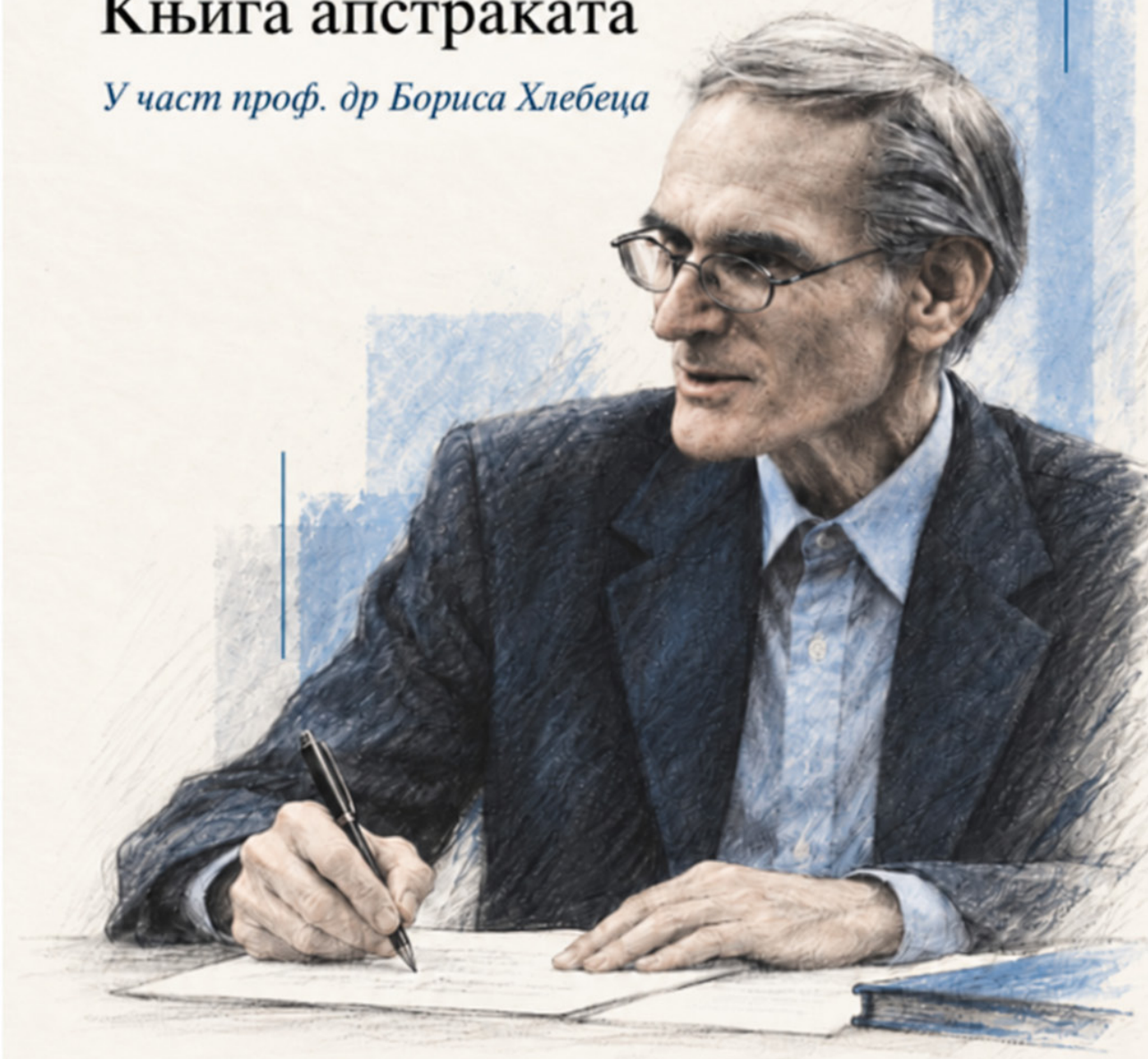
# Огледи из Англистике

## Књига апстраката

*У част проф. др Бориса Хлебеца*



Филолошки факултет Универзитета у Београду

31. октобар 2026.

# Огледи из англистике

# ОГЛЕДИ ИЗ АНГЛИСТИКЕ

**Научни скуп у част проф. др Бориса Хлебеца (1945–2024)**
**Књига апстраката**
**31. октобар 2026.**
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# ОГЛЕДИ ИЗ АНГЛИСТИКЕ

# INSIGHTS INTO ENGLISH STUDIES

Научни скуп у част проф. др Бориса Хлебеца (1945–2024)
Conference in Honour of Professor Boris Hlebec (1945–2024)

## Књига апстраката
## Book of Abstracts

31. октобар 2026. / 31 October 2026

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Филолошки факултет / Faculty of Philology
Универзитет у Београду / University of Belgrade

# ПРЕДГОВОР

Научни скуп „Огледи из англистике“, који се одржава 31. октобра 2026. године на Филолошком факултету Универзитета у Београду, посвећен је сећању на проф. др Бориса Хлебеца (1945–2024), истакнутог лингвисту и дугогодишњег наставника Катедре за англистику. Скуп представља израз поштовања према његовом научном и педагошком наслеђу и доприносу развоју англистике у нашој средини. Окупљањем истраживача из различитих области студија енглеског језика и књижевности желимо да обележимо његов живот и дело, али и да отворимо простор за размену идеја и нова истраживања.

