WORDS TO WORKS

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE
ON ENGLISH STUDIES
6 - 7 MAY 2016, ZAGREB, CROATIA

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

University of Zagreb
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
6 - 7 May 2016

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International Student Conference on English Studies

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Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

3 Ivan Lučić Street

Zagreb, Croatia

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English Student Club X.a.

The Development of Cross-cultural Relationships in Australian Literature after 1950

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How are cross-cultural relationships portrayed differently in texts by indigenous and white Australian authors after 1950 and to what extent have these changed ever since? This paper attempts to examine the depiction of cross-cultural relationships in Australian literature on the basis of 10 books from 1950s onwards. The focus here lies on the portrayal of indigenous men and women as such before it centers more closely on rape as an instrument of oppression in the respective novels. Furthermore, it will be analyzed whether there is a development of these cross-cultural relationships throughout the various periods of time and to what extent Aboriginal men and women are treated differently. The examined corpus of literary texts is constituted of the following: 1960s: *Riders in the Chariot* versus *Wild Cat Falling*; 1970s: *Mallonkai* versus *Karobran*; 1980s: *Radiance* versus *No Sugar*; 1990s: *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* versus *My Place*; 2000s: *Secret River* versus *That Deadman Dance.* These novels will be reviewed according to their depiction of cross-cultural relationships on the basis of the concept of intersectionality. The treatment of the role of the female and the male natives in their respective relationships appears to differ vastly as the women are not only discriminated against due to their race, but their gender as well. Black women in these texts are often regarded as sexual objects, who are used for the white man's pleasure, whereas indigenous men are encouraged to marry white women in order to increase their status. Moreover, the rape of native women is not considered an offence as Aboriginals have not been granted full citizenship until 1967. Therefore, white men did not take responsibility for the children they have sired, which resulted in the loss of identity for these half-caste children in most cases, who have been taken away from their mothers. What is more, the assimilation policy even encouraged these cross-cultural relationships in order to breed out the Aboriginality of the people. Nevertheless, the development of cross-cultural relationships into something normal and wonderful can also be observed in many of these texts especially in the most recent ones. Here the question of skin color does not even arise in the first place and thus strengthens the overcoming of racial boundaries.

That's not a knife: Building the Image of the Australian Man in Selected 19th and 20th Century Short Stories

Filip Medar, University of Zagreb

Already in 1877, English-born Australian novelist Marcus Clarke defined the Australian as a "square-headed, masterful man, with full temples, plenty of beard, a keen eye, a stern and yet sensual mouth. His teeth will be bad, and his lungs good. He will suffer from liver disease, and become prematurely bald... His religion will be a form of Presbyterianism; his national policy a democracy tempered by the rate of exchange." Years later, at the dawn of the 20th century, writer Rolf Bolderwood claimed that there is in fact "no generic native Australian," while at the same time writing fiction rich in stereotypical Oz blokes and larrikins and stressing perhaps the most Australian tradition of mateship. Keeping these stereotypes in mind, this paper will look into how Australian men were described in four short stories written over the course of a century. The reason for choosing short stories rather than novels is the technical nature of their production, that is, Australia has a history of encouraging the writing of short stories notably during its nation-building period, most of which were published in the paper The Bulletin, and these stories of varying quality were often more in touch with current events and the daily life in Australia than novels which were designed to have a more classic quality to them. Hopefully, this paper will show how deeply some well-known stereotypes and clichés of Australian men have permeated popular Australian literature through the ages.

A Marvelous (Hi)story: An Analysis of Guy Gavriel Kay's *Tigana*

Petra Pugar, University of Zagreb

This paper analyses *Tigana*, a fantasy novel by the Canadian author Guy Gavriel Kay, focusing on the way in which the world of the text is depicted as new, original and fantastic, with an additional emphasis on the manner of introducing this fantastic world in the novel. It discusses that the text can be placed within the sub-genre of the marvelous, following the rules introduced by Tzvetan Todorov. Taking into consideration that the setting of the novel is heavily inspired by medieval Italy, the paper also looks into the relation of the fantastic text to the 'real world' of the Middle Ages (accessible only through history, which is again a text) and to the relevant issues present in the contemporary world. Finally, the paper enumerates the main thematic spheres in the novel – memory, morality and gender – and explores the ways in which the novel approaches them from the perspective of the marvelous and the historical.

