



Knjižica sažetaka

Book of Abstracts

Organizatori (Organizers):

HDAS (The Croatian Association for the Study of English)

Članovi HDAS-a s Odjela za anglistiku Sveučilišta u Zadru (members of HDAS at the English Department, University of Zadar)

Članovi HDAS-a s Odsjeka za anglistiku Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (members of HDAS at the English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb)

Kontakt (Contact): <http://hdas.ffzg.unizg.hr/>

Znanstveni i organizacijski odbor (Scientific and Organizing Board): Ivo Fabijanić (predsjednik/ president), Lidija Štrmelj, Vesna Ukić-Košta, Anna Martinović, Martina Domines Veliki, Irena Zovko Dinković, Stela Letica Krevelj, Slavica Troškot, Emilija Mustapić, Monika Bregović, Frane Malenica, Dino Dumančić

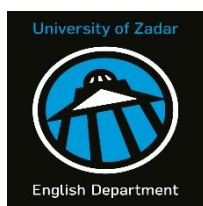
Vizualni identitet plakata i naslovne stranice (Visual identity of the poster and the front page): Josipa Sabo

Urednici (Editors): Frane Malenica, Ivo Fabijanić

Izdavač (Publisher): Sveučilište u Zadru

Sponzori (Sponsors): Odjel za anglistiku Sveučilišta u Zadru, Odsjek za anglistiku Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu

ISBN: 978-953-331-144-9



3. NACIONALNA ANGLISTIČKA KONFERENCIJA S
MEĐUNARODNIM SUDJELOVANJEM
3rd CROATIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH STUDIES
WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

MIGRATIONS

Program skupa / Conference Programme

Mjesto / Venue:

University of Zadar, Department of English;

Obala k. Petra Krešimira IV., 2

Zadar, Croatia

18 - 19 November, 2016

HRVATSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ANGLISTIČKE STUDIJE - HDAS
THE CROATIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

petak, 18. studenoga 2016. / Friday, November 18th, 2016

- 8:00 – 9:00** **registracija / registration** (*Svečana dvorana / Grand Hall*)
- 9:00** **otvaranje skupa / opening ceremony** (*Svečana dvorana / Grand Hall*)
- PLENARY LECTURES** (*Svečana dvorana / Grand Hall*)
- voditeljica / chair:** Martina DOMINES VELIKI
- 9:30 – 10:30** Lieven BUYSSE (University of Leuven, Belgium)
- People on the move, English on the move. Reflections on English in non-native contexts in 21st century Europe*
- 10:30 – 11:30** Minna PALANDER-COLLIN (University of Helsinki, Finland)
- Language change online #justkidding*
- 11:30 – 11:50** **stanka za kavu / coffee break** (*Most / the Bridge*)
- 11:50 – 13:30** **paralelna izlaganja / parallel sessions**

	Session A (Grand Hall)	Session B (room 131)	Session C (room 143)
	voditeljica / chair Irena GRUBICA	voditeljica / chair Monika BREGOVIĆ	voditeljica / chair Lidija ŠTRMELJ
11:50 – 12:10	Irena GRUBICA (HRV) Migration and the Concept of Home in Colm Tóibín's <i>Brooklyn</i> and Colum McCann's <i>TransAtlantic</i>	Monika BREGOVIĆ (HRV) Migrations and Theatre: Intercultural Theatre in the Global World	Lidija ŠTRMELJ (HRV) Printing in the frame of wars and migrations
12:10 – 12:30	Tea RAŠE (HRV) Female Emigration in Short Stories as a Code for Understanding Irish Culture	Elena MARCHEVSKA (GBR) Belonging and absence: resisting the division	Bledar TOSKA (ALB) Newspaper Reporting on Migration: A Case Study
12:30 – 12:50	Jelena ŠESNIĆ (HRV) The Croats and the Irish in the Great Migration: a Comparative Perspective	Michaela MARKOVÁ (CZE) Debating migration and socio-political geographies of division: Stacey Gregg's <i>Shibboleth</i> and Tadhg O'Sullivan's <i>The Great Wall</i>	Smiljana KOMAR (SLO) Crossing Different Modes: The Case of TV Cooking Shows
12:50 – 13:10	Srebrenka MAČKOVIĆ (BIH) (In)complete Journeys through a Temporary Interzone of <i>Brick Lane</i> by Monica Ali: Novel vs. Film Version	Ifeta ČIRIĆ-FAZLIJA (BIH) Representation of Migrants' Experience in David Henry Hwang's <i>F.O.B.</i> (1980) and Kay Adshead's <i>The Bogus Woman</i> (2000/2001) – A Complementary Reading	Frane MALENICA (HRV) Formation of acronyms within the framework of Optimality Theory
13:10 – 13:30	Jelena PATAKI (HRV) Literal and Communicational Borders in Alejandro González Iñárritu's <i>Babel</i> (2006)	Rajko PETKOVIĆ (HRV) Migrating Germans – Fritz Lang and the Rise of American Film Noir	Marina BOKŠIĆ, Ivo FABIJANIĆ (HRV) Turkisms in the Vrgorac Dialect

HRVATSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ANGLISTIČKE STUDIJE - HDAS
THE CROATIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

13:30 – 15:00 stanka za ručak / lunch

15:00 – 16:40 paralelna izlaganja / parallel sessions

	Session A (room 157)	Session B (room 131)	Session C (room 143)
	voditeljica / chair Vesna UKIĆ KOŠTA	voditeljica / chair Gordan MATAS	voditeljica / chair Stela LETICA KREVELJ
15:00 – 15:20	Vesna UKIĆ KOŠTA (HRV) Questioning a Hyphenated Identity in Jackie Kay's <i>The Adoption Papers</i>	Eleonora HODAJ (ALB) The Jewish <i>salad bowl</i> within the American <i>melting pot</i> : A comparative study of Paley's "The Loudest Voice" and Ozick's "Envy; or Yiddish in America"	Petra ČURLIN, Stela LETICA KREVELJ (HRV) About the limits and boundaries: code-switching of English majors in Croatia
15:20 – 15:40	Ladan Amir SAFAEI (TUR) Put the Blame on "Others!"	Ida AVDIBEGOVIĆ (BIH) Rethinking the Question of Identity in Mohsin Hamid's <i>Reluctant Fundamentalist</i>	Anna MARTINOVIĆ, Dino DUMANČIĆ (HRV) Crossing Borders with ELF - A Study on Learning and Using English among Erasmus Students
15:40 – 16:00	Armela PANAJOTI (ALB) Tainted identity: Immigrant Condition and Englishness in Spark's "The Black Madonna"	Ana POPOVIĆ (HRV) Amal Kassir: Words versus Weapons	Arnalda DOBRIĆ, Jasmina BOŽIĆ (HRV) Knowledge of English as factor of learning Croatian language and culture among asylum seekers in Croatia
16:00 – 16:20	Mia ŽULIĆ, Monika BREGOVIĆ (HRV) Belonging Nowhere: Displacement in John Osborne's <i>Look Back in Anger</i>	Snežana KALINIĆ (SRB) Exile as a "one-way trip": Illusory Return in Charles Baudelaire, Isidora Sekulić, Thomas Bernhard and Milan Kundera	Smiljana NARANČIĆ KOVAČ (HRV) Visual representation of language – from foreignness to communication
16:20 – 16:40			Ivana IVANČIĆ, Ivo FABIJANIĆ (HRV) Structural Development of <i>Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary</i>