Професор Хлебец оставио је трајан траг својим научним истраживањима, наставним радом и преводилачким доприносом. Његова посвећеност проучавању енглеског језика и образовању нових генерација англиста чини важан део историје Катедре за англистику. За његове колеге и некадашње студенте, овај скуп је прилика да се присете његовог рада и да кроз сопствене научне прилоге наставе разговор о језику, његовим значењима и употреби. Сећање на професора Хлебеца тако повезујемо са истраживачким питањима која данас заокупљају англистичку заједницу.

Наслов скупа, „Огледи из англистике“, одражава отвореност према различитим предметима, методама и перспективама истраживања. Англистика се овде сагледава као простор сусрета проучавања језика и књижевности, превођења и наставе, као и њихових веза са ширим друштвеним и културним околностима. Такав оквир омогућава да се појединачне теме размотре у међусобном дијалогу и да се препознају додирне тачке између истраживања која полазе од различитих теоријских и методолошких претпоставки.

Ова књига садржи апстракте излагања посвећених различитим областима англистичке лингвистике и књижевности на енглеском језику. Прилози обухватају фонетику и фонологију, лексикологију и семантику, прагматику и анализу дискурса, превођење, наставу енглеског језика и књижевна истраживања. Међу заступљеним темама налазе се усвајање изговорних образаца и вредновање енглеских акцената, језички контакти и лексичко позајмљивање, колокацијски односи и преводна еквиваленција, као и начини на које се значења и друштвени односи обликују у политичком дискурсу. Књижевни прилози разматрају дела из различитих епоха, отварајући питања жанра, идентитета, другости, старења и односа између језика и моћи.

Компаративни и контрастивни приступи присутни у бројним прилозима повезују проучавање енглеског језика и књижевности са српским и другим језичким и културним контекстима. Истовремено, радови посвећени настави показују како се лингвистички и књижевни увиди могу применити у образовању.

Захваљујемо свим учесницима који су својим прилозима допринели овом скупу и одали почаст професору Борису Хлебецу. Посебну захвалност

дугујемо колеги Андреју Бјелаковићу, чија је фотографија искоришћена за слику која се налази на насловној страни.

Надамо се да ће овај сусрет подстаћи размену научних резултата, сарадњу међу истраживачима и наставак разговора о питањима којима је и сам посветио свој научноистраживачки и наставнички рад. Желимо да овај скуп буде прилика да се наслеђе професора Хлебеца сагледа кроз теме и интересовања савремене англистике и да остане присутно у раду нових генерација.

Београд, октобар 2026.

Биљана Чубровић
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## Acquiring Variation in Modern RP: How Contemporary is English Majors' Pronunciation?

Received Pronunciation has traditionally been the dominant model for teaching pronunciation to English majors in Serbian universities. However, since this variety has undergone numerous changes in recent decades, its modern equivalent, referred to as Standard Southern British (SSB), has given rise to some new features. Changes are especially prominent on a phonological level, particularly in the realization of word-final /t/. While glottal reinforcement and replacement of /t/ are already established in preconsonantal contexts, they are becoming increasingly common in prepausal and even prevocalic positions, where they often alternate with t-tapping. Our study investigates whether proficient Serbian EFL students adopt these contemporary pronunciation patterns or adhere to the more traditional forms used in classroom instruction. To explore this, 25 students, whose preferred variety is SSB, were asked to submit recordings of a passage reading task. The text was designed to elicit 27 tokens of word-final /t/ across three different contexts – preconsonantal, prepausal and prevocalic. Careful auditory analysis of the recordings will reveal the frequency of possible variants in these environments and the extent to which the students have acquired variable patterns in the production of word-final /t/. Students' recordings will be compared with those of a control group of three native speakers, as well as with results reported in the literature. The findings of the study will provide insights into connected speech patterns of modern RP (SSB) and their implications for EFL pronunciation teaching.

**Keywords**: English phonology, connected speech, glottal reinforcement, glottal replacement, t-tapping.

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## English Accent Evaluations among Serbian University Students in Two Fields of Study: A Verbal-Guise Study

This verbal-guise study examines how English majors and students from the Faculty of Mining and Geology evaluate four English accents. Thirty-six students in each group listened to recordings of the same passage read by speakers representing General American, General British, Serbian-accented English, and Southern American English. Participants evaluated each speaker on 15 seven-point items grouped into four dimensions: status and prestige, solidarity and social attraction, dynamism and expressiveness, and perceived clarity, fluency and communicative ease. They also selected a preferred university instructor and group-project partner, the most professional speaker, and the speaker easiest to understand. The four evaluative scales showed high internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = .858–.919$).

Descriptively, General British received the highest status and solidarity scores in both groups and was selected as most professional by 20 of 36 participants in each. English majors rated this speaker highest across all four dimensions, whereas Mining and Geology students rated Southern American English highest for dynamism and General American highest for clarity, fluency and communicative ease. Unadjusted independent-samples t-tests indicated that English majors evaluated General British more favourably overall ($p = .047$) and gave higher clarity, fluency and communicative ease scores to General British ($p = .004$) and Serbian-accented English ($p = .024$). Mining and Geology students rated General American higher for dynamism ($p = .004$). Pearson's chi-square tests indicated group differences in instructor preference ($p = .022$) and the speaker considered easiest to understand ($p = .046$), but not in group-project partner preference or perceived professionalism.