Discourse Analysis of the Media Reports on Edward Snowden's Disclosures

Ana Popović, Marko Vrančić, University of Zagreb

The aim of this paper is to analyze the media discourse in constructing the social knowledge about the leakage of classified information about government surveillance programs by Edward Snowden. The main focus of the research is the relationship between media discourse and social knowledge in shaping people's attitudes. We will be observing certain parts of the media discourse by analyzing specific terms, phrases and other parts of discourse used by the two opposing sides that help build a positive or negative attitude and construct the desired social knowledge. The aim is to show that Edward Snowden's disclosures were approached differently by differently oriented media and that this is reflected in the argumentative discourse of the opposing sides, which take the same facts and present them in completely different ways, i.e. the discursive context that these facts are put in helps construct the reality around them and build two conflicted "truths". The sources chosen as supportive of Snowden's actions are the film *Citizenfour*, which is the most direct source possible, starring Snowden himself, and *The Guardian*, as the first source to report on the subject. In order to analyze what some of the conservative media say about the Snowden case, we will provide and analyze the examples from *The American Spectator* and *Fox News*. By observing the case of Snowden's disclosures, we will be dealing with the role of the media in shaping attitudes and ideologies of the public.

Hashtags as Discourse Markers in Digital Communication

Filip Klubička, University of Zagreb

This paper takes a look at hashtags, a relative novelty in the language of digital communication, and provides a descriptive overview of less usual and less automatically detectable or predictable phenomena that can be encountered on the social web. With a theoretical overview of discourse markers and their function, followed by a detailed analysis of many examples, the paper claims that hashtags, in addition to their original purpose as markers of metadata and a community tagging tool, can also introduce many informative levels into the sentence they are found in. They can carry layers of meaning, such as irony, sarcasm and humor, which were initially not intended for them. They can become markers of community membership, and can thus be viewed from a sociolinguistic point of view, but they can also serve as political and humanitarian calls for action. Not only that, but they seem to have broken the confines of the digital world and any constraints initially put upon them, be they technical or linguistic, and these constraints have been exploited, circumvented, subverted and completely turned inside-out. As such, hashtags have successfully descended from the meta- and infiltrated language, becoming full-blown discourse markers, showing that if something is even remotely a part of language, it becomes language's very own plaything.

Free Will in Anthony Burgess´s *A Clockwork Orange*

Ivana Verveger, University of Zagreb

The aim of this seminar paper was to examine the issue of free will in Anthony Burgess´s novel *A Clockwork Orange*. Anthony Burgess was influenced by Pelagius´ and Saint Augustine´s concepts of free will in writing his novel. The impact of those two theories, Pelagianism and Augustinianism, is noticeable throughout the whole novel. In order for one to understand the construction of the novel in relation to those theories of free will, in the seminar paper, Pelagianism and Augustinianism are briefly explained. Furthermore, this seminar paper tried to give an explanation of the way in which the main character, Alex, develops throughout the novel in relation to those two concepts. The main idea of this seminar paper is that free will is an essential characteristic of human beings and that once deprived of it, one stops being human.

The Slavery in *Parable of the Sower*

Anamarija Tkalec, University of Zagreb

Octavia E. Butler is the most prominent African-American female author in the genre of science fiction and problems related to the African-American experience in the U.S. recur in several of her novels. This paper aims to explain the twofold use of the motive of slavery in *Parable of the Sower*. Firstly, it is described how Butler applies the African-American experience and the legacy of slavery to a dystopian setting. Furthermore, the causes of re-emergence of slavery in the novel and the new forms of it represented are explored. The main focus is on the fact that the people subjected to new forms of slavery are racially diverse. The paper tries to analyze how this relates to contemporary US society, given that the novel can be read as a critique of the current state of capitalism. Finally, it is discussed how Butler imagines the alternative to the dominant socio-economic system through notions of empathy and communalism.

