (1908-1913) who was also the Metropolitan of Karlovci and Patriarch. Of the seven bishops from the monastery brotherhood, three were bishops of Timișoara: Georgije Vojnović (1874-1881), Nikanor Popović (1891-1901) and Georgije Letić (1904-1935). Archimandrite Sergije Kačanski of Beočin (1845-1853), until his election as bishop of Gornji Karlovac (1858), was the superior of the Bezdin monastery in the Timișoara diocese. All these bishops, during their service, made a significant contribution to the renewal of the Diocese of Timișoara, as well as to the preservation of the Orthodox faith and Serbian national and cultural identity.

*Keywords:* Monastery of Beočin, Diocese of Timișoara, religious and cultural identity

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## **ЈЕЗИЧКЕ ОДЛИКЕ ТЕФТЕРА БАКАЛНИЦЕ У ВРАЊУ (XIX ВЕК)**

У Историјском архиву „31. јануар” у Врању чува се тефтер бакалнице у Врању који потиче из друге половине XIX века. Тефтери су књиге у које су уписивани приходи и расходи, имена дужника, робе и сл. Као део пословноадминистративне администрације, вођени су на народном језику. Циљ нашег истраживања јесте да издвојимо језичке особине поменутог тефтера и укажемо на дијалекатску оријентисаност ове врсте докумената.

*Кључне речи:* тефтер, пословноадминистративна администрација, језичке особине, дијалекат, Врање.

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## **ON THE PHONETIC-PHONOLOGY FEATURES OF SERBIAN SPEECH IN THE ROMANIAN PART OF BANAT**

The paper presents some of the basic phonetic-phonological characteristics of Serbian speech in Romania in the production of native male and female speakers. Thanks to the project Research on the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania, which is being carried out under the auspices of the Center for Scientific Research and Culture of Serbs in Romania at the Union of Serbs in Romania, significant linguistic research has been carried out in recent years, dealing with the examination of Serbian speech in Romania, the results of which have been published in significant domestic and international publications. This paper is also a continuation of phonetic-phonological research, and was created as a result of field research conducted in the summer of 2024, in the place of Soka. The qualitative method was

used to analyze excerpted examples, and significant phonetic-phonological features of the examined speeches were described: features from the domain of vocalism, then consonantism, and prosody were examined. The aim of the paper is to view the examined speech in the broader context of other speeches in Romania and Serbia based on the features identified.

*Keywords:* phonetic-phonological features, vocalism, consonantism, prosody, Serbian speeches in Romania, Soka.

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## **DIALECTOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY IN NIŠ AS A CONTRIBUTION TO SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGY**

The paper provides an overview of previous research at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš in the field of dialectology. These works were carried out within the Group for Serbian Language and Literature, today's Department of Serbian Studies. Final theses in the form of diploma, master's and doctoral theses were carried out by students under the mentorship of professors who were mostly dialectologists. These works could be classified into several thematic groups: 1. analyses of phonetic and morphological characteristics of the vernaculars of a place, 2. lexical research (most often thematic) of the vernaculars of a region, 3. analyses of phonetic and morphological dialectisms in folk oral creativity, 4. analyses of phonetic and morphological dialectisms in literary works, 5. research in areal linguistics, 6. research in urban dialectology, 7. onomastic research. Some of these research results have been published and publicly available, while most have not. It is certainly clear that all of these works represent a contribution to the development of Serbian dialectology, and that it is important to at least publish their bibliography.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, 120 years of Serbian dialectology, Faculty of Philosophy in Niš.