16:40 – 17:00 stanka za kavu / coffee break (*Most / the Bridge*)

17:00 – 18:30 Godišnja skupština HDAS-a / Annual assembly of HDAS (*room 131*)

19:00 večera / dinner (*Most / the Bridge*)

HRVATSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ANGLISTIČKE STUDIJE - HDAS
THE CROATIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

subota, 19. studenoga 2016. / Saturday, November 19th, 2016

8:00 – 9:00 **registracija / registration** (*Svečana dvorana / Grand Hall*)

PLENARY LECTURES (*Svečana dvorana / Grand Hall*)

voditeljica / chair: Irena ZOVKO DINKOVIĆ

9:00 – 10:00 Pierre LURBE (Paris-Sorbonne University, France)

Of Lice and Men: the Palatine emigration to Britain, 1709

10:00 – 11:00 Alberto LÁZARO LAFUENTE (University of Alcalá, Spain)

The Culture of Migration in British Modernist Fiction

11:00 – 11:20 **stanka za kavu / coffee break** (*Most / the Bridge*)

11:20 – 12:40 **paralelna izlaganja / parallel sessions**

	Session A (room 157)	Session B (room 131)	Session C (room 143)
	voditelj / chair Martina DOMINES VELIKI	voditeljica / chair Slavica TROSKOT	voditelj / chair Tanja GRADEČAK ERDELJIĆ
11:20 – 11:40	Martina DOMINES VELIKI (HRV) Reading <i>Frankenstein</i> in the light of the immigration crisis	Slavica TROSKOT (HRV) Silent Pacific Migrations - The Comfort Women in Hawaiian Literature	Tanja GRADEČAK ERDELJIĆ, Goran MILIĆ, Drago ŽUPARIĆ-ILJIĆ (HRV) From 'migrant routes' to 'refugee flows': a case study on imposing and shaping conceptual metaphors in Croatian expert and public discourse
11:40 – 12:00	Ljubica MATEK (HRV) Migration, Trauma, and Memory in Kazuo Ishiguro's <i>A Pale View of Hills</i>	Vanja POLIĆ (HRV) 'They Did Not Know there Was a Line': Migrations and the Medicine Line in Western Canada in the 1800s	Edin DUPANOVIĆ (BIH) Sociolinguistic Challenges of Conflict Migrations - The Case of Bosnian and the Role of English
12:00 – 12:20	Zénó VERNYK, Barbora MACHÁČOVÁ (CZE) The Role of Traumas in the Plot of Arthur Koestler's <i>Thieves in the Night</i>	Iva POLAK (HRV) Of Migrating Birds, People and Stories in Alexis Wright's <i>The Swan Book</i>	Marijana KRESIĆ (HRV), Eva-Maria THÜNE (ITA) Remigration as a linguistic experience: Language-related issues of "homecoming"
12:20 – 12:40	John F. BOURKE, Rosemary LUCADOU-WELLS (AUS) From Nomadism to Colonial Suppression : Forced Migration in the History of the British penal colony of Van Diemen's Land	Gordan MATAS (HRV) "Migrating" identity in Amy Tan's Novels	Gašper ILC (SLO) Migrations across Authors or Clarissa goes West

13:00 **zatvaranje skupa / closing ceremony** (soba 143 / room 143)

Sažetci/Abstracts

Keynote lectures

Lieven Buysse

University of Leuven, Belgium

People on the move, English on the move. Reflections on English in non-native contexts in 21st century Europe

In recent decades migratory movements in a broad sense have resulted in the firmly and widely acknowledged establishment of English as an almost spontaneous means of communication between people who do not share the same mother tongue. Various labels have been attached to this new form of English (e.g. English as a Lingua Franca, Global English, International English), and it has – rather controversially – been claimed to constitute a distinct variety of English. As such, it challenges existing models that attempt to capture the wide range of varieties of English. In this lecture I will reflect on the impact this tendency has, or might have, on three levels. First, has the expansion of English on a global scale changed the face of the English language itself? Second, calls have been voiced to adapt the norms and teaching materials in contexts where English is taught as a foreign language to ELF usage. So has it changed the relation of foreign language learners of English to the language? Third, in recent decades European countries have been faced with the challenge of finding ways of communicating with migrants unable to speak the official language of the country. Within this context English has, often unintentionally, been awarded some sort of semi-official status in a country where it is not the native language of its citizens. What role does English play then, and what impact might this have on those using it?

Alberto Lázaro Lafuente

University of Alcalá, Spain

The Culture of Migration in British Modernist Fiction

Nowadays, it is common to find news headlines dealing with refugee crises, migrant camps, border controls and asylum seekers, as a consequence of armed conflict or economic distress. Similarly, if we look at contemporary British fiction, issues of migration, exile and diaspora have been explored by a wide range of postcolonial writers whose work has attracted and merited attention since the end of the Second World War. Critics are well aware of the existence of a large corpus of writings by recent successful novelists, such as V. S. Naipaul, Caryl Phillips, Hanif Kureishi, Timothy Mo, Monica Ali and many others from the Indian diaspora, that are concerned with the anxieties of displaced existence. However, before this boom of Caribbean and Asian novels of migration, during the first half of the twentieth century, the leading figures of the Modernist movement also dealt with experiences of exile, alienation, culture shock, language barriers, segregation, integration and displacement, whether forced or self-imposed. Some of these writers were also migrants themselves. This lecture will examine a selection of texts by authors such as Joseph Conrad, Virginia Woolf, D. H. Lawrence, Katherine Mansfield, James Joyce and Jean Rhys, among others, to show how they address the nature of migration long before the postcolonial era.

Pierre Lurbe

Paris-Sorbonne University, France

Of Lice and Men: the Palatine emigration to Britain, 1709

Over the spring and early summer of 1709, over 10,000 Germans collectively referred to as « the poor Palatines », made their way to England from south-western Germany. These immigrants, or « refugees » (the term was used in the contemporary literature), were driven from their homeland by the desire to escape from the grinding poverty in which they lived, a poverty induced by the repeated ravages of war over the past decades. As a result, whole families left Germany for England, which was viewed as a staging-post towards America, where the « poor Palatines » hoped to settle with the help of queen Anne. The queen's generosity had been extolled in the so-called « Golden Book », that had been widely circulated, in the Palatinate and beyond, in the months prior to this mass migration.

The sudden influx of these thousands of immigrants took the British authorities by surprise, and it took some time for the inflow to decrease and finally stop. The arrival of the Palatines triggered an intensely polarizing national debate, which exacerbated political and religious differences. While the Whigs and the Low Church wing of the Church of England immediately proved to be vocal supporters of the « poor Palatines », the Tories and the High Church clerics no less determinedly branded the immigrants as enemies of Queen, Church and Country. At one extreme, the anonymous author of a particularly abusive satirical tract referred to the Palatines as « lice » ; at the other extreme, the Bishop of Oxford called his flock to exercise Christian charity towards these fellow « men ». In between, a whole gamut of arguments were deployed, ranging from economic and demographic ones – in the wake of the General Naturalization Act that had been recently past -, to historical and theological ones, placing this episode in the wider context of both English, and universal, sacred history. These various, conflicting narratives, were so many attempts to come to grips with and make sense of one of the most important migrations within Europe in the early modern period.