The Notion of Race in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym*

Ena Hustnjak, University of Zagreb

The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, Poe's only novel, is a telling example of the way Poe presents and understands the idea of race. It follows Pym's voyage towards South and his encounters with the red-skinned Peters and black-skinned natives of the mysterious island of Tsalal. Poe's character profiling reduces other races to the level of animals through phrenological descriptions. Yet, for Poe race is a concept that can change, which we can see through Peters' transformation from an Indian seen as savage to a hero Pym considers racially equal to him. In addition, the ubiquitous symbolism of black, white and red color adds to the grotesque atmosphere and perception of race as of a mask and a performance, which is manifested in the reversed black minstrelsy of Pym's disturbing masquerade and in images of death and decomposition. Finally, Tsalal and its uncivilized black inhabitants serve as a backdrop for racial stereotyping and the motif of colonialism. The prompt and ambiguous ending leaves us in a suffocating white surrounding, alluding to notions of multiculturalism and racial hierarchy. It can be concluded that Poe's views on race are monogenetic and that he perceives race as fluctuating, deceptive and depending on the environment. He also points to the domineering nature of colonialism as the cause of destructive multicultural encounters.

The Effect of Video Games on Foreign Language Vocabulary Acquisition

Andrea Kovačević, Branimir Križanec, University of Osijek

With the development of computer technology, video games and computer games became an extremely popular spare time activity, especially among younger generations. Video games, especially massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs), provide EFL learners with a linguistically rich context that may aid the language learning process, since learners are exposed to a sufficient L2 input and have plenty opportunity to interact in the L2 (Sylven, Sundquist 2012). The general aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between foreign language vocabulary acquisition and playing video games. The research has been carried out on a sample of a hundred (N=100) participants, who are learners of English as a foreign language and students at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek. The age of the participants ranged between 18 and 24 years. Data were collected by using a questionnaire and the Vocabulary Size Test developed by Nation, I.S.P. & Beglar, D. (2007). The questionnaire provided demographic background information about the participants and their gaming habits, while the Vocabulary Size Test 20 000 version measured the participants' total receptive vocabulary size. Statistical tests were used to analyze the relationship between vocabulary acquisition and playing video games, i.e. between the frequency of playing video games and the extent of vocabulary size, as well as the relationship between the types of video games played and vocabulary acquisition.

Learners' Motivation at the University Level

Cassy Prskalo, Gabrijela Crnjak, University of Osijek

The present research aims at investigating English language majors' motivation for language learning. The research, consisting of two studies, is based on Dörnyei's L2 Motivational Self System. In Study 1, the degree of motivation of 33 first-, 33 second-, 22 third-, and 24 fourth-year students of English Language and Literature is measured by means of a questionnaire. The results show that there is a difference between different groups of students in two motivational components: higher levels of Instrumentality-Promotion and Ought-to L2 Self are associated with lower study years. Also, female students display higher levels of motivation in all motivational components than male students. Furthermore, there is a significant positive correlation between students' achievement and Ideal L2 Self, Cultural Interest, Interest in the English Language, and Attitudes Towards Learning English. Study 2 explores the changes in achievement and motivation of 80 first-year students of English Language and Literature during the first semester. Moreover, it investigates the differences in motivation between grammar and vocational school students and among different study groups. The comparison of language proficiency test results show that grammar school students achieve better results. Also, students studying non-language study programs in combination with English seem to achieve better results. Additionally, interviews are conducted to explore students' motivation in more detail. The results indicate that test results influence students' motivation positively and that grammar school students have more developed Ideal L2 Self-image than vocational school students.

