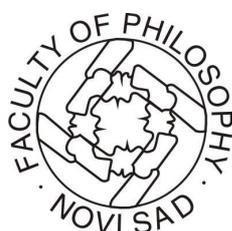


University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of English

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ENGLISH STUDIES
*ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND
ANGLOPHONE LITERATURES TODAY
(ELALT)*

Novi Sad, 19 March 2011

Conference Programme



Organizing Committee:

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Ivana Đurić Paunović (coordinator)
Sabina Halupka Rešetar (coordinator)
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The Conference organizers gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

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8.30 –

Nastavnički klub (Teachers' Club), ground floor

Registration

9.30 – 10.00

Kino-sala (Projection Room), ground floor

Opening Ceremony, with welcoming addresses by

Miroslav Vesković, Rector of the University of Novi Sad,
Ivana Živančević Sekeruš, Vice-Dean, on behalf of the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, and
Vladislava Gordić Petković, Head of the Department of English

10.00 – 12.00

Rooms 25/1, 26/1, 48/1, 49/1, 72/2, 89/2

Morning Parallel Sessions

12.00 – 12.30

Sala za sednice (Conference Room), ground floor

Refreshment Break

12.30 – 13.00

Kino-sala (Projection Room), ground floor

Plenary Talk 1:

Ranko Bugarski, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade
From verbal play to linguistics: a personal memoir

Chair: Tvrtko Prčić

13.00 – 13.30

Kino-sala (Projection Room), ground floor

Plenary Talk 2:

Svetozar Koljević, Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Novi Sad
“The international theme” in Serbian literature

Chair: Zoran Paunović

13.30 – 14.30

Sala za sednice (Conference Room), ground floor

Lunch

14.30 – 16.30

Rooms 25/1, 26/1, 48/1, 49/1, 72/2, 89/2

Afternoon Parallel Sessions

16.30 – 17.00

Sala za sednice (Conference Room), ground floor

Refreshment Break

17.00 – 19.00

Rooms 25/1, 26/1, 48/1, 49/1, 65/2, 72/2, 89/2

Evening Parallel Sessions

19.00 – 19.30

Kino-sala (Projection Room), ground floor

Closing Ceremony

| M O R N I N G P A R A L L E L S E S S I O N S | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | SESSION 1: LANGUAGE ROOM 25/1 CHAIR: Olga Panić Kavgić | SESSION 2: LANGUAGE ROOM 26/1 CHAIR: Biljana Đorić Francuski | SESSION 3: LANGUAGE ROOM 48/1 CHAIR: Maja Marković |
| 10.00-10.20 | Aleksandar Kavgić / Olga Panić Kavgić <i>Computer-related terminology in Serbian: a diachronic analysis of borrowing trends, translation and adaptation strategies</i> | Nataša Ilić <i>The didactic implications of translation-oriented text analysis</i> | Maja Marković <i>Acquiring second language prosody: fundamental frequency</i> |
| 10.20-10.40 | Nataša Milivojević <i>Constructing motion with sound: something about the formal properties of English and Serbian sound emission verbs</i> | Borislava Eraković <i>The role of extratextual factors in the acquisition of translation competence</i> | Tatjana Paunović <i>What did they say? What did they mean? What did you think? Intonation perception in EFL</i> |
| 10.40-11.00 | Mihaela Lazović <i>The structure and semantics of accomplishments in English and Romanian</i> | Tanja Cvetković <i>Translating Robert Kroetsch's The Studhorse Man</i> | Jovana Dimitrijević Savić / Danica Jerotijević <i>Serbian learners' production of English interdental fricatives: the effects of speech style on production accuracy</i> |
| 11.00-11.20 | Vesna Gajišin <i>Participles in English and Serbian daily newspapers</i> | Ingrida Tatolytė <i>From a drop of water... Models of reasoning in speeches given by Lithuanian and British EU parliamentarians, and the possible impact of the model on interpreting</i> | Mădălina Cerban <i>Identifying boundaries between clause complexes and ranking clauses</i> |
| 11.20-11.40 | Violeta Stojičić <i>Contrastive view of Serbian and English collocations</i> | Biljana Đorić Francuski <i>What's in a name? Adopting ancient Indian practices in 21st century cross-cultural translation studies</i> | Sabina Halupka Rešetar <i>Clefts, pseudo-clefts and reverse pseudo-clefts as major constructions for expressing information structure in English</i> |
| 11.40-12.00 | Savka Blagojević <i>Discourse markers in academic research articles: a contrastive approach</i> | Predrag Novakov <i>Linguistic and extralinguistic component in translation: English-Serbian examples</i> | Biljana Mišić Ilić <i>Syntax-pragmatics interface and the treatment of non-canonical word order constructions</i> |

| M O R N I N G P A R A L L E L S E S S I O N S (c o n t .) | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | SESSION 4: LITERATURE <u>ROOM 49/1</u> CHAIR: Andrew Goodspeed | SESSION 5: LITERATURE <u>ROOM 72/2</u> CHAIR: Zorica Đergović Joksimović | SESSION 6: LANGUAGE <u>ROOM 89/2</u> CHAIR: Sanja Krimer Gaborović |
| 10.00-10.20 | Sergej Macura <i>Some conceptions of inception: what Christopher Nolan owes to Jorge Luis Borges</i> | Selma Rajjević <i>The aesthetics of survival in Gerald Vizenor's Hiroshima Bugi: Atomu 57</i> | Maja Bjelica <i>Phonological and morphological adaptation of English words in the TV show Život u trendu</i> |
| 10.20-10.40 | Danijela Petković <i>India in children's films: little princesses and secret gardens</i> | Ivana Marić <i>Postcolonial readings of identity in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things and Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss: ambivalence and mimicry</i> | Vera Janjatović <i>The use of anglicisms in women's fashion magazines in Serbian: morphological analysis</i> |
| 10.40-11.00 | Sonja Jankov <i>Peter Greenaway's cenotaph for Joycean modernity: a portrait of the architect at fifty four</i> | Nina Muždeka <i>A postcolonial dialogue with the other: Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness and David Dabydeen's The Intended</i> | Ivana Vljaković <i>How English influences Serbian at the grammatical level in Facebook communication</i> |
| 11.00-11.20 | Ljiljana Bogojeva Sedlar <i>Godard's Shakespeare</i> | Arijana Luburić Cvijanović <i>Innocence and experience: echoes of William Blake and Ágota Kristóf in Chris Abani's Song for Night</i> | Helena Borrell Carreras <i>When normalisation isn't normal: translating colloquial registers in Catalan</i> |
| 11.20-11.40 | Andrew Goodspeed <i>'how come you're so afraid of things that don't make any sense to you?' The validity of illogic in Bob Dylan's Tarantula</i> | Zorica Đergović Joksimović <i>The ontology of space: utopia, dystopia and heterotopia in Marge Piercy's Women on the Edge of Time</i> | Sanja Krimer Gaborović <i>Semantics and pragmatics of English and Serbian colour naming lexemes</i> |
| 11.40-12.00 | Bojana Vujić <i>The walrus was Alice: the influence of Lewis Carroll's Alice books on John Lennon's lyrics</i> | Maxim Shadurski <i>Character and identity in Robert Hugh Benson's utopia</i> | |

| A F T E R N O O N P A R A L L E L S E S S I O N S | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | SESSION 7: LANGUAGE ROOM 25/1 CHAIR: Dragana Vuković Vojnović | SESSION 8: LANGUAGE ROOM 26/1 CHAIR: Tatjana Glušac | SESSION 9: LANGUAGE ROOM 48/1 CHAIR: Mira Milić |
| 14.30-14.50 | Dragana Vuković Vojnović / Marija Nićin <i>'Would you care for a drink?' – polite questions and requests in the cross-cultural context of tourism industry</i> | Jasmina Đorđević Web 2.0 tools in the ELT classroom: Hot Potatoes and Dvolver | Melisa Okičić <i>Origin of non-head constituent in English adjectival compounds with deverbative head word</i> |
| 14.50-15.10 | Milica Savić <i>Will you...? Would you...? Could you...? Advanced EFL students' metapragmatic awareness</i> | Tatjana Glušac <i>Teaming up to overcome the 21st-century classroom challenges</i> | Gordana Lalić Kristin <i>Blending on the edge: borderline cases between blending and other word-formation processes</i> |
| 15.10-15.30 | Nina Lazarević <i>Making sense of cultural differences – culture assimilators for the Serbian EFL context</i> | Diana Prodanović Stankić <i>Humour as an indispensable part of ELT</i> | Tvrtko Prčić <i>Explicit and non-explicit meaning in morphologically complex words in English</i> |
| 15.30-15.50 | Ljiljana Marković <i>Do you play 'Barnga'? – having intercultural encounters in the EFL classroom in Serbia</i> | Biljana Radić Bojanić <i>Animal metaphors in EFL vocabulary acquisition</i> | Ana Halas <i>The treatment of polysemous lexemes in English-Serbian dictionaries</i> |
| 15.50-16.10 | Tijana Vasiljević Stokić <i>The effects of bilingual dictionary use and teacher feedback in translation tasks on EFL vocabulary development</i> | Gordana Petričić <i>Left / right brain dominance and learning styles: implications for EFL instruction</i> | Tamara Jevrić <i>The study of the problem of absolute synonyms in relation to their collocational behaviour</i> |
| 16.10-16.30 | Davor Menzildžić <i>An error analysis of Serbian English majors' written productions</i> | Sanja Vuletić <i>Cognitive abilities of pre-school children and readiness for foreign language acquisition</i> | Mira Milić <i>Hindsight analysis of a bilingual dictionary of standardised sports terms</i> |

| A F T E R N O O N P A R A L L E L S E S S I O N S (c o n t .) | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | SESSION 10: LITERATURE <u>ROOM 49/1</u> CHAIR: Sanja Šošćarić | SESSION 11: LITERATURE <u>ROOM 72/2</u> CHAIR: Rajko Petković | SESSION 12: LANGUAGE <u>ROOM 89/2</u> CHAIR: Tatjana Đurović |
| 14.30-14.50 | Jasna Poljak Rehlicki / Ljubica Matek <i>Desire in Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises and Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby</i> | Aleksandar B. Nedeljković <i>Moral equations of the killing of Harry Lime in The Third Man</i> | Tiana Tošić / Ivana Palibrk <i>Girl talk: English in modern means of communication</i> |
| 14.50-15.10 | Sanja Šošćarić <i>Postmodernist 'formlessness' as uncommitted commitment in Barthelme's and Reed's fiction</i> | Nataša Panić <i>The romantic mode in A. S. Byatt's Possession and David Lodge's Small World</i> | Allan James <i>English as a partial language: a sociolinguistics of its international use</i> |
| 15.10-15.30 | Aleksandra Marić <i>'My phony role as husband and father': performing masculinities in Don DeLillo's Underworld</i> | Viktorija Krombholz <i>(In)visibility and power in Sarah Waters's Affinity</i> | Tatjana Đurović <i>Englishisation of the European Union viewed through metaphorical lenses</i> |
| 15.30-15.50 | Zlatko Bukač <i>Reality and space in DeLillo's Americana and Cosmopolis</i> | Rajko Petković / Petra Perkov <i>Time and narrative in Ian McEwan and Joe Wright's Atonement</i> | Sándor Czeplédi <i>The 111th Congress and federal-level language policy in the United States</i> |
| 15.50-16.10 | Vesna Branković <i>Conservatism and opportunism in the American country music texts</i> | Nataša Tučev <i>The Third Body and the politics of sex: Ian McEwan's The Comfort of Strangers</i> | |
| 16.10-16.30 | | | |

| EVENING PARALLEL SESSIONS | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | SESSION 13: LANGUAGE ROOM 25/1 CHAIR: Vesna Pilipović Vesna Lazović | SESSION 14: LANGUAGE ROOM 26/1 CHAIR: Nadežda Silaški Tijana Vesić Pavlović | SESSION 15: LANGUAGE ROOM 48/1 CHAIR: Snežana Bilbija Merima Osmankadić |
| 17.00-17.20 | <i>Reflective journal as self-assessment tool in ELT</i> | <i>Cleanliness is next to godliness – clean and dirty metaphors in English and Serbian</i> | <i>Negation as a means of contrasting or challenging elements of intertextual context</i> |
| 17.20-17.40 | <i>Effective course related assessment techniques</i> | <i>Climbing the corporate ladder or being stuck on the mummy track – CAREER metaphors in English</i> | <i>The role of vagueness in the EU discourse</i> |
| 17.40-18.00 | <i>Individual approach in English language teaching</i> | <i>Names of advertised products as mini advertisements – a cognitive-linguistic view</i> | <i>Current issues in adverb categorization</i> |
| 18.00-18.20 | <i>Effects of strategic reading instruction on EFL students' reading performance</i> | <i>Similes in English: semantic and pragmatic aspects</i> | <i>The perception of telicity in transparent phrasal verbs</i> |
| 18.20-18.40 | <i>Think-aloud protocols, non-native speakers and the use of the definite article</i> | <i>Polysemy of the adjective good in contemporary linguistic models</i> | <i>Verbs and prototype theory: state of the art and possibilities</i> |
| 18.40-19.00 | <i>The acquisition of teaching techniques</i> | <i>Facing the challenge of multimeaningfulness in business English</i> | <i>Passive and aktionsart in English</i> |