The findings suggest that shared evaluations of prestige coexist with differences in perceived communicative qualities and academic role preferences. These patterns should be interpreted alongside group differences in self-reported English ability, exposure and confidence, rather than attributed solely to field of study.

**Keywords:** accent attitudes, English accents, Serbian university students, social evaluation, intelligibility, disciplinary background.

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## Од компјутера до кринџа: асоцијативна поља одабраних англицизама у српском језику

Савремени језички контакти и комуникацијске околности, вођени процесима глобализације, довели су до интензивног прилива англицизама у српски језик. Иако су ове позајмљенице чест предмет лексиколошких и социолингвистичких анализа, у домаћој науци о језику ређа су истраживања која их сагледавају кроз призму слободних асоцијација. У том контексту, у раду се анализирају асоцијативна поља одабране групе англицизама с циљем да се утврде њихове доминантне семантичке везе и статус ових позајмљеница у језику студентске популације. Грађа је прикупљена путем асоцијативног теста на узорку од 1006 студената из Републике Србије и Републике Српске. Анализирани англицизми представљали су део ширег корпуса речи-стимулуса, а селектовани су на основу резултата претходног истраживања (Кулић, 2024) као англицизми са највећом асоцијативном фреквенцијом међу студентима англистике. Увидом у прикупљене податке уочава се да структура и стабилност асоцијативног поља испитиваних англицизама директно зависе од постојања укорењених преводних еквивалената у српском језику. Англицизми са јасним српским еквивалентима (*мејкап*, *риспект*, *парти*) бележе високу концентрацију одговора око једне преводне речи (*шминка*, *поштовање*, *журка*), указујући на висок степен когнитивне синонимије. Насупрот томе, речи које немају једнозначно утврђен превод, нарочито из новијег генерацијског сленга (*слеј*,

*кринџ*), одликује изразита асоцијативна дифузија и висока стопа омисија, што сведочи о њиховој семантичкој нестабилности у језику студената.

**Кључне речи:** англицизми, српски језик, речи-стимулуси, слободне асоцијације, асоцијативна поља, семантичке везе, студенти.

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## Novi Vavilon: Jezici i imperije

U naučnoj fantastici i spekulativnoj fikciji postoji čitav niz dela koja, polazeći od poznatih lingvističkih premisa, na originalan i provokativan način aktuelizuju pitanje odnosa jezika i stvarnosti. Neretko je jezik u ovakvim delima glavni *novum,* te primarni izvor začudnosti koji čitaoce isprva udaljava od poznatih realija da bi ih potom suočio sa njima u sasvim drugačijem kontekstu i naterao ih da jezik i svet, kao i njihov međuodnos, posmatraju drugim očima. Određeni broj takvih dela oslanja se i na biblijsku priču o Vavilonskoj kuli, često ističući Vavilon i u sâm naslov, kao u slučaju romana *Vavilon-17* (1966) Samjuela Delejnija i *Vavilon ili nužnost nasilja: Tajna istorija revolucije prevodilaca na Oksfordu* (2022) R. F. Kuang. Oba dela obrađena u ovom radu donose značajne novine udaljavajući se od uobičajene i očekivane priče o nekadašnjoj jezičkoj pometnji. I dok Delejni prikazuje jezik kao moćno oružje pokoravanja zasnovano na lingvističkom inženjeringu u futurističkom intergalaktičkom ratu, R. F. Kuang u svom delu smeštenom u alternativnu istoriju Britanske imperije 19. veka preispituje dinamiku kolonijalnih odnosa moći na gramšijevskoj liniji hegemonija - subalterno. Komparativna analiza ova dva romana polazi od hipoteze da nadmoć imperije počiva, između ostalog, i na jezičkoj hegemoniji, te spremnosti da se zarad ostvarenja imperijalističkih ciljeva kolonizuju jezičke i prevodilačke veštine subalternih subjekata. Kako pisci ova dva romana pokazuju, jezik je lokus ne samo kulturnog već i društvenog porobljavanja, ali, istovremeno, i prostor mogućeg otpora i pobune.

**Ključne reči:** Vavilon, imperija, jezik, kolonijalizam, hegemonija, subalterno, postkolonijalna teorija prevođenja, Samjuel Delejni, R. F. Kuang, Antonio Gramši.

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# A Corpus-Based Analysis of Collocations in English and Serbian Pesticide Product Labels

This paper examines collocations in pesticide product labels written in English and Serbian. The study is based on two corpora comprising 30 product labels in English and 30 in Serbian. The English corpus contains 60,174 tokens, while the Serbian corpus comprises 44,825 tokens. The paper aims to identify frequent collocations related to the semantic fields of prohibition, obligation, safety, and procedure in pesticide labelling discourse. Examples include collocations such as *avoid contamination* and *protective clothing* in English, and *izbegavati kontakt* and *zaštitne rukavice* in Serbian. The analysis was conducted using LancsBox software, employing corpus-based statistical measures to identify significant collocational patterns, frequency, and KWIC concordance lines for qualitative interpretation. The study investigates how risk, safety, and authority are linguistically constructed in this type of specialised regulatory discourse, as well as how instructional and procedural meanings are expressed across the two languages. The analysis suggests that English labels more frequently employ direct instructional collocations (e.g., *rinse container*, *read the label*), whereas Serbian labels tend to use impersonal constructions (e.g., *tretiranje se vrši*, *preporučuje se nošenje*). The recurrent use of similar collocational patterns in both corpora also indicates a high degree of phraseological conventionality typical of pesticide labelling discourse. Future research could apply the same framework to other regulatory documents, such as pharmaceutical or food safety labels, to determine whether the collocational patterns identified in this study are specific to pesticide discourse or characteristic of regulatory language more broadly.