Preposition Selection in EFL by Croatian EFL Learners - The Role of Language Transfer

Vesna Tunjić, University of Osijek

This study investigates how Croatian EFL learners choose prepositions in the English language and whether language transfer plays a significant role in preposition selection. Language transfer refers to the influence of the mother tongue on the learning process of the L2. If the mother tongue facilitates the learning process of the L2, the transfer is positive. If it leads to errors the transfer is negative. The assumption is that learners rely on translation when choosing prepositions which results in instances of both positive and negative transfer. This study involves high school learners at the B1-B2 level of knowledge. The results of a questionnaire consisting of productive preposition tasks and an open ended question are indicative of a high reliance on translation, i.e. language transfer during preposition selection. This is further corroborated by an in-class interview. Although test results may be flawed due to the varying levels of proficiency in English among the learners tested and the learners' individual levels of motivation during the conduction of this study, they do indicate that translation should be used more explicitly when teaching prepositions to EFL learners.

Nightmares Are Dreams Too: The Notion of the American Dream in Hunter S. Thompson's *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas*

Gracija Horak, University of Zagreb

The USA has been pegged as the land where all the dreams come true. However, taking into consideration the political, economic, and even social state of the USA (especially in the 1970's) one has to call into question the plausibility of this attribute. Thompson's novel, capitalism, Richard Nixon, the 1968 Washington riots, and the Declaration of Independence have a common denominator – the American Dream. The paper deals with various types of the American Dream and questions its existence. Nevertheless, the pursuit of finding the Dream is often more important than the Dream itself, especially if one takes into consideration its questionable existence. *In Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas* this pursuit turns into a nightmare and leaves the main character, Raoul Duke, disappointed and 'Dreamless'.

A Deterioration in the Values of the Original American Dream

Anja Stoilković, Smiljana Rakonjac, University of Novi Sad

James Truslow Adams, the man who coined the term American dream in 1931, described it as a dream of a social order that allows all individuals to realize their potentials, and become who they want to be, rather than focusing on the attainment of material goods solely. Taking this definition as its starting point, this paper sets out to explore the relationship between the original version of the Dream and its deterioration as represented in three literary pieces, F. S. Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," Arthur Miller's "The Death of a Salesman" and Edward Albee's "The American dream". The spiritual nuance of the Dream that got lost along the way is reflected in these authors' characters and in their attitude towards material, spiritual and family values. Centering around the acts and words of the protagonists, this paper examines different nuances of these values and their distancing from what they were supposed to be according to Truslow Adams.

Who Finances the North Pole? Growing Up in William Blake's *Songs of Innocence and Experience*

Karlo Krznarić, University of Zagreb

At first glance, William Blake's *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* offer two states of existence that exclude one another. While the state of innocence is joyful, carefree and idyllic, the other one is quite dismal and it seems normal that one experiences discomfort when one realizes they are passing from one state into the other, i.e. growing up. However, this is not the message that Blake wants the reader to take from the works as he offers a wider perspective on the matter.

The Economic Singularity in Don DeLillo's *Cosmopolis*

Lovro Furjanić, University of Zagreb

Two of the most prominent themes in Don DeLillo's dystopian novel *Cosmopolis* are technology and economy. These two themes are interconnected and studying the novel in context of ideas such as technological singularity and singleton helps reach a deeper understanding of their connection and their potential effects on the future of humanity. After defining the singleton and technological singularity, the terms are applied to the economic system presented in *Cosmopolis*. This article argues that the economic system of *Cosmopolis* has many features of a technological singularity. The economy presented in *Cosmopolis* is described as an economic singularity because of that similarity. The article also analyzes the question whether the economy in *Cosmopolis* has the potential to become a singleton and reads the protagonist, Eric Packer, as a symbol of the economic system. The ending is interpreted as a potential solution to the economic problems in context of a growing importance and power of economy.

A Bakhtinian Reading of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*

Adna Oković, University of Sarajevo

F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby*, published in 1925, is considered by many critical assessments one of the greatest American novels. Almost a hundred years after its publication, Fitzgerald's novel still manages to provoke attention from readers and critics alike, having influenced generations of writers. In a similar manner, the critical works of Mikhail M. Bakhtin have been tremendously engaging and influential ever since they were discovered by the Western scholarship and his theoretical concepts have been used for analyses of a plethora of different literary texts. This paper attempts to (re)consider Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* through a Bakhtinian lens, starting with a discussion of the diversity of voices in the novel and evoking Bakhtin's notions of heteroglossia, polyphony, dialogism and double-voicedness. These ideas, when applied in the analysis of different characters' language, can serve to indicate their background, traits or ideology. Moreover, this type of reading can unmask an unreliable narrator through the analysis of discrepancies between the author's and the narrator's voice. Finally, the notion of chronotope, which occupies an important place in Bakhtinian theory, is also introduced in the discussion through examples from Fitzgerald's novel. A special place is dedicated to the chronotope of the road, which, along with its functions within the narrative structure, also testifies to the quintessentially American sense of mobility.

