

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 СРПСКИ ЈЕЗИК  
ДЕПАРТМАН ЗА СРПСКУ И КОМПАРАТИВНУ  
КЊИЖЕВНОСТ

ЗАПАДНИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ТЕМИШВАРУ  
ФИЛОЛОШКИ, ИСТОРИЈСКИ, И ТЕОЛОШКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

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



Књига резимеа  
Програм скупа

Библиотека  
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*Научни и организациони одбор Скупа*  
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Нишу  
проф. др Горан Максимовић  
проф. др Јордана Марковић  
проф. др Мирјана Илић  
доц. др Александра Лончар Раичевић  
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Димитрије Савић  
др Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић

**МЕЂУНАРОДНИ НАУЧНИ СКУП**

**КЊИГА САЖЕТАКА**  
са програмом скупа

**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА  
У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И / ИЛИ  
ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА**  
Ниш, 17–19. октобар 2019.

**Simpozionul științific internațional**

**CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A  
SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE  
ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE**  
Niș, 17–19 octombrie 2019

Уредници  
Проф. др Горан Максимовић  
Доц. др Александра Лончар Раичевић

Ниш, 2019



## ПРОГРАМ РАДА СКУПА

петак, 18. октобар

- 9.30–10.30      **Регистрација учесника Скупа на  
Филозофском факултету у Нишу**  
(амфитеатар 21)
- 10.30–10.45      **Отварање Скупа. Поздравне речи**  
(амфитеатар 21)
- проф. др Наталија Јовановић, деканица Филозофског факултета у Нишу
  - проф. др Михај Радан, професор Филолошког, историјског и теолошког факултета Западног универзитета у Темишвару
  - инж. Огњан Крстић, председник Савеза Срба у Румунији
- 10.45–11.30      **Пленарна седница**  
(амфитеатар 21)  
Председавају: Данијела Костадиновић и  
Мирјана Илић
- Томислав Јовановић, *Два преписа Даниловог зборника краљева и архиепископа српских пореклом из румунских земаља*
  - Горан Максимовић, *Велики рат у дневничким записима Александра Б. Цветковића (1916–1919)*
  - Биљана Сикимић, *Пољадија: Живот на граници*
- 11.30–12.0      **Промоција петог броја часописа  
Исходишта**  
(амфитеатар 21)
- Саша Јашин, Српска православна Епархија темишварска
  - проф. др Мирјана Илић
  - доц. др Данијела Костадиновић
- 12.00–12.30      **Пауза за кафу**

## Рад по секцијама

Време излагања: 15 минута

Време дискусије: 15 минута

12.30–14.45

### І секција

#### Излагања и дискусија (слушаоница 209)

Председавају: Недељко Богдановић и  
Михај Н. Радан

- Недељко Богдановић, *Влашко у усменом предању*
- Јордана Марковић, *Опште, национално и регионално у номинацији учесника у свадбеним обичајима*
- Михај Н. Радан, Миљана-Радмила Ускату, *Језичке изоглосе косовско-ресавског типа у карашевским говорима (са посебним освртом на изолексе)*
- Иван Бирта, *Средњовековни трагови Срба у Румунији на основу хемо-механичке импримографије*
- Мирјана Илић, *Глаголи са префиксом за- у Речнику говора Лужнице*
- Октавија Неделку, Лидија Чолевић, *Представљање Срба у Румунији и њихова путописна проза*
- Мирјана Бојанић Ћирковић, *Иво Мунћан и Вељко Петровић у компаративном кључу*
- Саша Јашин, *Темишварски епископ Петар плем. Петровић и његово доба*
- Иван (игуман Јустин) Стојановић, *Епископ шумадијски др Сава Вуковић као администратор Српске православне епархије темишварске (1980–1996)*

12.30–14.45

### II секција

#### Излагања и дискусија (слушаоница 210)

Председавају: Зоран Симић и  
Александра Лончар Раичевић

- Ана Савић-Грујић / Јована Бојовић, *Просторне границе у светлу призренско-тимочких говора*
- Александра Лончар Раичевић, *Прозодијске особености српских говора у Румунији (Пољадија)*

- Нина Судимац, *О неким фонетским особеностима српских говора у Румунији (Пољадија)*
- Зоран Симић, *Из синтаксе српског говора Пољадије у Румунији*
- Татјана Трајковић, *Дијалекатске црте Казивања о нечистим силама*
- Дејан Попов, *Сеоска певачка друштва Срба у Румунији између два светска рата*
- Ана Крстић, *Неговање српског језика и културе у дијаспори кроз призму наследних говорника*

15.00–16.00

### **Пауза**

*(кетеринг у холу на II спрату)*

16.00–18.30

### **III секција**

**Излагања и дискусија** (слушаоница 209)

Председавају: Јордана Марковић  
и Ирена Цветковић Теофиловић

- Бојана Богдановић, *Идентитетски елементи Срба у Румунији: Божих, крсна слава и свадба у селима Пољадије*
- Смиљана Ђорђевић Белић, *(Ре)семантизација Богојављења на Нери у контексту перцепције Пограничја*
- Милина Ивановић Баришић, *Божих код Срба у Румунији – Пољадија*
- Ирена Цветковић Теофиловић, *Прилог познавању лексике обичаја криштења код Срба у Банатској Клисурси*
- Благоје Чоботин, *Свадбени обичаји код поморишких Срба*
- Јована Касац, *Свакодневни живот Срба у Темишвару пре и након завршетка Првог светског рата*
- Тања Милосављевић, *Вербална репрезентација концепта хране у српском призренском говору*
- Светлана Ћирковић, *Истраживања мултимодалне комуникације у антрополошко-лингвистичким интервјуима: српске заједнице у Румунији*
- Ђорђина Трубарац Матић, *Трагови култа предака и обичаја славе код Срба из Пољадије*