**Keywords:** collocations, corpus linguistics, pesticide product labels, specialised discourse, Serbian, English.

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## Attitudes Towards Native and Non-native English Varieties Among University Students in Serbia

Attitudinal research into English reference accents in Serbia has so far been focused on the two most prominent varieties, General American (GA) and Southern British Standard (SBS), while little attention has been paid to attitudes towards non-native varieties of English. The aim of this study is to explore the attitudes of university students in Serbia towards the two aforementioned English pronunciation models, as well as a non-native variety of English spoken by a Serbian EFL learner. The study is based on the experimental technique called *the verbal-guise test*, employed specifically to gauge students' evaluative tendencies across multiple attitudinal dimensions (status, solidarity, activity, and comprehensibility). A follow-up questionnaire cast light on participants' phonological preferences and aspirations. A total of 103 students from the Faculty of Philology and Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering took part in the survey. The results indicate a marked tendency for audibly non-native speakers to be perceived less favorably than native speakers of English, along with a tendency on the part of EFL learners to ascribe the highest degrees of prestige and social attractiveness to SBS. The results also demonstrate an emerging shift in the use of the two native reference accents, whereby GA seems to be the more popular choice among Serbian learners.

**Keywords:** General American, Southern British Standard, English as a foreign language, language attitudes, reference accent, verbal guise.

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## Punctual Death: End-of-Life Choices and the Aging Body in Lionel Shriver's *Should We Stay or Should We Go*

Lionel Shriver's novel *Should We Stay or Should We Go* (2021) follows Kay Wilkinson, a nurse, and her husband Cyril, an NHS general practitioner, who agree to end their lives when they both reach the age of eighty rather than face the loss of autonomy and increasing need for care they associate with old age. The novel reaches the appointed evening in March 2020 and then returns to that moment across twelve different scenarios, each introducing a small change in decision, attitude, or circumstance that alters what follows and ultimately leads to a different outcome for the couple. Through this counterfactual structure, Shriver approaches end-of-life decision-making broadly, moving between suicide, physician-assisted suicide, euthanasia, treatment withdrawal, and situations in which physical or cognitive impairment hinders the possibility of consent. The resulting scenarios repeatedly bring the desire for autonomy, dignity, mercy, and control over one's death into conflict with the belief in the inherent value of human life and with the body's own resistance to dying. These questions are also inseparable from the material and social realities of old age, as financial security, pressure on the NHS, institutional care, family responsibility, as well as utilitarian calculations of cost and burden affect how the (dis)continuation of a life is valued. Drawing on contemporary bioethical discussions of physician-assisted suicide and other end-of-life practices, the article aims to examine how Shriver's counterfactual structure moves competing positions on self-determined death beyond abstract ethical argument by giving them concrete narrative consequences across alternative versions of the couple's original plan, and how those positions function under changing conditions of aging, care, capacity, and social responsibility.

**Keywords:** Lionel Shriver, end-of-life decision-making, physician-assisted suicide, aging, right to die.

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## The Great American Escape – Alterity and Otherness in Sarah Bruni's *The Night Gwen Stacy Died*

Set against the backdrop of small town Iowa, *The Night Gwen Stacy Died*, Sarah Bruni's debut novel from 2013 is so much more than a simple offbeat love story drawing on American comic books and taking place in the American Midwest. The paper proposes to examine the multifaceted nature of alterity and o/Otherness as presented in Bruni's captivating coming-of-age story about love and identity. With a basis in post-colonial theory, the paper explores the novel's world of "strangers in a strange land" and the many different aspects in which alterity and o/Otherness play a key part in the development of the story and the portrayal of its main characters. Looking for answers in the turbulent history of the United States of America and the major shift from shedding the role of the Periphery to becoming the Center, the main protagonists' movement along and across America's margins and imaginary boundaries is examined within the post-colonial context. Furthermore, by inspecting the process of the protagonists' evolution through "trespassing" and identification with fictional characters, the paper will attempt to offer answers to the ways in which identity exploration can use fusion, subversion and rediscovery to establish an individual's grounding in the modern context.

**Keywords:** alterity, o/Otherness, periphery, margin, identity, Sarah Bruni.

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# Dear Alex: Using Epistolary Novels as Writing Prompts in the EFL Classroom

In foreign language classrooms, letter-writing commonly still has its place in the curriculum; on the other hand, literature is often neglected and the emphasis is usually placed on teaching other skills. Since epistolary novels can serve as real-life examples of authentic language use, they have an immense potential to be incorporated into writing lessons – serving either as guidance or as a writing prompt.

