

## НАУЧНИ СКУП

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

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ  
ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ  
ДЕПАРТМАН ЗА СРБИСТИКУ

ЗАПАДНИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ТЕМИШВАРУ  
ФИЛОЛОШКИ, ИСТОРИЈСКИ, И ТЕОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

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



Књига резимеа  
Електронско издање

Библиотека  
САЖЕТО

*Научни и организациони одбор Скупа*

проф. др Наталија Јовановић,  
декан Филозофског факултета у Нишу  
проф. др Горан Максимовић  
проф. др Јордана Марковић  
проф. др Мирјана Илић  
проф. др Александра Лончар Раичевић  
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мср Димитрије Савић  
доц. др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић

**МЕЂУНАРОДНИ НАУЧНИ СКУП**

**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА  
У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И / ИЛИ  
ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА  
15. октобар 2021.**

**Simpozionul științific internațional**

**CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR  
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Niș, 15 octombrie 2021**

Ниш, 2021

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## ПРОГРАМ РАДА СКУПА

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

**петак, 15. октобар**

10.00–10.15 ч.

(по средњоевропском времену)

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

- Проф. др Наталија Јовановић, деканица Филозофског факултета у Нишу / Проф. др Душан Стаменковић, продекан за науку Филозофског факултета Универзитета у Нишу
- Проф. др Михај Радан, професор Филолошког, историјског и теолошког факултета Западног универзитета у Темишвару
- Инж. Огњан Крстић, председник Савеза Срба у Румунији
- Проф. др Мирјана Илић, управник Департмана за србистику

10.15–10.30 ч.

### **Промоција седмог броја часописа *Исходишта***

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

10.30–11.15 ч.

## Пленарна излагања

**Председавају: проф. др Мирјана Илић и проф.  
др Горан Максимовић**

- Проф. др Јордана Марковић, *Именички систем пиротског говора у светлу родно осетљивог језика*
- Проф. др Михај Н. Радан, доц. др Миљана Радмила Ускату, *О карашевској антропонимији из XVI века*
- Проф. др Драга Мاستиловић, *Срби у Сарајеву – континуитет трајања и затирања*

### Рад по секцијама

Време излагања: 7–10 минута

Време дискусије: 10 минута

11.15–12.45 ч.

### I секција

Излагања и дискусија

**Председавају: др Смиљана Ђорђевић Белић и  
проф. др Адриан Калин Боба**

- Проф. др Октавија Неделку, доц. др Лидија Чолевић, *Херц у рукаву*
- Др Бојана Богдановић, *Срби у румунском делу Баната: етнографија теренског истраживања*
- Благоје Чоботин, *Елементи божјићне обредне праксе код Срба из Банатске Црне Горе у Румунији*
- Мср Сара Немат, *Путовања и мисија Светог апостола*

*Павла*

- Др Смиљана Ђорђевић Белић, *Из фолклора Срба у Белобрешки*
- Prof. dr Adrian Călin Boba, *Serbian Church Music in Banat – Historical Aspects*
- Мср Иван (игуман Јустин) Стојановић, *Манастири у темишварској епархији – центри религијског и културног живота Срба у Румунији*

13.00–14.30 ч.

## **II секција**

Излагања и дискусија

**Председавају: проф. др Гордана Драгин и проф. др Драгана Радовановић**

- Проф. др Татјана Трајковић, *Досадашња истраживања српских говора Косовског Поморавља*
- Проф. др Гордана Драгин, *Прозодијски статус испитаних српских говора на територији Румуније*
- Мср Сандра Савић, *Лексикологија народне медицине Гаџиног Хана – кожане и заразне болести*
- Проф. др Драгана Радовановић, *Шумадијско-војвођански говори у румунском Банату: нацрт за лингвогеографску скицу*
- Др Зоран Симић, *Говор Пољадије међу осталим смедеревско-вршачким говорима у Румунији – синтаксичке особености*
- Доц. др Јелена Стошић, *О плурализацији збирних именица са суфиксом -\*џ- у српскословенском језику*

- Проф. др Александра Лончар Раичевић, др Нина Судимац, *Степен проучености фонетских и прозодијских особина српских говора у Румунији*
- Мср Жарко Б. Вељковић, (?) \**Сајкатав/Сајкатов*, и језички реални низ(ови) предачких назива у српском језику

14.30–15.50 ч.

### III секција

#### Излагања и дискусија

**Председавају: проф. др Горан Максимовић и проф. др Надежда Јовић**

- Проф. др Голуб Јашовић, *Оними у песмама Србољуба Митића*
- Проф. др Надежда Јовић, *Језик као средство карактеризације ликова у комедији „Зла жена” Ј. С. Поповића*
- Др Саша Јашин, *Књижни фонд манастира Бездина у XVIII веку*
- Проф. др Горан Максимовић, *Српска Македонија у приповеткама Тома Смиљанића Брадине*
- Мср Алекса Поповић, мср Оливера Марковић, *Типологија и тропологија затвореног простора у „Мемоарима” Симеона Пишчевића*
- Мср Димитрије Савић, *Рефлекс Првог светског рата у раној поезији Милоша Црњанског*
- Доц. др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић, *Шта књижевно дело Анђелка Крстића може рећи савременом читаоцу?*

16.00–17.30 ч.