| E V E N I N G P A R A L L E L S E S S I O N S (c o n t .) | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | SESSION 16: LITERATURE ROOM 49/1 | SESSION 17: LITERATURE ROOM 65/2 | SESSION 18: LITERATURE ROOM 72/2 | SESSION 19: LITERATURE ROOM 89/2 |
| | CHAIR: Éva Bús | CHAIR: Vesna Lopičić | CHAIR: Nataša Karanfilović | CHAIR: Vladislava Gordić Petković |
| | Irina-Ana Drobot | Aida Džih | Nataša Karanfilović | Vladislava Gordić Petković |
| 17.00-17.20 | <i>Witty and lyrical language in Virginia Woolf's Orlando and Graham Swift's The Light of Day</i> | <i>Poetic nature of the feminine sentence</i> | <i>Ghosts and ghostly creatures of the 'Down-Underworld' – the Australian ghost story</i> | <i>References and resonances: Tennessee Williams and William Shakespeare</i> |
| 17.20-17.40 | Smiljka Kesić / Valentina Mikluc <i>Voicing metamorphoses: I, too, overflow</i> | Vesna Lopičić / Milena Kostić <i>Race and gender in Emily Pauline Johnson's A Red Girl's Reasoning</i> | José Carlos Temreiro Prego <i>The impact of English gothic fiction on nineteenth-century Spanish literature</i> | Ljubica Vasić <i>The concept of family according to the transformation of ideological and mythic form in Sam Shepard's play True West</i> |
| 17.40-18.00 | Sonja Veselinović <i>Two anthologies of contemporary English poetry in the Serbian language</i> | Ivana Bančević Pejović <i>Multiculturalism and women's voices in contemporary New York/San Francisco literary circle – Aurora Levins Morales (and Rosario Morales): getting home alive</i> | Danijela Prošić Santovac <i>Critical approaches to fairy tales from the eighteenth century to the present</i> | Ivana Todorović <i>The 'other' in Shakespeare and today</i> |
| 18.00-18.20 | Éva Bús <i>The Verbal Icon revisited</i> | Aleksandra Izgarjan <i>Names and naming in Toni Morrison's novels Beloved and Song of Solomon</i> | Claire McGraill Johnston <i>The modern Irish novel – a 'wild orchestration of the body'?</i> | Jelena Jovičević <i>Use of violence on stage in the portrayal of modern culture in Sarah Kane's Blasted</i> |
| 18.20-18.40 | Ivana Trajanoska <i>Pointed roofs, a text-image</i> | Danica Milošević <i>Telling a story of survival</i> | Biljana Vlašković <i>Shavian critique of the 'John Bull and Cathleen Ni Houlihan affair'</i> | |
| 18.40-19.00 | Marija Todorova <i>(Un)translatability of mythology in literature</i> | | | |

Plenary Talks:

Ranko Bugarski

Belgrade, Serbia

From verbal play to linguistics: a personal memoir

This talk emphasises the role that experimentation with sounds and words, including verbal humour, has played in arousing interest in the nature and properties of language, as a precondition for the emergence of linguistic science. Against this general background the author's development as a linguist is sketched out and illustrated from his own experience with word play in various domains (translation, limericks, puns, blends). The presentation is sprinkled with linguistically relevant anecdotes and jokes about well-known linguists. The main point of the whole exercise is substantiating the claim that the humorous potentials of both language and linguistics should be exploited pedagogically, and showing how linguistics, in addition to teaching us a lot about language, ourselves and the world, can also be great fun.

Svetozar Koljević

Novi Sad, Serbia

“The international theme” in Serbian literature

Recent historical turmoil – civil wars, peace-keeping missions (combined with bombing), ethnic cleansing and migrations – provided new ground for the treatment of the so-called “international theme” in Serbian literature. Some writers – like David Albahari and Vladimir Tasić – left for Canada and their new émigré experience is reflected in their fiction. In Albahari's novel *A Bait* (1996) the hero's nostalgia for ex-Yugoslavia is placed in a Canadian setting. In his novel *Globetrotter* (2001) Albahari describes the long discussions of a Canadian painter, a Serbian writer of Jewish origin and a grandson of a Croatian Nazi (“ustaša”) in a conventional Canadian art center. Vladimir Tasić takes up the challenge of misunderstandings of a recent Serbian émigré in the Canadian social environment in his novel *A Farewell Gift* (2001). Milovan Danojlić had left for France before the Balkan civil wars and in his novel *My Adventure* (2002) he describes the life of a Serbian émigré in that country. His hero has to face the question of how one could communicate with other people, or even with oneself, if one is exposed to conflicting news of the native and the foreign war propaganda. Some other writers in Serbian turned to the historical challenges of the earlier or more recent times in which “the international theme” emerged in the clashes of different cultures. Elizier Papo writes about the life of Sephardic Jews in Bosnia (*The Sarajevo Tombstone*, 2001) after they were expelled from Spain in the fifteenth century. Ranko Risojević writes about the life of a man who performed the duty of a hangman both in the Turkish and the Austrian times (*The Bosnian Hangman*, 2004). Maksimilijan Erenrajh-Ostojić describes life in Belgrade during the German occupation (*Secret Personal Dossier*, 1999). Ivan Ivanji deals with the massive expulsion of Germans from Vojvodina after the Second World War (*The Governess*, 2002). The background of the cruel historical upheavals of the nineties – ironically contrasting with the contemporary multicultural ideals – is characteristic of the treatment of “the international theme” in recent Serbian literature; the responses in fiction to this challenge are the main topic of this paper.

Session Presentations:

Ivana Bančević Pejović

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Multiculturalism and women's voices in contemporary New York/San Francisco literary circle – Aurora Levins Morales (and Rosario Morales): getting home alive

The aim of the presentation will be to examine the interrelation between the appearance of multiculturalism as a means of resistance to ongoing neocolonization and globalizing processes, both of mind and territory. Since the cultural background of Aurora Levins Morales is complex, her being Puerto Rican, Jewish and American, and a woman, the presentation will necessarily deal with cultural studies as well as with postcolonial theories with a touch of genre studies. By using Edward Said's method of contrapuntal reading/analysis presented in his book *Culture and Imperialism*, the paper will prove that literature can be a means of resistance to the stealing of one's history and tradition: his treatment of novel can be applied to the treatment of poetry as well.

Nataša Bikicki / Jelena Jerković

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The perception of telicity in transparent phrasal verbs

This paper presents the results of the first phase of an intended longitudinal study designed to test how Serbian students perceive the meaning of telicity in transparent phrasal verbs. According to the previous research, the students are anticipated to have considerable difficulties in determining when to use particles which have only telic function. The research incorporates quantitative (including 200 students) and qualitative study (including 10 students). The participants are the first year students of Novi Sad Business School and The Faculty of Technology in Novi Sad. The quantitative study consists of translation, multiple choice test and gap filling, while the qualitative research comprises interviews and think-aloud protocol techniques.

Snežana Bilbija

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The role of vagueness in the EU discourse

The EU's public discourse on its further expansion tends to feature narratives of progress. To this end, it typically relies on adjectival forms like *new*, *better*, *stronger*, *greater* without necessarily providing a clear referent to whatever stands in for the "*old*, *worse*, *less strong* or *great*". By drawing on the theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, this paper will address the strategies through which the EU bodies demonstrate to the Other (i.e. non-member states) their control over the ultimate interpretation of intentional exploitation of adjectival indeterminacy. In other words, this paper will try to prove that the power to generate and interpret such vague adjectival meanings rests with those who can actively create EU discourse simply because they hold all the political and economic power.

Maja Bjelica

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Phonological and morphological adaptation of English words in the TV show *Život u trendu*

The paper aims to explain and exemplify the principles of formal (phonological and morphological) adaptation of English words which enter Serbian through television shows. The corpus draws on the abundance of English words used frequently by a host of a popular television show, who constantly tries to sound trendy and more “Western”-like. Very often, the use of English words in this context is unjustified, either because Serbian already has words for notions at issue or it can easily form equivalents from its own language inventory. It has been noticed that, under such constant influence of formal features of English words, Serbian has started “importing” not only phonological segments and their combinations from English, but also certain morphological markers typical of English. As a result, Serbian has been forming new words which do not originate from English but only look like they do, and their categorization is offered in the paper.

Savka Blagojević

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Discourse markers in academic research articles: a contrastive approach

Discourse markers play a significant role in academic research articles: by building up text cohesion they guide readers through the text and help them understand the writer’s perspective, intentions and stance. However, this importance is not sufficiently recognized by all academic writers, mostly due to the writing habits they acquire within their own writing culture. This was a starting assumption in conducting a small-scale research (30 research articles in sociology, psychology and philosophy) aimed to depict the possible differences in the use of discourse markers in academic research articles written by English and Serbian writers. The contrastive study comprises the analysis of the types of discourse markers (formal and syntactic categories) and the frequency of their appearance in the two discourses. The obtained results lead to the conclusion in line with the Hinds’ new typology (Hinds 1987) on “reader-oriented versus writer-oriented languages.”

Ljiljana Bogoeva Sedlar

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Godard’s Shakespeare

Jean Luc Godard used Shakespeare as an inspiration not only in his film *King Lear* (1987) but also in his more recent *Éloge de l’amour / In Praise of Love* (2001), where a reference to Henry V effectively frames the plot and generates a powerful insight into the processes that shape European history. This paper will demonstrate how Godard’s use of Shakespeare is related to his previous engagement with another literary text – Alberto Moravia’s novel *Contempt*. Out of the insights gained while working on the screenplay for *Le Mépris* (1963) Godard evolved a unique cinematic strategy for understanding history. This paper will trace this unfolding and demonstrate how his reading of the Greek epics, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, dealt with in the film version of *Contempt*, is connected with his understanding of the world of war, vice, and entertainment, generated by the West today. The paper will also show how working with Godard affected the artistic achievements and the ‘historical sense’ of Peter Sellars, famous American theatre director and UCLA professor, who played the role of Shakespeare Jr. V in Godard’s *King Lear*.

Helena Borrell Carreras

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When normalisation isn't normal: translating colloquial registers in Catalan

Both Catalan and Spanish languages are in permanent contact, and Catalan has been constantly fighting the perception of it as a minority language. Catalan oral language has evolved with a significant presence of Castilian. In this paper I aim to analyse how the network of relations branching out from translation within the Catalan literary system determines the task of the translator. Functional theories and the systemic approach will apply to this analysis, since the power of institutions conditions the translation. I will also pose the question of creating the bases for a model for written colloquial Catalan in translation which will be acceptable and yet will also reflect the contemporary oral language. Examples used will be drawn from translations of H. S. Thompson's novel *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*, in which the presence of colloquial register and the richness of taboo language are the main difficulties.

Vesna Branković

Doboj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Conservatism and opportunism in the American country music texts

The American country music texts represent the stratification of the American society, especially the working class. They can influence the forming of some language attitudes of that class. The aim of this paper is to show the most common topics of the lyrics which show what problems, attitudes and beliefs of its followers are illustrated in the most popular texts, then to demonstrate how those texts picture the American working class. Using qualitative-quantitative method and about fifty most popular lyrics, we will, first, show the topics in the texts which the followers are willing to listen to, such as: family life, poverty, hard work, country-town lyrics. Then we will illustrate the conservative and opportunistic working class society which those texts picture.

Zlatko Bukac̆

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Reality and space in DeLillo's *Americana* and *Cosmopolis*

The aim of this analysis is to provide an insight into Don DeLillo's work and the representation of American life influenced by the media. The presentation will mostly focus on the role of media in constructing the reality of the characters and correlating these realities with significant theoretical works within the Cultural Studies tradition. By using this theoretical framework the analysis will focus mainly on what is called "the centrality of media images". As the analysis will show, DeLillo's novels (*Americana* and *Cosmopolis*) are closely and most evidently tied to the theories presented in Baudrillard's work and the work of Edward Soja. By attempting to consider reality and simulation, together with the function of space and place in the process of constructing a cultural imaginary of individuals and society, this paper will provide an outline of DeLillo's representation of still contemporary American anxieties, society and history.

Tomislav Bukatarević

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Passive and aktionsart in English

The scope of this paper is the analysis of the English passive with relation to aktionsart, or the type of verb situation. The analysis is based on a corpus excerpted from the novel *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown (2003), which consists of 58 units containing one or more passive constructions. With primarily semantic approach, the aim was to determine if passivization can result in a change of situation types and which situation types are involved in the process. Additionally, by establishing the link between the traditional theory on passive and its use in a recent piece of literature, the paper seeks to give a complete overview of the contemporary uses of passive and syntactic functions affected by voice shift.