Minna Palander-Collin

University of Helsinki, Finland

Language change online #justkidding

In this talk I will first explore research on language change focusing on the impact of periods of extensive contact. Earlier research has highlighted periods of upheavals as fertile ground for rapid language change as speakers come into contact with a lot of people in weak-tie networks. Weak ties in general are important in language change, and I will compare and contrast this type of physical contact between speakers with current online environments where English is used globally by native and non-native speakers alike. It seems that online media such as Twitter breed and spread linguistic innovations; as a case in point I will focus on the pragmatic marker #justkidding in online communication.

Participant lectures

Ladan Amir Safaei

Atilim University, Turkey

Put the Blame on "Others!"

Many people, especially immigrants, criticize the scornful attitudes of their peers and colleagues either in their social or business lives in the new environment they have moved to. As they feel they are not recognized by the people in the host country, they develop a sense of inferiority that in many ways influence their process of social identity development. Phinney (1992) defines social identity as a self-concept through which an individual defines himself/herself as a member of a category or group, and this membership brings him /her status, value and identity as a social individual (p. 156). Thus, having been discriminated and excluded by the members of dominant group, expatriates who consider themselves as "others," develop a defense mechanism called projection in order to keep their sense of integrity. However, in some cases this mechanism goes beyond its purpose as displaced people attempt to manipulate both their residual culture as well as the dominant culture.

This study aims at investigating the questions of why uprooted people are in a perpetual state of blaming the culture and people in the new settlement and if there is any correlation between this defense mechanism and their personal failures or adaptation problems in the host country. To find the reasons behind the projective attitudes of immigrants, two fictional male characters from the novels *Kehinde* and *White Teeth* are analyzed.

Ida Avdibegović

University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rethinking the Question of Identity in Mohsin Hamid's Reluctant Fundamentalist

Global identity crisis is more endangered in post 9/11 situation than it was ever before. This paper explores the crisis of identity of post 9/11 Islamophobia through the character Changez whose personality is divided between two cultures and two different worldviews. The crisis of identity foregrounds another important fact; Pakistan is a multifaceted nation where opposition between various groups is evident, both in terms of politics and in terms of religion. The circumstances and the politicized framing of 9/11 that made Changez the man he is, highlight the issue of division among various aspects of his identity. The growing lunacy of religious orthodoxy leads to a new literary experience that many contemporary authors deal with. The reader is challenged to rethink one's own prejudices in terms of culture and religion, demanding nothing less than to see the world from a different point of view. The discourse of political and cultural crisis becomes an interstitial space where oppositions are contested, interrogated and even subverted through the silent American and the Pakistani. In this context, United States of America and Pakistan, however, are both culturally hybrid spaces through which these characters uninterruptedly speak and renegotiate the crucial question, "Who is the fundamentalist?" The reader has a potential to mediate and to reinterpret and rethink the existing paradigms of the self and the world around.

Marina Bokšić¹, Ivo Fabijanić²

University of Zadar, Croatia^{1,2}

Turkisms in the Vrgorac Dialect

The paper deals with the adaptation of turkisms on the semantic level in Vrgorac dialect. In order to analyse semantic changes in the process of linguistic borrowing of turkisms, Rudolf Filipović's approach and methodological framework will be used. Turkisms will be classified within respective semantic fields of habitats, household, clothes, everyday activities, food, plants, and tools. A short historical overview of the town of Vrgorac will be given so as to provide a testimonial from the relation of its turbulent migratory history with the resultant linguistic aspects of the dialect. Together with some main features of the Vrgorac dialect, some characteristics of the Turkish influence on the Standard Croatian will also be described. The semantic analysis of the turkisms will be done through the degrees of the semantic adaptation: zero semantic extension, restriction of meaning in number and in the field, and extension of meaning in number and in the field.

John F. Bourke¹, Rosemary Lucadou-Wells²

La Trobe University, Australia¹

Queensland University, Australia²

From Nomadism to Colonial Suppression : Forced Migration in the History of the British penal colony of Van Diemen's Land

The first British settlers to Van Diemen's Land arrived in 1803. Van Diemen's Land is now the state of Tasmania in the Commonwealth of Australia. The settlers immediately began to alter the island's natural landscape in accordance with the model that they knew: London Town. This manipulation of the Van Diemen's Land natural environment together without any regard to the life style of its original inhabitants was a supreme example of a colonial power imposing its will. This is the central theme of this paper.

London Town was the city capital of Britain and the British settlers brought with them the plan for towns and cities based upon London. The Van Diemen's Land wilderness, the home for the island's indigenous people, was to give way to ordered streets and buildings. The paper discusses various documentary and visual texts to reveal the way that the natural environment was changed in the pursuit of the ideal city.

The methodology is qualitative, and applies discursive critical analysis to selected visual and verbal texts.

The paper concludes that the result was an irreversible change to the natural flora and fauna, as well as the destruction of the way of life of the Tasmanian indigenous people.

Monika Bregović

University of Zadar, Croatia

Migrations and Theatre: Intercultural Theatre in the Global World

As a form of theatre which merges various theatrical traditions and artistic codes, intercultural theatre has always been a contested genre. While some have celebrated it for promoting a dialogue between

cultures, others have perceived it as a contemporary form of colonialism. Changes on the global political scene, marked by the decay of national boundaries and fixed national identities, pose new challenges for intercultural theatre. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze the status of intercultural theatre in the contemporary world by drawing on recent examples of the genre, such as Robert Lepage's "The Blue Dragon". According to Patrice Pavis (2010), Lepage's performance reflects the global currents of migration, and represents an "ethnoscape", a space constructed of immigrants, tourists, and refugees that shape the contemporary world. Intercultural performances such as "The Blue Dragon" raise questions on the role of intercultural theatre in postmodern times. What is the purpose of intercultural performance today - to reflect the lack of fixed identities, or to preserve cultural identity by affirming difference? Can we even talk of an intercultural theatre, which implies the merging of differences, in a period which is marked by the abolishment of differences?