This paper aims to investigate whether epistolary novels can successfully be used as authentic writing prompts for developing letter-writing skills among upper intermediate and advanced students of English as a foreign language. This study was conducted with a group of thirty-two B2/C1 level students taking the Contemporary English Language P3(B2) elective course at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, Serbia. The novel used for this purpose was *Where Rainbows End*, by the contemporary Irish novelist Cecelia Ahern, from which one of the epistles was selected to serve as the writing prompt. The students were then asked to write a reply to the selected letter prompt by taking one of the characters' point of view. Their responses were analysed by applying thematic and content analysis, in order to examine the structure of their letters and identify and compare the most recurring themes and patterns in them. The study suggests that epistolary fiction can serve as a very valuable resource in the FL classroom, making writing instruction more meaningful and engaging for students.

**Keywords:** writing instruction, letter-writing skills, literature-based language teaching.

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## Poetry Appreciation in an EFL Classroom: Comparing Two Different Approaches to Pre-Reading Activities

This study measures and compares the effects of two different approaches to reading poetry in a foreign language classroom, focusing specifically on how students are prepared for their first encounter with the text. In English language teaching methodology, pre-reading and lead-in activities are considered essential for overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers to comprehension. The first approach examined in this research extracts foregrounded segments of a poem, asking students to reconstruct a Firthian 'context of situation' by identifying participant features, verbal and non-verbal actions, relevant objects, and subsequent effects. Conversely, the second approach focuses on creating mood and empathy by activating students' everyday experiential knowledge about the situation depicted in the poem. The hypothesis is that the first, text-focused approach will lead to a deeper linguistic and emotional understanding of the poem, as well as a higher perception of its artistic quality. To test this hypothesis, an experiment will be conducted with 120 first-year students at the English Department of the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. Data will be collected using a mixed questionnaire that combines Likert-scale statements for quantitative analysis and open-ended questions for qualitative insight.

**Keywords:** EFL classroom, pre-reading activities, foregrounding, Firthian context of situation, artistic quality, mixed-method research.

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## Formalna i semantička transformacija balade *Hasanaginica* u engleskom prepjevu: analiza prijevoda *The Sad Ballad of the Noble Lady Hasan Aginica* Francisa Jonesa

Rad analizira engleski prepjev *The Sad Ballad of the Noble Lady Hasan Aginica* Francisa R. Jonesa iz perspektive savremene teorije prevođenja i poetike usmene književnosti. Fokus istraživanja usmjeren je na formalne i semantičke aspekte balade *Hasanaginica*, uključujući pitanja metrike, ritma, strofičke organizacije, rime, slovenske antiteze, i kulturne prevodivosti između izvornika i engleskog prepjeva, te različitih oblika odstupanja od izvornika kroz dodatne prevodilačke intervencije i gubitke značenja kao i uzrocima tih odstupanja koji se analiziraju kroz razlike između silabičkog i akcenatskog metričkog sistema, problem kulturne neekvivalentnosti i neprevodivosti, odnosno ograničenja poetske ekvivalencije i pragmatičke zahtjeve ciljnog jezika.

Analiza pokazuje da Jonesov prepjev predstavlja izrazito savremen model zasnovan na djelimičnoj foreignizaciji, kontroliranoj literalnosti i povećanoj svijesti o usmjenoj poetici izvornika, ali istovremeno potvrđuje tezu o djelimičnoj neprevodivosti usmene poezije u engleskom jeziku.

**Ključne riječi:** *Hasanaginica*, Francis Jones, teorija prevođenja, poetska prevodivost, slovenska antiteza, deseterac, foreignizacija.

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## Acoustic Differences Between Scottish and Southern British English Vowels: Separate Analyses of F1, F2, and Duration

This study investigates acoustic differences between Scottish English and Southern British English vowels through separate analyses of formant frequencies (F1 and F2) and vowel duration. The dataset consists of 192 vowel tokens produced by sixteen speakers (eight Scottish and eight Southern British English speakers) obtained from recordings available through the International Dialects of English Archive (IDEA). Speech material was extracted from the first paragraph of the *Comma Gets a Cure* passage. The analysis focused on twelve vowel categories: NURSE, START, NORTH, SQUARE, NEAR, FACE, FLEECE, KIT, GOOSE, FOOT, MOUTH, and GOAT. Both monophthongs and diphthongs were included and analyzed separately to account for differences in their acoustic structure and patterns of dialectal differences. Acoustic measurements were obtained in Praat, and formant values were normalized using the Lobanov method to reduce inter-speaker variability. Separate linear mixed-effects models were fitted for F1, F2, and vowel duration, with dialect and vowel category included as fixed effects and speaker as a random effect. The F1 analysis revealed relatively limited dialectal differences, suggesting broadly similar patterns of vowel height across the two dialects. In contrast, the F2 analysis demonstrated substantial dialectal differentiation, particularly for FLEECE, GOOSE, GOAT, KIT, NURSE, and NORTH indicating systematic variation in vowel frontness and the overall organization of the vowel space. Vowel duration did not show a significant overall dialect effect, although differences were observed for individual vowel categories. The findings suggest that acoustic differences between Scottish and Southern British English are realized primarily in the spectral domain, especially in F2. One limitation of the study is that vowel duration was not experimentally controlled, as the data were derived from natural reading speech. The study should therefore be regarded as a pilot investigation that provides a foundation for future research examining vowel production under controlled phonetic conditions, with particular attention to the Scottish Vowel Length Rule.