Éva Bús

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The Verbal Icon revisited

The presentation is designed to try to grasp and depict certain metaphorical properties owned by the outer shape (skhema) and inner form (morphe) of literary works and to attempt to demonstrate the possible points of convergence discernible between metaphor and genre theory. The project actually started as an experiment with Wimsatt's insightful proposition made in *The Verbal Icon* (1954) about the metaphorical structure of poems to finally become a technique of reading narrative and dramatic texts as the vehicles of large metaphors. The theoretical background of this particular method of reading is offered by metaphor theory and such studies which concern themselves with questions of the organizing forces shaping literary works and operating within literature itself. The relevance of the conceptions central to these studies could, in my understanding, be extended to propose the possibility of grasping metaphoricity in such composite categories as modes and genres.

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Identifying boundaries between clause complexes and ranking clauses

The paper proposes a classification of the most common problems that can appear when analyzing the relationships in clause complexes and ranking clauses within systemic functional framework. The first part of the article discusses the difficulties of picking up the unit of analysis that would help us identify the boundaries in clause complexes. We will explain the differences between written and spoken texts, pointing out the existence of two possible approaches in the case of spoken texts: 'minimal' length approach that takes into consideration only unambiguous clause complex relationships, hypotaxis as well as parataxis, and the 'maximal' length approach that may be taken into account only in cases where a logico-semantic paratactic link is debatable or not. The second part of the paper analyses three main problems which may arise in determining where clauses begin and end within a complex: (i) is a clause embedded or included?; (ii) how do we differentiate between verbal group complex or clause complex?; (iii) how do we distinguish a separate clause from a circumstance within a clause?

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Translating Robert Kroetsch's *The Studhorse Man*

The paper focuses on the translation of the book *The Studhorse Man*, written by the Canadian author Robert Kroetsch. The translation of the novel was published by Nolit in 2009. The author of the paper examines to which extent the techniques of foreignisation and domestication are applied in the work of translation and how the original text from the source culture is adapted to the target culture. The author also lists Canadianisms from the novel and their Serbian equivalencies. By analyzing the translated text and by focusing on the translator's (in)visibility, the author proves that, more often than not, domestication prevails in the translated text.

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The 111th Congress and federal-level language policy in the United States

The overarching goal of this paper is to prove through the analysis of all "language"-related legislative proposals introduced and debated during the 111th Congress (2009-2010) that diverse manifestations of language policies are clearly present on the federal legislative agenda, well beyond the traditionally recognized triad of (1) setting educational policy for language minority children; (2) ensuring access to civil rights and government services; and (3) efforts to declare English the sole official language of the United States (Schmidt 2000). In order to point out the manifold realizations of language policies at federal level, the paper sets forth a possible descriptive framework or "accounting scheme" (Cooper 1989), based on Nahir's systematization of language planning goals (1984/2003). The results of the legislative analysis are to be compared to and contrasted with similar research findings concerning previous congresses in order to fine-tune observations made about the changing nature of American linguistic culture or "language ideology".

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Serbian learners' production of English interdental fricatives: the effects of speech style on production accuracy

This study investigates the effects of speech style on production accuracy of English interdental fricatives by young Serbian L1 learners of English. In this, it continues an established research tradition in SLA focusing on variation in interlanguage (IL) and, in particular, in IL phonology, developed as a response to conventional studies which tend to assume that a single fixed variant will be categorically substituted for a given L2 target variant by an L1 group. A multivariate account of variation patterns in the production of English interdental fricatives by elementary school students was used to discover which combinations of internal and external factors (e.g. Preston 2002; Fasold and Preston 2007) best account for accurate production of the English interdental fricatives by young Serbian learners across three different speech styles.

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Think-aloud protocols, non-native speakers and the use of the definite article

Cognitive grammar (Langacker 1987, 1991, 1999) is based, in part, on the assumption that the language / linguistic structures we use reflect our construal of the world around us. Different languages reflect different construals, which can oftentimes prove to be a stumbling block in learning a new language. This has allowed cognitive grammar to find a place in second language research (Robinson & Ellis 2008; Littlemore 2010). One way of gaining insight into NNS construals is through a verbal account of L2 use – the so-called think-aloud protocol. The goal of this paper is to evaluate the role that think-aloud protocols, in various forms, have played in SLA research, and their use in research which investigated the use aimed at the use of the definite article among L1 Serbian/L2 English speakers at the tertiary level. Using think-aloud protocols as article comprehension tasks may give us new ideas about how to present and instruct these NNS on the use of the definite article in English.

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Current issues in adverb categorization

The goal of this paper is to outline the state of affairs in modern approaches to adverb categorization. It has been shown in the literature (see Jackendoff 1972, 1973, 1977; Bresnan 1973; Emonds 1976, 1985; Larson 1985; Radford 1988; Corver 1991; Alexiadou 1997, 2002; Haumann 2007, for instance) that adverbs can be viewed as adjectives, prepositions, nouns, degree elements and/or quantifiers. Examples taken from the BNC and dictionaries are also provided to demonstrate that some adverbs can be classified as numbers, conjunctions, verbs and exclamations. The recategorization of adverbs as such imposes raising the question “Do adverbs come together as one distinct category at all?”. In an endeavour to answer the posed question, the interplay between syntax and semantics of adverbs is explored.

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Witty and lyrical language in Virginia Woolf's *Orlando* and Graham Swift's *The Light of Day*

The purpose of the paper is to compare issues related to language in Woolf's *Orlando* and Swift's *The Light of Day*. The issues related to language will be analyzed by taking into account the influence of Modernism and Postmodernism, as well as features of the lyrical novel (as presented by Ralph Freedman and Karen Kaivola). Harold Bloom, in *The Western Canon*, notices that *Orlando* is a defense of poetry, ‘half laughing, half seriously’, as Woolf remarked in her diary. As Wood notices, George's language is “full of subtle linguistic effects, and even a ‘fugitive lyricism’” (Lea 2005). The importance of language in the two novels is underlined by the fact that both *Orlando* and *George* will have the opportunity to improve their language skills. There may be features which indicate continuity between the two trends or an author may deviate from the trend normally associated with his/her time.

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The ontology of space: utopia, dystopia and heterotopia in Marge Piercy's *Woman on the Edge of Time*

It was in his essay "Des Espaces Autres" (1967) that Michel Foucault introduced the term heterotopia to denote one of two sites that "have the curious property of being in relation with all the other sites, but in such a way as to suspect, neutralize, or invert the set of relations that they happen to designate, mirror, or reflect". The other of the two sites is, of course, utopia. In the narration of space, which any literary utopia basically is, space becomes one of the primary ontological concerns through which all other utopian aspects are reflected. The aim of this paper is to present Marge Piercy's novel *Woman on the Edge of Time* (1976) as a valuable work in which as different spatial structures as utopia, dystopia and heterotopia coexist thus providing us with ample material for the study of ontology of space in a literary work.

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Web 2.0 tools in the ELT classroom: *Hot Potatoes* and *Dvolver*

The aim of this presentation is to offer an overview of two very effective Web 2.0 applications, *Hot Potatoes* and *Dvolver*, that may easily be incorporated into the ELT process at all levels to further the acquisition of particular segments of a planned syllabus. In order to show how these two applications may influence the teaching process, they have been tested in real classroom conditions for the teaching of a portion of Legal English with students at tertiary level. At the end of the class the students were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their attitude to the way the class had been conducted. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of their answers will show that the incorporation of Web 2.0 in general may positively influence the process of ELT.

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What's in a name? Adopting ancient Indian practices in 21st century cross-cultural translation studies

In the Indian literary tradition 'transcreation' denotes creative translations of culturally-oriented classic Sanskrit texts or, in other words, reinterpreting rather than literally translating the ST in such a way that it should suit the TT readers culturally, socially and aesthetically. The purpose of this paper is to advocate, in line with Susan Bassnett's 'cultural turn' in translation studies, for transcreation in the sense of interpreting, transposing and recreating the ST, instead of translating it word-for-word, in the case of rendering contemporary Indian English literature into languages of limited diffusion. The fundamental hypothesis is that the translator of cross-cultural texts has a viable option of moving beyond fidelity and using the power of a creator to destabilize the ST and adapt it to the TC, by twisting André Lefevere's conceptual and textual grids, in an original and imaginary way through a culture-informed approach.

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Englishisation of the European Union viewed through metaphorical lenses

The paper investigates how metaphors used to describe the prevalent role of English in the European language policy shape the issue of multilingualism in the European Union. Analysing discursive strength of the metaphorical expressions, such as *lingua frankensteinia*, *cuckoo*, *linguicide*, *linguistic capital dispossession*, *balanced language ecology*, *linguandscape*, etc., selected from the articles, in particular those written by Robert Phillipson, as well as official documents we explore the structure of several conceptual metaphors (LANGUAGE IS A LIVING ORGANISM, LANGUAGE IS AN OBJECT, etc.) and examine their consequences for social practice. In other words, we try to find out whether the implicit language policy in the European Union is rather slanted towards the use of English in spite of the EU language policy officials' pursuit of constructing a modern 'tower of Babel', at the risk of creating unintelligible European language space.

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Poetic nature of the feminine sentence

The intent of this paper is to analyze linguistic and stylistic features of the poetic discourse in Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. The paper will explore the term of feminine sentence or the psychological sentence of the feminine gender that Woolf writes about in her essay "A Room of One's Own" and explain it in the light of a much broader notion emerging in the twentieth century, that being the poetisation of prose. The analysis of her language and style in *Mrs. Dalloway* will show that in her attempt to abandon the traditional sentence, and more importantly to immerse into the depths of human consciousness, Woolf uses the process of expressive syntax or syntactic figures in the literary text as well as metaphor and personification, which make the nature of her prose extremely poetic. Furthermore, the paper will explain the correlation between the flow of her sentence and the flow of experience she wants to render.

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The role of extratextual factors in the acquisition of translation competence

This paper deals with problems in the acquisition of pragmatic aspects of bilingual translation subcompetence, as exemplified by students' inadequate decisions and choice of translation strategies when confronted with particular extralinguistic problems in translation. The Measuring Instrument for the Acquisition of Translation Competence (Pacte 2000) helped the researcher expose the problems and analysis of the answers demonstrated that a possible remedy for these issues can be found if students are asked to fulfill different translation skopoi for one and the same source text.

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Names of advertised products as mini advertisements – a cognitive-linguistic view

This paper studies creative aspects of language use in advertising. It focuses on attention-grabbing names of advertised products in English which do not relate either directly or solely to the product advertised. For example, *Spyware Doctor* names a programme against spyware, *Turboccino* names coffee. The aim is to show that these very simple linguistic structures “hide” the implied meanings meant by advertisers, and as such function as mini advertisements themselves. In order to show how meaning is inferred from these simple linguistic structures the theoretical framework of conceptual integration is applied. This theory accounts for dynamic, online construction of meaning by showing how mental spaces are activated and blended in specific ways. The results of the research show how names of advertised products prompt particular mental spaces and their blending, which results in inferred meanings. Also, different types of linguistic prompting of meaning organised in mental spaces are determined.

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Participles in English and Serbian daily newspapers

The paper analyses and compares participles as heads of non-finite clauses in English and Serbian journalistic functional styles and attempts to determine their syntactic, semantic and functional similarities and differences. A corpus of examples was chosen for each language: from a British and from a Serbian daily newspaper. The approach to analysing these examples is not purely syntactic, but also tries to include the semantic and pragmatic levels, as well as the role of context and style. Differences in frequency and distribution of participles within a sentence are explained through syntactic and semantic rules and restrictions in Serbian, while the use of participles in newspaper headlines is influenced by differing stylistic conventions in English and Serbian journalism.

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Teaming up to overcome the 21st-century classroom challenges

The 21st century classroom is an increasingly changeable environment in which teachers are required to update their knowledge and skills constantly. Professional development should, therefore, become a continuous activity rather than a single event. In a situation when opportunities for professional development are scarce, inadequate or costly, peer coaching, as a form of classroom supervision, may be a valuable solution. The aim of the paper is to indicate to the need for teacher cooperation for overcoming classroom challenges. The paper is based on the results of a yearlong research project in which 12 English language teachers attempted to overcome their teaching difficulties by transforming their personal knowledge into a collective, shared and cohesive professional knowledge. The results obtained clearly indicate to the fact that peer coaching yields desired changes related to the teaching practice and students’ knowledge even though it is a lengthy process entailing extensive logistics.