16.00–18.30

**IV секција**

**Излагања и дискусија** (слушаоница 210)

Председавају: Гордана Драгин  
и Голуб Јашовић

- Гордана Драгин, Радослава Глишовић, *Из коларске терминологије Ченеја (Румунија)*
- Голуб Јашовић, *Топонимија српских села Смољница и Калишта и влашких села Аљудова и Кобиља у околини Пожаревца*
- Надежда Јовић, *Лексички слојеви двају приморских тестамената из 18. века*
- Маца Царан Андрејић, *Новинарска фразеологија*
- Бранкица Марковић, *Грецизми и латинизми у виноградарској лексици*
- Александра Јанић, *Англицизми у жаргону југоисточне Србије*
- Сандра Савић, *Материјална култура Срба у контексту позајмљеница у Терминологији куће и покућства у северној Метохији Милете Букумирића*

18.30–19.00

**Затварање скупа**

20.00

**Вечера у ресторану „Нишлијска механа”**

**субота, 19. октобар**

10.00

**Излет до манастира Липовац**



## **ТЕМЕ И РЕЗИМЕИ**



**Ivan Birta**

ARB Rumunija

## **SERBS FROM THE ROMANIAN BANAT THROUGH CHEMO-MECHANICAL IMPRIMOGRAPHY (1010–1954)**

These works bring the first attestations regarding the presence of Serbs in the Romanian Banat, based on unpublished manuscripts, preserved by Birta Archives. Original manuscripts are corroborated with some imprimographic documents for that period.

The papers contain only the documents in which the existence of the Serbs on these territories is certain, namely the events related to their presence and actions in the Romanian Banat in the late Middle Ages can be proven.

The manuscripts and imprimographic documents include the years 1010-1954, as follows:

1182 – the monk Ilarie from Serbia comes and founded the monastery at Cavaran and builds a church;

1342 - the abbot Elefterie from the Hilindar built on Nera river Zlatita monastery, with support of ban

Toma, having the patron Saint Sava (resided in 1487 by Ioan Brancovici);

1371 – the Serbs settled in Isau (Bezdin) monastery;

1391 - The Vodița Monastery is supported by Lazarus Serbian (donating of ten villages in Serbia);

1438 - Monastery of Cusici, built by the Prince Milan at his own expense, with help of Sava Rauncu. The

Serbian monks in Serbia settled in this monastery.

1486, 1487, 1488, 1494 - Jovan Brancovici recounts the monastery of Partos, the Voilovița monastery

(with a new church), the monastery of Mesici (this latter location with help of his brother, Maxim);

1498 - The Monastery of Hodos, Dimitri Iacsici, the Serbian;

1660 - The Serbs took over the Vodita monastery;

1691 - The Serbs come to Temisvar with patriarch Arsenie (in spite of the prohibition of Emperor

Leopoldus to nominate Serbian bishops);

1715 - The Mracunia Monastery - Letter of Protopop Ion addressed to Mojsa from Vrsac - the diversion “dressed as Tatars, speaking among them as Serbs”.

1738 - Letter from the archpriest Iovan of Lugoј to the priest Margarint from Budinti: ”We do not speak with their Vladica, they keep up with his Serbs”;

1748 - the Wonders of St. Joseph the New from Partos - the slaughter of Serbs with axes.

*Key words:* Aton, Birta, Brankovic, Caransebes, Morisena, Serbia, Zlatica



**Bojana Bogdanović**

Institute of Ethnography / Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts

***MARKERS OF SERBIAN IDENTITY IN ROMANIA:  
CHRISTMAS, PATRON SAINT DAY AND WEDDING IN  
THE VILLAGES OF POLJADIJA***

During the field research in the villages of Sokolovac, Zlatica and Lugoвет in July 2019, data about past and present ways of celebrating Christmas, Patron Saint Day and wedding among Serbs were collected. Based on the collected data, the ways of celebrating Christmas, Patron Saint Day and weddings according to traditional patterns, as well as their transformation in modern society, but also the causes and consequences of these changes, will be presented. The modification of formal-structural characteristics, but also the preservation of the function of Christmas, Patron Saint Day and wedding rite shows that the above-mentioned segments of traditional life of Serbs were (and they still are) markers of Serbian identity in Romanian villages according to which the Serbian community is recognized in the multicultural environment today.

*Key words:* Serbs, Sokolovac, Zlatica, Lugoвет, Christmas, Patron Saint Day, wedding, Romania



**Недељко Богдановић**

Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу

### ***ВЛАШКО У УСМЕНОМ ПРЕДАЊУ***

У раду се указује на ретке остатке успомена на печалбарење људи из пограничја источне Србије на велепоседима у Румунији (Влашкој), пре Првог светског рата.

*Кључне речи:* усмено предање, Влашка.



**Mirjana Bojanić Ćirković**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš

### ***IVO MUNCAN AND VELJKO PETROVIC IN COMPARATIVE INTERPRETATION***

In this paper we analyze the poetics of two writers, Ivo Muncan and Veljko Petrovic, through a comparative approach to their stories and poems. We investigate the themes and motives interweaving of two poetics aimed at the problem of national identity and the identity of the individual in contact with a modern times. Special attention will be devoted to finding similarities in meaning motives of the country, villages, farmers, tradition.

*Key words:* Ivo Muncan, Veljko Petrović, antean motives, national identity, village, tradition.



**Gordana Dragin**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

**Radoslava Glišović**

Faculty of Letters, History and Theology, West University of Timisoara

***FROM THE TERMINOLOGY OF CARRIAGE BY ČENEJ  
(ROMANIA)***

The paper analyzes the lexicon old crafts of carriage. The informer was Mileta Komanov, a living craftsman of carriage from the Romanian village of Čenej. The collected material is classified into semantic fields: 1. a carriage, 2. People driving a carriage, 3. Parts of the carriage (front, rear, side, wheel and its parts), 4. Names of ancillary objects, 5. Carriage actions, 6. Horse equipment. The material is compared to the material processed in the monograph Vojvođanska kolarska terminologija (G. Vuković, Ž. Bošnjaković LJ. Nedeljkov) Many similarities are found and the propagation is monitored certain isolex and across the border of Serbia on the territory of Romania.

