

ПРОГРАМ И КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА
PROGRAMUL ȘI REZUMATELE
PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACT BOOK

VIII међународни научни скуп

**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА
У МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ СРЕДИНАМА
И / ИЛИ ПЕРИФЕРНИМ ОБЛАСТИМА**

Al VIII-lea Simpozion științific internațional

**CULTURA MATERIALĂ ȘI SPIRITUALĂ A SÂRBIILOR
DIN REGIUNILE MULTIETNICE
ȘI/SAU PERIFERICE**

The VIIIth International Scientific Conference

**THE MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL CULTURE
OF THE SERBS FROM THE MULTIETHNIC
AND / OR PERIPHERAL REGIONS**

Темишвар, 14-16. октобар 2022.

Timișoara, 14-16. octombrie 2022

Timisoara, October 14-16 2022

ЗАПАДНИ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У ТЕМИШВАРУ
Филолошки, историјски и теолошки факултет

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ
Филозофски факултет

САВЕЗ СРБА У РУМУНИЈИ, Темишвар
Центар за научна истраживања и културу Срба у Румунији

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PROGRAMUL ȘI REZUMATELE



Темишвар, 2022 / Timișoara, 2022

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UNION OF SERBS IN ROMANIA, Timisoara
Scientific research and culture center of Serbs in Romania

The VIIIth International Scientific Conference

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SERBS FROM
THE MULTIETHNIC AND / OR PERIPHERAL REGIONS**

Timisoara, 2022, October 14 –16

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACT BOOK



Timișoara, 2022

Уредници / Editors

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан
Проф. др Горан Максимовић
Инж. Огњан Крстић

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- *Центар за научна истраживања и културу Срба у Румунији* Савеза Срба у Румунији, Темишвар
- Студијски програм *Српски и хрватски језик и књижевности* при Филолошком, историјском и теолошком факултету са Западног универзитета у Темишвару
- *Филозофски факултет* Универзитета у Нишу

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Проф. др Горан Максимовић
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Ванр. проф. др Лиана Штефан

Време излагања: реферат до 15 мин., дискусија до 4 мин., плен. излаг.: 25 мин.
Presentation time: 15 minutes; discussion time - 4 minutes, plenary presentation
25 minutes

Web-site скупа: <http://kulturasrba.uvt.ro/>

ПРОГРАМ РАДА СКУПА

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

ПЕТАК, 14. октобар

8.00 - 11.00: Регистрација учесника Скупа на Западном универзитету у Темишвару, Булевар V. Pârvan бр. 4 (хол Западног универзитета, приземље)

11.00 - 11.40: Амфитеатар AULA MAGNA "IOAN CUREA" (I спрат):

ОТВАРАЊЕ СКУПА. ПОЗДРАВНЕ РЕЧИ

❖ Проф. др Марилен Пиртеа, редовни професор, ректор Западног универзитета у Темишвару

❖ Проф. др Горан Максимовић – Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу

❖ Његова Ексцеленција Владан Тадић, генерални конзул Републике Србије у Темишвару

❖ Протојереј ставрофор др Маринко Марков – викар Српске православне Темишварске епархије

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11.40 – 11.50 - Aula Magna "Ioan Curea": Промоција осмог броја часописа *Исходнића /2020/*

❖ Проф. др Горан Максимовић, Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу – за издавача

❖ Ванр. проф. др Мирјана Бојанић Ђирковић, Филозофски факултет Универзитета у Нишу

11.50 – 12.15: Коктел (велики хол, I спрат)

12.15 – 14.20: Амфитеатар AULA MAGNA "IOAN CUREA" (I спрат)

ПЛЕНАРНА СЕДНИЦА / PLENARY SESSION

Председавају: Горан Максимовић, Саша Јашин

12.15 – 12.40: Софија Милорадовић - *Српски дијалекти – документи о традицији нашеј народној живоји и неизоставни део нашеј културној наслеђа*

12.40 – 13.05: Радивоје Младеновић: *Призренско-јужноморавски јовори Косовске коњине и Косовској Поморавља – сличности и разлике*

13.05– 13.30: Биљана Сикимић: *Срби и Шоки у Рекашу, Румунија. Језички ијејазж мултиетничкој іродља*

13.30 – 13.55: Драга Мاستиловић: *Срби у Сарајеву – континуиететі ірајања и заіирања (аустроіарски іериод)*

13.55 – 14.20: Драгана Радовановић - *Линівоіеоірафска слика српских јовора у історијском Банііу - садашњи наіовешіјаји ізоілоса –*

14.20 – 14.40: Дискусија

14.40 – 15.50 РУЧАК

РАД ПО СЕКЦИЈАМА

(излагања и дискусије)

16.00 – 17.30

Секција 1: Сала 205 (II спрат)

Председавају: Радивоје Младеновић, Саша Јашин

• Александра Р. Лончар Раичевић: *About the Accentual Characteristics of the Variety of Serbian Used in the Danube Gorge*

• Јордана Марковић: *Линівисіички ітерминисіетем М. Рагана у светілу српске дијалекіолоііје*

• Зоран Симић: *Још о іетіоралним іредлошко-іадежним формама у јовору Банііске Црне іоре*

• Иван Бирта: *Історија іисања мало друіачија (Од іраисіорије до 1513. іодине)*

Секција 2: Сала 203 (II спрат)

Председавају: Ђорђина Трубарац Матић, Благоје Чоботин

- Михај Н. Радан: *Поједине индиције о њрвобидијној њравославној вероисповесии Карашевака*
- Ђорђина Трубарац Матић: *Krashovani Slava Customs: Comparative Approach*
- Бојана Богдановић: *Улоја еињичке еізоіамије у њпроцесу констирукије еињичкоі иденишиетиа Срба у румунском Банаиу*
- Миљана Радмила Ускату: *Карашевска народна ношња у њрошлосии и данас. Анѡројолошки и еињоірафски ѡілеп*

Секција 3: Сала 204 (II спрат)

Председавају: Надежда Јовић, Дејан Попов

- Горан Максимовић: *Забораљени романѡичарски ѡјесник Дамјан Павловић*
- Мирјана Бојанић Ђирковић: *Књижевни часојиси националних мањина у РС (2012–2022)*
- Даница Андрејевић: *Лирски ѡортуреи Даринке Јеврић*
- Рамона Малица, Клаудиа Тамасдан: *Quel serait le mot approprié pour nommer Dieu? Pour une définition littéraire de Dieu dans la poésie d'Adam Puslojić*

17.30-17.45 Пауза за кафу

17.45-19.15 Разгледање Националног Музеја уметности (Бастион)

19.30. ВЕЧЕРА

СУБОТА, 15. октобар

7.20 - 8.40 Доручак

РАД ПО СЕКЦИЈАМА
(излагања и дискусије)

9.00-10.30

Секција 1: Сала 205 (II спрат)

Председавају: Александра Лончар Раичевић, Миљана-Радмила Ускату

- Благоје Чоботин: *Елементи доживљене обредне праксе код Срба у Србском Семаршону, Чакову, Вењу (Фењу)*
- Милина Ивановић Баришић: *Храна у доживљеном циклусу изражавања код Срба у румунском Банату и у Војводини*
- Александар Павловић: *Drinking from the Big Rakija Glass in Ibarski Kolašin: A Practice that Shapes Gender Identities*
- Нина Аксић: *Од клоџи њасуља до сарми са сојом – Посл кроз народну традицију Срба у српском и румунском Банату –*

Секција 2: Сала 203 (II спрат)