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**INVITING THE DEAD RELATIVES TO HOLIDAY FEASTS AND  
FAMILY CELEBRATIONS AMONG THE SERBS OF THE DANUBE  
GORGE (ROMANIA)**

During field research conducted in the first half of July 2025 in the settlements along the Romanian side of the Danube Gorge: Stara Moldava (Moldova Veche), Radimna, Srpska Požežna (Pojejena) and Belobreška (Belobreșca), new information was collected about the custom of inviting dead relatives to feasts. Apart from the mentioned villages, data has been collected about the same custom in the village of Mačević (Măcești). This custom has so far been discussed exclusively in the context of inviting dead relatives to the *slava* feast (a custom recorded among Serbian population of the same area and in the villages of Poljadija during field research conducted in 2017 and 2019). The latest field data indicate a greater number of feasts to which the dead family members are invited – apart from the *slava*, their graves are visited on the eve of Christmas, Easter, Ascension Day and Pentecost, as well as before the family celebrations on the occasions of weddings and baptisms. Specific ritual actions are performed at the graves and the dead are explicitly invited to join the upcoming feast. The collected field data are presented and commented within the broader context of beliefs and ritual practices related to the cult of ancestors among Serbs.

*Keywords:* Serbs in Romania, Danube Gorge, communication with the dead, inviting the dead family members to holiday feasts and family celebrations, the cult of ancestors.

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## **EXTERNAL LINGUISTIC INFLUENCES AS A CATALYST FOR SERBIAN-ROMANIAN BILINGUALISM IN THE ROMANIAN BANAT**

One of the most compelling aspects of bilingual language communities is the role of external linguistic sources in shaping and developing bilingual language competencies. In the case of the Serbian minority in the Romanian Banat, these external sources—primarily the language of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and books—play a crucial role. Most of these media sources are produced in Romanian, which significantly impacts the bilingual environment. Nevertheless, in households characterized by balanced Serbian-Romanian bilingualism, Serbian-language materials, including books and magazines published in Romania, are also present, albeit to a lesser extent. The primary aim of the research was to assess the degree of media consumption in bilingual households and to identify the key factors influencing language selection in media content. The study focused on understanding how linguistic preferences are formed in the context of regular exposure to both Romanian and Serbian media. Data were collected using a questionnaire composed of seven questions, administered to all household members. The first two questions addressed the frequency of television and radio consumption in both Serbian and Romanian. A subsequent question explored language preferences specifically in the context of news programming. The fourth question focused on the motivations behind the choice of language for consuming artistic or literary texts. The final three questions examined the use of print media, particularly the frequency and language of newspaper and magazine reading in both Serbian and Romanian. This study contributes to our understanding of how external media influences support or hinder balanced bilingualism and highlights the complexities of language choice in a multilingual environment.

*Keywords:* Serbian minority in Romania, communication,

bilingualism, language contact, mass media, language preference.

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**REBUILDING THE DEPORTATIINBARAGAN.RO WEBSITE. THE  
SERBIAN FAMILIES AND THE LOCALITIES WHERE THEY  
WERE DEPORTED**

The Bărăgan deportations were a large-scale action of penal transportation, undertaken during the 1950s by the Romanian Communist regime during the Pentecost night of 1951 and lasted until 1956. Their aim was to forcibly relocate individuals who lived within approximately 25 km of the Yugoslav border (in present-day Timiș, Caraș-Severin, and Mehedinți counties) to the Bărăgan Plain. They were called *chiaburi* – rich people who were considered “Titoiști” = followers of Tito, dangerous elements of population that were willing to side with the Serbian regime. More than 30 years of interviews, Securitatea dossiers (Securitatea: communist-era secret police and intelligence agency of Romania from 1948 to 1989), locations & survivors seeking all gathered by Prof. Smaranda Vultur in a dense cultural project containing precious archives of written and spoken history as part of the national cultural heritage were indexed and published on this website: [deportatiinbaragan.ro](http://deportatiinbaragan.ro). The website presents the oral history of deportations gathered through interviews, CNSAS (National Council for the Study of Security Archives) archives and Securitatea hand written index cards for each individual that was deported. Our presentation regards the challenges of rebuilding such a vast database and the results with a case study. This website and database are kept up to date and are constantly filled out with the help of researches and family members of the deported. Also, a complete list of Serbian families and the localities where they were sent is included as a historical and social statement of the multi-cultural amplitude of these deportations.

*Keywords:* Banat, deportations, Bărăgan, Securitatea, website, archives, Serbian families.