**IV секција**  
Излагања и дискусија

**Председавају: проф. др Вера Ђевриз Нишић и  
проф. др Данијела Костадиновић**

- Доц. др Ивана Митић, *Синтаксичка средства у насловима на тему вакцинације против вируса ковид 19 – новине „Бујановачке”*
- Проф. др Вера Ђевриз Нишић, *О синонимским варијантима у дискурсу електронских медија Републике Српске и Федерације Босне и Херцеговине*
- Проф. др Маца Царан Андрејић, проф. др Јанко Губани, *Језичко-комуникационо понашање Срба у вишејезином окружењу румунског Баната*
- Др Јована Касаш, *Железничка станица у Темишвару у одабраним српским изворима*
- Валентина Вељић, *Методолошки оквири истраживања српске књижевности Предрага Палавестре*
- Проф. др Данијела Костадиновић, *Историјат часописа „Наше стварање”*
- Мср Дејан Попов, *Хорско певање као начин очувања културно-националног идентитета Срба са данашње територије Румуније (2). Студија случаја: српски сеоски хорови*

17.30–18.00 ч.

**Затварање скупа**  
**Дискусија**



## ***ТЕМЕ И РЕЗИМЕИ***

**Bojana B. Bogdanović**

The Institute of Ethnography SASA

## **SERBS IN ROMANIAN BANAT: ETHNOGRAPHY OF FIELD RESEARCH**

This text brings together few areas of anthropological interest, namely fieldwork methodology as well as marginal and marginalized ethnic groups and minorities (Serbs in Romania). Its aim is to present the structures, dynamics and main impressions from field researches in the villages of Romanian Banat (Kraljevac, Čanad, Felnak, Sokolovac, Lugovet and Zlatica) as it was realized during 2018 and 2019 within the project Researching the history and culture of Serbs in Romania. Investigation was focused on the ways of celebrating Christmas, Patron Saint Day and weddings among Serbs in Romania villages. These traditional elements were chosen because of the identity function they have not only for the Serbs in the country of origin, but also for the Serbs in diaspora, and thus consequently for the Serbs in Romania, and they even today (self) define ever decreasing Serbian national minority in the multicultural surroundings.

Keywords: Serbs, Romanian Banat, fieldwork



**Adrian Călin Boba**

Faculty of Music and Theater, West University of Timișoara

## **SERBIAN CHURCH MUSIC IN BANAT- HISTORICAL ASPECTS**

Serbian church music includes, in addition to the church compositions of Serbian composers, the folk song of the church. The song of the Serbian church represents, according to its characteristics, acquired during the historical development, an original work, created with the help of the influence of the church and the people. How fast the Serbian church folk song developed towards independence, from the adoption of Christianity until the middle of the 13th century and how much it could separate from its model in that short time, cannot be determined, because there are no data. about that and there are no records. In the Serbian autocephalous archdiocese (since 1219) and later the Patriarchate of Peci (since 1346), the care of Serbian church leaders, which is reflected in numerous donations, has created favorable opportunities for the full expansion of church life. With the transfer of the people and national and church leaders to the Habsburg Empire, many of them in the region of Banat, the singing of the church, in the more favorable circumstances of the civilized state, developed freely, but increasingly independent of the distant model. Church authorities have taken steps to preserve, renew and develop the song. With the founding of the seminary in Sremski Karlovci in 1794 and the appointment of the first teacher of church singing in 1797, an important center was created for maintaining a certain unity in church singing. The most difficult and important, however, is the problem of the structure and essence of Serbian folk church singing.

*Keywords:* Banat, church singing, Serbian music, folk, seminar, Sremski Karlovci



**Mirjana Bojanić Ćirković**

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy  
Department of Serbian Studies

## **WHAT CAN ANDELKO KRSTIĆ'S LITERARY WORK SAY TO THE CONTEMPORARY READER**

The literary work of Andjelko Krstić intrigues the modern reader in many ways: first of all, it makes it his liminal position in relation to the literary canon of Serbian and Macedonian literature (to which he belonged by nationality and literary creation), a kind of cultural and educational mission to which he dedicated his life and work. school in Drimkol, area in Northern Macedonia), but above all with his creative process which remained in the shadow of various determinations, we can also say “etiquette” through the prose of the literary epoch, the thematic-motive set of works, and through the poetics of regional Old Serbian prose or prose of Southern Serbia from the end of the 19th and in the first decades of the 20th century. The aim of this paper is to approach the work of Andjelko Krstić without regional reading, focusing on the specific characteristics of his creative process that elude the general features of the then literary poetics, making this writer receptive to the modern reader. The paper analyzes such poetic places of Krstić's (soc) realistic prose “open” for contemporary readings, ie for interpretations from the aspect of

contemporary methodological settings (cognitive reading theory - immersion theory, virtual narrative theory, cognitive approaches to literary character interpretation, contemporary conceptualizations of space and Fig.). In the conclusion of the paper, against the background of the given analysis, the values of the literary work of Andjelko Krstić are pointed out again.