Председавају: Биљана Сикимић, Зоран Симић

- Надежда Јовић: *Романизми у сџочарској терминологији југоисточне Србије*
- Анђела Реџић: *Фолклорна изража, идиоматски изрази и њима сличне конструкције као део корнуса – место у изрази и могућности анализе*
- Нина Судимац: *Особине консонантског система српских говора у Румунији (Дунавска клисура)*
- Tatjana Trajković: *Terminology of Farming in the Village Svinica in Romania*
- Срето Танасић: *Временска реченица у њрози Јакова Ићаиовића (двеста година од рођења њисца)*

Секција 3: Сала 204 (II спрат)

Председавају: Јордана Марковић, Саша Јашин

- Саша Јашин: *Библиотека манастира Бездина у 19. веку*
- Вера Ђервиз Нишић: *О семантичко-стилистичким особинама етничких назива као јојрдних у насловницама дневнополитичких извјештаја*
- Адријан Калин Боба: *Church choral singing in historical Banat*
- Иван М. (хегумен Јустин) Стојановић: *Црквено беседништво у доба највијарха српској Георгија Бранковића (1890-1907)*

10.30-10.45 Пауза за кафу

10.45-12.15

Секција 1: Сала 205 (II спрат)

Председавају: Зоран Симић, Мирјана Бојанић Ђирковић

- Мирјана Лукић, Огњен Куртеш: *The Poetical World of Jakov Šantić*
- Борјан Митровић: *Слика српској православној Сарајева у прози мање познатих приповједача на размеђи 19. и 20. вијека*
- Михаела Власчеану: *Considerații stilistice asupra arhitecturii din mediul ortodox sârb din Banatul sec. al XVIII-lea / Eighteenth century Banat Serbian Orthodox Architecture - Considerations*
- Штефан Старецу: *Alfabetul valah, într-un manuscris din jurul anului 1600 (Влашка азбука у једном рукопису око 1600. године)*
- Миодраг Чурушкин: *History of the Serbian Community in the Village of Cenei – Timis*

Секција 3: Сала 204 (II спрат)

Председавају: Милина Ивановић Баришић, Маца Царан Андрејић

- Маца Царан Андрејић, Јан Гурбан: *Језички идентитет и генерацијски аспекти двојезичности српске мањине у Румунији*
- Александар М. Новаковић: *Слика лекционара за српски језик у онлајн-медијима*

- Невена Петковић: *Protracted Displacement and Collective Memory: Anthropological Case Study on Representation of Life of Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija*
- Наталија Голант: *Rolul Bisericii Ortodoxe Sârbe și al Bisericii Ortodoxe Române în obiceiuri funerare ale românilor din Timocul Sârbesc / Улоја Српске Православне Цркве и Румунске Православне Цркве у њојредним обичајима Румуна из Српској Тимока/.*

12.15 - 12.30 Пауза за кафу

12.30 – 13.30: Промоција зборника *Резултати досадашњих и њрвци бдућних исјраживања српских народних јовора Косова и Мејохије*, Београд: САНУ; Београд: Институт за српски језик САНУ; Косовска Митровица: Филозофски факултет у Приштини са привременим седиштем у Косовској Митровици; Главни уредник: академик Зоран Кнежевић; Уредници: проф. Др Радивоје Младеновић, академик Предраг Пипер; Београд – Косовска Митровица 2021, (стр. 405).

Учесници:

Проф. др Михај Н. Радан, др Биљана Сикимић, проф. др Радивоје Младеновић

13.30 - 14.00 Амфитеатар А01

ЗАВРШНА ДИСКУСИЈА И ЗАТВАРАЊЕ СКУПА

14.15 – 16.00 РУЧАК

16.00 – Слободан програм

20.30 СВЕЧАНА ВЕЧЕРА

НЕДЕЉА, 21. октобар

7.30-8.45 Доручак

9.00 Полазак за Поморишку регију

9.45-13.00 Разгледање знаменитости везане за историју поморишких Срба: православни манасири **Бездин и Ходош-Бодрог**

13.00 Полазак за Темишвар

КЊИГА РЕЗИМЕА

ABSTRACT BOOK

Nina Aksić

SASA Institute of Ethnography, Belgrade

FROM „KLOT“ BEANS TO SARMA WITH SOYBEAN

Research of traditional culture, with a special emphasis on ceremonial nutrition, on the territory of Serbian and Romanian Banat, have been carried out for many years within two projects – „Exploring the history and culture of Serbs in Romania“, organized by the Scientific Centre at the Union of Serbs in Romania (Timisoara, Romania) and „The culture of nutrition in Vojvodina through ceremonial practice. Linguistic and ethnological aspect“, owned by Matica srpska (Novi Sad, Serbia). As a participant in the first mentioned project I want to extract one of the segments from the rich notes from the field relating to the ceremonial nutrition in the past and present the similarities observed in traditional forms, but also notable changes in Serbs on both sides of the state border. The work will show past and present methods and motives of fasting as well as the process of preparing ceremonial fast food and giving certain recipes in the form of attachments. One of the goals set out in the work is to illuminate socio-political-economic circumstances for maintaining / not maintaining fasting, i.e., to point out changes made over time and therefore a new picture of traditional culture. Through the presentation of shorter segments of transcripts and comments from the author of the text, it will show not only the richness of the timber, but also the identity elements that connect the Serbian people separated by the state border.

Keywords: fast, ceremonial nutrition, traditional culture of Serbs, Serbian and Romanian Banat.

Danica Andrejević

Faculty of Philosophy

University of Pristina

A LYRICAL PORTRAIT OF DARINKA JEVRIĆ

The appearance of Darinka Jevrić as a poetess in the 70s of the 20th century valuably belongs to the primary achievements of Serbian poetry, both within the frameworks of Kosovo and Yugoslav literature at the time. In the literary tradition of female talents, she continues the legacy of Desanka Maksimović's poetry and relies on the historical, national, and mythical foundations of Serbian culture and

civilization. However, in the structural, lexical, and verse dimensions, Darinka Jevrić's medieval theme is enriched with a modern sensibility. The Kosovo Legend, the medieval milieu, and national poetry are the basic lyrical reflections and emotions of this poetess. Her poetics synthesizes the lyrical markers of the Kosovo Myth and contemporary events with the spirituality of women's writing, which can announce the truth about the world around us in a masculine way. Her anthological poems, with their anthropological and ontological content, like the famous *The Bells of Dečani*, define her as an exceptional poet.

Keywords: myth, Kosovo, history, emotion, poetics.

Maca Caran Andrejić

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Ministry of Education

LANGUAGE IDENTITY AND GENERATIONAL ASPECT OF BILINGUALISM OF THE SERBIAN MINORITY IN ROMANIA

In this article we describe the state of the language (from the point of view of communication practice) and the linguistic identity of Serbian-Romanian bilingual families in the Romanian Banat part of the country. The linguistic behavior of members of bilingual families is analyzed from the point of view of bilingualism, which we anticipate to a different degree or intensity in members of different generations. We focus on the description and analysis of the manifestation of bilingualism in the communication of the members of the microspace of ethnically mixed families, we look for the source of the motivation of these acts of communication, respectively their intention, so that we can deduce in which spheres of communication the language of this minority (Serbian language) competes with the majority language (Romanian language), respectively the sphere of coexistence of these two linguistic codes.

The objective of the research is to identify the current state of linguistic identity and the linguistic situation within bilingual families who live in homogeneous localities and in ethnically and linguistically heterogeneous localities in the west and south-west of Romania, placing an increased emphasis on their linguistic-communicative behavior in the sphere of familiar and public communication.