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'how come youre so afraid of things that dont make any sense to you?' The validity of illogic in Bob Dylan's *Tarantula*

I argue that Bob Dylan, in his only novel *Tarantula*, makes a continuous, if somewhat oblique, argument that contemporary urban life is compounded of lies, fraudulence, criminals and yet also – and much more importantly – individual humans living honest lives that may, by traditional standards, be considered the 'underclass.' I suggest that this ties this novel to the similar efforts made in American literature immediately precedent to this novel (particularly the Beat writers Jack Kerouac, William Burroughs, and Allen Ginsberg), and to the novel written by Dylan's Canadian counterpart, Leonard Cohen (specifically, Cohen's novel *Beautiful Losers*). This interpretation is not merely thematic, but is also formal – all of the works that I propose to compare with Dylan's *Tarantula* share his employment of inconsecutive narrative and grammatical fragmentation to illustrate the incoherent brokenness of contemporary society and discourse.

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References and resonances: Tennessee Williams and William Shakespeare

The plays of Tennessee Williams written between 1945 and 1960 seem to be haunted by Shakespearean characters and motifs and in many of them we witness powerful transformations of Shakespearean tragedy. A staggering mixture of revenge, sexual desire and imminent destruction, Williams's plays with prevailing mythical pattern, such as *Suddenly Last Summer*, or *Orpheus Descending*, offer an array of echoes and resonances to *Hamlet*, *King Lear* and *Macbeth*. Although the American playwright downplayed the impact of Shakespeare on his work, the critics cannot ignore the fact that his female characters resemble Ophelia, Lady Macbeth and Cleopatra, whereas references "wheels of fire", "brief candles", "antic dispositions" and "mortal coils" regularly occur in the plays of Tennessee Williams. The paper will try to answer the following question: was Williams writing an American tragedy with Shakespeare's drama in mind?

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The treatment of polysemous lexemes in English-Serbian dictionaries

The aim of the research described in this paper is to gain an insight into the ways in which different dictionaries deal with lexicographic difficulties related to the treatment of polysemous lexemes: the number of senses a dictionary offers, sense discrimination, the structure and organization of an entry, the typical context of a sense illustrated by example phrases and sentences and labelling of different senses and subsenses. These are five criteria on the basis of which three polysemous and synonymous verbs (*drive*, *ride* and *fly*) were analysed as the entries in three English-Serbian dictionaries: *Englesko-srpskohrvatski rečnik* (Benson 1986), *Englesko-hrvatski ili srpski rječnik* (Filipović 1993) and *ESSE rečnik* (Kovačević 1998). The comparison of the entries in each dictionary reveals potential irregularities in the strategies for dealing with the relevant lexicographic issues and contributes to the development of an optimal strategy for the treatment of polysemous lexemes in English-Serbian dictionaries.

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Clefts, pseudo-clefts and reverse pseudo-clefts as major constructions for expressing information structure in English

The present paper gives an account of cleft (e.g. *It is John who I want to marry*), pseudo-cleft (*Who I want to marry is John*) and reverse pseudo-cleft constructions (*John is who I want to marry*) in terms of their information structure potential, i.e. whether they serve the purpose of expressing the theme or the focus of the sentence and, in the latter case, whether it is the information focus or the contrastive focus that each of these structures emphasizes. The second part of the paper aims at establishing the degree of prototypicality of each of these constructions as a means of achieving topic-focus articulation.

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The didactic implications of translation-oriented text analysis

This paper aims to investigate the beliefs about translation and the translation strategies of the second year students from the English Department of the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. For this purpose we have constructed a questionnaire that provided an opportunity for a quantitative analysis of the factors that influence students' beliefs as well as the principles that guide them in translation. At this stage, translation courses are still part of the language course called The Contemporary English Language II. It is our estimate, therefore, that students might tend to view translation as a tool to improve their language skills and not as a professional skill in its own right. Consequently, the strategies that they use in translation might be those that would ensure grammatical and lexical accuracy of the target text. The results of the study are then analyzed and discussed with particular reference to Christiane Nord's translation-oriented text analysis model with its set of clearly defined criteria that might help students make more informed decisions in the process of translation.

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Similes in English: semantic and pragmatic aspects

A considerable number of current cognitive linguistic studies of similes reduce them to metaphors, without much further analysis of the meanings and uses involved. Through a corpus analysis of 470 similes of two structural types, with the linking word 'as' (e.g. *as strong as a horse*) and the linking word 'like' (e.g. *to drop like a stone*), which have been collected from seventeen modern British literary works of different genres, this paper aims to shed fresh light on the semantic and pragmatic aspects of similes, including underlying conceptual metaphors, their typical source and target domains, and the creative ways similes are used in fiction. The results of the research are expected to show the existence of more diversity in the semantics and pragmatics of similes than is at present recognized.

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Names and naming in Toni Morrison's novels *Beloved* and *Song of Solomon*

The meaning of the characters' names in Morrison's novels reflects not just their personalities, but also their origin and the position they occupy in African American community and American society. Intricate process of naming allows Morrison to depict her characters' painful personal and communal histories and to show their resilient spirit. Naming, like signifying, serves African Americans to endure, sometimes even overcome, difficult circumstances by immunizing themselves against racial slurs. In the novel *Beloved*, names of the characters testify to the tragedy of slavery, while in the novel *Song of Solomon* they bear witness to various forms of oppression of African American people from the period of slavery to 1960s. The analysis of names and the process of naming in Morrison's novels gives us valuable insight into the ways the author creates her characters and the worlds they inhabit.

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English as a partial language: a sociolinguistics of its international use

Sociolinguistic analysis of international English has oscillated uncertainly between understanding the language as (structural) code vs. (semiotic) resource. A paradigm study of code analysis is Schneider (2007) and of resource analysis Blommaert (2010), for example. However, it will be argued that a fine-tuned multilayered/plurilithic framework of formal-functional analysis which recognises the identification, representation and action semiotics of English in international use (cf. Fairclough 2005) as being directly manifested in its structure at the level, respectively, of dialect, register and genre (cf. Pennycook 2010) can resolve the seemingly opposing dichotomies of code and resource, structure and agency, etc. via a process of structuration (Giddens 1984). It can also be shown that the organisation and function of the potential structural-semiotic frameworks available reflects, respectively, the fundamental contrastive, culminative and concatenative patterning of language. Data from a variety of corpora of international English will be examined in illustration of the theoretical arguments.

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Peter Greenaway's cenotaph for Joycean modernity: a portrait of the architect at fifty four

In this paper, aspects of the language of *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and *Stephen Hero* are regarded as temporal gestalt (shape of an entity's complete form) through analysing short passages from these Joyce's novels. Simultaneously would be shown shots from Peter Greenaway's 1987 film *The Belly of an Architect* which are reflecting the director's concern with visual reproduction, citation and "remediation." Greenaway, as if following the dictum "per aspera ad astra" from a lecture of Stephen's dean on distinguishing the beautiful and the sublime, presents Stourley Kracklite's conscious encountering with his own real state through realisations of Étienne-Louis Boullée's planetarium – the cenotaph for Sir Isaac Newton – and postcard images of Rome which serve in place of Stephen's diary. Changing, through immediacy of film medium, the "postcard ontology" of postality, envois (Jacques Derrida 1987) into complete arrival, Greenaway's film enables return to Joyce's texts where everything seen is reality, "but reality of thinking process and not of actual happenings in space and time" (Slavoj Žižek 2006).

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The use of anglicisms in women's fashion magazines in Serbian: morphological analysis

This paper deals with anglicisms taken from Serbian fashion magazines for women. It belongs to the field of morphology concerning word-formation, morphological productivity and creativity. The anglicisms related to fashion are classified into phrasal nouns, compounds, blendings, clippings and acronyms, according to the word-formation processes involved in their creation. All of them are found in the thorough analysis which tries to introduce the prescriptive level besides the current descriptive approach. The aim of this paper is to prove the fact that the language of the written media influences the everyday use of Serbian in a very unfavourable way. The criterion of negative selection is applied and the words are chosen according to their exceptionality and distance from the regularity of the rules. The results of the analysis have showed that the majority of anglicisms from the semantic field of fashion are created by the rules of primary circle of word-formation.

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The study of the problem of absolute synonyms in relation to their collocational behaviour

Absolute synonyms are defined as words which pass the test of substitutability or interchangeability. This diagnostic tool for synonymy theoretically allows the possibility of existence of absolute synonyms. The immediate objective of this study was to prove absolute synonymy an impossibility. To this end we created the corpus by collecting the synonyms explicitly given in the so-called 'extra column' in two dictionaries: the *Collins Cobuild Dictionary for Advanced Learners* and the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. We analysed the circumstances in which these words appear by examining their collocational behaviour. For this purpose the *Oxford Collocations Dictionary* was used. In the examination we have not encountered pairs of synonyms with all matching collocational attributes. This discovery demonstrates that absolute synonymy is non-existent and it completes our understanding about the complexity of the issue.

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Use of violence on stage in the portrayal of modern culture in Sarah Kane's *Blasted*

The paper will focus on British playwright Sarah Kane's play *Blasted* through which she presented, by means of sexual and violent images, contemporary issues about war, gender and the media's insensitive manipulation of the news, with the purpose of making the audience abandon positions of casual observers and awakening their moral sensibilities. With the aim of portraying political atmosphere of the time, in the course of which the concept of justice got blurred by false ideological pretences, Sarah Kane relied on the work of Edward Bond whose defense of Marxist principles and literature from their postmodern trivialization will provide a critical perspective to this paper. The purpose of the paper will be to draw attention to the powerful and unique voice of Sarah Kane and other in-her-face playwrights who made theater art capable of revealing the truth not only about the society but also about notions of morality and ourselves.

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Ghosts and ghastly creatures of the 'Down-Underworld' – the Australian ghost story

Based on a selection of ghost stories published in Australia over an extended period of time, from colonial to contemporary fiction, the paper aims to define the Australian variety of the genre. The paper traces deep anxieties of a transplanted culture as reflected in the duly transported genre, whose major driving force is (irrational) fear of the unknown and unexplored. In the beginning, the genre itself is haunted by its European predecessor until it takes root in the Australian soil and becomes enriched by the pre-European tradition of Aboriginal lore. As the developing society (nation) gains confidence, its ghost stories come tinged with irony and humour, and ghosts start prowling not only the bush but town alleys as well.

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Computer-related terminology in Serbian: a diachronic analysis of borrowing trends, translation and adaptation strategies

The aim of this pilot research is to determine certain general trends in translation and adaptation strategies within the lexical field of English computer-related terms employed by Serbian journalists in different temporal segments spanning from 1986 to 2010. The secondary aim of the research is to establish the chronology of borrowing, periods of mass borrowing (if any) and to determine the predominant trends for each period. The research will be based on the corpus consisting of one issue of the Serbian computer magazine *Svet kompjutera* for every four-year period from the temporal frame being analyzed. The research will employ the quantitative methodology of corpus linguistics paired with a theoretical analysis based on the frameworks of pragmatics and translation studies. It is expected that the research will identify a number of periods characterized by specific trends in the quantity of borrowing from English, as well as specific translation and adaptation strategies.

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Voicing metamorphoses: I, too, overflow

The paper aims at analyzing the concepts of social customs, uniformity, conscious limitations and fixed patterns contrasted with senses, diffusion, surrealist images and metamorphoses by focusing on comparable ideas associated with Aristophanes, Ovid, Virginia Woolf and Hélène Cixous. The metaphors of the opposing (male/female) perception on the matters of life and transience, endless and the enclosed are the key elements of the interpretative analysis. The authors suggest various answers to the questions what is relevant, how to prevent war, what revitalizes productive tendencies, thus reestablishing the hard-wired conventions of the imposing system. Even though the walls are raised to keep the creative energy from overflowing, the texts show that it spreads, it disturbs and it holds sway.

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Semantics and pragmatics of English and Serbian colour naming lexemes

The paper explores both the universal and the culture specific aspects of meaning of the English and Serbian lexemes expressing basic colour terms (Berlin and Kay 1969). Their semantics is explained in terms of the interaction of lexical meaning with lexical pragmatics. Pragmatic phenomena connected with the semantic underspecification of lexical items are illustrated by the pragmatics of colour naming adjectives, systematic polysemy, lexical blocking, etc. The universal human concepts are isolated by removing a culture-dependant analytical framework. These concepts are most obvious in *black* and *white*, stemming from the universal distinction between dark and light respectively, as well as *red* and *green*, based on the colour of human/animal blood and of nature respectively. The conclusion which arises is that in a cross/cultural perspective, pragmatics often fails to actually describe the meaning, since it is semantics which is a key to understanding cross-cultural pragmatics not the other way round.

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(In)visibility and power in Sarah Waters's *Affinity*

Sarah Water's second novel *Affinity* is set in the infamous London prison, designed by Jeremy Bentham with the aim of achieving the principle of panopticism – of complete and constant surveillance of the prisoners. The novel takes up this idea and places the characters within a complex network of visible and invisible positions, of looking and being looked at. Margaret Prior, a “Lady Visitor” at the prison, is initially given a seemingly superior position which exposes the prisoners to her gaze. The aim of the paper is to explore how her position is undermined as the novel progresses until it becomes clear that she is the one under scrutiny, which ultimately leads to her demise.