*Keywords:* Andjelko Krstić, literature of Old Serbia, contemporary literary theories, hidden narratives, chronotop



**Valentina Veljić**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš

## ***METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS HISTORY OF LITERATURE OF PREDRAG PALAVESTRA***

The subject of the paper is the research of methodological frameworks of Perdarag Palavestra's work with the aim of pointing out his literary-scientific contribution to the study of Serbian literature in the light of regional and European literary frameworks, The research is based on a diachronic review of the development of Palavestra's literary-historical (literary-theoretical) methodology and synthesis in terms of material and vision of Serbian literature from the aspect of one of the most important literary scholars in our region. In the final part of the paper, we point out the importance of Palavestra research in the context of the methodology of the science of literature.

*Keywords:* history of literature, methodology of literary science, Serbian literature, literature of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Je-

wish literature



**Žarko B. Veljković**

Serbian Scientific Centre, Belgrade

**(?) \*SAJKATAV/SAKAJTOV; LINGUISTICALLY  
REALISTIC CHAIN(S) OF TERMS FOR ANCESTORS IN  
SERBIAN LANGUAGE**

The terminology of consanguinity is very rich and copious in Serbian language. It was systematically documented and studied. Specific part of the terminology of consanguinity are the chains of terms for ancestors. In Serbian language, they are linguistically realistic, documented from the varied sources, and the majority of it is made from nine, the longest one from fourteen terms for ancestors. By comparing the chains documented it has been given the usual ranking of terms for ancestors in chains of terms for ancestors in Serbian language. Few of these terms for distant male ancestors were tried to be coherently explained by us this year as ‘opscene’ and partly jocular terms by origin, but in fact terms (for ancestors) with etymology inspired by male sexuality and fertility, sometimes just thus reetymologized, and being mostly of later date and genesis, more precisely not being older than ijekavian reflex of yat and change *rjě* > *rě*, as well as the Ottoman time turcisms, and to them their possible etymologies were suggested. In the spirit of the items given, we deem that the term for distant male ancestor (?) \**sajkatav/sakaj-*

tov – yet not etymologically scrutinized by us – could be etymologized from \**stojkodav* „one who ‘chokes’ = kneades (j rks) ‘bon.r’”.

*Keywords:* (?) \**sajkatav/sakajtov*, terms for distant male ancestors, chain(s) of terms for ancestors, Serbian language, ‘obscene’ word



**Gordana Dragin**

University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy

### ***PROSODIC STATUS OF EXAMINED SERBIAN SPEECHES ON THE TERRITORY OF ROMANIA***

Based on the monographs and short studies published so far, which talk about the prosodic features of Serbian dialects on the territory of Romania, we will try to give basic indications on the basis of which their dialectal affiliation would be determined. The bibliography of the mentioned works is more than 40 years old, with the remark that for the last 8 years intensive work has been done on collecting linguistic material within the project Material and Spiritual Culture of Serbs in Multiethnic Environments and / or Peripheral Areas. Our intention is to prove, refute and (or) revise Veska's conclusion about the dialectal diversity of these speeches when he says that “in Serbo-Croatian dialects in Banat there are four accent systems: one-accented with an expiratory accent in the Krassovan dialect and in Svinica, two-accented, with two descending accents in Ljupkova, Rekaš and Banatska Crna Gora, three-accented with two descending and long ascending in Klisura, and four-accented, as in the standard language, in Serbian dialects in Timis County,

which belong to the Šumadija-Vojvodina dialect.”(Vesku1976:119)

*Keywords:* Serbian speaks, Romania, Banat, four accents, SH-V, dialect



**Smiljana Đorđević Belić**

Institute for Literature and Art, Belgrade

### ***FROM THE FOLKLORE OF THE SERBS IN BELOBREŠKA***

The author of this presentation conducted field research on the traditional culture and folklore of Serbs in the Danube gorge in June 2017. within the project Research of the History and Culture of Serbs in Romania. Field conversations included, in addition to topics related to traditional culture, oral history, everyday life and the like. In addition, the scientific interests and the primary area of research of the author conditioned the more intensive introduction of issues related to verbal folklore, and a relatively wide corpus of folklore material was obtained. In this presentation attention will be focused on the folklore material recorded in the interview with the interlocutor from Belobreška: wedding songs, ballads, legends. In particular, the ways of their contextualization will be analyzed.

*Keywords:* Serbs in Romania, Danube gorge, fieldwork, traditional culture, folklore





**Saša Jašin**

Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Timisoara

***BOOK FUND OF THE MONASTERY BEZDIN IN THE  
18TH CENTURY***

One of the most important monasteries of the Karlovac metropolitanate, which throughout its centuries of existence gave the Serbian Orthodox Church more hierarchs and patriarchs, who played a significant role in the cultural and spiritual enlightenment of Orthodox Christians in Banat. Starting from the summary inventories and accounts of this monastery from the second half of the 18th century, the book fund, which the brotherhood of the monastery delivered from Russia, can be described in detail, which was the only reliable source of delivering books for worship in that period. In order to clarify the circumstances under which this library was created, it is worth emphasizing the importance of this book fund, as a witness to the cultural and religious tendencies in the Serbian people during the second half of the 18th century.