Achieving the main objective involved identifying and formulating the following partial objectives: a) identifying the relationship between language and identity of members of bilingual families: (a1) to determine whether in this microenvironment the language determines identity, or vice versa; (a2) evaluating the impact of socio-cultural factors in the linguistic-identity process., b) analyzing the process of acquiring bilingualism in the family environment and identifying the role of educational institutions in the development of linguistic skills, especially of the youngest generation, c) interpreting linguistic competences, through self-assessment, in the mother tongue and in the majority language, d) identification and analysis of the respondents' attitude towards the literary Serbian language, as a means of communication, in Serbia and the attitude towards the Serbian language spoken on the territory of Romania, e) characterizing the state current linguistic behavior in the use of the Serbian language in the family and public microenvironment.

By this research carried out in the field, applying the questionnaire method, we obtained quantitative and qualitative data, which eased the possibility of achieving the objectives of this case study. The objective of this case study is to research the linguistic situation of the Serbian minority in the western and northwestern regions of Romania, as well as the issue of linguistic fluctuations at the level of individual bilingualism on the chronological line. This means that there is a notable (and measurable) difference in the frequency of use of the native language (Serbian) and the majority language (Romanian) among members of different (ie three) generations in the family. We focus on the communication microspace of Serbian-Romanian bilingual families, because the family is the most natural community in which all generations meet and influence each other, linguistically and culturally.

Keywords: Serbian minority in Romania, Language and Identity, Bilingualism, Language Behavior.

Ivan Birta

ARB Romania

DIFFERENT EVIDENCE OF WRITTEN HISTORY

(From prehistoric ages to the 1541s)

This work evaluates – in a short format - more than 20,000 written traces of humanity - from prehistory to the 15th century AD, which are stored in our archive - manuscripts redacted on mulberry paper, papyrus, goat parchments or texts carved in stone, walnut and acacia wood, inlaid on copper plates or on leaves

inserted into bamboo tubes.

During the editing of material, we established certain incoherences regarding the processed material in the primary edition, moreover, even deviations from some well-rooted scientific rules. We could not fully comply with these rules, so the work is presented in a special way, as was for ex. the case when processing more than four thousand Berber manuscripts, whose culture is over 23,000 years old.

The work contains only a fraction of manuscripts evaluated in the last 20 years (about 0.5% of the total number of original manuscripts stored in the archive), whose cataloging has not yet been completed.

A small part of the manuscript was edited and published in Belgrade, Niš, Timișoara, Reșița, Berlin, New York, etc. The scientific evaluation of the given manuscripts followed with the contribution of world experts in this field, since the artifacts were written in various languages such as Arabic, Classical Aramaic, Paleo-Hebrew, Old English (Englisč), Old French (Romanz), Old German (Althochdeutsch), Indian, Old Italian, Old Latin (Latina vulgaris), Hungarian, Pali, Rashi, Romanian Cyrillic, Old Slavic, Tibetan and other languages.

Keywords: ancestral manuscripts, Aramaic, Birta, Coptic, Dakine, Glagolitic, Pantocrator.

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CHURCH CHORAL SINGING IN HISTORICAL BANAT

Summary

The comparative analysis of choral singing in the historical Banat highlighted a number of factors that contributed to the interpenetration of Serbian and Romanian choral music, materialized through different stylistic and melodic influences. The ecclesiastical authority of the Metropolis of Karlovitz managed to implement a system of musical values that also influenced a number of Romanian composers, in whose compositions the influences of the most important Serbian composers can be observed. Through the presentation of the repertoire and choral compositions, the evolution and mutual influences on church music in the Banat area can be captured.

Keywords: Banat, church music, choirs.

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**THE ROLE OF ETHNIC EXOGAMY IN THE PROCESS
OF CONSTRUCTING THE ETHNIC IDENTITY OF SERBS
IN THE ROMANIAN BANAT**

Based on material recorded during field research in the Romanian part of the Banat, the paper discusses the role of ethnic exogamy in the creation and manifestation of the ethnic identity of the Serbian minority community. The results of the research, conducted in the period from 2016 to 2019 as part of the multi-year project *Researching the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*, show that until the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century, the observed community was relatively closed in terms of ethnically heterogeneous marriages, and that ethnic exogamy was an instrument of Serb's self-identification in the observed multicultural environment.

Keywords: ethnic exogamy, Serbs, identity, Romanian Banat.

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**LITERARY MAGAZINES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN
RS (2012–2022)**

The paper provides an overview of the literary journals of national minorities in the Republic of Serbia in the past ten years, with the aim of pointing out their socio-cultural mission. Therefore, the research focuses on certain genres of periodicals - editorials, and sections - social issues, essays, translations, etc., which in the context of the mentioned material have a special function. Due to the specific circumstances that influence the shaping of the mentioned material, each interpreted publication will be doubly contextualized - in the given national literature and in an intercultural context, where special attention will be paid to the intercultural dialogue of national minority journals.

Keywords: literary magazines (periodicals), national minority, culture, politics, ideology.

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**ON THE SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES
OF ETHNIC NAMES AS DEROGATORY IN THE COVERS OF
DAILY POLITICAL REPORTS**

Ethnic stereotypes are very persistent over time and become particularly pronounced and hostile when there are tensions between groups or nations. They are present in any group on a daily basis, so often the members of that group are not even aware of them. By ethnic terms, we mean the names of the inhabitants of a populated place, region, region, as well as the names of ethnic communities, ie members of the people. The subject of our paper will refer to pejorative expressions in which the nuance of negative expressiveness, ie. a mocking, contemptuous, insulting or ironic semantic component is realized in expressions with an ethnonymic component in the headlines of daily political reports. The negative connotation of ethnic terms is most often based on individual, personal or collective, social judgment about a certain entity, which results in the formation of an expressive-emotional semantic component, ie pejorative meaning. The role of discrediting as an act of speech is not linguistic or communicative, but political. And it is precisely for political discourse in the media that expressive, suggestive or colored language is common. The material for this research will be the electronic newspaper corpus (daily press and information portals), and the texts from which we have excerpted examples fall under the form of socio-political media reports.

Keywords: pejoratives, expressives, informatove language, ethnonyms.

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**ELEMENTS OF RITUAL PRACTICE AND CHRISTMAS
TRADITIONS TO SERBIANS LIVING
IN SÂNMARTINUL SÂRBESC, CIACOVA AND FOENI**

This article is the result of the research I have carried out this spring and this summer in the Serbian villages Sânmartinul Sârbesc, Ciacova and Foeni, situated in Romania, in the region of Banat. In these communities, there are still living small

populations of Serbians and this is the way I could find connoisseurs and practitioners of these winter traditions. The paper refers to the elements of Christmas traditions that are still practiced, as well as some practices that have been lost over the centuries and are no longer practiced today. From the discussions with the people I tried to identify the reasons and circumstances that contributed and led to the forgetting and even to the loss of certain elements and practices of Christmas traditions by the Serbian population in the above mentioned villages.

Keywords: tradition, ritual, Christmas, Serbians, Serbian Sânmartin, Ciacova, Foeni.

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HISTORY OF THE SERBIAN COMMUNITY IN THE VILLAGE OF CENEI – TIMIȘ

The village of Cenei is located in the west of Timiș county, on the Romanian-Serbian border, on the right bank of the Bega Veche river, 30 km N-W of Timișoara. The settlement appears as an inhabited settlement on the Austrian military map of 1720, with 18 Serbian families living there. They built (1730) a wooden church, which was replaced (1850) by a wall church. Since 1873, the joint Serbian-Romanian parish in Cenei has been transformed into a Serbian parish, served only by the Serbian Orthodox priest. The local Romanians left the village, and those who remained were gradually assimilated by the Serbs. Since the number of Serbs outnumbered the other ethnic groups, Serbian became the common language for all inhabitants.