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Blending on the edge: borderline cases between blending and other word-formation processes

Word-formation processes are often thought of as clearly identifiable and easily distinguishable. Although this may be true of clear-cut, central examples, within each of the processes there are less clear cases, bordering on a neighbouring category. For instance, most would agree that *labradoodle* [*labrad(or)* + (*p*)*oodle*] is a prototypical lexical blend, but not *blamestorm* [*blame* + (*brain*)*storm*], *bioneer* [*bio-* + (*p*)*ioneer*] or *multiverse* [*multi-* + (*uni*)*verse*] because they exhibit some characteristics of compounding, neoclassical compounding and prefixation, respectively. The goal of this paper is to give an overview of these borderline cases by first defining the prototype of blending and then describing the deviations from it found in the corpus of 826 English blends.

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Making sense of cultural differences – culture assimilators for the Serbian EFL context

Intercultural competence (ICC) has been a widely researched field, however, its inclusion in English language classes has not been that successful (Kramsch 2003) since communicative competence is still seen as the main goal of language teaching. However, the globalised world requires not only communicative but also intercultural competences and skills (Byram 2005, 2008). Therefore, some techniques which stem from the field of intercultural communication teaching might be used in foreign language classes to raise students' awareness and build competence (Sen Gupta 2003; Aguilar 2008; Scarino 2009). The focus of the paper is a set of newly created culture assimilators for the Serbian cultural context. The specific form of assimilators is explained, aspects of culture they commonly include are discussed (Brislin and Kushner 1996), as well as why and how they have been compiled. Finally, it will be shown how these assimilators could be incorporated in language teaching practice and why they are important for both language and ICC teaching.

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The structure and semantics of accomplishments in English and Romanian

This paper aims to define the structure and the meaning of accomplishments in English and Romanian by comparing progressive achievements and accomplishments and analyzing the influence of resultative predication on activity verbs. The analysis of the corpus is expected to show that accomplishments are not progressive achievements since they have different internal structure; rather accomplishments include an activity event and a change of state indicating the terminal point of the situation.

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Reflective journal as self-assessment tool in ELT

With new teaching methods focusing more on students' metacognitive skills, reflective journals along with portfolios have become recognised as efficient tools in learning. A conscious and deliberate, yet very responsible process of keeping a reflective journal encourages self-directed learning, deepens the understanding of learning process and enhances students' motivation. This paper gives one example of how reflective journals can be used in English language teaching. The first-year students at the Department of English had to keep track of all the self-assessment tasks given throughout the academic year 2009/10 with the prime focus of their journals being on impressions and observations of their speaking abilities. Referred to as the guided and structured, this type of journal comprised a variety of tasks assigned by the teacher, but private thoughts and additional comments were encouraged as well. Based on students' feedback given in the interviews at the end of the year, the paper further emphasises how beneficial and influential the introduction and use of reflective journals in ELT can be.

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Race and gender in Emily Pauline Johnson's *A Red Girl's Reasoning*

Johnson questions the stereotypes of mixed-race and female in the patriarchal world of North America after the creation of Canada in 1867. Being herself an offspring of a Mohawk chief and British noblewoman, she ridicules the Victorian notions of prudery, especially when imposed on the First Nations women. Johnson's narrative is based on the dismissal of the Indian and female inferiority and the claim for their equal treatment, thus reflecting Said's vision of the resistance on the part of the Other: 'to re-chart and occupy the place in imperial cultural forms reserved for subordination, fighting for it on the same territory once ruled by the consciousness that assumed the subordination of a designated inferior Other' (*Culture and Imperialism*, 1993). This paper focuses on the issues of race and gender in *A Red Girl's Reasoning* (from *The Moccasin Maker*, 1913) and their connection with contemporary notions of biculturalism and feminism.

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Echoes of William Blake and Ágota Kristóf in Chris Abani's *Song for Night*

Chris Abani's novella *Song for Night* records a West African child soldier's nightmarish journey of self-discovery through a warzone landscape in search of his platoon. Tracing the narrator's haunting story, the paper aims at exploring the Blakean concept of innocence and experience and drawing parallels with Ágota Kristóf's *The Notebook*, another account of the loss of innocence in war. Special attention is paid to the point of view as it plays a crucial role in shedding light on the narrator's passage from innocence to experience, from ignorance to knowledge, against the backdrop of unspeakable brutalities which the child adapts to.

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Some conceptions of inception: what Christopher Nolan owes to Jorge Luis Borges

Following Seymour Chatman's observation that "narrative itself is a deep structure quite independent of its medium," we have subjected to intertextual scrutiny two seemingly distant corpora of narrative techniques, artistic themes and cultural topoi – the recent film *Inception* directed by Christopher Nolan and various shorter texts by the author of perhaps the most condensed 20th-century fiction, J. L. Borges. The parallels can be found in the crucial motif/structure of a dream, in which the 'real' action is taking place, the circularity of time and its eternal repetition, the obliteration of the dividing line between reality and dreaming, especially during the transitions from the upper to the lower strata of the dream, all the while supported by a noticeably symmetric narrative framework, one that Shklovsky would have termed a 'staircase' plot. The principal texts that could have influenced Nolan include "Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius," "The Circular Ruins" and certain fragments from *The History of Eternity*.

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‘My phony role as husband and father’: performing masculinities in Don DeLillo’s *Underworld*

Discussing the ways in which heterosexual, homosexual and female masculinities are acted out in the central and parallel plots of DeLillo’s *Underworld*, this paper tries to explore a wide range of the presented masculine psychologies, showing that these parts are largely developed as constructs of the changeable socio-cultural setting of post World War II America. The characters in *Underworld*, especially men, are all too aware that they must perform the fixed roles if they are to be accepted as a good parent, lover, child, colleague and friend, so they feel incompetent and ill-at-ease as they come to realize that they can never fully comply with the imposed ideals. Even though they are frustrated at this failure, most of the characters believe they need to “take it like a man” and keep their anxieties and fears at bay, so as not to be marked as effeminate and become socially marginalized.

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Postcolonial readings of identity in Arundhati Roy’s *The God of Small Things* and Kiran Desai’s *The Inheritance of Loss*: ambivalence and mimicry

The paper discusses the issue of identity and its rethinking within the frames of postcolonial literary theory with the focus on ambivalence and mimicry, as proposed by the critic Homi Bhabha. The characters of Pappachi in *TGOST* and the judge in *TIOL* reproduce the colonial cultural norms and in doing so are produced as colonial subjects, fixed in the relationship of subordination. The possibility of resistance of such colonial subjects does not reside in an overt opposition but in the inherent ambivalence of the dominant colonial discourse which needs but simultaneously rejects its colonised Other. By mimicking the cultural norms of the coloniser Pappachi and the judge contest the colonial subject construction.

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Do you play ‘Barnga’? – having intercultural encounters in the EFL classroom in Serbia

Teaching ‘sociolinguistic competence’ (Canale and Swain 1980; Bachman 1990) or ‘sociocultural competence’ (Celce-Murcia, Dornyei and Thurrell 1995) in the EFL classroom can be quite a challenge – especially if inter- and cross-cultural communication is taught to a homogeneous class. A classroom activity useful in raising students’ awareness of intercultural communication problems and in teaching ‘sociolinguistic / sociocultural competence’ is ‘Barnga’. This card game manages to turn the homogeneous classroom into an intercultural community by replacing cultural rules, procedures and behaviour with the card-game instructions, thus engaging students’ whole personality and provoking real-life reactions. This paper will present the analysis of the journal-entry reflections of 3rd-year English Department students on how they experienced this intercultural encounter. Judging from our previous experience, their journal entries will contain information on individual affective reactions, increased introspection, a new understanding of non-verbal communication and the importance of language as well as views on what comprises culture.

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Acquiring second language prosody: fundamental frequency

The study investigates the differences between prosodic aspects of speech by native speakers of English and foreign learners whose native language is Serbian. The paper is primarily concerned with fundamental frequency (F0) in terms of pitch range, main stress and tunes. The study was carried out on the recordings of read text by 15 first year university students of English and a control native speaker of British English. The recorded material was acoustically analyzed, compared and presented statistically. The results indicate that (a) the non-native speakers' speech is characterized by a narrower pitch range, (b) the native speaker and the learners use different prosodic cues to indicate main stress and (c) the tunes of the native speaker's utterances significantly differ from those of the learners'. The author proposes that these features are among the latest acquired ones in L2.

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The modern Irish novel – a 'wild orchestration of the body'?

The modern Irish novel will be explored in terms of an Irigarayan 'dwelling place' and the reader / writer dialectic as an active process of Irigarayan intersubjectivity. The Gothic is viewed potentially as a means by which we may 'return behind or beyond all our discourses and knowledge...' (Irigaray 2004: 3) thus facilitating an engagement within the intersubjective relationship and highlighting how the acts of reading and writing ultimately become Gothicized. Described as 'made of our flesh, our heart, our thinking, and our words...' (Irigaray 2004: 7), I will ask how far can these theoretical tactile spaces help us to view the novel as a credible place of healing and as 'a haptology of the heart'? (Derrida 2005: 251). If love has been 'thrown... to the dark worried margins of...sufficient reason' (Marion 2008: 1) we might reclaim it in the novel, with help from the Gothic.

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An error analysis of Serbian English majors' written productions

This paper aims to provide a classification and analysis of errors found in the written production of three different generations of students at the English Department of Novi Sad University, as well as determine whether there is a significant variance in error count or type between different generations of students. The ratio of interlingual to intralingual errors in the students' interlanguages is determined through a quantitative and qualitative analysis of grammatical, lexical and orthographical errors. In addition to confirming the hypotheses that grammatical errors most often occur when there is a gap in the native language grammar (mainly determiners/articles) and that the students commit more intralingual than interlingual errors (as is expected of advanced EFL learners), the paper will try to shed some light on the factors that might be held responsible for the occurrence of some types of errors and propose ways to overcome them.

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Hindsight analysis of a bilingual dictionary of standardised sports terms

The fact that lexicographic work is a reflection of lexicological thought and constantly changing requirements of the society imposes a need for repeated evaluation of dictionaries and improving them accordingly. Given that this is an open-ended issue, the aim of this paper is to do a hindsight analysis of *An English-Serbian dictionary of sports terms (Englesko-srpski rečnik sportskih termina, 2006)*. Presentation is divided in three sections. The first outlines the lexicographic model and goals governing its implementation. The second deals with the macrostructure and microstructure of the dictionary. The last section highlights qualities that have stood the test of time, as well as potential upgrades complying with new technologies.

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Constructing motion with sound: something about the formal properties of English and Serbian sound emission verbs

The paper addresses the question of what semantic properties lexicalized in verbs determine their syntactic behavior. Special attention is devoted to English and Serbian verbs of sound emission regarding their potential to combine with directional phrases within motion event constructions. The aim of the paper is to analyze English and Serbian in contrast considering the effects of animacy in external argument position, as well as the formal contribution of the directional prepositional phrase to the directed motion constructions with sound emission verbs. The present research puts forth wider theoretical implications regarding the theoretically based semantic V classes, Talmy's language typology, and the practical and empirically confirmed availability of directed motion construction in English and Serbian, showing that verb classes based solely on semantic properties of the verb, but excluding the conceptual properties of verb arguments may not be the best solution to the appropriate description of verb meaning in general, as verbs both incorporate (root meaning) and project (arguments) whereby some stricter, more formal criteria at syntax-semantics interface may be at play.

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Telling a story of survival

The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to African American authors, Toni Morrison and Gloria Naylor and their novels *Sula* and *The Women of Brewster Place* respectively, with the intention to explore the themes of female suffering, struggle and survival in African American communities from the beginning towards the end of the 20th century, which are woven in their literary work. The paper will include similar viewpoints of two white writers, Margaret Atwood and Doris Lessing on the same feminine issues, relying substantially on the feminist critique of Adrien Rich. The aim of this paper is to give the power of speech to voices, which are often silenced in modern culture, but which can communicate a very significant message about the treatment of African American women today and their ways to overcome life obstacles caused by poverty and discrimination.

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Syntax-pragmatics interface and the treatment of non-canonical word order constructions

The paper discusses the relevance of including a pragmatic perspective in the study of non-canonical word order constructions in addition to the purely syntactic one. Pragmatic notions such as context, presupposition, focus, shared knowledge, salience, etc. in the past two decades have proved useful in providing a comprehensive description and a coherent account of different non-canonical word order constructions (fronting, passivization, topicalization, clefting, pseudo-clefting, inversion, etc.). Relatively ignored and marginalized in grammatical description in the past, in the light of the theoretical findings stemming from syntax-pragmatics interface, non-canonical word order constructions have received an ample treatment in the recent grammars of English (primarily Huddleston and Pullum 2002), which the author finds significant for both further theoretical studies and practical implications for grammar teaching.