*Keywords:* Monastery Bezdin, book fund, Banat



**Golub Jašović**

The University of Priština, temporarily located in Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Philosophy

***ONYMS IN THE POEMS OF SRBOLJUB MITIĆ***

This paper deals with analysis of onomastic units excerpted from Srboľjub Mitić published poems. Srboľjub Mitić is one of the best Branicevo and Serbian poets of the second half of the twentieth century. His first poems have been published in fifties and the first book of poems named *Big Ugly Horse* was printed in 1961 by Matica Srpska in Novi Sad. After his death, a selection of poems was published in the book *Personal id* by Institute for textbooks in 2001. Other than that, we have listed names from his poetry book *Kosovo Circle* published in the magazine “Raskovnik” in 1972. Dozen books have been published in the meantime by various publishers. This analysis encompasses all personal names, personal nicknames, surnames, holiday names, theonyms, toponyms and hrematonyms used in the above mentioned works.

*Keywords:* Srboľjub Mitić, poetry, onomastics, anthroponymy, toponymy, chrematonymy, lexical-semantic analysis, dictionary



**Nadežda Jović**

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

### ***CHARACTER FORMATION WITH THE HELP OF LANGUAGE IN COMEDY ZLA ŽENA BY J. S. POPOVICH***

The article examines the linguistic features of the speech of the characters in the comedy “Zla žena” by Jovan Sterija Popovich in order to determine the role of language in the individualization

of characters of different social status and different human natures. The analysis of phonetic and morphological linguistic features was carried out, indicating that all the characters speak mainly the Smederevo-Vršac dialect. Lexical analysis (lexico-semantic and etymological) has shown that representatives of the higher and middle social level use Slavonic-Serbian language to a lesser extent, as well as borrowings of various origins (Germanisms, Hungarisms, Turcisms, Grecisms). The speech of the main character Sultana “evil women” is dominated by expressive ones, while Sreta, the shoemaker uses shoemaker’s terms in his speech. That makes the characters both of them more convincing.

*Keywords:* J. S. Popovich, comedy “Zla žena”, language analysis, vocabulary



**Jovana Kasaš**

University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy

### ***RAILWAY STATION IN TIMIŞOARA IN SELECTED SERBIAN SOURCES***

In present days there is no railway connection between Novi Sad and Timișoara. A hundred years ago, travelling by train held an important place. Students from Novi Sad wrote in their testimonies that they first went by train when they started attending grammar school in Timișoara. Miloš Crnjanski described the Railway station in Timișoara as bigger and more beautiful than the one in Belgrade. Serbian commanders were welcomed by the inhabitants of Timișoara at the Railway station. When the Serbian army, in accordance

with the terms of the Paris Peace Conference, left Timișoara, the evacuation was carried out by railway. After the Second World War, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was welcomed several times at the train station in Timișoara. In this paper we also present some old and recent photographs of Timișoara Railway station.

*Keywords:* Timisoara Serbs; Railway, Railway station in Timisoara



**Danijela D. Kostadinović**

University of Nis, Faculty of Philosophy

Department of Serbian Studies

### ***HISTORY OF THE MAGAZINE „OUR CREATION”***

The magazine *Our Creation* is one of the few magazines for literature, art, and culture in Leskovac that has been published continuously from 1953 until today. The magazine is published four times a year, and the publisher is the Cultural Center of Leskovac. The first issue of the journal was published with the subtitle “Journal for Socio-Political Issues, Science and Literature”, and that subtitle was changed in later issues depending on the usage of the editorial policy. Therefore, the first part of the paper will describe the history, dynamics of publishing, and the development path of the journal. Then, the structural and conceptual characteristics of the magazine under different editorial boards will be examined, as well as the reception and its importance in terms of forming the public, political and cultural identity of the city. In the final part of the paper, the emphasis will be placed on the dichotomy center/periphery, with the

aim of determining the place, role, and significance of the magazine Our Creation in the history of Serbian periodicals.

*Keywords:* Leskovac, Our creation, periodicals, art, culture



**Aleksandra Lončar Raičević**

**Nina Sudimac**

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

Department of Serbian Studies

***THE DEGREE OF STUDY OF PHONETIC AND PROSODIC PROPERTIES OF SERBIAN DIALECTS IN ROMANIA***

The paper presents the results of the previous research of the phonetic and prosodic features of Serbian dialects in Romania with the aim of demonstrating the degree of study of these features: what has been done so far and what is left to be done. By analyzing the existing papers, based on field research in different areas of Romania, it was concluded that the following areas were covered by phonetic and prosodic examinations: the Danube Gorge, the Banat Gorge, Pomorišje, Poljadija, Karaševo and Svinica.