*Key words:* craft terminology (kolar), Čenej, types of carriage, car parts, horse equipment.



**Смиљана Ђорђевић Белић**

Институт за књижевност и уметност, Београд

## **(РЕ)СЕМАНТИЗАЦИЈА БОГОЈАВЉЕЊА НА НЕРИ У КОНТЕКСТУ ПЕРЦЕПЦИЈЕ ПОГРАНИЧЈА**

У излагању ће бити представљени резултати тимског теренског истраживања културе Срба у Румунији (у области Пољадија), које је обављено у јуну 2019. године у насељима Ланговет, Златица и Соколовац. Иако у геокултурном смислу истраживано подручје чини континуум са подручјем јужног Баната у Србији, баријеру представља административна граница, са којом се, једним делом тока, поклапа и природна – река Нера. Положај и природа административне државне границе условљавали су и фреквентност и квалитет узајамних веза између српских, границом раздвојених заједница. Отуда ће у излагању најпре бити дат краћи осврт на перцепцију живота у пограничју (у дијахронијској перспективи) коју су понудили саговорници, те ће потом пажња бити усмерена на опис и анализу структуре и семантике обредно-обичајних радњи везаних за Богојављење на Нери, будући да је реч о пракси чији су учесници становници насеља са обе стране границе (Соколовац у Румунији и Врачев Гај у Србији). Особита пажња биће посвећена разматрању (ре)семантизације ритуала, будући да је пракса као заједничка успостављена тек у постсоцијалистичким/ посткомунистичким контекстима обеју држава (који делимично подразумевају и ретрадионалистичке конотације). Перцептивне димензије које су понудили саговорници са терена биће упоређене са презентацијама догађаја у јавном (медијском) дискурсу.

*Кључне речи:* теренско истраживање, Пољадија, Банат, јавни (медијски) дискурс.



**Мирјана Илић**

Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу

***ГЛАГОЛИ СА ПРЕФИКСОМ ЗА- У РЕЧНИКУ ГОВОРА  
ЛУЖНИЦЕ***

Префиксом *за-* добијају се перфективни глаголи од имперфективних и то са главним значењем почетка неке радње: засади (почене да сади), запева (почне да пева), засвира (почне да свира). Међутим, *Речник говора Лужнице* проф. др Љубисава Ћирића доноси знатан број глагола са префиксом *за-* који својим значењем, а понекада и својом формом одступају од стања у савременом српском језику: засањује (почне да сања), заседењује (почиње да свиће), засинује (сипа шаком у уста бобице).

Тема овог рада су образовања која у формалном или семантичком погледу одступају од стандарда. У раду смо покушали објаснити одступања и утврдити у ком се смислу значењски опсег префикса *за-* у дијалекту не слаже са стањем у стандарду.

*Кључне речи:* префикс *за-*, префиксирани глагол, семантички опсег, дијалекат, стандардни идиом.



**Milina Ivanović Barišić**

SASA Institute of Ethnography, Belgrade

***CHRISTMAS IN SERBIAN TRADITION IN ROMANIA –  
POLJADIA***

In June 2019, I stayed a few days in Romania – Poljadia, where I was doing research on the topic of Patron Saint and Christmas, as a participant of the project: The research of the history and culture of Serbs in Romania, organized by the Science Centre at the Union of Serbs in Romania (Timisoara). On this occasion, I visited three



villages: Sokolovac, Lugovet and Zlatica. The statement will present the initial findings of the preservation of the Christmas customs of the Serbs in this part of Romania.

*Key words:* Christmas, customs, Serbs, Poljadia, Romania.



**Aleksandra Janić**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš

### ***ANGLICISMS IN THE JARGON OF THE SOUTHEASTERN SERBIA***

The subject of this paper is mainly semantic, morphological, and lexicological analysis of the anglicisms in the jargon of the Southeastern Serbia. The analyzed examples are from the Dictionary of the jargonisms of the Southeastern Serbia and the aim is to examine 1) how much and in what ways have the meanings of anglicisms changed in jargon (including the number and the range of meanings); 2) which semantic groups are the most common for spreading anglicisms to jargon and what is the connection with the change of meaning; 3) to what extent are the meanings of the anglicisms in the jargon of the Southeastern Serbia different from the jargonisms in Belgrade (e.g. Belgrade's jargon dictionary: abbreviation BJD). One group of the analyzed examples has the same meanings as the corresponding English words (fejsbuk, fan, fejk, hejt, luzer, haker, multitasker, etc.). On the other hand, there are English lexemes which meaning is narrowed or specified in the jargon of the Southeastern Serbia: kontejner 'big and broken car', lokator 'an alcoholic person', pavijan 'a person who behaves obsequiously to someone important', oskar 'the grade F', monokl 'a bruise around an eye', matriks 'mathematics', etc. Furthermore, some of the examples have broadened meaning (e.g. čekira 'to mark location on the social networks' and 'to look, to see, to notice'; in BJD also 'wait for a while'). The tendency for the word

formation of anglicisms is also important to show the behaviour of adapted anglicisms (e.g. fudbalerka 'a man hairstyle with a pony tail').

*Key words:* anglicisms, jargon, Southeastern Serbia, semantics, lexicology, morphology.



**Saša Jašin**

Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Timisoara

### ***TIMISOARA BISHOP PETAR NOBLE PETROVIC AND HIS AGE***

Timisoara bishop Petar Petrovic is one of the most prominent representatives of Enlightenment in Banat. He served as the Temišvar Bishop of several duties, including the administrator of the Karlovci Metropolitanate, the President of the Illyrian Court Office and the adviser of the Austrian Emperor. He was also one of the three candidates for the Karlovac Metropolitan in the Timisoara Assembly in 1790. Bearing in mind his position in society as one of the most prominent representatives of the civil noble stock, it is necessary to present the personality of this bishop in the light of the historical events in which he participated, as well as the place that he had in the society at that time.