'The Good Death': An Author-Oriented Approach to Writing Suicide in Hemingway's Short Fiction

Manuela Neuwirth, University of Graz

For most of his adult life, Ernest Hemingway was downright obsessed with violent death and suicide. In his works, he approaches these subjects from a writer's point of view, illustrating his claim that violent death teaches a writer how to truly write. Considering that most critics agree that Hemingway "wrote himself into all, or most, of his characters until his death", an analysis of the depiction of such a theme as suicide in his fiction is all the more relevant considering the circumstances of his own demise. Suicide carries a strong societal stigma of failure and admittance of defeat, yet, in literature, is often, quite to the contrary, portrayed as an indicator of agency, freedom and self-determination. With no protagonist of Hemingway's novels ever committing suicide but the theme frequently featuring in his short fiction, the author seems to be oscillating between condoning and condemning the issue. This paper strives to examine Hemingway's peculiar view on the topic, differentiating between what could be termed 'good' (justified) and 'bad' (unjustified) suicides. It challenges generalized interpretations of the subject matter that undistinguishingly mark suicide a sign of cowardice and impotence in Hemingway's writing and ultimately argues that his 'words' (representation of the topic in his short fiction) foreshadow Hemingway's 'works' (act to end his life).

Let's Talk About the Birds and the Bees: Euphemisms Associated with Sexual Behavior in the English Language

Ivica Jeđud, University of Zagreb

From Shakespeare's *beast with two backs* to contemporary *Netflix and chill*, euphemisms associated with sexual behavior have shown how deeply they are embedded in the English language. Generally speaking, euphemisms are expressions that refer to something that people hesitate to mention lest it cause offence, but which lessens the offensiveness by referring indirectly in some way. The subjects about which we tend to use euphemisms change along with our social attitudes, where taboos on sex, the body, and bodily processes are widespread in many societies and cultures. Euphemisms are society's basic lingua non franca. They are outward and visible signs of our inward anxieties, conflicts, fears, and shames and by tracing them, it is possible to see what has been and is going on in our language, our minds, and our culture. New euphemisms are created almost daily, while many of them prove to be nonce terms. Euphemisms associated with sexual behavior have shown remarkable staying powers, some of which that are ratified through reuse as true euphemisms may last for generations, even centuries. For many writers, like Shakespeare, euphemisms were the only way that they were able to render sex palatable, or more important publishable for commercial gain. In this paper, the most common contemporary euphemisms associated with sexual behavior will be analyzed and presented, showing that euphemisms associated with sexual behavior are used today for different purposes.

Phrasemes with Numerical Component(s) in English and Croatian – Mutual Concepts

Tena Jurišić, University of Zagreb

Phrasemes with numerical component(s) are extremely numerous in both English and Croatian, which is no wonder considering that numerals and numerical systems are one of the basic layers to every language. Numbers are seen as very strong symbols, and it should not come as a surprise that people often use them in idiomatic expressions. However, there are not so many phrasemes with numerical component(s) found in both languages which share both the meaning and (often) the numerical. This paper deals with finding origins of the shared phrasemes in an attempt to trace the encyclopedic knowledge that the speakers of these languages have in common.