*Keywords:* phonetics, prosody, Serbian dialects in Romania, previous research, review



**Goran Maksimović**

University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy

Department of Serbian Studies

***SERBIAN MACEDONIA IN THE STORIES OF TOMO  
SMILJANIĆ BRADINA***

The essay analyzes two collections of stories by the forgotten Serbian writer from Macedonia, Tomo Smiljanić Bradina (1888-1969). These are the books *On the Mountain and other stories from Macedonia* (Skopje, 1924) and *Stojna and other stories from Macedonia* (Skopje, 1924). In each collection, there are eight stories, which are thematically related to the difficult national and social life of the Serbian people in Macedonia at the end of the 19th and in the early decades of the 20th century. National life is seen through the fight against denationalization and forced bulgarization, through the preservation of folk customs and attachment to the Serbian oral epic and lyrical tradition, and through a deep attachment to the Serbian Orthodox Church and religious rites and holidays. Social life is seen through the depiction of poverty and the painful struggle for survival, through the destiny of the migrant, but also through the plots of love. It is this constant struggle for survival that testifies to the vitality of the Serbian people in Macedonia. Narration is characterized by various artistic procedures: the intersection of narrative prospecting and retrospection, objective and subjective narration, as well as linguistic diglossia and the constant intersection of the Serbian standard language in narrating narrators with dialectal features of local Serbian dialects from Macedonia in the dialogues of heroes.

*Keywords:* Serbian literature, Macedonia, forgotten writers, stories, prospecting, retrospection, standard Serbian language, dialect speeches, national identity, social life



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## **СИСТЕМА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В НАРЕЧИИ ГОРОДА ПИРОТА В СВЕТЕ ГЕНЕДЕРНО- ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО ЯЗЫКА**

В данной статье анализируется система существительных через призму отношения к полу на материјале Речника пиротског говора Драгољуба Златковича. Учителивая новую ситуацию в сербском обществе (и языке) в связи с Законом о гендерном равенстве и противоположные взгляды лингвистов (но также и людей других профессий) в этом отношении, мы считаем, что наречие (в данном случае региона Пирот) может быть верным индикатором отношения к этой теме (и проблемам). Народный язык является результатом естетственного и спонтанного развития языка, и он будет содержать доказательства необходимости или необоснованности настаивания на обязательном использовании существительных мужского и женского рода в случае, когда они обозначают человека по профессии и т. п.

*Ключевые слова:* система существительных, наречие, мужского и женского рода



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***SERBS IN SARAJEVO – CONTINUITY OF DURATION AND  
EXTERMINATION***

The existence of the Serbian people in the area west of the river Drina, and thus in the area of today's Sarajevo, historical sources mention in the early Middle Ages, and then confirm throughout the duration of the Turkish occupation of these areas. Despite centuries of Turkish occupation, intensive Islamization and population migration, the Austro-Hungarian occupying administration found, according to the 1879 census, 48,913 inhabitants in Sarajevo in total (the city and district of Sarajevo). Out of that number, there were total of 24,949 (51%) Muslims, 19,760 Orthodox Serbs (40.39%), 2,083 Jews (4.25%), 2,034 Roman Catholics (4.15%) and 57 other religions (0.11%). However, historical processes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (two world wars, two waves of colonization, a negative migration balance and finally persecution and exodus during the civil war 1992/1995) led to the fact that Serbs disappeared from Sarajevo at the end of the 20th century.

*Keywords:* Serbs in Sarajevo, population migration, exodus, the civil war 1992/1995





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***SYNTACTIC TOOLS IN HEADLINES ON THE TOPIC OF  
VACCINATION AGAINST COVID 19 – THE NEWSPAPER  
„BUJANOVAČKE”***

In this paper we analyzed syntactic devices in headlines excerpted from the online newspaper Bujanovačke. Some previous research has shown that specific devices are used in the online portal RTS with the aim to convince people to take the vaccine (Đorđević and Mitić 2021). Bujanovačke are the local newspaper originally published in Bujanovac, multicultural town in the South of Serbia, and where is often used not only standard version of Serbian language but also Torlak dialect, so our aim was to explore which syntactic devices are used in headlines from local media, and secondly to research if that syntactic devices are used with the aim to convince people that vaccination is the best choice for everyone. Our analysis have shown that syntactic devices in headlines from Bujanovačke are primarily used to inform people about situation in Bujanovac, Vranje and Preševo, and secondly to convince people to take the vaccine.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, media discourse, local media, syntactic devices, COVID-19



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***LA TIPOLOGIE ET LA TROPOLIGIE D'ESPACE FERME  
DANS LES MEMOIRES DU SIMEON PIŠČEVIĆ***

La compréhension d'espace fermé comme un ensemble où les acteurs sociaux entrent dans les relations du droit public, formelles et informelles, origine directement des relations sociales gouverner en un état. À l'autre côté, les personnes privées qui sont ordonnées par leurs besoins subjectives se manifestent dans l'espace public. Or, leur vivre d'espace public ne doit pas représenter une constante. Semblable à la différenciation d'espace qui a été causée socialement dans l'époque de despotisme éclairé au XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècle en Monarchie de Habsbourg et en Russie, la catégorie d'espace fermé comme le public par exemple des Mémoires de Simeon Piščević, est considérée dans cet article. La considération est organisée en deux niveaux d'analyse - l'analyse des structures et des acteurs profonds du développement social et aussi travers d'approche cognitive-narrative aux aspects spatiaux du narratif. En reposant sur les sources publiées et la littérature pertinente, les relations spécifiques entre l'espace public formalisé et la compréhension de lui-même dans le cadre des acteurs individuels des états sociaux hauts, sont incluses dans l'article. Par conséquent, au second niveau d'analyse, les auteurs indiquent aux résultats cognitifs de narrativisation et de perspectivisation d'espace fermé dans les Mémoires, considérant principalement la dimension thématique et figurative d'espace fermé comme le type de formation d'histoire en modes politique, étatique, publique-cérémoniale et culturelle.