**Keywords:** acoustic phonetics, Scottish English, Southern British English, vowel space, F1, F2, vowel duration, monophthongs, diphthongs, Lobanov normalization.

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## Deontic Modality in Women's Political Speech

The aim of the paper is to investigate deontic modality (Lyons 1977, Palmer 2001, Sweetser 1998, Trbojevic 2004) in women's speech (Lakoff 1975) in the field of Serbian, UK and European politics. The corpus includes newspaper articles in the form of interviews with four prominent female politicians -Serbian, English, French and German. Methodologically, the paper integrates qualitative descriptive analysis in context with quantitative analysis to determine the frequency and distribution of modal resources across the corpus. The findings reveal that modal auxiliaries (*must*, *could*, *would*, *should*) are the primary resources, followed by adverbial and adjectival modality. In the end, we offer a conclusion with a suggestion for further research.

**Keywords:** deontic modality, women's speech, politics.

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## Kolokacijska restrikcija i „duh jezika“: o ulozi kolokacija u uspostavljanju prevodne ekvivalencije

Polazeći od Hlebecove definicije kolokacije kao dozvoljive veze između leksema u okviru kratkih gramatičkih struktura (Hlebec 2019), rad razmatra lingvističku osnovu česte prevodilačke ocene da određeni prevod „nije u duhu“ ciljnog jezika, nastojeći da ovu intuitivnu kategoriju poveže sa kolokacijskim restrikcijama karakterističnim za jezik cilja. Polazi se od pretpostavke da se takva procena u velikoj meri zasniva na poštovanju ili narušavanju kolokacijskih ograničenja karakterističnih za jezik cilja. Analiza se zasniva na reprezentativnim primerima kolokacija preuzetim iz relevantne lingvističke i prevodilačke literature, koji se dopunjuju primerima iz objavljenih književnih prevoda sa engleskog na srpski jezik. Kroz kontrastivnu analizu izvornih kolokacija i njihovih prevodnih ekvivalenata ispituje se u kojoj meri kolokacijski izbor utiče na prirodnost prevoda. Posebna pažnja posvećena je selektivnosti kolokacijskih veza, ograničenoj zamenljivosti sinonima i pojavama prevodilačke interferencije koje nastaju usled prenosa obrazaca iz jezika izvora. Analiza pokazuje da prihvatljivost prevoda ne zavisi isključivo od semantičke podudarnosti prevodnih ekvivalenata, već i od njihove uklopljenosti u ustaljene obrasce leksičke kombinatorike jezika cilja. Nalazi ukazuju da kolokacijska kompetencija predstavlja važnu komponentu prevodilačke kompetencije i sugerišu da se procena prirodnosti prevoda može zasnivati na stepenu usklađenosti prevodnih rešenja sa kolokacijskim normama ciljnog jezika. Ovi rezultati imaju i implikacije za nastavu prevođenja, ukazujući na značaj razvijanja kolokacijske kompetencije kao preduslova za postizanje prirodnog i idiomatskog prevoda.

**Ključne reči:** kolokacije, kolokacijska restrikcija, prirodnost prevoda, idiomatičnost, prevodna ekvivalencija, kontrastivna analiza, engleski jezik, srpski jezik.

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## Petrarchism and the Poetics of Desire in Spenser's *Amoretti*

This presentation examines Edmund Spenser's *Amoretti* through the theoretical frameworks of Petrarchism and modern theories of love and desire. Drawing on the work of Erich Fromm, Anne Carson, and Roland Barthes, it explores love not as a stable emotional truth but as a phenomenon shaped by projection, distance, language, and cultural convention. The analysis demonstrates that *Amoretti* adopts many traditional Petrarchan features, including the idealized beloved, rhetorical excess, and the lover's emotional suffering. However, Spenser simultaneously revises these conventions by redirecting desire toward reciprocity, fulfilment, and marriage. While the beloved remains a poetic construct shaped through language and idealization, the sequence departs from the Petrarchan model of perpetual longing by presenting love as capable of moral and social resolution. Ultimately, the presentation argues that Spenser transforms Petrarchan desire into a model aligned with Protestant ideals of harmony, marriage, and social order while preserving many of the tensions inherent in Renaissance love poetry.

**Keywords**: Spenser, sonnets, Petrarchism, love and desire, Renaissance poetry.

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## Dinamika značenja: od leksičke semantike do pragmatičke interpretacije

Ovaj rad istražuje složenu interakciju između leksičke semantike i pragmatičke interpretacije u engleskom jeziku, sa fokusom na procese kroz koje se značenje reči modifikuje, sužava ili proširuje u realnim komunikativnim kontekstima. Dok leksička semantika pruža stabilnu osnovu kroz konvencionalizovana značenja (denotaciju), pragmatika omogućava prelazak sa lingvističkog koda na govornikovu nameru (implikaciju), demonstrirajući da je značenje dinamičan, a ne statičan konstrukt.