*Key words:* Timisoara, bishop Petar Petrovic, Enlightenment in Banat.



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**TOPONYMS RECORDED IN SERBIAN VILLAGES  
SMOLJINAC AND KALIŠTE AND IN VLACH VILLAGES  
ALJUDOVO AND KOBILJE IN THE VICINITY OF  
POŽAREVAC**

This paper deals with toponyms recorded in a part of Braničevo area, in for villages that are part of the south Stig area near Požarevac. These four villages are located on the eastern border of Serbia and Romania. We have chosen two villages, Smoljinac and Kalište, whose residents are of Serbian nationality and two villages, Aljudovo and Kobilje, whose residents have Vlach origins.

Three out of four villages are located in valleys. Village Kobilje is situated on the sides of Homolje Mountains. However, we have managed to record a significant amount of toponyms, around hundred toponyms per village.

We have also conducted semantical and morphological analyses of toponyms as well as their classification.

*Key words:* Southern Stig, Homolje, Smoljinac, Kobilje, Aljudovo, Kalište, toponymy.



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***TWO TRANSCRIPTIONS OF DANILO'S BOOK OF KINGS  
(ЦАРОСТАВНИК) AND ARCHBISHOPS OF SERBIAN  
DESCENT FROM THE ROMANIAN COUNTRIES***

During the sixteenth century, two copies of Danilo's Book of Kings and Archbishop of Serbia were created in the Romanian regions. Both copies were soon donated to the Sučevica Monastery, located in the north of

Romania - area of Bukovina. Today, only one of them is in the manuscript collection of this monastery, unfortunately the other one is unknown when he was taken away and was for a long time first in Lvov, and is kept today in the National Library in Warsaw. The transcript in the Warsaw Library was written in Serbian and transcribed in Sučevica by the Bulgarian Editorial Office. Both transcripts are important for understanding the overall textual state of Danilo's Proceedings in its preparation for the critical edition.

*Key words:* of Danilo's Book of Kings, Archbishop of Serbia, Sučevica Monastery, Warsaw Library, critical edition.



**Nadežda Jović**

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***LEXICAL LAYERS IN TWO TESTAMENTS FROM THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ORIGINATING FROM THE  
SOUTHERN ADRIATIC***

The paper analyzes the lexis of two testaments incurred on the south Adriatic coast (Dubrovnik, Herceg Novi) in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is a testament of Haji Jovo Dukin Vitkovic, Dubrovnik merchant born in the area of Trebinje, from 1707, and of Jovo Stevanov Delin, a merchant from Podi, which operated in Venice, from 1744. Documents were published by G. Komar 2016 (*Ćirilичne oporuke bokeškog, trebinjskog i dubrovačkog kraja 1392–1834*).

Lexicon of these monuments is very diverse and reflects the different cultural impacts on the population of the southern Adriatic. There were observed numerous Romancisms (testament, prokuratur, eredi, dinar, cekin), which were mostly the legal and economic terms and names of monetary units, Greek and slavic lexical elements from the sphere of orthodox religiosity (monastir, kaluđer, salandar; baština, odežda, samrt) and the turkish borrowings which assigning objects from everyday life (dolama, merdžan, dževerdar, tepter).

*Key words:* testaments, southern Adriatic, vocabulary, etymology, borrowings.



**Jovana Kasaš**

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***EVERYDAY LIFE OF SERBS IN TIMISOARA BEFORE AND  
AFTER THE END OF  
WORLD WAR I***

During the work on the doctoral dissertation entitled Serbs in Timisoara and the First Yugoslav State 1918–1921, I collected a vast amount of data about the everyday life of Serbs in Timisoara in the interim period between Serbian and Romanian rule in the aftermath of World War I. The end of World War I saw Serbs in Banat believing that Austro-Hungarian monarchy is not their true homeland, and their resistance to war indicated a wish for change of regime and longing for unification with their brethren outside of the black and yellow monarchy. Timisoara was the center of Serbian Banat at the time, but it was not a Serbian town. In the town of over seventy-four thousand inhabitants, there were only around three and a half thousand Serbs. The remaining population was German, Hungarian, Romanian and Jewish. We traced Timisoara of the time from the writings of Miloš Crnjanski, who had lived in it for years preceding the Great War. Memories of Crnjanski bring us valuable facts about the everyday life, habits and also problems of Serbs in Timisoara before the outbreak of World War I. After the end of the war the presence of Serbian army makes Serbian population in Timisoara first rate citizens and for them undoubtedly begins a different everyday life than the one they led as minority with limited rights in the former Austro-Hungaria. Tracing Serbian press in Banat, and mostly the paper *Слога*, which came out in Timisoara from December 1918 till July 1919, and whose incomplete archives are kept in the Library of Matica srpska in Novi Sad, bring us a great number of data concerning their everyday life.

*Key words:* Timisoara, Serbs in Timisoara, Serbian imperium, everyday life, 1918, 1919.



**Aleksandra Lončar Raičević**

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***FEATURES OF PROSODY OF THE SERBIAN SPEECH IN ROMANIA (POLJADIJA)***

Based on the field investigations conducted on the territory of Poljadija in Romania, in Langovet, Zlatica and Sokolovac, the material was collected, which was used to analyze the prosodic characteristic of the speeches in the mentioned places. This paper will present the accent characteristics – the inventory and distribution of prosodemes in the speech of this places. One of the most prominent features of this variety is the Old-Shtokavian type of accentuation, i.e. the new system of three accents derived from the Old-Shtokavian inventory with two accents.

*Key words:* Serbian Speech in Romania, Prosody, Accentual System, Phonology, innovation.



**Ana Krstić**

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***NURTURING SERBIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE DIASPORA THROUGH THE OUTLOOK OF HERITAGE SPEAKERS***

The paper seeks to give a clearer idea of how and to what extent the Serbian language and culture are nurtured in the diaspora primarily

through the answers of the heritage speakers of the Serbian language, that is, the children of the Serbs who live in the diaspora, but also through the answers of the parents themselves.