*Mots clés:* la mobilité sociale, les conventions sociales, le chronotope, la narratologie, le XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècle, Simeon Piščević



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### *HERTZ IN THE SLEEVE*

The paper analyses two controversial historical stories about love related to the Serbian and Romanian Royal Courts, which caused stormy criticism and national scandals during the last century. Draga Mašin (Draginja P. Milićević Lunjevica, 1867–1903), a royal damsel who became the Serbian Queen, was the wife of King Aleksandar Obrenović. Elena Lupescu (Elena Lupescu Magda Wolf, 1895–1977), a mistress, and later the wife of the Romanian King Carol II (first son of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern – Sigmaringen and of Marie of Edinburgh), left remarkable traces in the history of Romanian monarchy. By confronting different perspectives we will try to show the (de)construction of the characters Elena Lupescu and Draga Mašin during the 21st century. Entering the closed circle of ties with members of the nobility where “blue blood” must not be confused with “unworthy blood” and thus contaminated – the starting point of our paper is to identify the historical typological analogies between Draga Mašin and Elena Lupescu by means of motives of blood and class identity. Recent historiographical tendencies shed new light on the earlier notions regarding these two female figures that are often condemned and considered taboo in society. The inappropriate choice of the king’s companion, through the scandalous

deviations from the expected dynastic and ruling behavior of the royal couples that are discussed in our work, can be reduced to the fact that they “had a leg to stand on” playing the card of love, obey their heart and keep their marriage vows until death do them apart.

*Key words:* love, history, literature, monarchy, royal blood, class identity, Draga Mašin, Aleksandar Obrenović, Elena Lupescu, Carol II



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## **CHORAL SINGING AS MEANS OF PRESERVING THE CULTURAL-NATIONAL IDENTITY OF SERBS IN THE (PRESENT TERRITORY OF ROMANIA (2**

### **CASE STUDY: SERBIAN VILLAGE CHOIRS**

Continuing the topic started at the previous conference, this article continues to analyze various aspects of choral singing, as part of a long and rich tradition of the Serbian ethnic community living on the present territory of Romania. This time, this topic is regarded from the perspective of the village choirs, which started to emerge towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although most of them had a primary liturgical function, they did bear a strong national component reflected mainly, but not exclusively in the repertoire. Thus, choral singing in the rural areas became a means of preserving the cultural and national identity throughout the times, following the ongoing geo-political contexts.

*Keywords:* choir singing, choral repertoire, village choirs, national-cultural identity, Serbs in Romania



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### ***SUR L'ANTHROPONYMIE CARASOVAN DU XVI-e SIÈCLE***

Étant donné que les recherches anthroponymiques peuvent contribuer d'une manière substantielle au décryptage de l'origine ethnique d'une communauté, l'objectif principal de cette recherche est de révéler la structure ethnique de l'enclave de Caraşova à partir de la seconde moitié du XVI-e siècle, en analysant les anthroponymes enregistrés dans un defter (registre) turc de 1579. En même temps, la mise en évidence des données concernant la confession des habitants de Caraşova à partir du document mentionné constitue le deuxième objectif important de la recherche. En comparant les anthroponymes carasoviens du XVI-e siècle à ceux consignés dans les documents de la mission catholique au XVII-e siècle et à ceux d'aujourd'hui, les auteurs se sont également proposés à esquisser, en général, les changements intervenus au fil du temps dans la structure ethnique de l'enclave de Caraşova, qui a suscité en permanence un intérêt particulier et constant des linguistes, ethnographes, folkloristes, historiens.

*Mots-clés:* Carashovènes/les habitants de Caraşova/, Banat, anthroponyme, confession, la structure ethnique, changements dans la structure ethnique et de confession



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**ШУМАДИЙСКО-ВОЕВОДИНСКИЕ ГОВОРЫ В  
РУМЫНСКОМ БАНАТЕ  
– НАБРОСКИ ДЛЯ ЛИНГВОГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО  
ЭСКИЗА –**

Поскольку в предыдущие годы с созданием более густой сети обследуемых пунктов были заполнены пробелы в области шумадийско-воеводинских говоров в румынском Банате, в статье на основании предварительной диалектологической информации предлагается набросок для лингвогеографического эскиза. Намерение автора состоит в том, чтобы ареальным представлением выбранных более выразительных диалектных деталей (и в форме синтеза) указать на внутреннюю дифференциацию рассматриваемой зоны, а также чтобы, идя по следам Ивича в картографировании особо важных изоглосс, представленных в описании банатских говоров, данные говоры лингвогеографически поместить в более широкий комплекс родственных говорных типов нашего исторического Баната.