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A postcolonial dialogue with the other: Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* and David Dabydeen's *The Intended*

Joseph Conrad's fictional work *Heart of Darkness*, published in 1899, proves to be one of the favourite targets of postcolonial criticism and the work that triggered a vast range of postcolonial responses and rewritings. Guyanese-born David Dabydeen's 1991 novel *The Intended* is just one of such rewritings and one of such voices to be heard within a wider postcolonial dialogue with Conrad's work. The aim of the paper is to analyze the elements of Conrad's novel which make this work such an intriguing and provocative (con)text for exploring postcolonial issues, as well as to analyze the way in which Dabydeen uses Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* as a canonical (inter)text in the Black British immigrant scenario of his novel.

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Moral equations of the killing of Harry Lime in *The Third Man*

In the much-celebrated British 1949 movie, based on a text written by Graham Greene, *The Third Man*, the main villain, Harry Lime (played by Orson Welles) is shot and killed in a famous denouement scene in the sewage tunnels under the war-torn Vienna. If we examine exactly what happens in those last few minutes of Harry Lime's life, and in the film as a whole (and in Greene's subsequent book), we see a carefully measured moral balance between friendship and crime, responsibility and evil, and other ethical factors; a purposefully built moral equation. This leads us to notice that in thousands of other works of art, from trivial to highest-valued, there are similar moral equations, in fact very firm and deliberate, deeply rooted in the Christian civilization of the West, even when the casual reader, or film-watcher, might think that the plot is propelled by pure accident and coincidence.

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Linguistic and extralinguistic component in translation: English-Serbian examples

As a complex multi-layered process, translation includes both linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge and skills. Namely, a successful translation should reflect both translator's linguistic competence (in at least two languages) and familiarity with the broadly understood cultural component of the text translated. The latter component could be also further subdivided into general knowledge acquired during regular education and insights into one or more specific professional fields (like history, biology, etc.). Neglect of this component, necessary for a successful translation, almost always leads to mistranslations or inadequate translations; having that in mind, the paper discusses extralinguistic and linguistic components when the language of the original text is English and the language into which this text is translated is Serbian.

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Origin of non-head constituent in English adjectival compounds with deverbative head word

English adjectival compounds can be classified as root or synthetic, depending on the morphological profile of the head word. Root adjectival compounds have non-deverbative heads, e.g. *lemon-yellow (coat)*, as opposed to synthetic, whose head word is derived from a verb, e.g. *time-consuming (job)*. The non-head compound constituent of synthetic compounds is usually linked to the argument verb structure, since the non-head constituent usually fulfills the function of the internal argument of the verb (complement), cf. *time-consuming* > *consuming* > *to consume* > *to consume time* > *time-consuming*. However, the presence of a deverbative head does not necessarily need to be an indicator that the non-head constituent always "originates" from the position of the complement, cf. *spring-flowering (plant)* > **to flower spring* > *to flower in spring (in spring > adjunct)* > *spring-flowering* vs. *time-consuming* > *to consume time (time > complement)* > *time-consuming*. Therefore, the primary purpose of this study is the classification of English endocentric adjectival compounds with a deverbative head word into the group of synthetic vs. non-synthetic. The primary source of data is the British National Corpus, from which we have selected and analyzed 200 compounds.

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Negation as a means of contrasting or challenging elements of intertextual context

The aim of this paper is to analyze negation in intertextual context. In this paper we adopt the view that negation is inherently marked and that it is used in more complex presuppositional contexts in which corresponding affirmatives have already been discussed or in which the speaker/writer assumes the hearer's/reader's belief in and familiarity with corresponding affirmative. In order to show this, we must take into account both explicit and implicit negation. The methodology used in this research is corpus analysis. The corpus consists of reports sent by the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary General of the United Nations. These documents will be analyzed as part of a wider extra-linguistic context set in the post-Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina. This study is expected to show that negation in natural language does not operate according to the rules of logic, but has rather distinct discursual functions such as denying presuppositions, beliefs and expectations and thus creating ground for possible manipulation of an addressee.

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The romantic mode in A. S. Byatt's *Possession* and David Lodge's *Small World*

The presentation starts with analysis of how Nathaniel Hawthorne's concept of romance played out in novels *Possession: a Romance* by Antonia S. Byatt and *Small World: an Academic Romance* by David Lodge. The idea is to examine the way in which the genre of romance functions when used as a narrative form with intent to discuss some of the burning academic issues of literature, its practice, theory, and criticism. The issues addressed more closely are the idea of the novel as self-conscious, all-encompassing genre and the ways in which literary modes and forms change over time. The methodological approach builds on the work of Northrop Frye and Mikhail Bakhtin, but goes beyond it, and includes Byatt's and Lodge's views on literature. The goal at hand is to offer an interpretation which might answer questions such as: How do these texts relate to their sources and how are they in dialogue with previous forms, themes and contexts?

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What did they say? What did they mean? What did you think? Intonation perception in EFL

Intonation has received much attention in EFL research in recent years. Still, few research studies investigate how intonation contours and contrasts are perceived by L2 English learners, especially in the domain of discourse, pragmatic, interactional and illocutionary functions of intonation. In this study we focus on L2 students' ability to perceive and make sense of the 'interactional meaning' (Couper-Kuhlen & Selting 1996) in natural conversation. Think-aloud verbal reports (Bowles 2010; Ericsson & Simons 1993) were chosen as the methodological tool for gaining insight in the students' interpretation of the presented conversation samples, particularly the information conveyed by intonation. The study aimed to investigate whether explicit training in English phonetics influenced L2 students' ability to interpret intonation information, so the performance of first-year and third-year English department students was compared. The findings point to the conclusion that explicit training and awareness raising do play a role in enhancing L2 intonation perception.

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India in children's films: little princesses and secret gardens

The paper analyzes film adaptations of Frances Hodgson Burnett's classical children's novels, *A Little Princess* and *The Secret Garden*, focusing on the representation of India. Burnett's novels, published in the first decade of the twentieth century, are permeated with British imperialist ideology, evident, first and above all, in the discourse of despotism/exoticism regarding India. Thus in *The Secret Garden* the 'jewel in the crown' is both demonized (linked with decay, disease, death, tyranny) and turned into an exotic source of wealth and intellectual amusement; whereas in *A Little Princess* the mysterious subcontinent is presented as the source of spectacular wealth and magic only. The films under discussion are Walter Lang's *The Little Princess* (1939), Alfonso Cuarón's *A Little Princess* (1995), and Agnieszka Holland's *The Secret Garden* (1993). As far as the complex film-novel relationship is concerned, the question addressed in this paper is not whether the story is reproduced faithfully in the films – quite the opposite; the focus is on the apparent aberrations/changes/omissions. These editing choices and seemingly slight alterations will in effect mark the films as conservative (the so-called 'category A' films, to borrow the terminology from Comolli and Narboni's 'Cinema, Ideology, Criticism') or liberal ('category B and C' films) in relation to the imperialist ideology underlying the novels.

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Time and narrative in Ian McEwan and Joe Wright's *Atonement*

The paper deals with temporal and narrative properties of Ian McEwan's and Joe Wright's *Atonement*. Playing with the nature of fiction, McEwan has produced a novel of high structural complexity, offering a difficult challenge for film transposition. Written from multiple points of view, the story unfolds through various perspectives, distinguished by many instances of temporal analepses and prolepses. The chronotopical and intertextual nature of the literary original finds a worthy equivalent in Wright's film version, proving the feasibility of successful intermedial transfer of the complex narrative structure. Analysing the narratology of adaptation, the paper aims toward a transformalist approach to adaptation, taking into account the different stylistic devices, dependent on the nature of the two media.

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Left / right brain dominance and learning styles: implications for EFL instruction

Brain theory research has pointed out that the two hemispheres of the brain perceive and process information differently. The left hemisphere has the verbal, sequential and analytic abilities. The right hemisphere has the global holistic and visual-spatial functions. Our hemispheres work together when we experience or perceive different phenomena. There is, however, a tendency of the dominance of the left hemisphere in the educational system. This dominance greatly affects our approach to learning and teaching. The focus of this presentation is on teaching methods that can help students develop the flexible use of both hemispheres and thus perceive information in both an analytic way as well as a rational one. Teachers need to balance classroom opportunities for students with different learning styles by designing tasks for different sensory modalities and brain-hemisphere strengths.

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The acquisition of teaching techniques

Observation of the first classes held by trainee teachers shows that most students on a teacher training course tend to use almost the same lesson shape and just a few teaching techniques which are usually based on the model of teaching presented by their former teachers. The type of teaching they were exposed to seems to have more influence than the theories presented in relevant literature and instructions and advice given by the professor who teaches ELT. This kind of modelling is not just powerful, but often quite limiting in SLT. This is why teacher training courses should involve much more supervised practice and peer cooperation that may lead to a better adoption of contemporary language teaching techniques.

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Desire in Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* and Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*

The concept of desire is complex and has been dealt with extensively within the field of psychoanalysis. Two most prominent psychoanalysts, Sigmund Freud and Jacques Lacan, have defined desire in different ways, as predominantly sexual and predominantly cultural, respectively. The aim of the paper is to present how each of these two concepts plays off in literature, more precisely in the novels of Ernest Hemingway and Francis Scott Fitzgerald. While Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* depicts Freudian, sexual desire as the motivating force of the main protagonists, Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* focuses on desire as a culturally determined factor in human life.

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Explicit and non-explicit meaning in morphologically complex words in English

This paper deals with the relationship between what is expressed and what is communicated in morphologically complex words in English, which comprise prefixations (e.g. *rewrite*), suffixations (e.g. *viewer*) and compositions (e.g. *beefeater*). In cases when what is expressed corresponds to what is communicated, the meaning involved is explicit and in cases when what is expressed differs from what is communicated, the meaning involved is non-explicit and realized on a scale of incrementation, i.e. addition of sense components, on the one end, and decrementation, i.e. ultimate replacement of sense components, on the other. The two phenomena can be related to Gricean implicatures, which arise from the violation of maxims of conversation. Identified, discussed in some detail and exemplified will be those maxims whose violation brings about the implicatures correlating with the two kinds of non-explicit meaning.

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Humour as an indispensable part of ELT

The unique properties of humour make it a valuable tool in the process of teaching and acquiring English as a foreign language, in particular when it comes to more advanced courses at university level. In the first place, using humour based on language play (involving different aspects of linguistic structure) in a variety of teaching materials can be very beneficial to helping students improve their ability with language structures. Moreover, it is important that students develop an awareness of humour that is related to culture in order to achieve better command of English as a foreign language. In order to determine the effect humour has on students' level of attainment, a small-scale study will be conducted. The results of the study should indicate how humour can be applied to teaching a foreign language and improving students' proficiency level.

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Critical approaches to fairy tales from the eighteenth century to the present

Extensive scholarship on fairy tales has been accumulated over the long period of more than two centuries. Since the advent of folklore as an academic discipline in the late eighteenth century, scholars have adopted numerous methods and methodologies in order to shed light on various aspects of folk traditions. Tales have been scrutinized from different angles, ranging from folkloristic, mythological, anthropological, and ethnographic, to psychological, linguistic, literary, sociohistorical, and feminist. The sheer abundance of approaches to the study demonstrates the complexity of the matter at hand and the richness of layers underlying the tales. The aim of this paper is to present an overview of these approaches and the key figures, as well as to provide a representative bibliographical list in order to aid further scholarly efforts.

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Animal metaphors in EFL vocabulary acquisition

Leaning on the theory of applied cognitive linguistics, the paper investigates how a group of EFL university students understand metaphorically used animal names in sentential contexts and how they apply the knowledge of stereotypes connected with various animals to solve problems at the level of vocabulary. Using the qualitative research paradigm, the author relies on classroom observation and interaction with students to closely examine their processes of reasoning, which reveals a variety of language learning strategies. Two different types of exercises, one unguided and the other one teacher-guided, are in fact examples of the approach that gives the best results in EFL metaphor-based vocabulary acquisition.

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Facing the challenge of multimeaningfulness in business English

The aim of this presentation is to address the issue of multimeaningfulness in business English, i.e. highlight the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy causing problems to linguists, lexicographers and students of BE. The presenter will first explain the difference between polysemy and homonymy based on semantic criteria. Second, she will share her many years' teaching experience in BE and focus on the importance of context awareness, as fundamental to enabling students to acquire business vocabulary skills. Third, the presenter will lead the audience through a carefully chosen list of BE terms and demonstrate a variety of meanings that a term can get in different contexts. The author will further reflect on teaching techniques to enhance the learning process (networking, brainstorming, negotiating, etc.) She hopes that her research will help students to acquire pragmatic vocabulary skills in an interactive and efficient manner.