Cognitive Motivation Behind the Use of the Definite Article and Toponyms

Valentino Jakšić, Jurica Korade, University of Zagreb

The focus of our research is the use of the definite article with geographical names, i.e. toponyms. We will focus on this issue due to the unsystematic rules presented in grammar books and textbooks (some toponyms take no article; some do). In our experience, articles are taught prescriptively through a list of rules, without any clear explanation or clarifications: the students are expected to learn the rules by heart, and apply them without thinking of their background. What we propose in our paper is to teach the use of the articles through cognitive methods, specifically the definite article with toponyms, by introducing the students to conceptual factor of boundedness or the morphological factor of its composition. Since articles are taught in aforementioned way, our research will be based on exploring student's perception of the appropriate usage and reasons for using an article with toponyms. In other words, our research will explore the concepts and cognitive motivation behind the use of the definite article. The goal is to determine whether students have acquired the concept of boundedness and if they can use it in actual dialogue. Target groups for our research are high school students (first year) and second year English language students. Since these target groups have different language proficiency, we will also explore the influence of language competency and fluency on the use of the definite article with toponyms.

Texts from Mallory Ortberg: Subverting the Literary Canon through Humour, Rewrites and Text Messages

Maša Huzjak, University of Zagreb

Feminist works are often perceived as purely theoretical so when an ardent feminist like Mallory Ortberg speaks her mind through prose, readers are at first left with a feeling that such expression does not contain critical thought. However, Ortberg's *Texts from Jane Eyre: And Other Conversations with Your Favorite Literary Characters* is above all a feminist rewrite of the white male heteronormative canon. Using text-message format Ortberg takes literary classics, such as *Jane Eyre* or *Moby Dick*, and juxtaposes their characters' modes of thinking to contemporary context in which these thoughts and ideas are exposed as patriarchal, outdated or simply nonsensical. Ortberg's book is a masterclass in witty observations as well as a love letter to the literary canon she grew up reading. It both explores and creates literature in a new and exciting way. What Ortberg shows is a great understanding of the historical context and of variations in style and mindset. At the same time, she disregards literary and academic conventions by mixing the "high" and the "low". In doing so Ortberg practices what feminism preaches in the most literal sense. Therefore, *Texts from Jane Eyre* comes as a perfect example of literature-as-feminism and, with the help of this text, I will discuss the seriousness of Ortberg's humour, the mixture of the canonized and the "trivial" and, finally, the theoretical feminist thought in the backdrop of Ortberg's writing.

Kurt Cobain: The Byronic Hero of the Grunge

Nikolina Prskalo, University of Sarajevo

In this paper, I aspire to demystify Kurt Cobain as one of the contemporary, real-life Byronic heroes. Since Cobain is generally mislabeled as the spokesman of the Generation X, I will briefly define the notion of the Generation X, as it is relevant for the context in which Nirvana became an international phenomenon and all the attention was placed on the tortured soul of Cobain, as the primary songwriter of the band. Initially, I will portray a typical Romantic poet and Romantic poetry as poetry of heart and emotion as the Byronic hero is one of the many legacies of the Romantic period. Thereupon, my goal is to investigate which ideas and notions associated with hypersensitive and delicate Byronic hero correspond to Kurt Cobain's real-life. Therefore, by closely examining all aspects of Kurt's life and analyzing Cobain's own words from his *Journals*, I will attempt to answer the question of what combination of circumstances makes Kurt Cobain the Byronic hero of the Grunge. One of the main aims of the paper is to determine how Kurt Cobain's troubling past and self-destructive behavior tainted his temper and charisma as those of a moody, melancholy, self-absorbed and self-tormented individual.

Totalitarianism in Interwar Europe and the Alternate World of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

Petar Miočević, University of Zagreb

This paper argues that the alternate world of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was, to a lesser or greater degree, influenced by the empirical totalitarian regimes in interwar Europe whose rise Orwell witnessed. These empirical regimes and the Oceanian regime in Orwell's novel are comparatively analyzed on the basis of their cultural, economic and political policies. The use of propaganda and political indoctrination, the economic enslavement of the laboring masses and the establishment of the Party as the State will are all considered and compared between these regimes, and their similarities brought to the light and noted. This paper will note that political institutions of the State are replaced by those of the Party, and that the economic enslavement of the people living in these countries is based on the sociological notion of internal colonialism. Finally, it is shown that these regimes make great use of political propaganda in the subjugation of their citizens and their transformation into willful followers.