The first school was opened in 1776, and in 1912 a new building was built for the Serbian confessional school, which after 1946 operated as a state school with a Serbian-language section, a situation that lasted until the 2009-2010 school year.

Until 1903 there were two town halls in the village of Cenei, Serbian and Croatian, a situation that ceased with their unification. Of the 40 known mayors from 1841 until today, 28 were Serbs.

With the departure of young people to study or work in Timisoara or, by distribution, in other counties, the number of Serbs has gradually decreased, from less than 1000 inhabitants in 1977 to about 350 today.

The Serbian community of Cenei is adapting to the new times and strives to preserve its language, Orthodox faith, traditions and old customs, being a distinct voice in the inter-ethnic community of the village.

Keywords: Serbian community, Orthodox church, Serbian confessional school, male choir, deportation, coexistence.

Natalia Golant

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ROLUL BISERICII ORTODOXE SÂRBE ȘI AL BISERICII ORTODOXE ROMÂNE ÎN OBICEIURI FUNERARE ALE ROMÂNILOR DIN TIMOCUL SÂRBESC

Comunicarea se bazează pe materialele de teren ale autoarei, culese în satele românești din județele Zaječar și Bor în Serbia de răsărit. Materialele de teren au fost culese prin metode de observare directă și interviuri. Pe teritoriul luat în considerare, în prezent există câteva parohii ale Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, aparținând vicariatului Timocului, sediul căruia este în Negotin, și care la rândul său este subordonat episcopiei Daciei Felix. În aceeași timp, desigur, aici există și parohiile Bisericii Ortodoxe Sârbe, aparținând episcopiei Timocului. Locuitorii satelor românești în fiecare caz aleg dacă să invite preotul sârb sau preotul român pentru îndeplinirea riturilor funerare. Această alegere poate fi motivată de diverse circumstanțe. Printre acestea se numără, în special, prezența sau absența unei parohii a Bisericii Ortodoxe Române într-o anumită localitate sau în împrejurimile ei, calitățile personale ale preoților, prețul relativ ridicat al slujbelor în Biserica Ortodoxă Sârbă în comparație cu Biserica Ortodoxă Română etc. Locuitorii unor sate ungurene (purtătorii graiului bănățean) susțin că toate riturile funerare necesare ar putea să fie efectuate și fără participarea preotului. Informătorii din satele țărănești (purtătorii graiului oltenesc) cred că prezența unui preot la înmormântare este obligatorie.

Cuvinte cheie: Serbia de răsărit, Valea Timocului, români, biserica ortodoxă, obiceiuri funerare.

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**FOOD IN CHRISTMAS CYCLE
OF CELEBRATIONS AMONG SERBS
IN ROMANIAN BANAT AND IN VOJVODINA**

Christmas is a central holiday in year cycle of folk celebrations. One of its characteristics is the three days celebrations, but if we take into account the fact that the celebration of Christmas, in addition to the period of fasting, is preceded by several holidays that have been celebrated in the past or are still being celebrated as well as several holidays after it, then, the Christmas celebration implies a significantly longer period of time – on Saint Barbara, Saint Ignatius, Christmas Eve, Little Christmas, Cross day, Twelfth day. Apart from certain customs, the aforementioned holidays are also characterized by a certain type of food as their recognizable feature. The subject of consideration in the paper will be the food that is prepared for the holidays of the Christmas cycle among the Serbs in the Romanian Banat and among the Serbs in Vojvodina.

Keywords: food, Christmas cycle of celebrations, Serbs, Romanian Banat, Vojvodina.

Saša Jašin

Union of Serbs in Romania

BEZDIN MONASTERY LIBRARY IN THE 19th CENTURY

In the previous work, we mentioned that the monastery library began to receive the characteristics of a significant library by multiplying the book collection from the second half of the 18th century. Along with the development of the economy of the Bezdin monastery, the book fund developed and multiplied, which during the 19th century received the significant features of a serious and professional library. The book fund, which was added to the existing one, includes all important books printed during the 19th century, and the library of the Bezdin monastery ranks as one of the most important monastery libraries in the area of the Karlovac Metropolis.

Keywords: Monastery Bezdin, library.

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ROMANISMS IN THE LIVESTOCK TERMINOLOGY OF SOUTHEASTERN SERBIA

The paper presents words of Romance origin in the livestock terminology of Southeastern Serbia. The assembly was cut from 39 questionnaires filled out locally, as well as from the available speech dictionaries of Southeastern Serbia. Most of the observed romanisms can be found in the *Pastirski rečnik jugoistične Srbije* compiled by Nedelko R. Bogdanovic (SDZb LXVI/2, 2019) based on the same sources, and these romanisms in pastoral terminology (*bešika, brabonjak, labrnja, mazga, mula, murg-, sugare, čutura, štrkalj*), as a rule, belong to an older lexical layer of borrowings from Balkan Latin and are known to other Balkan peoples. Later borrowings from Romance languages (*galop, karijer, silaža, bazeni, infrakt, vertinar*) mainly relate to a new intensive method of animal husbandry and speak of a younger cultural influence from western Europe. Nevertheless, when viewed as a whole, Romanisms are mainly associated with extensive animal husbandry and relate mainly to sheep breeding.

Keywords: animal husbandry terminology, pastoral terminology, Romanism, Balkan Latin.

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ABOUT THE ACCENTUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VARIETY OF SERBIAN USED IN THE DANUBE GORGE

Based on the field research carried out on the territory of the Danube Gorge (Ljupkova, Svinica) in Romania, we have collected the material which was used in the analysis of the prosodic characteristics of the given variety. The paper presents

the accentual system, including the inventory and the distribution of the prosodemes. One of the most prominent features of this variety is the Old-Shtokavian type of accentuation, i.e. the system of three accents derived from the Old-Shtokavian inventory with two accents.

Keywords: Serbian speeches in Romania, Serbian Banat, prosody, accentual system.

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THE POETICAL WORLD OF JAKOV ŠANTIĆ

Jakov Šantić (1882–1905), today an unjustly forgotten poet of the Mostar circle, published only one collection of poetry in his lifetime under the title *Poems*, printed in Mostar in 1904, by the well-known publishers Paher and Kisić. Seven years younger than Jeftan and fourteen years younger than his celebrated brother Aleksa, this darling of the Šantić family led a disorderly bohemian life that made him look with suspicion, both in civil and literary circles. Literary criticism evaluated Jakov Šantić on the basis of one book of verses, ignoring the poems that were published posthumously in *Brankovo kolo* (*Branko's circle*) („Iz posljednjih pjesama" 1905. and „Posmrčadi" from 1907), which greatly changed the image of his entire poetry. Having on mind that he is today reduced to a poet from the margins of Serbian poetic modernity, in this paper we will present his short life span, poetic preoccupations and place in the Mostar literary circle and Serbian literature in general. Also, the paper will review the influence of Aleksa Šantić and Jovan Dučić on the poetry of the youngest Šantić.

Keywords: marginalised poet, Mostar writing circle, Serbian Modernism, Symbolism, influence.