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### **CONSONANTISM IN THE NOVEL *ŠAPATI MALE VLAŠKE* BY SLAVICA GARONJA**

This paper provides an overview of the basic characteristics of the consonant system in the novel *Šapati Male Vlaške* by Slavica Garonja. Given that this is an underresearched area of Western Slavonia in the speech domain, our goal is to further specify its position within the eastern branch of the northwestern group of the Herzegovinian-Krajina dialect.

**Keywords:** Herzegovinian-Krajina dialect, Mala Vlačka speech, consonantism, *Šapati Male Vlaške*, Slavica Garonja.

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### **MICROTOPONYMS OF ŠIPOVO AS A REFLECTION OF SOUND DIALECTIC FEATURES**

The paper analyzes the microtoponyms of Šipovo, a settlement in the southwestern part of the Republic of Srpska and the western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which reflect the phonetic dialectal features of this area. Although not entirely consistent, mutual substitutions of the vowels *a*, *e*, and *o* in unstressed positions have shaped the phonetic forms of certain microtoponyms, while assimilation and dissimilation processes within words have also been reflected in local place names. The dialectal features preserved in the microtoponymicon provide a new perspective on the distribution of particular phonetic phenomena in this territory.

**Keywords:** microtoponymy of Šipovo, phonetic features of Serbian dialects of Šipovo, vowel substitutions, assimilation and dissimilation processes.

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***THE POSTHUMAL RITUALS PERFORMED FOR THE REST OF THE  
SOULS OF THE DECEASED, AMONG THE SERBS IN ROMANIA***

The present work represents the result of the research that I have undertaken in the summer of 2024, in certain Serbian villages in the area of Mureş River Meadow, as well as in other cities and villages with Serbian population in Banat Montenegro. The dialogue with the citizens was conducted on the basis of a pre-prepared questionnaire. I have mainly looked for elderly people who remembered how the body of the deceased was prepared for the funeral in old days, what kind of rituals and customs preceded the funeral service and what were the customs after the funeral, when the family and the other participants in the funeral service were returning to the house of the deceased person.

*Keywords:* deceased, funeral, alms, wake, grave

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**ACCENTUAL FEATURES IN THE SPEECH OF SERBIAN  
POŽEŽENA – FIELD OBSERVATIONS**

Based on field research conducted in the village of Požežena, located in the Banat Gorge in Romania, material was collected that served for the analysis of the accentual characteristics of the local Serbian speech. The aim of this paper is to describe the inventory and distribution of accents, as well as to identify the stable and variable elements of the accentual system. In the Serbian speech of Požežena, Old Štokavian accentuation has been recorded, with a more recent three-accent system and a partially preserved pre-accentual lengths. By examining the distribution of different accentual realizations across the idiolects of speakers, we attempt to identify phenomena that may be significant for understanding further stages in the development of the accentual system in this Serbian speech. Since the analysis is based on

a limited corpus, the results are preliminary, but they nevertheless point to tendencies that should be further explored through an extended corpus of field data and comparison with other related dialects in Serbia and Romania.

*Keywords:* Serbian dialects in Romania, Banat Gorge, accentual system, accent inventory, accent distribution.

КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

Округли сто  
*120 година српске дијалектологије*



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## **DIALECTOLOGY IN MONTENEGRO IN THE LIGHT OF SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGY**

Dialectological research in Montenegro has made a significant contribution to Serbian dialectology, and this paper aims to present both those contributions and the context in which they are being made today. Special attention is given to the institutional frameworks for Serbian language research—from individual efforts to the role of CANU—as well as the paradoxical situation in which the Serbian language is being marginalized in the education system, including within philological studies at the Faculty of Philology and retroactive collecting materials i.e. the Montenegrin language corpus since 90s at the same faculty. The paper highlights the issue of revising scientific findings and terminology in Serbian dialectology for the purpose of promoting Montenegrin as a separate language, assessing such efforts as a dangerous precedent in terms of academic ethics. The central thesis is that the entire discussion should be brought back into the domain of linguistics and sociolinguistics, with the aim of initiating a serious institutional dialogue on the future of the Serbian language in Montenegro.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, Montenegro, 120 years of Serbian dialectology.