Ifeta Ćirić-Fazlija

University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Representation of Migrants' Experience in David Henry Hwang's F.O.B. (1980) and Kay Adshead's The Bogus Woman (2000/2001) - A Complementary Reading

Migrations have always had a massive influence on the creation and history of the world ever since its dawn. Had it not been for the early migrations, the human race would have gone extinct at its nascent state; had it not been for the economic/religious/political exodus of the modern era, the larger part of the North American continent would not have become the USA; had it not been for the forced and brutal relocation of the African (and Asian) populace, one might not be discussing 'melting-pot' or 'inter-/multi-culturalism' today; had it not been for the considerable movement of African Americans from the American South to its Northern states during the Great Migration, the Harlem Renaissance might not have evolved into anything more than a local(ized) movement. Yet, more than anything, it is the international (im)migration policies of the 20th & 21st centuries that have brought migration & migratory experiences into the limelight, and consequently had literature focus on the ethics of such practices as well. Dramatic genre, with its idiosyncratic interest in humans and the portrayal of human experiences, particularly as of the last two decades of the 20th century (partly resulting from the rise of the postcolonial, ethnic, and cultural studies), abides by the broader literary thematic and frequently dramatizes migrants' experiences. Moreover, by experimenting with its form and structure, the genre has had elements of migrant culture(s) incorporated into the native dramatic traditions thus producing intercultural theatre. The two plays in the spotlight of this presentation are analysed as examples of dramatic thematization of the first- and second-generation immigrant experiences (issei and nissei in F.O.B.), and of the tribulations of (political) asylum seekers in Britain (Adshead's The Bogus Woman). The presentation's aim is to lay bare the dehumanization of economic and political refugees, and to question the ethics of migratory policies.

Petra Ćurlin¹, Stela Letica Krevelj²

University of Zagreb, Croatia^{1, 2}

About the limits and boundaries: code-switching of English majors in Croatia

Code-switching, alternating between two languages or codes of communication, is as widespread as bilingualism itself. However, code-switching practice of L2 learners, additive bilinguals in a predominantly monolingual society, is still a largely unexplored area of research. Some researchers (e.g., Coulmas, 2005) claim that even in today's increasingly multilingual world, alternating between languages is viewed in a bad light and according to Pavlenko (2006), the attitudes towards code-

switching in traditionally monolingual societies, such as the Croatian society, have been largely negative.

In order to test the validity of this claim in the Croatian society we examined the attitudes of a distinct group of language speakers, English majors at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. A questionnaire-based study was carried out to examine the participants' practice of code-switching between English and Croatian in daily communication with different interlocutors. Additionally, we were interested in the relationship between their code-switching habits and their self-perception both as English majors and as members of the Croatian society. While we acknowledge that motivation behind code-switching depends on a great array of cognitive, psycholinguistic, and sociolinguistic factors, the focus of the study is primarily on the interaction of the participants' psycholinguistic make-up with the social factors such as group membership, network, and identity.

The combined quantitative and qualitative data analysis showed that the most important factor influencing the participants' self-reported code-switching habits was interlocutor's English language proficiency while the self-perceptions and attitudes to code-switching were ranging from negative to neutral. The results will be discussed in terms of the limits and boundaries that shape their habits and attitudes in the context of identity constructed through each language.

Arnalda Dobrić¹, Jasmina Božić²

University of Zagreb, Croatia^{1,2}

Knowledge of English as factor of learning Croatian language and culture among asylum seekers in Croatia

The first part of the paper is a review of historical development of approaches towards migrants, such as assimilation, acculturation, accommodation, inclusion, integration etc. Further, legal and policy framework that regulates procedures for asylum seekers in the Republic of Croatia in the context of the acquis and the Council of Europe instruments is presented. Several subsequent Croatian national migration policies and integration measures are analyzed both in conceptual and practical terms with a view to critically appraise their nature and level of implementation. It is commonly known that these policies, in addition to being uncompleted and lacking some important aspects, have also not been systematically implemented. Institutional bodies in charge of asylum seekers are examined. In the context of a growing possibility that Croatia may no longer be just a transit country, but it might become the country of final destination of migrants, we argue for the need to build a long-term, receptive and well-coordinated system of asylum-seekers' treatment.

In the second part of the paper we present results of our quantitative and qualitative research on relations between the level of English language competences and the success in acquiring competences of Croatian language and culture among asylum seekers in Croatia. Specific objectives of the research have been to assess an average level of English competences among part of asylum seekers in Croatia, as well as to examine their perception of importance of English in the process of asylum procedures in Croatia, and in the subsequent integration of successful applicants into Croatian society.

Martina Domines Veliki

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Reading Frankenstein in the light of the immigration crisis

This paper aims to re-read Frankenstein taking as its starting point P.B. Shelley's poem 'The Mask of Anarchy' and Mary's explanatory note to the poem describing it as a response to Peterloo Massacre in 1819. The poem's refrain 'you are many/they are few' celebrates the potential violence of the masses and at the same time fears the repetition of the Terror issuing from the French Revolution. The overall historical context in the aftermath of the French Revolution wonderfully compares to our own contemporary situation where the masses are feared and the very humanity of all of us is put into question. The media tend to talk about 'immigrants' and the 'immigration crisis' addressing the problem in general terms and rarely taking into account individual destinies of living human beings. In running away from monstrous conditions of life, these people are being detained in monstrous liminal spaces in trying to cross the borders and in the end they are being perceived as monsters themselves. Yet, the question arises as to who the real monster really is. By using Kristeva's theory of abjection, the paper will try to argue that Victor recognizes the same threat of breaking the borders in the monster as Europe recognizes the threat of the immigrants crossing its borders. In this process, however, where the self fears appropriation by the other, the places of human beings and monsters are readily reversed.

Edin Dupanović

University of Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sociolinguistic Challenges of Conflict Migrations - The Case of Bosnian and the Role of English

Armed conflicts are the omnipresent fact of the world, and one of their inevitable consequences are conflict related migrations which are usually sudden, violent, and massive. These migrations, among all other things, lead to great sociolinguistic changes, both during the conflict itself and in its aftermath. This paper provides an illustrative case study of sociolinguistic changes related to the Bosnian language during and after the war of the 1990s, but it also provides an insight into the role of English during that period. Through the use of census data and the description of events and sociolinguistic phenomena, the paper shows changes on all levels of the Bosnian language. At the top, there are changes in the attitudes towards the language and in the identity of its speakers. At the bottom, there are changes in regional varieties caused by migrations, and consequently much of the dialectal research data obtained between the 1950s and 1990s is rendered useless for describing present situation. The role of English in all these events is also interesting. During the war itself, English was the language of public outcry and appeal to the international community, and after the war, among other things, it becomes the second language for the local working force employed by the international organizations and agencies. The goal of this paper is to show that conflict migrations are posing specific sociolinguistic challenges since they interrupt the relative social stability necessary for many sociolinguistic processes to take place.

Tanja Gradečak Erdeljić¹, Goran Milić², Drago Župarić-Iljić³

University of Osijek, Croatia^{1,2}

The Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Croatia³

From 'migrant routes' to 'refugee flows': a case study on imposing and shaping conceptual metaphors in Croatian expert and public discourse

Our study tests the resilience of conceptual metaphors in the public discourse on refugees as a reflection of the situation when Croatia became a part of the refugee and other migrant routes in the summer of 2015 and when there was an obvious increase in reports on the treatment of refugees during their passage through the Croatian national territory. A comparison is made with the RASIM project (Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Immigrants and Migrants) conducted at the University of Lancaster from 1996 to 2006 which explored the discourses surrounding refugees and asylum seekers at the territory of the UK, examining both how that discourse has evolved and how it has constructed both groups. The qualitative text analyses of the study suggested aggregation, collectivisation and functionalisation as the most widespread strategies in negative representations of RASIM throughout the 10-year period, by using some stock metaphorical expressions to talk about (and consequently conceptualize) migrants as bodies of water ('flood of refugees', 'wave of refugees') aimed to trigger a number of topoi Wodak's (2009), background knowledge structures with potential discursive effects.