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THE FORGOTTEN ROMANTIC POET DAMJAN PAVLOVIĆ

The review presents a literary work and the tragic life destiny of the forgotten Serbian romantic poet Damjan Pavlović (1839-1866). His family background, education and unexpected tragic suicide were pointed out, and then his literary work was presented. First of all, we focused on poetry dominated by reflective ("Viši duh"), patriotic ("Dunavo") and love songs ("Izbor, srce, dušo"). We also focused on Pavlović's four short stories: "Jelka", "Dva pobratima", "Iz đaćkog dnevnika" and "Beležnik'ova kći", as well as on theater critics and translations (Heine, Birger). The final part of the review points out the value aspects of Pavlović's work, as well as the place in the generation of romantic poets from the 1960s.

Keywords: Serbian literature, romanticism, poetry, short stories, translations, theater criticism, suicide.

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QUEL SERAIT LE MOT APPROPRIÉ POUR NOMMER DIEU? POUR UNE DÉFINITION LITTÉRAIRE DE DIEU DANS LA POÉSIE D'ADAM PUSLOJIĆ

Notre étude propose une halte dans la poésie religieuse d'Adam Puslojić. L'écrivain serbe contemporain ne se prononce pas pour des définitions tranchantes, mais subjectives, issues des expériences dysphoriques et/ou euphoriques, vécues dans le temps-espace terrestre. Sa quête est pour quelque chose qui puisse remplacer cette vie terrestre, à savoir la patrie céleste, car lui, il veut bien vivre ici-bas comme dans les cieux. Chemin faisant, l'âme n'est pas sûre, elle trébuche souvent, mais

tant de fois qu'elle tombe, autant elle se redresse, avec la promesse faite de ne plus s'égarer. La poésie religieuse romantique française, publiée dans la première moitié du XIXe siècle, met en discussion, par la voix d'Alfred de Vigny et par ses poèmes parus dans le volume *Les Destinées*, le thème littéraire du doute. Le modernisme dont le début est le romantisme met en exergue ce sentiment : par exemple, dans le poème *Moïse* le personnage biblique et le héros de Vigny sont si éloignés l'un de l'autre, car le second est la projection du moi lyrique dans une structure poétique biblique, mais dont la signification est tout autre par rapport aux réalités historiques de l'Ancien Testament. Le corpus littéraire de notre entreprise critique : le dernier volume de vers d'Adam Puslojić *Cerul, in direct*. Les méthodes employées: la méthode thématique et la méthode comparative. Les objectifs de la démarche critique: analyse herméneutique des dénominations de Dieu dans les poèmes du volume mentionné ; analyse des moyens stylistiques par le biais desquels ces noms de Dieu sont mis en oeuvre.

Mots-clés: Adam Puslojić, le volume *Cerul, in direct*, religion, croyance, Moïse, Alfred de Vigny, poésie romantique, poésie serbe contemporaine.

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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕРМИНОСИСТЕМА М. РАДАНА В СВЕТЕ СЕРБСКОЙ ДИАЛЕКТОЛОГИИ

В статье анализируется терминосистема, используемая в книги М. Радана *Фонетика и фонологија карашевских јоворах сејодна* с целью провести сравнение с соответствующими лексическими единицами в работах сербских диалектологов, напечатанных в Сербском диалектологическом сборнике. Сравнение будет показать есть ли особенности, в чем и каковы были причины.

Ключевые слова: терминосистема, лексема, лингвистика, лингвистический термин.

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SERBS IN SARAJEVO – CONTINUITY OF DURATION AND REPRESSION (AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD)

Based on historical sources and literature, the paper examines the continuity of the Serbian Orthodox people in Sarajevo and its surroundings during the period of the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, from 1878 until the end of the First World War and the liberation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1918. years. Research indicates that the Serbian civil class in Sarajevo, during the period of Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the one hand experienced an economic rise, but on the other hand was exposed to a difficult political struggle for the protection of national identity expressed through the struggle for language, culture, education, national name and church-school autonomy. The negative consequences of the Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Serbian people and its intellectual and political elite reached their peak during the First World War, when the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore Sarajevo, were exposed to torture and suffering.

Keywords: Sarajevo, Orthodox Serbs, Austro-Hungarian occupation.

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SERBIAN DIALECTS – DOCUMENTS ON THE TRADITION OF OUR PEOPLE'S LIFE AND AN INDISPENSABLE PART OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Dialects, namely vernacular speeches as a segment of intangible cultural assets represent a significant part of the identity of a group or individual, who recognize them as the very essence of their identity and as an indispensable part of its cultural heritage. Due to all kinds of lifestyle changes, especially in rural areas, dialects are in danger of accelerated transformation and devastation, where they are still preserved, and therefore should be placed high on the list of priorities in the implementation

of protection measures elements of intangible national cultural heritage (speech recording and adequate storage first, and then research of the collected material and its presentation). The dialect lexicon is an extremely important representative of the traditional material, spiritual and social culture of the Serbian people. It is important to point out the validity of ethnographic data that can be indirectly read from linguistic lexical maps. Dialect lexicon is the fundus of Serbian vernacular speeches and because of that, its notation and research should be included in the *UNESCO concept of preservation, protection and sustainability of intangible cultural heritage*.

Keywords: Serbian dialects, dialect lexicon, transformation and devastation, tradition culture, intangible cultural heritage.

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**THE IMAGE OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX SARAJEVO
IN THE PROSE OF THE LESSER-KNOWN AUTHORS OF THE LATE
19th AND THE EARLY 20th CENTURY**

The paper deals with the image of the Serbian Orthodox community in the late Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Sarajevo, given through the narrative work of lesser-known authors of the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century: Stevo Kaluđerčić, Mita Živković (Bosančica), Novak Simić (Suton Tašlihana), as well as Vladislav Skarić (Iz stare mahala i čaršija). Since most of these authors also wrote historiographical texts about Sarajevo (which we will also refer to), and their fiction is based on the poetic principles of realism and is intended primarily for a local and regional audience, we introduced the hypothesis that the horizon of expectations at the time had to impose a high mimetic referentiality of the work. Therefore, through this work, we will try to prove the real relevance of the literary images of the city and its Serbian community, with the hope that such a modest contribution would shed the light on the still insufficiently researched cultural history of the Sarajevo Serbs.

Keywords: Stevo Kaluđerčić, Novak Simić, Vladislav Skarić, Ottoman Sarajevo, Austro-Hungarian Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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**THE PRIZREN-SOUTH MORAVA VERNACULARS OF THE
KOSOVO BASIN AND KOSOVO POMORAVLJE –
DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES**

Although the vernaculars of the central and southern parts of the Kosovo basin and the vernacular of Kosovo Pomoravlje are geographically close to each other and belong to the Prizren-South Morava dialect, they differ significantly in terms of the inflection of declinable words – the vernaculars of Kosovo are partly analytic, while the vernaculars of Kosovo Pomoravlje are completely analytic. There are also differences in aorist and imperfect. With regard to the overall structure of their morphology, the vernaculars of Kosovo, Metohija and Sirinić regions form a unique sub-dialect within the Prizren-South Morava dialect. On the other hand, the vernaculars of Kosovo Pomoravlje are close to the ones spoken in the South Morava basin..

Some common features of the vernaculars spoken in the Kosovo Basin and Kosovo Pomoravlje, which are unknown or infrequent in vernaculars of Metohija, testify that the vernaculars of Kosovo Pomoravlje were similar to the ones spoken in the Kosovo basin before large-scale migrations from the south. Here is a list of similarities:

- a) similar variant of paradigmatic non-phonological stress;
- b) more frequent vocalization of semivowels than in Metohija vernaculars;
- c) substitution of /e/ with /i/ in *njigov* (vs. *njegov* in Metohija vernaculars);
- d) more stable palatality /lj, nj/ vs. partial hardening in Metohija;
- e) optional softening of laterals in clusters /li, le/ vs. consistent softening in Metohija vernaculars;
- f) suffix *-nu* (*lupnula*) vs. *-na* in Metohija vernaculars;
- g) unstable vowel in the stem of *-e* and *-i* present forms (*berem* : *berim*). vs. stable vowel in Metohija vernaculars;
- h) reducing the plural form of perfect participle to *-li* vs. the consistent *-le* in Metohija vernaculars;
- i) negative perfects. g. *neje* / *nije došla*, *neje* / *nije došli*, vs. *ne došla*, *ne došle* in Metohija vernaculars.