U radu se primenjuje komparativno-kontrastivni metod analize. Komparativni pristup se koristi za ispitivanje univerzalnih mehanizama semantičke fleksibilnosti (poput polisemije i metaforizacije) u različitim domenima diskursa, dok kontrastivna analiza ukazuje na razlike u interpretativnim strategijama između izvornih govornika engleskog jezika i onih kojima engleski nije maternji jezik. Istraživanje se oslanja na teoriju relevancije i maksime konverzacije Pola Grajsa kako bi se mapirale tačke u kojima leksičko značenje postaje nedovoljno za tumačenje iskaza, te gde pragmatički faktori preuzimaju ključnu ulogu u rešavanju ambigviteta.

Rezultati ukazuju na to da se dinamika značenja ne odvija pravolinijski, već kroz stalno pregovaranje između semantičkih ograničenja i kontekstualnih činilaca. Ovo istraživanje doprinosi boljem razumevanju kognitivnih procesa obrade jezika, naglašavajući da savladavanje engleskog jezika na visokom nivou ne zahteva samo poznavanje leksičkog fonda, već i razvijenu pragmatičku kompetenciju za tumačenje značenja u zavisnosti od konteksta situacije.

**Ključne reči:** leksička semantika, pragmatika, dinamika značenja, teorija relevancije, kontekstualna interpretacija, engleski jezik, polisemija.

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# The Early History of the Word *Linguistics* and Various Competing Terms (1813-1900)

Although a few authors have written short articles dealing with the issue of the history of the term *linguistics* in various European languages, there has been no extensive study of its history in the English-speaking part of the world. Therefore, taking advantage of the modern digital libraries which facilitate historical-lexicographical studies, this article aims to present the results of such a study of the word *linguistics* and various competing terms in the English language from their first attestation up to the end of the 19th century and thus lay the groundwork for further research into this period and for the study of the subsequent developments in the first half of the 20th century. It is found that although the first occurrence of *linguistic(s)* goes back to 1819, its use began to slowly increase only after 1860 and more rapidly so after 1885 (at least in the United States), but it was far from being the universally accepted name of the science of language even in 1900. This state of affairs may be attributed to several causes: 1) strong objections from many prominent linguists, such as R. G. Latham and Max Müller, to its Graeco-Latin hybridism; 2) lack of a seminal textbook that *mainly* employed this term and 3) absence of a clear institutional separation between philology and linguistics that would follow the existing theoretical differentiation. The first of these three circumstances may be the main reason why the United Kingdom lagged behind the United States in the development outlined above, insofar as most objectors were British. Conversely, the gradual diffusion of *linguistics* in the United States in the second half of the 19th century seems to be largely attributable to W. D. Whitney, who used the phrase *linguistic science* more frequently in his books.

**Keywords:** science of language, linguistics, philology, historical lexicography, history of linguistics.

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## „Кô књига што о Ланселоту бива, / а коју жене поштују у свему”: Чосер и витешки роман

*Кентерберијске приче*, дело на којем почива Чосерова слава, представљају својеврсну енциклопедију средњовековних књижевних жанрова, јер се састоје од витешких романа, фаблијоа и сатиричних анегдота, прича патоса и религиозних прича, егземплума и басни. Иако у *Кентерберијским причама* има чак пет витешких романа – „Витезова прича”, „Прича о сер Топазу”, „Прича Жене из Бата”, „Штитоношина прича” и „Земљопоседникова прича” – Чосерови витешки романи нису стереотипне приповести о витезовима који су браниоци хришћанске вере жељни славе и наклоности својих дама, па одлазе у потраге током којих савладавају људске и надљудске непријатеље и за успех бивају награђени руком вољене жене. Овај рад поставља тезу да Чосер у својих пет витешких романа преиспитује и пародира најтипичнији жанр средњовековне књижевности. Грандиозна „Витезова прича” показује да песник више цени приче Римског циклуса од прича Британског циклуса, у „Причи Жене из Бата” оштро критикује артуријанско витештво, „Земљопоседникова прича” је по тематици ближа *бретонској причи* (*Breton lay*) него витешком роману, док су преостала два витешка романа – „Прича о сер Топазу” и „Штитоношина прича” – прекинута и остављена недовршена.

**Кључне речи:** Џефри Чосер, *Кентерберијске приче*, витешки роман, енглеска средњовековна књижевност.

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# By the Waters of Leman and *By Avon River* – Postwar Meditations of Two American Expats in England and their Serbian Reverberations

This paper endeavours to analyse how two American poets who found their home in England in the middle of a global catastrophe addressed the issues of war, devastation and dehumanisation, and to compare that traumatic experience to Serbian modern postwar poetry. The selected corpus includes T.S. Eliot and H.D, two American expatriots in Britain, and Dušan Vasiljev, Serbian poet and intellectual born on the territory of the Habsburg Empire.

T.S. Eliot's poem *The Waste Land* marked the period following WWI, an unprecedented event in human history, at the same time becoming one of the landmarks of modernism, with numerous references to Shakespeare. Poetess H. D. (born Hilda Doolittle) seems to have inextricably tied Shakespeare to war when she undertook a journey to Stratford-upon-Avon towards the end of the WWII, having spent the war in London, only to return and continue this everlasting quest after the war, in her book of essays on Shakespeare and his contemporaries, *By Avon River*.