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The aesthetics of survivance in Gerald Vizenor's *Hiroshima Bugi: Atomu 57*

The paper discusses Gerald Vizenor's 2003 novel *Hiroshima Bugi: Atomu 57* within the context of identity construction in post-World War II Japan and Native American community of the White Earth Reservation. Through an analysis of Vizenor's kabuki meditation on "survivance" after nuclear devastation, the paper will explore the cross-cultural link between the Ainu, the indigenous natives of the island of northern Japan, and Anishinaabe, the Native American tribe to which the writer belongs. The aim of this paper is to focus on a sense of native presence over absence, victimry and nihilism in both traditional and contemporary world of *Hiroshima Bugi: Atomu 57*.

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Will you...? Would you...? Could you...? Advanced EFL students' metapragmatic awareness

With the recognition of the importance of pragmatic competence in L2 (Bachman 1990; Bachman & Palmer 1996; Alcón Soler 2000; Usó-Juan & Martínez-Flor 2006), interlanguage pragmatics research has also gained ground. Most research to date has focused on the strategies learners employ when performing various speech acts, resulting in "the unbalanced focus on the pragmalinguistic component in investigating pragmatic learning" (Alcón Soler & Martínez-Flor 2008: 4). The qualitative research to be presented here, as part of a more comprehensive study employing a mixed-method research design, attempts to address both the pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic knowledge of 15 final year English Department students. The analysis of the data obtained through semistructured metapragmatic awareness interviews reveals which pragmalinguistic resources in English the participants are aware of, as well as which contextual factors their linguistic choices are influenced by. The analysis is followed by implications for teaching and teacher training.

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Character and identity in Robert Hugh Benson's utopia

The Edwardian period in English literature gave voice to unique competing debates about national identity from the lines of Jingoism vs. Little Englandism, Catholicism vs. Anti-Catholicism, etc. This paper will aim to examine the protagonist's features in Robert Hugh Benson's utopian novel *The Dawn of All* (1911) in relation to the politics of identity formation current in the period. In developing its argument, the paper will rely on recent academic works on national identity (Colls, Mandler, Kumar, etc.) as well as utopian studies (Jameson, Levitas, etc.). It will be contended that, alongside with the novel's tangibly utopian semantics and the author's Catholic stance, the protagonist displays affinity with the mainstream liberal values of the national identity.

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Climbing the corporate ladder or being stuck on the mummy track – CAREER metaphors in English

The paper is set within the theoretical framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory as initiated by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and later modified to better accommodate metaphors that occur in authentic discourse (e.g. Semino 2008; Charteris-Black 2004), as well as that of Critical Discourse Analysis, whose main tenet is that discourse constructs the world from a particular perspective and that it is closely linked to cognition (Hart & Lukeš 2007). The main aim of the paper is to offer insight into the main metaphors used for the conceptualisation of CAREER in English. We classify and exemplify the CAREER metaphors, particularly emphasising the differences between the ways men's and women's careers are conceptualised in the culture determined by the English language, and pointing out that metaphors, due to their ability to be used as powerful persuasive devices, may have a decisive role in the structuring of women's place in today's society and in constraining women's career thinking to potentially damaging stereotypes.

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Verbs and prototype theory: state of the art and possibilities

The main aim of this paper is to investigate the possibilities of applying Prototype Theory to the categorization of English verbs. Throughout its development (Rosch 1975; Lakoff 1987; Taylor 1989), Prototype Theory has been mainly focused on nouns and adjectives, with very few excursions into the realms of the other parts of speech. The paper will include a short summary of the existing attempts to approach verbs from a prototypical perspective. It will try to find those semantic features of verbs that might be relevant to the process of categorization. This will be done by means of analysing three classes of verbs (as classified by Levin 1993) and finding their appropriate semantic features. The result of this analysis will be presented in three columns, showing how the verbs in question are graded within their categories.

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Contrastive view of Serbian and English collocations

By considering collocations as a subsystem of the lexical system of a language, a contrastive analysis of Serbian and English is to reveal the actual cases of presence or absence of correspondence in collocational domain. Although the analysis could not involve all realised/possible collocations in the two languages, as each lexeme implies at least one lexical combination with another, a selection of structurally and semantically comparable standard collocations from Serbian and English has demonstrated a twofold relation between them, i.e. divergent and convergent. Furthermore, research into selected corpora has indicated that there are collocations in both languages with no contrastive pair in the other language, thus suggesting a collocational gap.

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Polysemy of the adjective *good* in contemporary linguistic models

This paper investigates polysemy of the adjective *good* within the contemporary linguistic theories, aiming to establish conditions under which this expression is used. The research is being conducted, exemplified by the sentences from a corpus and from everyday speech, to what extent linguistic models of generative semantics, cognitive semantics, and theory of relevance can describe this term, and where the exceptions can be traced, as well as pinpointing the reasons for them. The results of the research reveal that none of the abovementioned linguistic models is exhaustive and complete, in view of analysis and categorization which could demonstrate all the manifestations of this adjective, that is, polysemy as a complex linguistic phenomenon, cannot be illustrated by a single linguistic theory, without taking the adjective's communication usability into consideration.

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Individual approach in English language teaching

This paper is concerned with individual differences among students, the individual approach in language teaching, as well as one of highly significant aspects of differentiation among learners: the influence of hemispheric dominance on one's way of thinking and learning. The research is based on the findings that each person has a characteristic way of processing information depending on the dominant hemisphere. One group of students studied English using methods based exclusively on the principles of the left hemisphere (which is very common in education in general); the other group was taught through application of the individual approach, while the individual differences among these students were determined by their hemispheric dominance. It is expected that the students who are taught through application of the individual approach will have better results in acquiring language knowledge and skills.

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Postmodernist 'formlessness' as uncommitted commitment in Barthelme's and Reed's fiction

In contrast to critical observations that denied postmodernist literature any serious oppositional quality with reference to the late twentieth-century western culture (e.g. F. Jameson or T. Eagleton), and in line with a critical acknowledgement of its adversarial or dissident potential by a more sympathetic group of critics (e.g. L. Hutcheon, L. McCaffery, P. Maltby, or S. Trachtenberg), the fiction of Donald Barthelme and Ishmael Reed perfectly illustrates the ability of postmodernist literature to provide a convincing and poignant cultural critique without ever becoming a socio-politically engaged (and enraged) literature in a traditional, programmatically unequivocal sense. In this context, the paper interprets formal experimentation in Barthelme's and Reed's fiction as a significant aspect of a typically postmodernist stance of uncommitted commitment that enabled these authors to be simultaneously detached from and drawn into the wider social, political or ideological debate. The paper aims to show that both Barthelme and Reed, in operating with the pastiche, the collage, the inclusion of low culture forms, the absence of easily traceable plots, the avoidance of psychological depths in characterization and the deliberate dwelling on the surface, successfully foreground the problematic aspects of the late capitalist western culture and in so doing point at the inextricable connection between art and the world, text and context.

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From a drop of water... Models of reasoning in speeches given by Lithuanian and British EU parliamentarians, and the possible impact of the model on interpreting

The presentation consists of an analysis of the models of reasoning chosen by Lithuanian, and British EU parliamentarians for their 1-2 minute speeches and reports given in plenary sessions. A rhetorical analysis of the structure of a speech is applied. The analysis deals with the choice of an inductive, deductive or free style model of reasoning, considering such factors as any rhetorical tradition inherited, the affiliation to a particular political party, the age and education of a speaker, the topic, the given time limit, the genre of a speech, and the overall purpose of the speech. The aim of the research is to compare the frequency of the particular models chosen by the British, and by the Lithuanian parliamentarians, to evaluate these choices in a cultural context, and to explore if the model chosen has an impact on the interpreting process.

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The impact of English gothic fiction on nineteenth-century Spanish literature

My analysis focuses on the role that English literary tradition has played as key determinant in the consolidation of the Gothic genre in nineteenth-century Spain. I argue that far too little attention has been paid to Gothic manifestations within Spanish fiction, partly due to its exclusiveness for its being conceived as inherent to English and American studies. It is for this reason that I have focused my attention on late nineteenth century Spanish novelists and the way they incorporate typically British Gothic devices into their production so as to satisfy an aesthetic and ideological need. I maintain that Edmund Burke's contribution to the theorization of the "Sublime" proves to be satisfactory, not only to English Gothic fiction, but also to nineteenth century writers in Spain where, by this century, the "Sublime" was already a well-known and significant concept. But while there is no written evidence of Burke's immediate influence on Spanish literature, some Naturalist texts – like Emilia Pardo Bazán's – reveal a great deal of Sublime iconography: the "obscurity", the "vastness", the "cries of animals", the "magnificence" or "feeling and pain". Similarly, Gothic fictions usually deal with the confrontation between the frameworks of mainstream society and the unfamiliar phenomena that lie outside it. And it is precisely this depiction that a number of Spanish writers had attempted to transmit, lyrically or more positivistically. For this presentation I have chosen some English canonical novels such as *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1784), *Frankenstein* (1818), *Northanger Abbey* (1818) or *Wuthering Heights* (1847). These primary texts serve as a starting point where I analyse the treatment of typical English Gothic devices and the analogy they bear with late nineteenth-century Spanish fiction. Among other motifs, I focus on the representation of nature as locus horribilis, the symbolism of the journey as bridge that separates two different worlds, and the relationship between the Gothic and science. Taking into account the idea that psychoanalysis has revealed itself to be a new manifestation of Gothic fiction, I will offer Freudian readings of the texts mentioned above paying attention to the way the aesthetic psychologies of fear – the Sublime and the Uncanny – are represented.

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(Un)translatability of mythology in literature

In literature many of the names and events can be traced in some form to mythology. English mythology draws its roots predominantly from Norse and Celtic mythology, and like the conglomerate society which it represents, is one which has an entirely idiosyncratic nature of its own. Macedonian contemporary literature encloses evidence of great myths and to a large extent is determined by the myths that are typical for the Balkan region, including the Slavic mythology. All these alone create many challenges for literary translators. Further confusion has been added through translations of the names of mythical creatures, adding to the murky waters which surround mythical elements. As illustration I will compare and discuss solutions offered in Macedonian translations of English authors, especially Tolkien's works, and English translations of Macedonian authors, concentrating on Slavko Janevski's and Vlada Uroshevic's novels. Finally, the paper should bring deeper insight into best translation strategies/practices when it comes to translating fantasy literature and mythological creatures.

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The 'other' in Shakespeare and today

The starting point of this paper is the Lacanian distinction between the 'other' and the 'Other', applied to the analysis of William Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*. The author identifies examples of 'othering' (Spivak's term) in the text, which help consolidate Prospero's position of the master (the colonial counterpart of the psychoanalytic 'Other') and Caliban's position of the slave (the colonial counterpart of the psychoanalytic 'other'). The second section of the paper focuses on James Cameron's film *Avatar*, read as an allegory of an imperialist project. Parallels are drawn between the two works, especially concerning the psychological processes in the construction of otherness. The aim of the paper is to ascertain whether 'othering' is a timeless tendency in human behavior and how it can be overcome.

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Effects of strategic reading instruction on EFL students' reading performance

The aim of the research reported in this paper is to investigate the effect of a strategic reading instruction framework based on the theoretical concepts put forth by Klingner and Vaughn (1996, 2000) on learners' performance on reading assessment. The research was conducted with two parallel groups of EFL learners at B2 level studying at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad (1 – experimental, 2 – control) over the course of two months. The students in the experimental group had reading instruction following a structured strategic framework, whereas the control group had a more traditional teacher-led reading instruction following a course book. This research adopts a mixed-method design and types of data collected include a reading measure (pre-test and post-test) and researcher in-class observation. It is hypothesized that the experimental group will significantly outperform the control group on the post-test reading measure.

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Girl talk: English in modern means of communication

The paper takes into account recent sociolinguistic gender studies as well as the widespread usage of English language in the speech of younger Serbian population in regard to the language of social networks, blogs and text messages. We emphasize the discourse of young females aged between 15 and 25 – its tendency towards the nonstandard forms, yet preserving solidarity and the role of English in those. The aim is to present the distinguishing features of female discourse, primarily on lexical level, for the purpose of which qualitative research is going to be used. We expect to determine the extent and the structure of the “borrowed” linguistic inventory and clarify the cause of such a selection.

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Pointed roofs, a text-image

Working on the connection between the pictorial presence and the act of memory in Dorothy Richardson's *Pilgrimage*, I tried to prove that the act of memory, the primary force in this thirteen-volume novel, opens the text to the pictorial and leaves pictorial proofs onto its body. Using the typology scale of Lillian Louvel, I have traced down a substantial part of the effets tableaux, the picturesque views, the aesthetic arrangements, the pictorial descriptions, the tableaux vivants, the ekphrasis and various substitutes of the pictorial in *Pointed Roof*, the first of the thirteen volumes. In this paper, I would like to put an accent on one particular example of the pictorial presence in *Pointed Roofs* and that is the effet tableau referring to Edward Burn-Jones' *The Mirror of Venus* since it also gives the opportunity to further explore one of the central themes in the novel, that is, the identification and acceptance of the gendered self.