Keywords: Prizren-South Morava vernaculars, Metohija vernaculars, Kosovo vernaculars, Kosovo Pomoravlje vernaculars.

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THE IMAGE OF THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE LECTORATES IN ONLINE MEDIA

Conventional Serbian language lectorates, based on contracts between competent state institutions, represent a type of legitimization of our language and culture in the world. The situation of lectorate in Slavic centres after the collapse of the former Yugoslavian country is very unfavourable, and no state institution has complete data on them. This paper deals with the analysis of media articles to create a clearer image of their status on the European continent. We used a descriptive method and a method of theoretical analysis with the technique of content analysis. The research of media texts provided a clear picture of the status and way of functioning of lectorate for the Serbian language on the European continent. Texts in media contain exact information about the opening, functioning and closing down of lectorates. Although the teaching of Serbian as a foreign language abroad is an activity of exceptional social, educational, political and economic importance for our country, the recorded data tell us about the changing interest of the state authorities in teaching the Serbian language. Namely, the content of newspaper texts indicates the existence of three stages in the development of lectorates: the first stage refers to the period of the seventies and eighties, when The Institute for International Cultural, Educational and Technical Cooperation opened a lot of lectorates all over the world; the second stage, which begins with the disintegration of the former state, points to numerous unresolved issues and problems that lead to the loss of interest in lectorates, which is why a large number of them were closed down or renamed, while the third stage is associated with the period after 2017 when, after pressure from experts public, undertake several activities to improve their status.

Keywords: The Republic of Serbia, Serbian language, lectorates, lector, media image.

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DRINKING FROM THE BIG RAKIJA GLASS IN IBARSKI KOLAŠIN: A PRACTICE THAT SHAPES GENDER IDENTITIES

The attention in the paper is paid to the practice of drinking from the big rakija glass among the Serbs in Ibarski Kolašin, an area in the north of Kosovo and Metohija. This practice is considered as an aspect of culture which Serbs in Ibarski Kolašin perceive as an element of their tradition, while the emphasis in the paper is on the research of the patterns of this practice, the roles of its actors and relations between them. Starting from the point of view that through the use of alcohol, as a social activity, various social phenomena are reflected, the attention of the paper is focused on the analysis of drinking from the big rakija glass as a practice composed of elements that establish "boundaries" between men and women, i. e. which, in other words, serve as a means of shaping gender identities. The methodological procedure applied in achieving the set goal was based on the *emic*, anthropologically key perspective, which means that the author had used the qualitative approach, primarily the conversation with interlocutors. The results presented in the paper were obtained on the basis of field research in Zubin Potok, the center of Ibarski Kolašin, conducted on several occasions during 2021 and 2022.

Keywords: drinking practice, big rakija glass, Serbs, Ibarski Kolašin, Kosovo and Metohija, gender identities.

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PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY: ANTHROPOLOGICAL CASE STUDY ON REPRESENTATION OF LIFE OF SERBS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

Given that anthropological work is a collaborative endeavour, this paper focuses on analysing collective memory practices through material gathered during interviews with the interlocutors from the fieldwork on displacement of Serbs from

Kosovo and Metohija conducted in Niš, Belgrade, and in the region of Kosovo and Metohija in the period from 2020. to 2022. Through contextual analyses of literature and documentary films about the life of Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija, this case study examines social, political and cultural circumstances which affect the production of chosen works. The amateur documentary films [*Life Defined by a Loaf* (2014), *Pristina: Imperfect (Unfinished) Story* (2016), *Yellow Buss* (2018), *Vidovdan: One Day of Life* (2019)] and books [*Pristina, Pristinians and Time* (1999), *Kosovo and Metohija: to have and to have not* (2004)] of one of the main interlocutors, Radmila Todić Vulićević, who is herself a displaced person, are taken as primary material for the case study and compared with narratives collected during fieldwork. Since the paper is covering the fields of visual anthropology and anthropology of literature, the methodology is based on anthropological premises that memory is intersubjective. Treatment of memory as a social process therefore allows analysis of imagological aspects of the chosen works. The main aim is to contribute to the understanding of how remembering and forgetting intertwine in periods of social and cultural upheavals, and of the effects of post-war conditions on the life of Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as displaced persons.

Keywords: Kosovo and Metohija, Serbs, collective memory, displacement, visual anthropology, anthropology of literature.

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THE PERFORMANCES OF THE SERBIAN SINGING SOCIETY FROM TIMIȘOARA IN THE PERIOD 1867-1919

The Serbian Singing Society from Timișoara is one of the most representative choral ensembles of the Serbian ethnic community living on the present territory of Romania. Founded in 1867, the Society was active until 1947, when its activity was abruptly forbidden by the state authorities. The events organized by the Society between 1867-1919 were not only plain happenings, but also social gatherings, which provide a good opportunity to review the musical, artistic, but also the social and national trends of that period.

Keywords: choral singing, Serbian Singing Society, Timișoara, performances, Serbs in Romania.

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QUELQUES INDICATIONS RELATIVES A LA RELIGION ORTHODOXE DU PASSÉ DES HABITANTS DE CARAȘOVA

Partant du fait que dans certains documents médiévaux, les habitants catholiques d'aujourd'hui de Carașova sont mentionnés comme schismatiques, les auteurs se sont concentrés dans cette étude sur la recherche des coutumes des habitants de Carașova dans le but d'identifier les rituels et/ou leurs éléments qui confirmeraient et renforceraient les mentions des documents médiévaux sur la confession orthodoxe originale des habitants de Carașova. Ainsi, dans la présente étude, certains rituels sont décrits et analysés, principalement du domaine des coutumes religieuses, dont les éléments représentent des indices qui constituent des arguments qui confirment le fait qu'avant la catholicisation (jusqu'en 1630-1700) les habitants de Carașova étaient de religion orthodoxe. Parallèlement, outre les arguments ethnologiques, illustrant par quelques exemples comment les réminiscences de l'orthodoxie se reflètent dans les dialectes des Carașova, les auteurs renforcent également cette thèse par des arguments linguistiques.

Mots clés: habitants de Carașova, Banat, coutumes, schismatiques, Orthodoxie, Catholicisme.

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LINGUO-GEOGRAPHIC IMAGE OF SERBIAN SPEECHES IN HISTORICAL BANAT – current hints of isoglosses –

By intensifying the research in the historical Banat and filling in the blanks on the map of Serbian speeches from this area, the conditions have mostly been created to indicate with greater certainty the internal differentiation of the zone and

to view these speeches linguo-geographically in a wider complex of related speech types within the boundaries of the given historical area. In this regard, based on previous research (and more recent preliminary dialectological reports) and by mapping the most important structural discriminants, the paper provides a large-scale linguo-geographic image, with the intention of hinting at the direction of movement of individual isoglosses and making a valuable step towards the creation of a regional linguistic atlas. Therefore, the paper will include the basic possible conceptual solutions for the creation of the Atlas.

Key words: Historical Banat, Serbian dialects, Linguistic geography, Regional dialectological atlas.