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## **DIALECTS IN THE LIGHT OF AREAL LINGUISTICS**

The current scientific discipline of dialectology of Slavic languages uses the methodology of areal linguistics in its studies. On the foundations of areal linguistics, the megaproject in Slavic studies, *The General Slavic Linguistic Atlas*, is being worked on, according to whose model separate national atlases are also being worked on. In Macedonian studies,

dialectologists are united around the *Macedonian Dialect Atlas* project, from which two collective atlases have been realized so far: *Macedonian Dialect Atlas: Prolegomena* and *Macedonian Dialect Atlas: From the Treasury of the Card Index – Lexical Materials*. The first work, published in 2008, is an introductory volume of twenty dialectological units, and the current volume, published in 2024, is of fifty dialectological units. At this Round Table, the author will present his experience from the work on the *Macedonian Dialect Atlas* project.

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**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS  
OF THE SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGICAL PROCEEDINGS**

Ten years ago, on November 17, 2015, the Library of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) hosted a commemorative event marking the 110th anniversary of *Srpski dijalektološki zbornik* (*The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings*). On this occasion, Sreto Tanasić, Director of the Institute for the Serbian Language of SASA and Executive Publisher of the journal, spoke alongside Nedeljko Bogdanović, Editor, and Slobodan Remetić, Editor-in-Chief. The introductory speech was given by Miro Vuksanović, head of the SASA Library Tribune. The speakers presented key information and reflections on the 110-year history of the oldest linguistic periodical of the Serbian Royal Academy, founded in 1905 with the publication of Aleksandar Belić's monograph *Dijalekti istočne i južne Srbije* (*Dialects of Eastern and Southern Serbia*). The celebration of this significant anniversary was also repeated at the SASA branch in Niš. In 2015, Brankica Marković compiled a bibliography of the journal for the period 1905–2015. Her study, titled *The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings Between Two Anniversaries (1905–2015–2025): A Synthetic and Bibliographic Contribution*, is currently in press. These events provide an opportunity to recall some generally known facts regarding the journal's conceptual framework, editorial policy, publication history, and research results, with particular attention to developments over

the past decade (2015–2024). The launch of this journal – still unmatched in the Slavic academic world – bears witness to the leading Serbian scientific institution's early and lasting concern for language as a foundational element of national education and cultural identity. The founding of such a publication also reflects the awareness of its initiators that vernaculars, as an inexhaustible repository of linguistic data, offer valuable, often the most reliable, evidence of a nation's linguistic and cultural identity and continuity of every nation, including Serbs. The very first volume of the journal set remarkably high academic standards. In line with those, the *Proceedings* has published the most significant findings from the study of the Serbian dialectal complex. Following the language and political circumstances of the time, the journal also published research on Macedonian and Croatian vernaculars. Over time, these topics shifted to the purview of respective national journals, such as the *Croatian Dialectological Proceedings* (launched in 1961) and the *Bosnian-Herzegovinian Dialectological Proceedings* (established in 1975). The core of the *Serbian Dialectological Proceedings* consists of monographic descriptions of local dialects and/or specific speech types, most often conducted within the methodological frameworks of the internationally recognized Belić and Ivić dialectological schools. In recent decades, the journal has also made important contributions to dialectal lexicography, including extensive dialect dictionaries and collections of vernacular vocabulary. General social and institutional factors contributed to irregular publication intervals of this first linguistic journal of the Serbian Royal Academy, which appeared at long intervals for much of its history. By the onset of World War II, ten volumes had been published. The thirteenth volume, published in 1958, was the last to bear Aleksandar Belić's name. The first ten volumes were published without listing a chief editor. From Volume XI (1950) to Volume XX (1974), the journal was edited by the chief editor, director of the Institute for the Serbian (or Serbo-Croatian) Language. Until 1960, this role was held by Academician Aleksandar Belić, and from Volume XIX (1972) to Volume XX (1974), by Academician Mihailo Stevanović. With Academician Pavle Ivić assuming editorial leadership from Volume XXI (1976), the journal entered the era of the Editorial Board, and from that point, it has been published as a regular annual publication. Professor Ivić personally edited Volumes XLVII (2000) and XLVIII (2001). Academician Aleksandar Mladenović served as editor-in-chief from Volume XLIX (2002) to Volume LVI (2010), followed from 2010 by Academician Slobodan Remetić of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Republika Srpska (ANURS). The first ten volumes list the Academy