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The Third Body and the politics of sex: Ian McEwan's The Comfort of Strangers

The Third Body is the title of a poem by Robert Bly, implying the author's notion of a kind of a composite soul of two people involved in an intimate erotic relationship. Ideally, it should be a container in which their love grows, enabling them to transcend their separate ego-consciousness and contributing to each partner's psychic integration and personal development. On the other hand, if the destructive subconscious urges of the two partners come to the fore, they may harm the third body or even completely destroy it. Bly's metaphor corresponds to a physical image in McEwan's novel *The Comfort of Strangers*, in which one of the characters, Colin, is literally victimized when a married couple, Robert and Caroline, project upon him their destructiveness and sadomasochistic obsessions. The paper discusses the inability of both couples in the novel (Colin and Mary, Robert and Caroline) to create and cherish the positive entity of the 'third body', searching for causes for this failure both in their individual psychological make-up and in the ghosts of the patriarchal dogma haunting McEwan's narrative.

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The concept of family according to the transformation of ideological and mythic form in Sam Shepard's play *True West*

Sam Shepard's play *True West* illustrates an American family which reflects altered system of social values. Therefore, the paper focuses on the transformation of ideological and mythic pattern that characterizes the American West, through examination of themes of individualism, and at the same time it illustrates the cultural aspects of the identity of an entire family that depicts the specific social group of American nation. In this way, the paper shows the author's intention to delineate slowly disappearing national myth by employing postmodern theories of drama. Also, through the implicit use of elements of realistic theatre, the paper demonstrates that the rediscovery of American identity is, in fact, equivalent to the rediscovery of long lost mythic basis, relevant for ideological development.

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The effects of bilingual dictionary use and teacher feedback in translation tasks on EFL vocabulary development

This study attempts to answer the question how much new vocabulary can students learn and retain from translation tasks. In this study, EFL students are divided into the experimental and control group. There will be three sessions: the initial session, a rewrite with feedback session and dictionary use and a test session with no dictionary use nor teacher feedback. The control group will do the same translation tasks three times but without any teacher feedback. The aim of this paper is to examine the effects of bilingual dictionary use and teacher feedback in translation tasks on EFL vocabulary development. The experimental method will be used in this study. The expected results will show that both bilingual dictionary use and teacher feedback do produce positive results in terms of retention of previously unknown or partially known vocabulary.

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Two anthologies of contemporary English poetry in the Serbian language

The aim of this research is to analyze the image of modern English poetry offered through the selections and translations in two capital anthologies in Serbian: *Antologija savremene engleske poezije* (*An Anthology of Contemporary English Poetry*), edited by Svetozar Brkić and Miodrag Pavlović (Belgrade, 1957; supplemented edition in 1975) and *Antologija engleske poezije 1945-1990* (*An Anthology of English Poetry 1945-1990*), edited by Srba Mitrović (Novi Sad, 1992). The 1960s started a new era of English-Serbian literary connections, since a generation of newly established poets developed an interest in the English culture. Significant reception of modern English poetry began with the first edition of *An Anthology of Contemporary English Poetry*. Nevertheless, between this book that marked the entire enthusiastic period, and the anthology of Srba Mitrović, when it comes to individual poetry books, the number of translations of English authors remained relatively small. Concerning that dynamics of further translations, it seems obvious that these anthologies decisively designated the reception of modern English poetry in Serbian literature.

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Cleanliness is next to godliness – clean and dirty metaphors in English and Serbian

The purpose of the current paper is to explore how the bodily experience of physical cleanliness is used in reasoning about abstract notions in English and Serbian. The focus of the presentation is on the adjectives and nouns in the two languages describing the state of cleanliness or its absence and the way they extend their meaning into a variety of abstract domains. Analysis is performed within the cognitive-linguistic approach to meaning, with the selected examples drawn from representative linguistic corpora of English and Serbian. Due to the primacy of this domain in ordinary experience, there is a large number of abstract domains structured by these concepts, which predominantly pertain to morality, ethics, virtue, sin, and sexuality. Conceptual mappings responsible for the extension of meanings of adjectives and nouns primarily denoting cleanliness are discussed in the concluding part, along with the contrasting of English and Serbian with respect to these.

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How English influences Serbian at the grammatical level in Facebook communication

This paper deals with the contact between English and Serbian and how the former influences the latter at the grammatical level of Facebook communication. The communication on this site is informal and uncensored and hence provides an excellent insight into the hybridisation of Serbian under the influence of English. Furthermore, the grammatical level was chosen as the domain of language which is normally not affected by an indirect contact between two languages in order to show that the case of the English-Serbian contact is an atypical one. The linguistic elements in which the influence of English was found were counted, and the number was then expressed in percentages, in order to show the frequency of their occurrence. The aim of this analysis was to identify the influences of English on Serbian in Facebook communication and to give a conclusion concerning the possible direction in which the hybridisation of Serbian will continue.

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Shavian critique of the ‘John Bull and Cathleen Ni Houlihan affair’

Conveniently titled after a cartoon character, *John Bull's Other Island*, a play by George Bernard Shaw, sneers at the legacy of colonialism, intolerance, and paternalism. The paper analyzes Shaw's attempt to reconcile England, as a thesis, and Ireland, as an antithesis, in order to achieve a synthesis between the colonizer and the colonized. It answers questions such as: Is it possible to ever overcome the hostility caused by colonialism? How is humanity to avoid and disregard the most important feature of colonial discourse that Homi Bhaba wrote about: namely, “its dependence on the concept of ‘fixity’ in the ideological construction of otherness”? Or, to use Pierre Bourdieu's terms, how is one to stifle the symbolic and cultural violence which continues long after the colonizers have given the colony the right to Home Rule?

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The walrus was Alice: the influence of Lewis Carroll's *Alice* books on John Lennon's lyrics

When it comes to scholarly research, both children's literature and rock poetry have, in recent decades, been appropriated by the theorists of culture and literature and turned into a playground for innumerable analyses. This one will focus on the relationship between the two, using perhaps the most famous examples of both: Carroll's seminal *Alice* books and some of the lyrics by the world's most popular band, The Beatles. The relationship between Carroll's and Lennon's particular brands of nonsense will be explored, and an attempt made to arrive at the possible meaning(s) behind the two authors' works.

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'Would you care for a drink?' – polite questions and requests in the cross-cultural context of tourism industry

In addition to the main function of communication (information exchange), its social function is often emphasized, especially in a cross-cultural context such as tourism industry. Within this line of thought, it has also been shown that any type of communication includes certain degrees of politeness. The main focus of this paper is to establish key expressions regarding polite questions and requests in the tourism industry context and to determine students' awareness of those expressions, as well as their attitudes towards degrees of politeness in English and Serbian. The study will present the results of a knowledge test and a questionnaire completed by university students of Tourism and Hospitality Management, followed by the discussion of the results and their implications for the English for Tourism and Hospitality classes at university level.

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Cognitive abilities of pre-school children and readiness for foreign language acquisition

The level of cognitive abilities of pre-school children and speech development are the key factors in the process of early introduction of foreign language teaching. It has been established that L1 consolidates at the age of four to five which fact should be taken into consideration in the process of introducing foreign language activities. The paper also deals with other factors affecting successful L2 learning such as individual characteristics, learning styles, attention span, rate of forgetfulness and 'affective filter'. Pre-school teachers carrying out the activities in English were interviewed to share their observations on children's readiness to acquire foreign language. The results of the research (relating to cognitive level, speech development level, ability of conceptual understanding, correct L1 articulation) are expected to clarify the dilemma if there is the optimal age for beginning of foreign language learning in the classroom setting, i.e. if the earlier is the better.

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Effective course related assessment techniques

The aim of this paper is to address the issue of adequate assessment of students' knowledge with respect to the specific teaching goals, since the need for improving learning, teaching and assessment strategies in language learning is evident. Chosen assessment techniques will be presented both from theoretical and practical aspects. The techniques presented in the paper are used to assess the following: prior knowledge, analytical skills and critical thinking, synthesis skills and creative thinking, problem solving skills and application and performance. The application and efficiency of some of these techniques is illustrated, and students' reactions to them are also presented, as evidence to the overall positive effects these techniques may have in the classroom.

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90. Rašević, Selma; Bosnia and Herzegovina
91. Savić, Milica; Serbia
92. Shadurski, Maxim; United Kingdom
93. Silaški, Nadežda; Serbia
94. Stamenković, Dušan; Serbia
95. Stojičić, Violeta; Serbia
96. Šarčević, Ana; Serbia

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| 97. Šobot, Bojana; Serbia | 107. Vasić, Ljubica; Serbia |
| 98. Šoštarić, Sanja; Bosnia and Herzegovina | 108. Vasiljević Stokić, Tijana; Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 99. Tatolytė, Ingrida; Lithuania | 109. Veselinović, Sonja; Serbia |
| 100. Tenreiro Prego, José Carlos; United Kingdom | 110. Vesić Pavlović, Tijana; Serbia |
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| 103. Topalov, Jagoda; Serbia | 113. Vujin, Bojana; Serbia |
| 104. Tošić, Tiana; Serbia | 114. Vuković Vojnović, Dragana; Serbia |
| 105. Trajanoska, Ivana; Macedonia | 115. Vuletić, Sanja; Serbia |
| 106. Tučev, Nataša; Serbia | 116. Wattles, Isidora; Serbia |

Participants by Country:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Austria | 1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8 |
| Croatia | 5 |
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| Hungary | 2 |
| Ireland | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 |
| Macedonia | 3 |
| Romania | 2 |
| Serbia | 89 |
| United Kingdom | 3 |
| Total: | 116 |

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Papers will be selected strictly by their scientific merit, which includes the following: (a) originality of the topic, research and results presented, (b) strength of argumentation, (c) clarity of exposition, (d) good organization, and (e) good English.

Prior to submitting their papers, authors are strongly advised to recheck, or have checked, their text carefully for usage and spelling – either British or American conventions should be used consistently throughout.

Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Page format: A4
- Margins: 2.54 cm / 1 in.
- Line spacing: 1.5
- Font: Times New Roman
- Font size: 12
- Paragraph alignment: left-aligned
- Pagination: top right-hand corner
- Length of the paper: between 8 and 16 pages
- Italics: for examples and for titles of books and journals
- Bold: for terms defined and for emphasis
- Obligatory elements:
 - (1) Author's first name, last name – bold; if more than one author, each name separated by a slash
 - (2) Author's city, country – normal; if more than one author, each set of names separated by a semicolon
 - (3) Author's email address – normal; if more than one author, each address separated by a semicolon
 - (4) Title of the paper – up to 20 words, including subtitle; centred, bold, preceded and followed by two blank lines
 - (5) Abstract – between 100 and 150 words, headed with the word 'Abstract.' in bold; paragraph followed by a blank line
 - (6) Key words – between 5 and 10, headed with the words 'Key words:' in bold; paragraph followed by a blank line
 - (7) Body of the text – divided into sections with headings numbered thus: '1.'; headings centred, bold, preceded and followed by a blank line
 - (8) References – heading centred, bold, preceded and followed by a blank line; the list should include only the works quoted or cited, should be arranged alphabetically, by the (first) author's last name, and should be formatted as follows:

- BOOKS BY A SINGLE AUTHOR / EDITOR:

Mey, J. L. (2001). *Pragmatics. An Introduction*. 2nd edition. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Mey, J. L. (ed.). (2009). *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics*. 2nd edition. Oxford: Elsevier.

- BOOKS BY TWO AUTHORS / EDITORS:

Brown, P. and Levinson, S. C. (1987). *Politeness. Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- BOOKS BY MORE THAN TWO AUTHORS / EDITORS:

Quirk, R., et al. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London and New York: Longman.

- PAPERS IN JOURNALS:

Haberland, H. and Mey, J. L. (1977). "Editorial: Linguistics and Pragmatics". *Journal of Pragmatics* 1: 1-12.

- CHAPTERS IN BOOKS / PAPERS IN BOOKS OF PROCEEDINGS:

Peters, P. (2006). "English Usage: Prescription and Description". In: B. Aarts and A. McMahon (eds.). *The Handbook of English Linguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 759-780.

- ONLINE BOOKS:

Beaugrande, R. A. de (2004). *A New Introduction to the Study of Text and Discourse*. Available at: http://www.beaugrande.com/new_intro_to_study.htm. Retrieved on: 30 August 2010.

- ONLINE PAPERS:

Pullum, G. K. (2004). "Ideology, Power, and Linguistic Theory". Available at: <http://www.ling.ed.ac.uk/~gpullum/MLA2004.pdf>. Retrieved on: 30 August 2010.

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