Defining Social Science Fiction on *Caves of Steel*

Barbara Mravunac, University of Zagreb

Building on Darko Suvin's definition of science fiction, this paper argues how the genre, written so creatively imaginable, narrates the impossible, yet, plausible story. It also tries to introduce the interdisciplinary conversation between the social sciences and SF literature, which opens up important social questions. The two premises are discussed on the example of Isaac Asimov's novel *Caves of Steel*. Although the novel is an SF novel, it can be approached as social criticism. Essentially, it is a detective story, but it deals with fears, stereotypes, colonization, technology, social evolution and what it is to be a human.

The Role of a Linguist in the Analysis of the Language Production in the Disordered Brain

Aleksandra Krstić, University of Novi Sad

BACKGROUND: Linguistics is a field of science offering numerous possibilities for research, especially for the interdisciplinary coordination between different fields of science. Language is particularly interesting from the neurobiological point of view because its specific and localized organization has given us the keenest insight into the functional architecture of the dominant hemisphere of the brain. Although the brain and its functions are more and more often the topic of the modern scientific discoveries, they still offer the unaddressed matters yet to be studied. It is important to point out that everything we know about the brain - language relationship comes from dealing with the damaged brain. As aphasia is a widely spread language disorder that can appear at any developmental phase, and there is still not very precise research in this field, it is of great importance for this research. AIM: This research aims to provide an insight into the structure of language that patients with aphasia produce. METHOD: The suggested method is conducting an experimental case study, tracking the differences in the patients' processing of the word order in the task-oriented speech. LIMITATIONS: As neurolinguistics is a novel field of science, the role and the position of a linguist in the world of medical sciences is challenging in terms of the possibility to freely interact with patients. Although this research into this topic as non-(bio)medical students mostly relies on a (neuro)linguistic approach to speech as one of the basic human characteristics, it aims to provide a different perspective on observing the processes that occur in the brain through language. MOTIVATION: Using language and specific linguistic structures (word order, case marking, processing of expletives, passive constructions, subject- and object- relatives, etc.)

Heidelberg, Geneva and Paris: A Comparison of Note-Taking Methods for Consecutive Interpreting

Jurah Bezuh, University of Zagreb

Considering the fact that memorizing an entire speech is virtually impossible, note-taking is a crucial element of consecutive interpreting. Because of this an interpreter must have an efficient note-taking method in order to properly translate a speech. Therefore, many different schools of thoughts concerning note-taking have developed during the second half of the 20th century. The relevance of this topic is also supported by the process of European integration which has increased the demand for competent interpreters. This paper will show a comparison between three major schools of interpreting. The school in Heidelberg focusing on the ideas of the interpreter Heinz Matyssek, the school in Geneva led by the interpreter Jean-François Rozan and the school in Paris based on the work of the interpreter Danica Seleskovitch. This paper will analyze their methods through a set of criteria which include the usage of symbols or abbreviations, the vertical or horizontal structure of the notes and how the noted ideas are graphically interconnected. Hopefully, this paper will help point out the advantages of each note-taking method and provide a unified and more efficient method of note-taking for consecutive interpreting.

Language and Translation of *No Country for Old Men*

Anamarija Miličević, University of Zagreb

This paper is based on the analysis of Cormac McCarthy's book, *No Country for Old Men*. The book itself has a rather specific and interesting sentence structure and vocabulary, which is the focal point of the paper. The first part of this research consists of the study of the aforementioned sentence structures and vocabulary, as well as their explanation and interpretation in correlation with the book itself. As they are specific to McCarthy and some of his other works, they hold a particular importance and meaning. This meaning is carried from the sentence level to the level of the narrative itself. In the second part of the paper, certain paragraphs containing the particular syntax and vocabulary, used as examples, are compared to their translated equivalent, specifically, the Croatian version. The basis for this comparison is the analysis of the sentence and vocabulary structures and their meaning, as done in the first part of the paper. It is then discussed whether this particular style of language has been adequately transferred into the Croatian language and whether there could have been alternative ways of doing so.

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