as the sole publisher. From the eleventh volume onward, the Institute for the Serbian Language was added. The thirteenth volume (1958) names the publishers as the Serbian Academy of Sciences and the Institute for the Serbo-Croatian Language, in accordance with the nomenclature adopted after the Novi Sad Agreement of 1953. From Volume XIV (1964) to Volume XXVI (1980), the publisher was the Institute for the Serbo-Croatian Language. From Volume XXVII (1981) onward, the publishers are the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and its Institute for the Serbo-Croatian Language (renamed the Institute for the Serbian Language from Volume XXXIX, 1993). The journal's contents accurately reflect the uneven degree to which different areas of the Serbian dialectal territory have been studied. Vernaculars in the territories of two former Yugoslav republics are underrepresented, as Serbian speech varieties in these areas were not prioritized in linguistic research. The bibliography compiled for the 2015 jubilee indicates that the ratio of contributions describing dialects from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to those from Serbia and its provinces is approximately 1:5. Two main factors account for this disparity: a) insufficient knowledge of the dialectal complexity in western regions inhabited by Serbs, and b) the political undesirability of "external interference" that might disturb idealized "interethnic", "brotherly", and other forms of other undisturbed, harmonious relations. The period 2015–2024 allows for two positive observations. First, the editorial output from this decade surpasses the total scholarly production of the journal's first seventy years. This result stands as a textbook example of the effectiveness of a strong editorial policy and the value of assembling top scholars on the editorial board. Second, the earlier imbalance in the degree of coverage across the Serbian dialectal continuum has begun to ease. Among 19 studies devoted to the Prizren–Timok dialect area – traditionally the most researched and best-documented in the field – 12 contributions pertain to regions located within the territories of two former Yugoslav republics.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, 120 years of Serbian dialectology, *The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings*.

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## **ONOMASTIC DATA AS MATERIAL FOR DIALECTOLOGICAL STUDIES**

The paper uses the example of onomastic material in dialectological works to provide data on the informativeness of this lexical group for the study of folk dialects. The fact is that personal names belong to the language of everyday communication – these are lexical units that are used in everyday conversation to nominate interlocutors, participants in communication, and objects that are the subject of conversation, such as toponyms, microtoponyms, etc. Almost all onomastic categories are represented in the lexical inventory of everyday communication. These are usually personal names, surnames, ethnic groups, names of smaller and larger toponyms (regions, cities, villages), hydronyms, as well as names of holidays. The informativeness of this material is diverse and valuable. It contains various data: cultural, communicational, but also linguistic, very important for dialectological research.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, onomastics, dialectology.

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## **SERBIAN DIALECT CORPUS 120 YEARS AFTER THE DIALECTS OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SERBIA – STATUS AND PERSPECTIVES**

A comparison of the current territorial presence of dialects with that of 1905, whose speakers in the ethno-national sense declare themselves Serbs, shows the narrowing of the Serbian dialect corpus due to forced or voluntary abandonment of the territory, but also the denationalization of part of the Serbian national corpus. The dramatic collapse of the state in the 1990s, the influx of a large Serbian population into Serbia and mixing with the old-timers creates a new dialect reality with the potential to initiate