Charteris Black (2006) noticed that in the period of high growth of economic immigration in the UK the topic served as a major political issue for the British political right while in Croatia in late 2015 the treatment of refugees became a prime-time topic in preelectional arguments in both right- and left-wing parties with almost the same arguments and linguistic tools used in the media discourse. The circularity of the idea of refugees as a threat, burden or challenge to the state or to domicile population obviously holds the appeal of an emotionally charged discourse topic with the conceptual metaphors for migrant people used as a pool of prototypical referential expressions with a high potential for numerous connotative meanings (or topoi, as mentioned above).

Opposed to this automatic reaction by the media centres there is a plea by experts on migrations which urged the public to employ a more neutral set of expressions, like 'migration/migrant flow' (Glas Slavonije, 24.10. 2015), which, despite relying on the same metaphorical domain of water, foreground its less biased set of properties. This initiative prompted the initial corpus study on the Google search machine which showed that in 2015 the expression *izbjeglički/migrantski tok* 'refugee/migration flow' was being steadily introduced in the Croatian public discourse and the typical sources for this expression were either the academic papers in the sociology of migrations or some official documents and translations of EU directives in English. This example may be a case study on how politically correct, top-down approach is used to promote linguistic shaping of the public opinion where experts have tried to impose an objective and scientifically grounded view on the otherwise simplified and severely reduced image that refugees and migrants were attributed in the Croatian media. It may also be an example of linguistic import, where it is obvious that the English expression, together with the universally established conceptual metaphor, created a nest for developing a set of novel concepts and phrases in the Croatian language.

Irena Grubica

University of Rijeka, Croatia

Migration and the Concept of Home in Colm Tóibín's *Brooklyn* and Colum McCann's *TransAtlantic*

Colm Tóibín's novel *Brooklyn* and Colum McCann's *TransAtlantic* centre on themes of migration and immigration. At the core of *TransAtlantic* is a story about a family of four generations of women who move back and forth between Ireland and the USA and Canada between 1845 and 2011. On the other hand, *Brooklyn* unfolds the story about an Irish immigrant woman in the USA in the early 1950s and explores her various attempts to embrace the new home. My paper sets out to explore the concept of home and migration in the two novels in relation to the mechanisms of cultural and historical belonging. It will show that when migration is concerned, the concept of "home" complicates the notion of an illusory or fixed place and is closely tied up with the sense of loss and displacement. Moreover, it will also discuss how the concept of home and belonging shapes the sense of the self, national and transnational identities, including those structures of feeling that Paul Gilroy termed "the inner dialectics of diaspora identification".

Eleonora Hodaj

University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali", Albania

The Jewish salad bowl within the American melting pot: A comparative study of Paley's "The Loudest Voice" and Ozick's "Envy; or Yiddish in America"

Human history has always been characterized by repeated cycles of crisis and transitional periods bringing about transformation in various aspects of people's coexistence and interaction with each other be it on the individual, ethnic, national, or even the international level.

Currently, we have become eyewitnesses of what can be called the modern times crusades and exodus. The present free movement of people imposed by the globalization trend in contemporary society and particularly the new wave of migration with its relevant migrant crisis set in motion by numerous armed conflicts in the Middle East, will undoubtedly establish new relations among them, among ethnicities, among groups of different religious affiliation and even between migrants and host countries.

In the course of these historical transitional periods, the concerned entities have tried to define and explain such human relations and interactions that can vary from assimilation to multiculturalism. The two prevailing metaphors used to give a definition to the new forms of language, customs and cultural coexistence are those related to the notions of melting pot and salad bowl, which will be contemplated over with literary reference to Grace Paley's "The Loudest Voice" and Cynthia Ozick's "Envy; or Yiddish in America". In both these writings, the need to transcend alienation, as well as the preoccupation to express belongingness in some naturalistic American premises, will hint at a relevant, analogous strive for identification to that of the migrants roaming the streets of Western Europe in search of a peaceful place to dwell and cohabit with the host country and the implied culture.

Gašper Ilc

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Migrations across Authors or Clarissa goes West

In the postmodernist era, the role of intertextuality and hybridization has been in the focus of many literary as well as linguistic investigations. Belonging to the latter category, the present paper analyses two literary extracts from two narratives that are closely connected in terms of intertextuality. The first extract is taken from Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*, and the other from Michael Cunningham's *The Hours*. The central aim of the paper is to identify those linguistic factors that facilitate intertextuality. For the purposes of the analysis, two extracts from the novels, comparable in terms of their story line and their length, have been processed by two automated text-analysis tools: Compleat Lexical Tutor version 8, and Coh-Metrix Version 3.0. The results of the automated text-analysis are interpreted within the Discourse Analysis framework.

The results of the linguistic analysis show that the intertextual links between the two texts are established predominantly at the level of the story line (the. s.c. 'second-degree narrative') and vocabulary selection. At the structural (i.e., syntactic) level, the intertextual connections between the two texts are much weaker (e.g., different sentence lengths, clause types). In addition, Cunningham's text displays a more frequent usage of adjectival and adverbial modifiers as well as agentitive and intentional verbs, which makes the text more accessible to readers in terms of visualisation and situational models. As a result, Cunningham's text only superficially resembles Woolf's text, and should thus be treated as an instance of hybridization, typical of contemporary authors who compose new narratives by re-arranging and recycling pre-existing texts and narrative techniques.

Ivana Ivančič¹, Ivo Fabijanić²

Independent Researcher, Croatia¹

University of Zadar, Croatia²

Structural Development of Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary

Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (OALD) stands out, on the EFL market, as the only EFL dictionary which has been continuously republished for over 70 years. With each new edition upgraded, OALD conforms to the contemporary language teaching and learning processes worldwide. This article presents its structural development – an evolution from its very first, Japanese edition in 1942 towards the latest one in 2015. The analysis deals with the development and changes within the macrostructural (front matter, the body, appendices) and microstructural (headword, spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, senses, definitions, illustrations, usage) frames of the dictionary.

Snežana Kalinić

University of Belgrade, Serbia

Exile as a „one-way trip“: Illusory Return in Charles Baudelaire, Isidora Sekulić, Thomas Bernhard and Milan Kundera

Theoretical framework for this analysis of various kinds of non-belonging is provided by E. Said's *Reflections on Exile*. The paper interprets several literary representations of illusory return from exile, all of which demonstrate Said's claim that „homecoming is out of the question“. The paper begins with

the analysis of *Le Cygne*, Baudelaire's most famous poem about involuntary exile. It continues with an interpretation of Kundera's novel *L'Ignorance*, which also presents involuntary exile, but in an unusual connection with involuntary return which finally becomes an exile of another kind. Both protagonists of Kundera's anti-Odyssey, the male and the female one, experience „the epic of the return“ as no longer „pertinent to our time“. A similar impossibility of homecoming is presented in Bernhard's play *Heldenplatz*, but in a different way – in a way which enabled Bernhard to demonstrate, on the 50th anniversary of *Anschluß*, how the experience of exile could become an opportunity for the kind of critique which Said called rigorous. Finally, the paper ends with an analysis of I. Sekulić's *Pisma iz Norveške* (Letters from Norway) which describe an entirely different kind of exile – a voluntary exile, shaped as a „nomadic“ and „decentred“ mode of life, very similar to Said's concept of exile as an „alternative to mass institutions which dominate the modern life“. In *Letters from Norway* I. Sekulić depicts her travels from Oslo to Finnmark, during which she became aware of the differences and similarities between Scandinavian and Serbian ways of life, and reached „a particular sense of achievement in acting as if one were at home wherever one happens to be“.