*Ключевые слова:* сербские говоры в румынском Банате, шумадийско-воеводинский диалект, внутренняя дифференциация, ареальное представление, исторический Банат



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## **THE AFTEREFFECT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN THE EARLY POETRY OF MILOŠ CRNJANSKI**

The paper observes the impact of the First World War in the early poetry of Crnjanski, in other words, it examines the way in which the Serbian writer sublimated his own experience from the war into his earliest poetic works. Literature too, reflected the devastating balance after the war, especially lyric poetry, which was suitable for expressing new emotional experience. The horrors of the First World War brought a new perspective on the present moment and history, whose fundamental socio-ethical principles were problematized. Hence, poetry had to abandon its previously manifested aesthetic pretensions. Miloš Crnjanski found himself on that path: the collective post-war spirit had to be expressed in literature, whilst art had to speak a new language in order to present some other unique experiences, the ones the pre-war art knew nothing about. Crnjanski used the literary potential the First World War had left behind and imbued it with his own experience which he used to reassess the identity in time and space from a philosophical and psychological standpoint. Thus, the entire oeuvre of Crnjanski was initiated by horrifying temptations, devastating experiences and painful disappointments of an entire generation that was dragged into a whirlwind of war ruination. Therefore, Crnjanski looked at life

through the prism of those experiences in which the conflict between good and evil, life and death, was brought to a climax. We will limit the corpus of the work to the first phase of Crnjanski's creation, until 1921, as we consider that his first works determined the entire work of the Serbian writer in many ways, since it can be seen as a great variation of motifs and poetic principles primarily expressed in his earliest works. That is why, for the purposes of this paper, we will analyze the works written immediately after the First World War - a collection of poems *Lyrics of Ithaca* and the poem *Sumatra*, the works that represent a turn in Serbian literature both emotionally and regarding to themes and motifs.

*Keywords:* Crnjanski, *Lyrics of Ithaca*, *Sumatra*, the First World War, Serbian avant-garde poetry



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## ***LEXICON OF FOLK MEDICINE OF GADŽIN HAN - SKIN AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES***

From the lexical-semantic aspect, the paper analyzes the names for skin and infectious diseases in the speech of Gadžin Han, which belongs to the Svrljig-Zaplanje dialect area. The corpus consists of more than 60 lexemes collected by field research during 2018. Within the lexical-semantic analysis, the names are divided into two semantic groups: 1. Names for skin and infectious diseases and 2. Names for people suffering from skin and infectious diseases.



The obtained results were compared with the situation represented in the relevant dialect dictionaries from the Prizren-Timok dialect area. The aim of this paper is to point out the lexical richness of folk medicine.

*Keywords:* folk medicine, Gadžin Han, lexical-semantic analysis, dialect dictionaries



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***THE VERNACULAR OF POLJADIJA AGAINST THE  
BACKGROUND OF  
OTHER SMEDEREVO-VRŠAC DIALECTS IN ROMANIA:  
SYNTACTIC FEATURES***

Based on the data collected in the villages of Socol (Serbian: Sokolovac), Câmpia (Serbian: Langovet/Lugovet) and Zlatița (Serbian: Zlatica) and an analysis of major syntactic developments pertaining to the vernacular of the Serbs in the Poljadija region, we aim to determine the place which this vernacular occupies in a wider context of other Smederevo-Vršac dialects in Romania, which include the Serbian vernacular of the neighbouring Clisura Dunării (Serbian: Banatska Klisura) and the vernacular of Muntenegrul bănăţean (Serbian: Banatska Crna gora), an isolated Serbian linguistic enclave northeast of Timișoara. Given its position on the map of Serbian dialects, its isolation from the organic idiom amid a foreign linguistic

environment, the primary focus will be on innovative syntactic developments of the vernacular of the Serbs in the Poljadija region which are thought to be a result of analytic (Balkan) processes, but which remain within the inherent structure of the Serbian language, and as such represent an organic evolution of a vernacular – one which has, in this case, evolved through an interference with the Romanian language.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, dialectology, dialect syntax, innovations, interference, Balkanisms, Smederevo-Vršac dialect, Poljadija



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## **MONASTERIES OF THE TIMISOARA EPARCHY – CENTERS OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL LIFE OF SERBS IN ROMANIA**

In the area of today's Romania, in the Romanian part of Banat, an area that territorially belongs to the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Timisoara, in addition to 56 parish churches, there are five monasteries: Bezdin, St. George (on Brzava), Bazijaš, Zlatica and Kusić. Each of these monasteries has a rich history. The folklore tells us that some of these monasteries were founded in the 13th century, while we have documented evidence from the 16th century. In

the rich history of the Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Timisoara, the Monasteries were and still are, the centres of the spiritual and cultural life of the Serbs in Romania. Many deserving bishops, metropolitans and patriarchs came from these monastic fraternities, who made a great contribution to the preservation of the religious and cultural identity of both the Serbian and Romanian people. Many deserving individuals and members of Serbian aristocratic families, contributed to the construction, renovation and beautification of these monasteries. These monasteries are places with rich iconostasis, frescoes, treasuries and libraries, where monastic and theological schools worked and more recently courses for singers and children's religious camps, aiming to preserve the Orthodox faith and Serbian cultural identity in this area. Today, regular monastic and liturgical life takes place in four monasteries, and all monasteries are in constant spiritual and material renewal.