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FOLKLORE, IDIOMS AND SIMILAR FORMS AS PART OF THE CORPUS - THEIR PLACE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ANALYSIS

In this paper traditional songs, legends and stories are considered folklore material. Idioms are usually defined as combinations of two or more words with a unique meaning (Вуловић 2017). Both groups, as well as small folklore forms (Sikimić 1996), have in common the existence of linguistic patterns that are transferred from one linguistic variety to another and therefore may deviate from the grammatical structure of those varieties. The subject of this paper is the analysis of folklore and idioms in the Sirinić speech. The research corpus consists of a collection of dialect texts with about 82,000 words published in Младеновић 2019. The material for the texts was collected using the traditional dialectology method (Belić 1905), which means that it also contains folklore material collected in field interviews, as well as idioms that can be encountered in everyday speech. Therefore, these groups are examined in the narratives derived from the interviews. After the extraction of folklore forms and idioms from the corpus, the goal is to identify linguistic elements in them that are not typical for the Sirinić speech structure and to classify them according to the linguistic levels to which they belong. It is expected that most of these features are found at the morphological and lexical level, then

at the syntactic level, while at the phonetic level there are no features that deviate from the structure of variety in question.

Keywords: folklore, idioms, Sirinić speech, dialectological research, morphology, lexicon, syntax

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СЕРБЫ И ШОКЦИ В РЕКАШЕ (РУМЫНИЯ). ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ ЛАНДШАФТ МУЛЬТИЭТНИЧЕСКОГО КЛАДБИЩА

Групповое полевое исследование сербов в районе Банатска Црна Гора в Румынии, на основании которого создан доклад, проводилось в течение мая 2018 г., октября 2018 г. и сентября 2019 г., членами группы были Смиљана Ђорђевић Белић, Светлана Ђирковић и Биљана Сикимић.

В самом поселении Рекаш мы задокументировали «шокацкий лингвистический ландшафт», поэтому (за исключением публичных надписей) сфотографировали все славянские погребальные записи на католическом и венгерском кладбищах. В беседах с шокцами и сербами, проживающими сегодня в Рекаше, исследователям рассказали, что сербы, иммигрировавшие из близлежащей Банатской Черногории, были похоронены на кладбищах в своих родных деревнях. Однако выяснилось, что на венгерском кладбище есть кириллические памятники.

Все надписи на памятниках шокцев выполнены на латыни в различных орфографических вариантах. Почти все содержат только вступительную и заключительную погребальную формулу. Что касается орфографии: помимо стандартной латиницы использовалась латиница без диакритических знаков и адаптированная венгерская латиница. Есть и более новые гибридные надписи: частью на литературном румынском языке, частью на говоре шокцев.

Кириллические надписи на надгробиях на венгерском кладбище, судя по именам и фамилиям, принадлежат сербам. Подобно шокацким латинским надписям на католическом кладбище, эти сербские кириллические надписи очень короткие и ограничиваются лишь исходной формулой. Важно отметить, что наличие румынского имени на сербском памятнике или наличие сербского личного имени на румынском памятнике не означает автоматически этническую или языковую принадлежность, поскольку существуют

многочисленные румынско-сербские крестные связи, смешанные браки и православная принадлежность. Однако кириллическая надпись значительно усиливает предположение о сербской этнической принадлежности, поскольку четко маркирует идентичность.

Ключевые слова: кладбище, Рекаш, лингвистический ландшафт, орфография, идентичность.

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MORE ABOUT TEMPORAL PREPOSITIONAL-CASE FORMS IN THE VERNACULAR OF BANAT MONTENEGRO

This paper deals with the case formalisers of the indirect temporal identification – meaning of successive, on the corpora of the vernacular of Banat Montenegro. Otherwise, this article is connected with earlier research concerning of temporal determinative system case within the simultaneity semantic subfield in the mentioned vernacular (Simić 2017). Now we analyze prepositional-case constructions with the meaning of succession, specified as anteriority or posteriority aspects within temporal order. Also, this article deals with the forms with the meaning of unspecified succession. Consequently, the analyze of the system of prepositional-case constructions with the meaning of temporal identification in the vernacular of Banat Montenegro will be completed. A detailed analysis of all registered prepositional-case forms with the semantic feature of succession will discover the degree of the basic features which are characteristic for the majority of Shtokavian speeches and contemporary Serbian, also. This applies to the terms of the choice of case form and in terms of the inventory of prepositional units, primarily. Considering peripheral position of the vernacular of Banat Montenegro on the Serbian dialect map, as well as cross-linguistic interference, its structural distinction is expected. Therefore, we assume that the archaic features have been preserved, on the one hand. But, on the other hand, different innovation processes are expected, primarily within the analytisation of the case system, but also in the copying of Romanian models, etc.

Keywords: Serbian language, dialectology, dialect syntax, syntax and semantics of cases, temporality, succession, archaisms, analytisation of the case system, interference, Banat Montenegro.

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THE WALLACH ALPHABET IN A MANUSCRIPT FROM AROUND THE YEAR 1600

In this work, the existence of the Valach Alphabet, recorded as such: *Alphabetu Valach*, in a manuscript, dated around the year 1600, is indicated and analyzed for the first time in Romanian historiography. The manuscript is the youthful Florilegi of Duke August II of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel (1579-1666), edited by him from 1592 to about 1612, maximum perhaps 1616. The 584-page manuscript, now in the Wolfenbuttel Library, has the document in question on page 438. The document contains in the first part the name *Alphabetu Valach*, followed by its letters, derived from those of the *Cyrillic alphabet* plus specific signs (letters), followed by words that exemplify the use of these letters, words written with the letters of the *Latin alphabet* and which mostly belong part of the Serbian language: *glaglulie*, *dobro*, of which some words could be interpreted as also belonging to the Romanian language, which remains to be established following ongoing research. The document in the second part contains two beginnings of Protestant hymns known especially in the Unitarian area, written with the letters of the *Szekler alphabet* from right to left, which exclusively interested Hungarian researchers, who are the only ones who have so far published considerations about with the discussed document. I personally identified the document in the book: Istvan Vasary, *A Szekely Iras Emlekei – Corpus Monumentorum Alphabeto Siculico Exaratorum (CMASE)*, Bolcseszettudomanyi Kutatokozyont, Budapest, 2021, purchased online last month from Budapest.

Keywords: Wallachian alphabet, Cyrillic alphabet, manuscript, Serbian language, youthful Florilegi, Duke August II of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, Wolfenbuttel Library.

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HOMILETICS IN THE TIME OF SERBIAN PATRIARCH GEORGIJE BRANKOVIĆ (1890-1907)

During its existence of over two centuries, the Serbian church territory of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci (1708-1920) produced a significant number of important

and meritorious figures with an remarkable activity for the Serbian people. A very high ranking in this gallery of spiritual leaders of the Serbian Orthodox Church, whose archpastorship marked the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century is the Archbishop of Karlovci, Serbian Metropolitan and Patriarch Georgije Branković (*1830†1907). The span of his activities is wide and substantial. He was an eminent church leader he was a tireless preacher of Christ's Gospel, a missionary, a builder and restaurateur, a founder, a worker in education and a representative of the people. This article is dedicated to a less represented and studied segment of his activity: the development and the improvement of the church homiletics and the sermon service, the "service of words", during his lead of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci.

Keywords: Patriarch Georgije Branković, Metropolitanate of Karlovci, homiletics.