Smiljana Komar

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Crossing Different Modes: The Case of TV Cooking Shows

People have always been interested in food and cooking but never as much as today when recipes are available from a variety of different media. Today chefs are celebrities who have their own TV and YouTube channels. There is a lot of competition among them and as a result they use a variety of techniques to win the readers and TV audiences.

In the focus of the paper there is the relationship between language and context in three TV cooking shows by three famous British chefs: Jamie Oliver (*15 Minute Meals*), Lorraine Pascale (*Baking Made Easy*) and Gordon Ramsey (*Gordon Ramsay's Ultimate Cookery Course*). Although it may seem that their TV cooking shows are the same, we suggest that there are important contextual and linguistic differences among them which add to the popularity of the chefs and also strengthen their reputation. Our hypothesis is that there is a strong correlation between a chef's reputation and the language he or she uses. There are some linguistic features that are common to all three chefs, but there are also others which are chef-specific. To prove this hypothesis we carried out a linguistic analysis of one and the same recipe for the Italian bread *focaccia* delivered by the three chefs.

Since TV cooking shows clearly fall into the category of multimodal discourse (spoken, written, visual and auditory modes combine and intertwine), the theoretical background for the analysis is Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar and the multimodal theory by Guenther Kress. In the forefront of the analysis, however, are the linguistic features (lexis, grammar and prosody) of the three TV cooking shows and their relationship with different contextual ones. For the analysis we used Text concordance and Vocabulary profile tools as well as Coh-Metrix tool.

Marijana Kresić¹, Eva-Maria Thüne²

University of Zadar, Croatia¹

University of Bologna, Italy²

Remigration as a linguistic experience: Language-related issues of “homecoming”

Remigration experiences (cf. Čapo Žmegač et al. 2014) are processes that are characterized by specific linguistic issues. We look at the concepts of remigration and homecoming as essentially language-related experiences which can involve the following linguistic dimensions and aspects: mother tongue/first language vs. second language/language learning, monolinguality vs. multilinguality, linguistic coherence/security vs. linguistic diversity/insecurity (cf. Kresić/Rocco 2012), language maintenance vs. language attrition, as well as all the implications that these phenomena have for the experience and construction of identity. Different manifestations and expressions of the language-related dimension of homecoming will be traced on the basis of linguistic approaches in various types of texts: biographical accounts of homecoming in fictional works, linguistic biographies of mono-, bi- and multilingual migrants, narrative interviews such as those in the corpus „Emigrantendeutsch in Israel“ [Emigrants’ German in Israel].

The findings of the linguistic analyses of the (counter-)narratives of homecoming are then related to the theoretical concepts of “Spracherleben” [language experience, Busch 2013], “Sein-in-der-Sprache” [existence in the language] and multilingual identity (Kresić 2006). Finally, it is argued that the linguistic criterion should be included in typologies of migration in general and in approaches describing processes of homecoming in particular.

Srebrenka Mačković

University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

(In)complete Journeys through a Temporary Interzone of Brick Lane by Monica Ali: Novel vs. Film Version

Situated in the traditional immigration area of London, Brick Lane has always been considered a kind of a temporary intersection zone for immigrants of diverse backgrounds who have not yet fully settled in England; and whose lives have been duly defined by the past of their own or that of their parents, but who wished to seize the better future as individuals within the self-imposed boundaries of their inherited ethnic, religious and cultural community. The paper tries to present these slow and often incomplete journeys of several female and male characters -- Nazneen, Hasina, Chanu and Karim, as well as a number of others – from their home in Bangladesh to the changing landscape of Great Britain and London in mid-1980s in the novel Brick Lane by Monica Ali (published in 2003). It proposes to illuminate the painful conflicts and struggles within the characters in their efforts to find their true identity when caught between their wish to retain the inherited traditions and norms of their Muslim background and to adjust to conflicting varieties of the newly reached but not fully acquired ‘homeland’. The paper will try to trace the long movement through this inner and outer space or the interzone the characters hope to both appropriate but also to leave behind through a careful comparison of the novel Brick Lane and a large array of its literary features against its film version, released in 2007.

Frane Malenica

University of Zadar, Croatia

Formation of acronyms within the framework of Optimality Theory

This paper discusses the possibilities of analysing formation of English acronyms within the framework of Optimality Theory (McCarthy 2008, Kager 1999). One of the main reasons why acronyms and other types of abbreviations are regarded as marginal modes of word-formation is the lack of systematic typology of abbreviation types, as witnessed in some earlier studies of abbreviations in the English language (Cannon 1989, López Rúa 2004). This absence of systematic distribution of abbreviations into their respective types with clear-cut delineation between the categories is best reflected in the fact that scholars often fail to distinguish between abbreviations that are pronounced as single words (acronyms) and those pronounced letter-by-letter (initialisms/alphabetisms). However, recent studies of prosodic features of abbreviations (Alber 2010, Bat-El & Cohen 2012, Lappe 2007, Luo 2013) underline the necessity for reinvestigating the earlier assumptions about their structural and semantic unpredictability by focusing on the regularity in patterns of their formation. The aim of this paper is to show how the creation of acronyms, despite their apparent unpredictable features, is nevertheless a result of interaction of specific morphological and prosodic constraints and that the system of constraints provided by the Optimality Theory can help shed some light on their creation.

Elena Marchevska

London South Bank University, United Kingdom

Belonging and absence: resisting the division

The Europe of the European Union is virtual reality: it's a project that requires hard work and commitment. So far, the results are not splendid, if you consider the debacle in the Mediterranean Sea and the increasing waves of xenophobia and racism that are sweeping across the union. The post-democratic experience of disempowerment at the grass-roots level of many European societies coincides with the urgent need for new visions of social prosperity and wellbeing as revealed by the recent crisis of economic, environmental and social sustainability.

In the wake of this multiple sustainability crisis, unexpected forms of political art practice have gained momentum and public visibility. This paper will look at two distinct forms of feminist performative political practice: Tanja Ostojic's "Looking for a husband with EU passport" (2001-2005) and Lena Simic's "Blood & Soil: we were always meant to meet..." (2011-2014). These two projects are an aesthetic exploration of women's experiences of belonging and otherness in borderland. The projects autobiographical paradigm intersects with larger social and cultural issues. The paper will question the form that a border takes, trying to challenge its accessibility, permeability and potential as a contact and communication zone. The essay will focus on artists' experience of an actual border as the boundary line between two states and how the experience of exile is constructed through their body.