changes within the encountered structures. Along with the influence of the standard variety, certain parts of Serbia and parts of the Republika Srpska are significantly affected by this amalgamation. This fact requires answers to several questions. Certainly the most important question is the fate of the Serbian Dialect Atlas, which began with a different territorial presence of Serbian dialect formations, since over time there is a significant difference between the reality before the 1990s and the current dialect reality, and over time it will – it is certain – increase even more. Atypical features such as prephonologization, preserved slurs and neoacutes will not be explained more clearly than they are now due to dialectal changes and personnel possibilities. Another important question is the effectively designed rescue from oblivion of undescribed dialectal structures, especially in areas from which Serbs have been expelled or are facing demographic extinction. The third important question is an interdisciplinary methodological approach to dialectal structures. In recent decades, a real breakthrough has been made in Serbian dialectology precisely in these areas, and a whole series of new approaches to dialect material has been formed. The variation in the methodology of researching Serbian dialects is recognized, but also the tendency to expand the subject of interest from phonology and morphology to syntax and morphosyntax, dialect lexicology and lexicography, urban dialectology, dialect stylistics, dialect sociolinguistics, dialect anthropolinguistics, and Balkan studies. The scientific interests of linguists have shifted from dialectology to modern language and general linguistic issues, which certainly should not be considered a catastrophe in Serbian studies. On the contrary, methodological experiences and achievements in the analysis of modern language should be used in the description of dialectal phenomena, as demonstrated by a number of examples by some dialectologists.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, 120 years of Serbian dialectology.

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**SYNTHETIC VIEW OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE  
ROMANIAN LANGUAGE ON CARASHOVEAN IDIOMS WITH  
SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE SYNTACTIC AND LEXICAL  
SEGMENTS**

The introductory part of the paper presents the most basic characteristics of the Carashovean ethnic enclave emphasizing the specific development conditions of the Carashovean community over the centuries, after which the results of the process of foreign influence, especially Romanian, on the prosodic, phonetic-phonological and morphological levels of Carashovean idioms are briefly enumerated. The second part of the paper describes in more detail the processes caused by Romanian influence, bilingualism and other factors in the syntax and lexicon of the aforementioned idioms. The conclusions briefly state the causes and consequences of centuries-old development in the Romanian environment on the linguistic level, as well as the contacts of Carashoveans with the Romanian population and the bilingualism of the Carashoveans.

*Keywords:* Banat, Carashoveans, Carashovean idioms, Romanian influence, results of Romanian influence, bilingualism.

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**SERBIAN DIALECTOLOGY TODAY: BETWEEN TRADITION,  
MODERN METHODOLOGIES, AND CONTEMPORARY  
TECHNOLOGIES**

This paper poses a fundamental question using the example of at least two dialects as to the direction in which Serbian dialectology is moving when

confronted with the challenges of modern methodologies and contemporary technologies. Modern methodological approaches and technological advancements have found that Serbian dialectology is still engaged in unfinished foundational tasks – originally set before Serbian dialectologists at the end of the 20th and in the early decades of the 21st century. (It is, of course, essential in such considerations not to overlook the profound changes that have taken place within the Serbian ethnic and territorial space.) It also concerns filling in of gaps on the dialect map of Serbian vernaculars and production of synthetic analyses from a linguo-geographical perspective, as well as the interpretation of observed relevant phenomena which, in more recent times, have been scientifically classified up to the level of scientific sensation. For the reasons expressed, implied, or assumed, the tasks faced by our generation of dialectologists are exceedingly complex – whatever we undertake, we find ourselves compelled to construct a structure akin to “a tower between sky and earth”. Since Serbian dialectology is a fundamental scientific discipline, situated within a historical continuum marked by cultural endurance and implicit continuity, it is necessary to jointly consider approaches and procedures that would respond appropriately to current scientific trends and, with the aid of modern technologies, present the significant achievements of the Belić–Ivić school.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, 120 years of Serbian dialectology.

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## **PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ZAPLANJE AND DONJE POLOG DIALECTAL VARIETIES**

Starting from the linguistic continuum within the South Slavic language area and relying on the most recent classification of Serbian dialects by P. Ivić (2009), this paper examines selected phonetic features of two speech varieties within the Prizren–Timok dialect region: the Zaplanje variety in its eastern part and the Donje Polog variety in its southwestern part. The

overview of vocalic, consonantal, and prosodic characteristics highlights their genetic relatedness within the broader Prizren–Timok complex. Furthermore, to varying degrees, features typical of neighboring Serbian and Macedonian dialectal areas are also observed, reflecting both historical development and geographical proximity.