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ABOUT SOME CONSONANT FEATURES OF SERBIAN SPEECH IN ROMANIA (DANUBE GORGE)

The paper presents the consonant features of Serbian speech in Romania, the region of Danube Gorge. Based on the field research conducted in September 2022, as part of the project *Research on the Culture and History of Serbs in Romania*, the most important consonant lines of this speech were presented, and they were compared with the neighboring speeches described. The research found almost all required consonant characteristics, as well as the numerous matches recorded in the descriptions of neighboring speeches.

Keywords: consonant system, phonetic features, Serbian, Danube Gorge, Romania.

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TERMINOLOGY OF FARMING IN THE VILLAGE SVINICA IN ROMANIA

The paper presents part of the results of the latest research on Serbian speech in the village Svinica in Romania. Field research was carried out in September 2022 in the organization of the *Center for Scientific Research and Culture of Serbs from Romania* and the *Union of Serbs in Romania* and after six decades since the last. It turned out that the collected material will bring many new and interesting conclusions about this Serbian vernacular. The paper shows the lexicon of farming, which we wrote down from the old inhabitants of Svinica. The material was analyzed from a lexical-semantic point of view. The lexical material is classified according to the well-known methodology into several semantic fields, which include the naming of farming operations, farming cultures, tools, people and other terms related to farming. The semantic fields that have been designed are the following: *Land and its special names, Cultivated plants, their parts and products, Actions related to land cultivation, Tools and machinery, Places to keep agricultural crops, tools and machines, The workers, Measurements for length and area and Payment methods.*

Keywords: Serbian language, farming terminology, Svinica, Romania.

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KRASHOVANI SLAVA CUSTOMS: COMPARATIVE APPROATCH

The Krashovani population, together with the Serbian minority in Romania and the Romanian community of the Almash Mountain region share a common practice of celebrating the family feast of the Saint-patron-of-the-family. Among the Serbian communities of Romania it is known by the name of *свѣѡац /svetats/, свѣѡак /svetak/, слава /slava/,* among Krashovani, by the name of *слáвѣње /slavenie/, слáвиње /slavinie/* and among the Romanians of the Almash Mountain

region by the name of *prázňic*. Although there have been made efforts to summon ethnographic data about these customs among the three communities, not enough has been done to compare the collected materials. This communication aims to give contribution to the comparative approach to the topic, focusing mainly on the Krashovani *slavenie* and the *svetac* of the Serbian communities of Svinica, Klisura and Poljadija regions in Romania. The Serbian material from Klisura and Poljadija has been collected by a team of researchers from the Institute of Ethnography SASA during two fieldwork expeditions (June 2017 and June 2019), within the project *The Research of the Culture and the History of Serbs in Romania* led by Prof. dr Mihai Radan. Although the focus will be placed on the *slava* customs of these four communities, the fact that the Serbian variants of the custom are rooted in the Serbian *slava* customs, there will be offered a short insight into the main lines of common structural and semiotic elements of the Serbian *slava* in general and the Krashovani *slavenie*.

Keywords: Slava customs, Krashovani, Poljadija Serbs, Klisura Serbs, Svinica, comparative analysis.

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KARASHOVEAN NATIONAL COSTUME IN THE PAST AND NOW. ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC VIEW

Summary: The main goal of this paper is to give a concise overview of the Karashovean national costume. Starting from the previous existing researches on this subject and using mainly our field research and also materials, such as recordings and pictures, a general picture of the national costume, both male and female, is formed. The paper will show the specifics of the Karashovean costume, which is quite spectacular as a whole, a significant part of the clothing terminology, as well as the similarities and differences with the costumes of other populations with whom the Karashoveans were in contact over the centuries.

Keywords: costume, Karashoveans, Romanian part of Banat, specificity, identity.

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EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BANAT SERBIAN ORTHODOX ARCHITECTURE – CONSIDERATIONS

The evolution of the ecclesiastical architecture in Banat in the eighteenth century is part of the transformation efforts of the imperial province, in the Catholic environment being notified the first interventions by imposing models that will be promoted by Catholic orders (the Jesuits and Franciscans) while the Orthodox environment (Serbian and Romanian) outlines permanences related to tradition to which Baroque formulas are added. The archetypal ancestry of Baroque monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in the Serbian Orthodox environment is pursued from general to private (where we propose as a case study - the Serbian Orthodox Cathedral in Timișoara). The aspects related to the phenomenon of religious tolerance can be underlined in the evolution of the architecture from Banat practiced in the Orthodox environment. For the Orthodox population restricted in manifestation during the Turkish occupation, even the norms imposed by the edicts of tolerance brought a first release, the models provided being true prototypes of architecture practiced during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The replacement of wooden churches with wall churches was a phenomenon that encompassed the provinces of the Habsburg Empire in the eighteenth century, the Baroque style introduced as an official art interfering with elements of the local tradition of Eastern origin.

Keywords: religious architecture, Eighteenth century, Banat, Serbian Orthodox Cathedral.

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ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ В ПРОЗЕ ЯКОВА ИГНЯТОВИЧА (ДВЕСТИ ЛЕТ СО ДНЯ РОЖДЕНИЯ ПИСАТЕЛЯ)

Сентандрея – драгоценный камень сербской культуры или свидетель сербских переселений и исканий счастья, нового родного края и места постоянного жительства. Это зависит от угла зрения. Во всяком случае она останется неугасимой звездой в сербском северном созвездии. Одним

из сербов, которые сделали это созвездие и высоким и блестящим, откуда длительно озаряются сербская судьба и сербская культура, является и Яков Игнатович. Он был политическим борцом за свободу сербского народа к северу от реки Савы, не отсутствуя ни в самых решающих временах этой борьбы. В мирное время он был одним из выдающихся культурных работников на периферийных частях сербства. Он даже был и редактором ж. *Лейшойис Майишце срѣске* в Нови-Саде (рус. *Лейшойись Майишцы сербской*), но часть жизни провел и в нашей Темишоаре и редактировал вестник *Темишварски Гласник* (рус. *Вестник Темишоары*).

Историки литературы считают, что Яков Игнатович был основоположником реализма в сербской литературе. В связи с этим я хочу сказать, что его романы читались с удовольствием, вероятно, все до времени, когда художественную литературу читали и пока читают. Правда, его критики не хвалили язык его литературных произведений. Он сознательно двигался своим путем – ни к Вуку, ни против него. Опора на народный язык не связывает его только с Вуком, но и с писателями предвуковской эпохи, имеющими в своих произведениях признаки народного языка. Тем не менее для него сербский народный язык не был только языком Вука. Писатель монографии о языке Якова Игнатовича Йован Еркович учитывает факт, что он творил во времени, когда сербский литературный язык переживал перемены в течение своего формирования.

В настоящей работе я буду заниматься одним синтаксическим вопросом – временным предложением. В монографии Ерковича совсем немного внимания было посвящено синтаксису языка в произведениях Якова Игнатовича; его произведения не были приведены ни среди источников в монографии о временном предложении в сербском языке. Цель работы – установить, каким образом писатель употребляет данное предложение, которые временные союзы использует в ней, и отсутствуют ли какие-н. союзы из построенного сербского языка. Предварительный обзор говорит, что он использует почти все более частотные союзы: *каг, док, чим, ѝре неѝо шѝо*, но кажется, что для него менее характерен союз *ѝошѝо*.

Ключевые слова и выражения: Яков Игнатович, реализм, сербский язык, язык в литературном произведении, синтаксис, временное предложение, союзы.

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Књига резимеа / Book of abstracts и
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**МАТЕРИЈАЛНА И ДУХОВНА КУЛТУРА СРБА У
МУЛТИЕТНИЧКИМ
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ЗАПАДНОГ УНИВЕРЗИТЕТА У ТЕМИШВАРУ
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