The participants are the students of the latest courses in Online Learning of Serbian as a heritage language (a project in cooperation with the Academic Serbian Association and the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš), as well as their parents. The survey requires answers to questions concerning the linguistic background of the participants, i.e. their place of birth, their place of residence, and the linguistic backgrounds of their parents, the languages they all speak, how often and with whom do they use Serbian, whether they learn(t) it in school, and so on. In addition to the language itself, the nurturing of Serbian culture is also examined, that is, whether holidays are celebrated, which customs are respected, whether there are Serbian communities in their area, whether they follow various media and cultural contents in Serbian language and so on. Also, a minor part of the issue is dedicated to the attitudes of heritage speakers to the Serbian language, their motivation for learning, attitudes towards the difficulty of learning the Serbian language and its „melody”, as well as the attitudes of parents in deciding whether their children should learn the Serbian language and preserve contact to their cultural and linguistic heritage. The assumption is that both groups will give socially acceptable answers, i.e. that they will support the learning of their native language and the maintenance of culture, but we will strive to ask questions that will bring out covert opinions about the very nature of the Serbian language.

*Key words:* Serbian as the heritage language, Serbian culture in the diaspora, language attitudes.



**Goran Maksimović**

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***THE GREAT WAR IN THE DIARIES OF ALEXANDER B.  
CVETKOVIĆ (1916-1919)***

The paper analyzed the unknown manuscript of the war diary by Aleksandar B. Cvetković (1891-1962), a farmer from the Šopaj village in the Belopalan municipality, who was the first warlord in the First World War, the commander of the 4th Battalion of the 3rd Detachment of the Third (Piot) Infantry Regiment of the Moravian Division. The diary was called *The Great War Warner (1916-1919)* published in 2018 by the merit of Jovan Mladenović and Nemanja Nešić, and is one of the most direct sources of the war picture that came from the ranks of Serbian soldiers. In our interpretation we pointed out the subjective experience of war, as well as the documentary authenticity of the testimony, and the linguistic and stylistic features of the diaries.

*Key words:* diary, Aleksandar B. Cvetković, First World War, subjective experience of war, testimony.



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***GREEK AND LATIN LOANWORDS IN VINICULTURAL  
LEXIS***

The paper analyzes the share of Greek and Latin loanwords in vinicultural lexis, based on material compiled in the region of Vojvodina. The paper was preceded by lexical-semantic analysis of the compiled lexis in accordance with the postulates of N. I. Tolstoy, i. e. the somewhat modified theory of semantic microfields (presented by Gordana Vukovic). The compiled lexemes were categorized into 15 semantic fields, whereas the share of Greek and Latin loanwords was analyzed separately in every category.

*Key words:* Serbian language, dialectology, vinicultural lexis, Greek and Latin loanwords.





**Иордана Маркович**

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***ОБЕЩЕ, НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ И РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ  
В НОМИНАЦИИ УЧАСТНИКОВ В СВАДЕБНЫХ  
ОБЫЧАЕВ***

Старые обычаи теряются или меняются. Те, кто соблюдают и остаются, включают свадебные обычаи. Они всегда были немного или совсем разные в разных частях. В последнее время было много иностранного влияния в этой области, которое проходит через иностранные фильмы. Поэтому любая запись этих обычаев и лексикой очень значительна. В этом документе представлен перечень словаря именованя участников в свадебных обычаях, т.е. словарь из области антропологических единиц, назначающих человека, который имеет какую-то функцию в этих обычаях в Сербии и в Румынии, с целью показать, что является общим, что является национальным и что является региональным в этом лексическом инвентаре. Материал был взят из литературы по данной теме.

*Ключевые слова:* обычай, свадьба, словарный, лексика, участник.



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***THE VERBAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF  
FOOD IN THE SERBIAN SPEECH OF PRIZREN***

The verbal representation of the concept of food in the linguistic image of the world of the Serbian speech of Prizren manifests a segment

of traditional Serbian culture in Prizren, which refers to the basic existential sphere of everyday life and one of the fundamental categories of reality, reflecting the linguacultural specificities of the Prizren socium from the beginning of the twentieth century. The linguistic units which fill out the conceptual field of food with their form and content reflect the models of understanding food and drink in the linguistic knowledge of the Serbs from Prizren, the relationship towards food in the Prizren linguistic personality and the culture of food in old Prizren. The ethnic, sociocultural and linguacultural identification features are fixed in culinary system of terms, in which we find the coded elements of oriental gastronomy under whose influence it developed for centuries.

*Key words:* the concept *foot*, the Serbian speech of Prizren.



**Octavia Nedelcu**

**Lidija Colevic**

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***THE SERBIAN PRESENCE IN BUCHAREST  
ROMANIA AND ITS TRAVEL PROSE***

***DRAGUTIN ILIĆ – Uspomene iz Rumunije / Recollections from  
Romania (1904/1905)***

***MILAN SAVIĆ - Po raznim krajevima, slike s puta / Wondering the lands,  
pictures on the road (1900)***

The subject of our research represents two forgotten travel writings about Romania, left to us by means of the creative pen of Serbian writers and pervious, as well as tributary to imaginary analysis, so far under-studied literary work, created over a century ago: Memories from Romania/ Uspomene iz Rumunije (1904/1905) by Dragutin Ilić and Wondering the lands, pictures on the road/ Po raznim krajevima, slike s puta (1878/1900), by Milan Savić.

Genre indicators such as “memories”, “images from the road”, “wondering the lands” convey the author’s expression of Creatorship, the cultural and sociological values that shape these travel narratives into significant ethnographic and travel studies. There is a visible parallelism when it comes to the thematic aspect of the travelogue, the dissemination of ethnic images, autobiography, publicistic expression, the pursuit of the documentary aspect and the creation of a record of what has been seen but through the personal artistic experience of real life.

In Serbian literary historiography, both works (both authors) have remained disparaged, onto the margins of literary history and suppressed for a long time, not being given their rightful place and awarded the cultural value they deserve, which may be one of the reasons why they are unknown in the Romanian cultural space.