Michaela Marková

Independent Researcher, Czech Republic

Debating migration and socio-political geographies of division: Stacey Gregg's *Shibboleth* and Tadhg O'Sullivan's *The Great Wall*

Following the success of Theatre of Memory Symposium, the Abbey Theatre organised a similar happening in 2015 entitled Theatre of War Symposium. The main objective of this event was to provide artists, journalists and academics with a platform to discuss the world's most troubling conflicts from a variety of standpoints. To enrich the debate, the Abbey commissioned a number of artists to produce pieces which articulate their perspectives, yet which also artistically explore the discussed issues. One of the commissioned works presented at the symposium was a rehearsed reading of Stacey Gregg's *Shibboleth*. In relation to the brief of the 3rd Croatian National Conference of English Studies, the paper analyses Gregg's play as a means to question socio-political geographies of division. It considers the play both as a performative embodiment of the symposium's objective at a conceptual level, as well as an exploration of the more geographically specific socio-political issues. The paper provides an analysis of Gregg's portrayal of geographies of division alongside the discussion of Tadhg O'Sullivan's recent feature documentary, *The Great Wall*, to argue that works which examine controversial socio-political issues such as those related to migration are necessary. This is particularly true at times when various crises seem to have become a constant. Both authors bring out fundamental patterns of human behaviour and invite the audiences to ponder (un)changeability of things. Considering the importance of the subject matter of the works and its treatment, the paper will invite the conference delegates to contemplate the possible ways to increase public engagement with works like this.

Anna Martinović¹, Dino Dumančić²

University of Zadar, Croatia^{1,2}

Crossing Borders with ELF - A Study on Learning and Using English among Erasmus Students

Globalization has had a tremendous impact on the migration of people which has affected language usage. The introduction of the Bologna process to European universities has also stimulated the movement of students through various student exchange programmes, such as the Erasmus programme. Although the European union encourages multilingualism, the use of English, which has become the world's lingua franca, is the most dominant. Today English is viewed as an indispensable tool for speakers who differ in language and cultural background, and yet want to establish a meaningful communication. This type of English is sometimes referred to as English as a Lingua Franca (ELF). Learning and teaching English as a second language (L2) or ELF has been affected by its specific status. The aim of this study is to analyse students' motivation to learn and use English as an L2, and to explore their ELF identity while they were participating in their student exchange programmes in Europe. The focus will be on several variables, including motivation to learn English, L2 self-concept, affective aspects such as L2 anxiety, English speaking self-efficacy, as well as ELF identity. The results will be presented at the conference.

Gordan Matas

University of Split, Croatia

“Migrating” identity in Amy Tan’s Novels

The ever-increasing size and variety of the Chinese American population as well as its importance in American culture and society have stimulated my interest in wide range of literature dealing with the Chinese American experience. The significance of ethnicity in creating one’s identity might be one of the crucial aspects of the American national character. The widespread understanding of the role that ethnicity and the creation of identity have played in the United States have encouraged me to try to explain roots, developments and consequences of perceiving the arrival and existence of the Chinese in the United States. Chinese Americans have been studied, frequently together with other ethnicities, by historians, sociologists and anthropologists alike, although it is only after the 1960s that their experiences started being more visible and heard as an increasing number of Chinese American authors displayed and examined different aspects of their Chinese American experiences as well as their artistic expressions that give voice to them. Although my research concentrates on Chinese Americans, many similar parallels might be drawn between mainstream American culture and numerous other, particularly Asian, ethnicities. The novels of Amy Tan depict Chinese Americans as both part and apart from the two separate worlds, neither completely assimilated nor completely isolated. Such a portrayal of Chinese Americans evidently opposes the melting pot theory as Tan proves that a complete assimilation of immigrants can never happen.

Ljubica Matek

University of Osijek, Croatia

Migration, Trauma, and Memory in Kazuo Ishiguro’s A Pale View of Hills

The paper focuses on Ishiguro’s novel *A Pale View of Hills* (1982) in which the concept of migration is represented as a continuous process rather than a single act in the main protagonist’s life. While the physical migration may be seen as finite in the sense that it begins at a specific place and point in time and ends at another, the psychological ramifications underlying migration, which include trauma, memory, nostalgia, and the feelings of regret and loss, represent a constant reminder of the “before” and “there” and render migration as crucial both in Etsuko’s life and in the lives of her daughters. To illustrate this phenomenon, Ishiguro writes a narrative which “travels” from Britain to Japan and back, and which consists of biographical gaps and uncertainties that blur the boundary between Etsuko’s life in Japan and her life in Britain making it impossible for her to fully cross it. The parallels between her life in Japan and her later life in Britain as well as her unreliable narration serve to emphasize the incompleteness of both her migration and her life story told in the form of a discontinuous and reflexive open-ended narrative. The distortions, gaps, and ambiguities in Etsuko’s story parallel the distortion and uncertainty of life in post-World War II Japan, a country transitioning from the conservative traditional values toward an uncertain future marked by the fashions of the (English) West.

Smiljana Narančić Kovač

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Visual representation of language – from foreignness to communication

Shaun Tan's *The Arrival* (2006), a wordless graphic novel, or a wordless picturebook, as the author himself classifies it, is a piece about migration, about coming to a strange and remote culture and about finding a place there. This narrative presents the story of an immigrant's experience and, at the same time, the essence of any migrant situation. The inability to communicate is closely connected with feelings of fear and loneliness. On the other hand, the book reflects the power of human understanding and friendliness. In the discourse of this narrative, language is given a special place. The paper analyses the way in which language is visually presented in *The Arrival* to reflect the main themes. It is shown that the author employs the narrative potential of intraiconic text and modifies this convention of the visual discourse in picturebooks to convey specific narrative meanings. These include the role of language in developing the emotion of belonging and self-confidence which, in turn, empowers people to help others reach the same feeling. For Tan, the notion of belonging is a basic existential issue, which is visually presented through the metaphor of language and by showing words and utterances in an original way, so that these meanings are easily understood.

Armela Panajoti

University of Vlora "Ismail Qemali", Albania

Tainted identity: Immigrant Condition and Englishness in Spark's "The Black Madonna"

Muriel Spark's short story "The Black Madonna", outwardly concerned primarily with the workings of grace, features a post-war cultural and social context that highlights issues of race, ethnicity, class and urbanization in the England of the 1950s. Set in the new town of Whitney Clay, somewhere near Liverpool, and featuring a childless pair of apparently devout Catholics who befriend two Jamaicans, the story reaches its climax when Lou's prayers to the Black Madonna, a piece of devotion and wonder, are answered by the birth of a black baby, a resurgence of a distant black heritage.

The aim of this paper is to discuss how this story questions the purity of identity as a cultural construct. To use a poststructuralist perspective, identity is never pure but contaminated by the several cultural signs it contains, the immigrant condition being one of them. Like the old bog oak, which lay buried for hundreds of years, and out of which the Black Madonna is carved, the latent immigrant condition reemerges in the story to call into question the idea of Englishness and to remind readers that there is no such thing as pure identity. Immigrant condition has constructed national identity for centuries. The colour black serves only as a visible reminder of this construct.