*Keywords:* phonetic features, Zaplanje vernacular, Donje Polog vernacular, Prizren–Timok dialectal area, Serbian diasystem, (Slavic) Macedonian diasystem.

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### **ЗОЛОТОЙ ВЕК СЕРБСКОЙ ДИАЛЕКТНОЙ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИИ**

Если XX век можно назвать золотым веком сербской диалектологии, то последние десятилетия того и первые десятилетия XXI века можно назвать золотым веком сербской диалектной лексикографии. В 90-е годы XX века начинается её полный расцвет. С тех пор было опубликовано множество диалектных словарей всех диалектов (как общего типа, так и тематических, особенно терминологических), а наиболее из призренско-тимокской диалектной зоны. Эти словари – гораздо больше, чем просто лексикографические произведения. Они содержат и множество других сведений, и об этом пойдёт речь в данной работе.

*Ключевые слова:* сербский язык, диалектология, диалектная лексикография, 120 лет сербской диалектологии.

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### **ALEKSANDAR BELIĆ'S DIALECTOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO HERZEGOVINA**

It is well known that Aleksandar Belić founded not only *Srpski*

*dijalektološki zbornik* (*The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings*), the most important journal dedicated to Serbian dialectology, but also a dialectological research among the Serbs in the fullest sense of the term – namely, the study of Serbian dialects based on data systematically collected through fieldwork. The first volume of *The Serbian Dialectological Proceedings* included Belić's monograph *Dijalekti istočne i južne Srbije* (*The Dialects of Eastern and Southern Serbia*), thus presenting his work to both Serbian and wider Slavic linguistic scholarship. Around the same time, Belić also published the *Dialectological Map of the Serbian Language* in Petrograd. This ambitious project required a deep understanding of the linguistic situation across the entire Serbian national and linguistic area. As part of this effort, Belić sought to study the East Herzegovinian dialect at its source. It has been documented that Aleksandar Belić visited Eastern Herzegovina on a one-day excursion on September 28, 1903. According to Svetozar Ćorović's report to the authorities, the visit had indeed been planned as a brief research trip. However, the Austro-Hungarian occupation authorities ensured that the visit would not be successful. The motives behind such conduct by the authorities toward the professor from Belgrade may be traced, so to speak, to the regime's systematic suspicion of any individual from Belgrade who expressed interest in matters relating to the Serbs in the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A second reason lies in the exceptional importance the Austro-Hungarian authorities attached to the question of the Serbian language in Bosnia and Herzegovina – a matter that had become particularly contentious and sensitive, following a linguistic survey they had conducted in those occupied provinces. The survey failed to yield the results the occupation authorities had hoped for; instead, it revealed that Serbian was the language spoken in both Herzegovina and Bosnia. As a result, the survey's findings were kept sealed until the end of the occupation. For this reason, it was not in the authorities' interest for Professor Belić to publicly disclose linguistic facts about the speech used in Eastern Herzegovina. At that time, Vienna officially promoted the existence of a so-called "Bosnian language" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The authorities therefore allowed Professor Belić to carry out his visit in a formal sense, while simultaneously preventing him from conducting the linguistic investigation as he had intended.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, East Herzegovinian dialect, dialectological expedition, Eastern Herzegovina.

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**ETHNODIALECTAL TEXT:  
SOME POSSIBILITIES OF INTERPRETATION**

In this research, we explore various possibilities for interpreting ethnodialectal texts, aiming to demonstrate – based on the verbal codes of the inhabitants of the Slatina region near Banja Luka – how culture shapes language and how language, in turn, shapes culture. We begin with the premise that the connection between our cultural preoccupations and the linguistic structures we use is so rich that, from an ethnodialectal text, we can reconstruct the collective linguistic worldview of the speakers of a particular dialect.

*Keywords:* ethnodialectal text, linguistic worldview, Slatina speech.





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