*Key words:* Dragutin Ilić, Milan Savić, Romania, travel writing in the 19th century, the chronotope of the encounter, the phenomenon of literary failure of reminiscence.



## **Dejan Popov**

independent researcher,

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### ***THE VILLAGE CHOIRS OF SERBS IN ROMANIA BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS***

Choral singing represents one of the oldest organized forms of cultural activities among the Serbs living on the actual territory of Romania. Initially emerging from urban environments, the choral singing became more popular and more massive towards the end of the XIX century, to reach its peaks between the two world wars, both in urban and rural areas. In villages inhabited by Serbs, the choirs gathered a significant number of members. The choirs were mainly organized and conducted by local teachers and priests. Although

they were church choirs, their repertoire included secular music as well, especially patriotic songs. The article analyses the evolution of these choirs, their repertoire, their performances, the challenges and limitations, as well as their fate after The Second World War.

*Key words:* village choirs, choral singing, Serbs in Romania.



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***ISOGLOSES LINGUISTIQUES DE TYPE KOSOVO-RESAVIAN  
DANS LES DIALECTES CARASSOVIENS (AVEC APPROCHE  
SPÉCIALE SUR LES ISOLEXES)***

Dans la partie introductive de l'article, vous trouverez une brève présentation des dialectes de Carasova, ainsi que des conclusions tirées par les linguistes quant à leur origine. La plupart des spécialistes concluent qu'il s'agit de dialectes de la langue serbe stokavien de type ekavien, mais des points de vue divergents persistent encore sur le dialecte ekavien auquel ils appartiennent. À partir de ce problème non résolu, les auteurs du présent document ont pour objectif d'analyser certaines caractéristiques des dialectes carassoviens afin de déterminer plus précisément leur appartenance à l'un des dialectes serbe ekavien. Dans ce sens, les caractéristiques de la langue carassovienne qui les rapprochent/lient du type kosovo-résavien sont analysées. Ainsi, dans la première partie de l'étude, sont résumées les caractéristiques phonologiques et morphologiques communes aux colonnes Carassian et Kosovo-Resaviene, et la seconde partie est consacrée à la présentation plus détaillée des éléments lexicaux communs. À la fin de l'article, à l'appui des arguments linguistiques présentés, les auteurs énumèrent certaines habitudes des habitants de Carasova et des Serbes de la région du Kosovo-Résavie et formulent des conclusions sur l'origine des Carasoviens et leurs dialectes.

*Mots-clés:* dialectes carasoviens., dialecte Kosovo-Resavian, caractéristiques phonologiques, morphologiques et lexicales communes, convergence dialectale.



**Ana Savić-Grujić**

**Jovana Bojović**

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### ***SPATIAL BOUNDARIES AS FOUND IN THE PRIZREN-TIMOK SPEECH***

The science of language study dedicates a lot of attention to the relationship between language and culture. Language contains significant information which is used to reflect the specific cultural and historical development of a people, the uniqueness of their life, tradition, unique perception of the world, and as such represents an endless source of information important for further ethnolinguistic and linguacultural research.

One of the most important categories which represents the subject matter of study of numerous sciences is space. Scientific concepts of space are numerous and contribute to shedding light on this category from various aspects, and we will on this occasion view space from a semantic point of view. Our research will be based on the semantic analysis of the lexical units which are used to delineate the borders of space in the areal of the Prizren-Timok dialect area. The analysis will be based on the determination of primary and secondary semantic realizations of registered lexemes, that is, we will attempt to indicate that lexemes that are used to denote the boundaries of space can have a specific (physical) meaning, but that some of them can develop secondary meanings as well, and are through metaphoric means from the sphere of the concrete are transferred into the spiritual and abstract.

*Key words:* Serbian language, Prizren-Timoc dialect area, lexical unit boundaries.



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***MATERIAL CULTURE OF SERBS IN THE CONTEXT  
OF LOANWORDS IN “TERMINOLOGY OF HOUSE AND  
FURNITURE IN NORTHERN METOHIJA” BY MILETA  
BUKUMIRIĆ***

This paper presents loanwords in Terminology of house and furniture in northern Metohija by Mileta Bukumirić. The first part of the paper is about lexical-semantic analysis of the loanwords. The second one deals with statistical interpretation of material (data), specifically the relationship between loanwords and words that are originally of Serbian origin. It will also point to the origin of loanwords, as well as to the percentage of distribution. Sememes will be sorted according to lexical-semantic fields. The initial hypothesis is that due to many factors that have influenced the lexical fund of the Serbian people in Kosovo and Metohija, most will be borrowed from the Turkish language. The work will be based on lexical interpretation of lexemes that are excerpted from the material. In contrast to the phonetic, morphological and syntax characteristics, which were considered essential for the Balkan Linguistics Alliance, the lexical layer, most represented in Turkish loanwords, was neglected in studies. Therefore, the analysis will be based on the lexical-semantic interpretation, because lexical analysis can be very useful for Balkan linguistics. From the Terminology of house and furniture in northern Metohija were excerpted about 320 lexemes of loanwords, organized in twelve lexical-semantic fields.

*Key words:* loanwords, severna Metohija, lexical-semantic analysis, sememes, statistical interpretation



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***POLJADIJA REGION IN ROMANIA: LIVING  
ON BORDER LINE***

The paper is based on the data collected by team field research of the Serbs in the settlements Sokolovac (rum. Socol), Zlatița (rum. Zlatița) and Langovet (rum. Câmpia) conducted at the beginning of June 2019, organized by the Center for Scientific Research of Serbs in Romania, of the Union of Serbs in Romania.