Dušan Vasiljev's poem "Čovek peva posle rata" ("Man Singing After the War"), from 1920, also renders the expressionist postbellum imagery devoid of glorious heroism and victories – there are no more dreams after a bloodbath. The imminent social and cultural crisis seems to have been overshadowed by the atrocities and demolition of war. Was that already the point of "the end of history and the last man", as Fukuyama put it towards the turn of the century, in a world overwhelmed with apathy, materialism and egotism – the ailments of modernity?

War is the common denominator to all these poets and their works, but so could be Shakespeare too, bringing in the quintessence of humanity and "quality of mercy" in an anti-war key.

**Keywords**: war, survivors, disillusion, poetry, Shakespeare.

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## Zajednički turcizmi u engleskom i srpskom

Turcizmi su prisutni i u engleskom i u srpskom jeziku, mada se njihov broj, semantička distribucija i status u ova dva jezika znatno razlikuju. Predmet ovog rada jesu turcizmi koji su zajednički engleskom i srpskom, a cilj istraživanja je da se uporede njihova značenja, semantička distribucija i stilska i kulturna obeleženost u dva jezika. Korpus zajedničkih turcizama je formiran na osnovu relevantnih rečnika engleskog i srpskog jezika i obuhvata lekseme turskog porekla koje ovi jezici dele. Analiza pokazuje da zajednički turcizmi uglavnom označavaju pojmove povezane sa turskom kulturom, a u širem smislu sa orijentalnom i islamskom. U engleskom oni većinom ostaju kulturno obeležene reči, dok u srpskom iste lekseme ponekad imaju širu semantičku distribuciju i pripadaju različitim oblastima svakodnevnog života, tj. nisu nužno kulturno obeležene. Pojedine lekseme su u srpskom razvile i dodatna, obično metaforička značenja. Utvrđene razlike u semantičkom i stilskom statusu zajedničkih turcizama mogu se dovesti u vezu sa različitom prirodom, intenzitetom i trajanjem kontakta engleskog i srpskog sa turskim jezikom i kulturom.

**Ključne reči:** turcizmi, engleski jezik, srpski jezik, jezički kontakt, leksičko pozajmljivanje, semantika, kulturne pozajmljenice.

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## Constructing Conflict Through Political Discourse: Trump's Rhetorical Framing of the 2026 Iran Crisis

This paper investigates the rhetorical strategies employed by the US President Donald Trump in the discursive modelling of the 2026 Iran conflict through his formal speeches and Truth Social media posts from the onset of the conflict to the present period. Drawing on the theoretical frameworks of Critical Discourse Analysis (Van Dijk 1997, 2002; Fairclough 1989) and Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black 2004, 2009, 2011), the study examines how rhetorical devices frame geopolitical events, legitimise political action and shape public perceptions of war and international relations.

The findings demonstrate that several rhetorical devices feature prominently in the President's representation of the conflict. Hyperbole is frequently employed to reinforce perceptions of US military supremacy (e.g. *The United States has the strongest military the world has ever seen*) and to project an image of global admiration for the United States (e.g. *The whole world is watching and they can't believe the power, strength and brilliance*). Metaphorical expressions serve to emphasise US dominance (e.g. *We have all the cards; they have none*), justify intervention (e.g. *to get rid of a cancer*) or frame political actions as future-oriented investments (e.g. *This is a true investment in your children's future*). Repetition intensifies key political messages (e.g. *the strait will open up naturally. It'll just open up naturally*), while insults and derogatory labels target political opponents and media organisations (e.g. *fake news CNN*, *the Dumocrats, RINOS and fools*). Collectively, these rhetorical strategies reflect broader discursive patterns characteristic of Donald Trump's political rhetoric and distinctive communicative style.

**Keywords:** political discourse, rhetorical strategies, Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Metaphor Analysis, Iran conflict, Donald Trump.

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## "She Felt Somehow Very Like Him": Septimus Smith as Clarissa's Double in *Mrs Dalloway*

It has long been established that the characters of Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Warren Smith function as mirror images; in fact, Virginia Woolf herself claimed that she had envisioned Septimus as Clarissa's double, an alternative self who would be sacrificed by the end of the novel so that Clarissa could live (Woolf, 1994). While numerous scholars have used this insight as a starting point for exploring the parallels between the two characters, attempts to situate Septimus within the broader tradition of the *doppelgänger* have so far remained scarce. With that in mind, this paper aims to explore how Woolf constructs Septimus as a literary double, combining characteristics of his uncanny and frightful Gothic predecessors with key modernist concerns such as emotional isolation and the failure of communication. The theoretical framework is primarily informed by Keppler's (1972) notion of the second self as Saviour and Dorfman's (2020) definition of the double as an intermediary between the I and the Other. The findings suggest that the encounter with the double, as an ambivalent being who is both external and intimately familiar to the protagonist, enables Clarissa to reconcile her fear of losing independence and individuality with her need for companionship and communication. In doing so, Septimus as a second self serves a positive role in the protagonist's development, offering her a path out of alienation and allowing her, as becomes evident in the novel's conclusion, to further connect with those around her. Through the creation of such a double, Woolf produces a unique blend of Gothicism and modernism in *Mrs Dalloway*, simultaneously drawing on and revising the rich *doppelgänger* tradition.

**Keywords:** double, *doppelgänger*, *Mrs Dalloway*, Gothic literature, modernism, alienation.

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