*Keywords:* Eparchy of Timisoara, monasteries, Serbs in Romania, religious and cultural identity



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### **PREVIOUS RESEARCH OF SERBIAN VERNACULARS OF KOSOVSKO POMORAVLJE**

The Serbian vernaculars of Kosovsko Pomoravlje include the areas in the basin of Binačka Morava river, which covers the areas around Vitina, Gnjilane, Kosovska Kamenica and Novo Brdo. Alt-

though it is known that these vernaculars belong to the Prizren-South Morava dialect of the Serbian language, they have not yet been fully described. Some authors referred to some linguistic, ethnolinguistic, onomastic, ethnographic features of this area. This paper will provide an overview of previous research on the Kosovo-Pomoravlje vernaculars, which will include the achievements of linguists, ethnologists, anthropogeographers and other researchers in this field. Reviews of the mentioned works will be given in order to present the achievements so far in the research of the Serbian vernaculars of Kosovsko Pomoravlje and to emphasize the need for their more complete description.

*Keywords:* Serbian language, Prizren-South Morava dialect, Kosovo-Pomoravlje vernacular



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***ON PLURALIZATION OF COLLECTIVE NOUNS  
WITH SUFFIX -\*ьj- IN SERBIAN-SLAVONIC  
LANGUAGE***

In this paper, we will deal with collective nouns and examples of their pluralization, first on the basis of examples given in the dictionary of the Old Slavonic language, and then in the Serbian-Slavonic language. Our goal is to determine whether and to what extent the pluralization of collective nouns in -\*ьj- is present in the

Serbian-Slavonic language. Observed from the angle of cognitive linguistics and prototype theory, collective nouns on -\*Ъj- are in the center of the cognitive category of collectiveness according to established formal features, which would mean that they can be considered prototypical.

*Keywords:* collective nouns, pluralization, Old Slavonic language, Serbian-Slavonic language



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## ***LANGUAGE-COMMUNICATION BEHAVIOR OF THE SERBS WITH MULTILINGUAL BACKGROUND OF THE ROMANIAN BANAT REGION***

One of the most interesting aspects of the bilingualism is the fact, that there are two or more languages in the continuous contact of mental structures of the same person. This is connected with more questions aimed on intercultural communication, cognitive processes, linguistic manifestations and sociolinguistic aspects of the language-communication behavior of bilingualists. Linguistic behavior is

understood as selection and use of the process in communicational interactions, in our case serb-romanian bilingualists. Given that the verbal interactions take place in concrete linguistic situation, following context area are for the serb-romanian families in the romanian Banat region relevant: 1) historical-social context 2) context of the given speaking community 3) interaction context 4) language context. The aim of the study is the analyse of the language-communication behavior of the serb-romanian bilingualist families in the family and public environment. The partial aim of study is to identify factors affect the language preferences depended on the communication domain.

*Keywords:* multilingualism, communication domains, language behavior, Serbs in Romania, interculturality



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***ON SYNONYMOUS VARIANTS IN THE DISCOURSE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA AND THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA***

The topic we decided on deals with the current issue of the functioning of the language in BiH. It belongs primarily to the field of stylistics and involves the analysis of different variants of the linguistically same language, which is sociolinguistically called by three names: Serbian, Croatian and Bosniak. The paper will analyze the discourse of public communication on the example of the use of

Serbian in electronic media Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Linguistic and stylistic analysis will be focused on a comparative analysis of synonymous units of the Serbian language that are variant polarized into Serbian, Croatian and Bosniak standard language expression. The cases of the so-called mixing standard language expressions in the same text and their stylistic marking. The research material will include online editions of daily newspapers in the Republic of Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are the most visited information portals such as Glas Srpske, Nezavisne novine, Dnevni avaz and Bljesak. The goal of the linguistic-stylistic analysis is to single out lexical units of a synonymous character whose distribution is conditioned by the polycentric structure of the Serbian language as a system. The lexical differences between the three language standards of Serbian are those that concern the whole word.

*Keywords:* standard language, norm, synonymy, variants, public discourse, stylistic unit, polycentric language



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## **ELEMENTS OF CHRISTMAS RITUALS TO SERBS LIVING IN BANAT MONTENEGRO**

This study is the result of the researches that I carried out last year and this year in Serbian villages in Banat Montenegro where I identified people having a good knowledge of folk and religious customs. The article presents elements of Christmas rituals that are

still preserved and practised, but also those rituals that have been lost over the years and, therefore, are not kept anymore. I have also tried to identify the reasons why these Christmas customs and rituals have been lost or forgotten by the Serbs living on the banks of Mureş river.

*Keywords:* Serbs living in Banat Montenegro, Christmas, the Badnjak, Christmas carol, traditional bun





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