These three settlements, thanks to their geographical position at the banks of the river Nera that become Yugoslav-Romanian state border in 1919, were in the regime of the border traffic since 1970, which gave their inhabitants the right to four trips per year for a period of six days for each trip to the border zone in Yugoslavia. The theme of the border and life on the border in the paper is analyzed within the calendar feasts in which the Serbs participated on both sides of the state border (Epiphany Day), common places of worship (Zlatița and Kusić monastery), as well as through the data obtained in narratives of oral history and life histories. Memories of former life on the border are related to various aspects of life in the period before and during the Second World War, during the time of “closing of the border”, then by Ceausescu’s communism, the period of “sanctions” in Yugoslavia during nineties and today. It is a wide range of topics from everyday life, beginning with the remembrance of the former means of communication (the bridge over Nera that existed until 1947, as well as the railway connecting Bazjaš and Bela Crkva), memories of illegal border crossings, but also of the permitted cross-border trade (“small passport”), thanks to which they lived better in Poljadija region than in the interior of Romania. All the narratives stress family ties with people in settlements on the other side of the

border, and the issue of private property that remained on the other side of river Nera.

*Key words:* life on the border, calendar feasts, Epiphany Day, narratives of oral history, life histories.



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***ON THE SUBJECT OF SYNTAX OF THE SERBIAN  
VERNACULAR IN THE POLJADIJA REGION OF ROMANIA***

Based on the data collected in the villages of Socol (Serbian: Sokolovac), Câmpia (Serbian: Langovet/Lugovet) and Zlatița (Serbian: Zlatica) in the Poljadija region of Romania, the paper offers a survey of significant syntactic features of the Serbian vernacular in the region of Poljadija in Romania. Owing to the fact that it is a vernacular spoken on the periphery of Serbian dialectal territory, it can be expected that the data includes a range of different archaic properties of the syntactic level. Particular attention will be devoted to the confirmations of syntactic interference with the Romanian language, resulting from innovative processes in the Serbian vernacular of the Romanian Banat region. The analysis aims to ascertain the degree of incursion of certain syntactic and analytic (Balkan) features into the examined vernacular as well as to determine the status which the identified innovative syntactic phenomena have in this vernacular, chiefly in comparison with the previously analysed syntactic features of the Serbian vernacular of the neighbouring Banatska Klisura region.

*Key words:* Serbian language, dialectology, dialect syntax, archaisms, innovations, interference, Balkanisms, Poljadija.





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**BISHOP OF ŠUMADIJA DR. SAVA (VUKOVIĆ) AS  
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX  
DIOCESE OF TIMIȘOARA (1980-1996)**

Bishop of Šumadija dr. Sava Vuković (\*1930 † 2001) is considered one of the most prominent bishops of our Serbian Orthodox Church. He has marked his era as a respected hierarch, a church historian, a literate, a liturgist, as well as an excellent organizer of the church life in the dioceses that were assigned to his lead and care. In the currently available literature on his life and activity there are less details about his work in the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of Timișoara, where he acted as bishop-administrator for sixteen full years. This fact inspired us to perform a research on this period of this historical and important Diocese's existence and on dr. Sava's work in it. The complex and irregular status of the Serbian Orthodox Diocese of Timișoara, which lasted from 1919 until the fall of the communist regime in 1989, left a painful mark and a lot of consequences on the life of the Serbian Church in Romania. Being an able diplomat, bishop dr. Sava managed, in those conditions, to properly organize the functioning of the Diocese and set up serious foundations for the upcoming generations. The activity of bishop dr. Sava as administrator of the Diocese of Timișoara between 1980 and 1996 was fruitful on all fields.

*Key words:* Bishop dr. Sava Vuković, Diocese of Timișoara, Romania, political conditions, church life.



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***ABOUT SOME PHONETIC FEATURES OF SERBIAN SPEECH  
IN ROMANIA (POLJADIJA)***

The paper presents the phonetic features of Serbian speech in Romania, the region of Poljadija. Based on the field research conducted in June 2019, in Langovet, Zlatica and Sokolovac, the most important phonetic characteristics of this Old-Shtokavian speech are presented and compared with the neighboring speeches described. The research found almost all of the required phonetic characteristics, as well as the numerous commonalities recorded in the descriptions of neighboring speeches, which categorizes them as the Old-Shtokavian type.

*Key words:* phonetic features, Serbian, Poljadija, Romania.



**Tatjana Trajković**

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***DIALECT CHARACTERISTICS OF „KAZIVANJA O  
NEČASTIVIM SILAMA“***

„Kazivanja o nečastivim silama“ is a collection of stories about unusual phenomena similar to vampires, devils, karakondzulas and etc. The book contains 152 short stories that were collected and published by Radoslav Radenković, a former professor of Folk Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš. These stories were collected from over 30 villages from the territory of Prizren-Timok speeches. Language of stories is the language of folk speaker and is therefore marked with dialectal lines. In this paper, the dialectal features of these folk tales will be analyzed, and they will be classified according to the characteristics of the Prizren-South Morava, Svrljig-Zaplanje or Timok-Lužnica dialect.

*Key words:* collection of folk tales, Serbian language, dialect, Prizren-Timok dialectal area.



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***TRACES OF THE CULT OF ANCESTORS IN THE SLAVA  
CUSTOMS OF THE SERBS FROM POLJADIJA***

The materials collected during the fieldwork carried out by the research team of the Institute of Ethnography SASA during the June 2019 in the Poljadija region in Romania (the villages of Sokolovac, Lugovet and Zlatica) as a part of the activities planned within the project The Research of the Culture and the History of Serbs in Romania are discussed. A series of semi-structured interviews has been taken, whose structure was based both on general cumulative descriptions of slava customs among Serbs and on the experience and information gained during the fieldwork carried out in Jun 2017 in Serbian villages of Romanian side of the Danube Gorge. The focus is put on slava customs and, especially, on the elements of the cult of ancestors which can be perceived in the ritual actions that take place the day before and the day after the central celebration of slava: 1) the visit to the village graveyard the day before sveca, where a ritual invitation of ancestors to the slava feast is made; 2) dedication to the ancestors of all the food which is to be eaten during the second day of sveca. The most relevant fragments of the interviews are transcribed and analyzed from the ethnological and anthropological perspectives in order to offer new ethnographic data, reveal a clear link between these customs and those attested in the Serbian villages of Danube Gorge in 2017 and shed more light to the problem of the interpretation of some of their elements.

*Key words:* fieldwork, Serbs in Romania, slava, cult of ancestors, Sokolovac, Langovet, Zlatica.



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## **RESEARCH OF MULTIMODAL COMMUNICATION IN THE FIELDWORK ANTHROPOLOGICAL-LINGUISTIC INTERVIEWS: THE CASE OF SERBIAN COMMUNITIES IN ROMANIA**

This paper is based on the anthropological-linguistic interviews documented during the fieldwork research of Serbian communities in Romania (Sânpetru Mare (Serb. Veliki Senpetar) Cenad (Serb. Čanad), Variaş (Serb. Varjaš), Divici (Serb. Divič), Belobreşca (Serb. Belobreška), Moldova Veche (Serb. Stara Moldova), Dinjaş (Serb. Dinjaš), Cenei (Serb. Čenej), Rudna (Serb. Rudna), Stanciova (Serb. Stančevo), Câmpia (Serb. Langovet/ Lugovet), Zlatiţa (Serb. Zlatica), Socol (Serb. Sokolovac)) from 2016 to 2019, within the project Reserch of History and Culture of Serbs in Romania (Center for Scientific Research and Culture of Serbs in Romania, Union of Serbs in Romania). Fieldwork research aimed at covering the variety of segments of traditional culture and oral history of Serbian communities, expressed in local Serbian vernaculars. In addition to the audio-recording of the fieldwork interviews, the video-recording was applied, which enables the research of communication process between a researcher and an interlocutor, as well as multimodal research of communication.

Multimodality has been differently defined over time, starting from the notions 'various ways of meaning making' and 'various ways of communication', to the concept 'means of meaning making', which do not operate in isolation, but almost always appear together (Bezemer & Jewitt 2018).

The aim of this paper is to illustrate the multimodal approach to anthropological-linguistic research, to point out the relation between the

video-documenting of fieldwork interviews and research–interlocutor communication process, and to indicate the multimodality of narration.

*Key words:* Serbs in Romania, fieldwork research, anthropological-linguistic interviews, multimodality, multimodal communication



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### *JOURNALISTIC PHRASEOLOGY*

Various systematization is present in the linguistic phraseology. The purpose of this paper is to present the functions of the phrasemes in the media discourse (the press). The phrasemes are being understood as very complex linguistic units. This paper analyses the specific use of the phrasemes in the corpus of articles found in the Serbian newspaper „Our Word“ („Наша реч“), published in Timisoara. The collected data allows the scientific analysis and classification of the phraseological units.

*Key words:* phraseological units, stereotypes, stylistic characteristics, media discourse.



**Ирена Цветкович Теофилович**

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***МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ УГЛУБЛЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЯ ЛЕКСИКИ,  
СВЯЗАННОЙ С ОБЫЧАЕМ КРЕЩЕНИЯ У СЕРБОВ,  
ЖИВУЩИХ В БАНАТСКОМ УЩЕЛЬЕ***

В настоящей работе внимание уделяется нескольким лексемам, связанным с обычаем крещения у сербов, живущих в деревнях Белобрешка, Дивич и Старая Молдава в Банатском ущелье в Румынии. Речь идет, прежде всего, о следующих лексемах: *бабица*, *зламение* и *крзница*, которые в обрядах крещения занимают центральное место. Лексика, связанная с обычаем крещения у сербов, живущих в деревнях Банатского ущелья, сравнивается с лексикой, которую используют сербы в Воеводине. Это сравнение проводится с целью показать значение исследования сербской традиционной лексики в говорах сербов в Румынии для того, чтобы составить более широкие и полные этнографическое представления.

*Ключевые слова:* Банатское ущелье, обычай крещения, этнолингвистика.



**Blagoje Ćobotin**

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***WEDDING CUSTOMS AT SERBIANS LIVING IN MUREȘ  
RIVER MEADOW***

This work is conceived according to the information that I collected from the local knowledge, more exactly in the villages of Satu Mare (Nacifala) and Mănăștur, in Arad County, where there used to be a very strong Serbian community in ancient times.

I have tried to identify the common elements, as well as the specific ones, connected to wedding customs in this part of the country, the variety and the denomination of dances and songs.

*Key words:* Wedding, Serbians, Mureş River Meadow, music, songs, people, village, godparents.







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Књига резимеа

МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У  
МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА И / ИЛИ

ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА

Ниш, 17–19. октобар 2019.

CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBILOR DIN REGIUNI-  
LE MULTIETNICE ȘI/SAU

PERIFERICE

Niș, 17–19 octombrie 2019

Издавач

ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ  
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У НИШУ

За издавача

Проф. др Наталија Јовановић

Корице

Дарко Јовановић

Прелом

Милан Д. Ранђеловић

Тираж

50 примерака

Штампа

UNIGRAF X-COPY

Ниш, 2019.

ISBN 978-86-7379-511-9

IP - Каталогизација у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

821.163.41.09:821.135.1.09(048)  
316.722(048)

МЕЂУНАРОДНИ научни скуп Материјална и духовна култура Срба у мултиетничким срединама и/или периферним областима (2019 ; Niš) Књига сажетака са програмом скупа / Међународни научни скуп Материјална и духовна култура Срба у мултиетничким срединама и / или периферним областима Ниш, 17-19. октобар 2019. = Cartea rezumatelor cu programul conferinței / Simpozionul științific internațional Cultura materială și spirituală a sârbilor din regiunile multietnice și/sau periferice Niš, 17-19 octombrie 2019 ; уредници Горан Максимовић, Александра Лончар Раичевић. - Ниш : Филозофски факултет, 2019 (Ниш : Unigraf X-Copy). - 42 стр. ; 24 cm

ISBN 978-86-7379-511-9

1. Уп. ств. насл. а) Срска књижевност -- Румунска књижевност -- Апстракти б) Мултикултурализам -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 280208908