Jelena Pataki

University of Osijek, Croatia

Literal and Communicational Borders in Alejandro González Iñárritu's *Babel* (2006)

Drawing on the Biblical allegory of the Tower of Babel, Alejandro Gomez Iñárritu's film depicts instances of the absence of communication and mutual understanding between people with various cultural origins – namely American, Mexican, Japanese and Mexican – followed by its severe consequences. Approached from a larger scale of intercultural and interracial differences, the film

delves into interpersonal conflicts and blind alleys brought on by prejudice and faulty media coverage on the alleged terrorist act. The aim of this paper will be to explicate how the director, by reversing the common process of migration wherein underprivileged groups arrive venture at developed areas and thus bringing the upscale American tourists into the rural land of Morocco, strives to unveil the fear, ignorance and recklessness as main instigators of prejudice and discord among people, powerful enough to, in a matter of hours, create effects which at times need an entire lifetime to heal. In addition, the paper will show that migration and intercultural exchange, as presented in *Babel*, prove to be beneficial not only for cross-border communication, but also in the case of interpersonal relationships with our closest friends and allies.

Rajko Petković

University of Zadar, Croatia

Migrating Germans - Fritz Lang and the Rise of American Film Noir

Some of the most important political developments of the 20th century have been closely connected with the phenomenon of migration. Migrations have almost always been initiated by either economic or ideological agents, but this negative process has also had a much more positive connotation – the specific blending of two diverse cultures. Hollywood studios in particular benefited greatly from the creative contributions of immigrant filmmakers, specifically the ones who fled from the persecutions of Nazi Germany. European émigrés, although of different nationalities, came mostly from Germany and Austria and were crucial in changing some of the basic tenets of the classical Hollywood style, incorporating a more realistic approach and influencing the entire iconography of one of the most important Hollywood movements – film noir. This paper will focus on the changes brought about by the German émigré Fritz Lang and how, along with his colleagues who had also fled Germany, he managed to provide a completely transformed cinematic representation of nightmare states and social malaise. Lang's world is a world of austere pessimism and an uncompromising dissection of relations between man and society. Of all the German refugees, he was able to adapt most fluidly to the classical Hollywood system, where the generic framework provided the foundations for an even stronger resonance to his bleak, but penetrating vision of society. His very specific blending of German Expressionism and American hard-boiled crime films proved an important stimulus to the rise of film noir. By analyzing his key works, this paper will attempt to prove Fritz Lang's seminal influence on the development of the film noir movement.

Iva Polak

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Of Migrating Birds, People and Stories in Alexis Wright's *The Swan Book*

The most recent novel by a well-known Australian author of the Waanyi nation descent, Alexis Wright, takes the reader on a journey across the vast Australian landscape, where migration is not the act of individuals exercising free choice, but a consequence of continuous warfare and exploitation of the land. In *The Swan Book* (2013), the land, which in Aboriginal culture reflects a successfully enacted utopia (Foucault), becomes “a vector of deterritorialization in perpetual motion [...] where one no longer goes from one point to another, but rather holds space beginning from any point” (Deleuze and Guattari). In this dystopian futuristic space whose ancient cultural coordinates are being marred by nuclear fallout and mining trucks, *The Swan Book* maps the unnatural nomadology of a plethora of dislocated characters set in perpetual motion. From displaced Aboriginals, European refugees, to Australian migrants who move across Australia's devastated outback and post-apocalyptic cities, the novel tells a

story about unreturnable people whose destination point is as vague as their point of departure. Hence, Wright creates the physical movement defined in purely quantitative terms to resemble drifting, whereas the only true movement which in effect leads somewhere occurs in the mindscape of a young Aboriginal swan maiden who paradoxically stands still to tell a meandering story of migrating birds and people. It will be argued that in this transrealist novel which appropriates and bends the genre of science fiction, survival lies primarily in the nomadism as a mode of thought which creates a free space made of new transversal paths. This seems to be a very bleak rendering of the future history (Csicsery-Ronay) of *The Swan Book*.

Vanja Polić

University of Zagreb, Croatia

'They Did Not Know there Was a Line': Migrations and the Medicine Line in Western Canada in the 1800s

The paper proposes to discuss the intense immigration to the North-American West in the second half of the 19th century and the negotiations of different identities occurring on the site. On the territory around the 49th parallel which comprises today's northern Montana in the US and the southern provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada, the border was soft and practically invisible yet it divided two different emerging states. In the British North West Territories, as the land that would become Canada was known at the time, there was an influx of Americans, both unionists and confederates who were negotiating their opposing ideologies; of Chinese, Italians, francophone Canadians, British, to name but a few groups. The diversity included people of different ages, genders, races, classes and ethnicities who were struggling for their survival in a relatively confined space. Numerous indigenous peoples, pushed into the West from their traditional lands were attempting to survive in the West among the already existing indigenous Plains peoples and the encroaching white settlers. In this context and on the example of Guy Vanderhaeghe's *Western Trilogy*, the paper will discuss the diversity of nations and negotiations of identities with regard to the myth of the West that whitens and masculinizes the West in its articulation of both US and Canada as states of masculinity and white civility (Coleman).

Ana Popović

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Amal Kassir: Words versus Weapons

Amal Kassir is a twenty-year-old Syrian-American spoken-word poet. She was born and raised in Denver, Colorado by a Syrian father and American mother. After spending a few years in Syria, where her family brought her to learn about their language and culture, she assumed an active role in promoting the culture of her ancestors as a way of fighting against Islamophobia in the United States of America. As the Syrian civil war broke out in 2011, she directed her activism towards the fight to end the war, but also towards raising the level of awareness about the war in other nations.

In her poetry, Kassir portrays a culture of the pre-war Syria that she came into contact with only for a limited amount of time and to which she can never go back, and yet she embraced it as her own. The purpose of her art is to open up the conversation about the lives of Muslims in America and the lives of Syrians in Syria. This paper examines her portrayals of a culture lost to war and the use of words as a means to fight oppression in both Syria and the USA. While most of her poems and stories focus largely on Syria, her representations of America point to the clash of attitudes which support the multitude of

cultures and freedoms, but at the same time limit them for certain groups of people. Her performances are oftentimes accompanied by stories about her life and work, which can sometimes go overlooked, but this paper will explore the relevance of the narrative context in which her poems are inserted and which, too, should be considered as artistic work, as they are an indispensable part of her performance and a strong medium of her activism.

Tea Raše

University of Zagreb, Croatia

Female emigration in short stories as a code for understanding Irish culture

Short stories featuring female emigration, in a Catholic country with a long colonial tradition like Ireland, provide interesting insight into how a subaltern female subjectivity transforms into one functioning as a template for acts of transgression and boundary shifting, contributing to the process of decolonization. Since leaving home, a place of belonging for Irish women, traditionally had connotations of embarking on a dangerous adventure implying, among other things, unrestrained sexuality, and since Irish women for material and social reasons travelled much less than their male counterparts, both imposed and chosen geographic mobility of female characters in Irish literature can be observed as an emancipatory practice. In the space of rigid official political and cultural discourse female deviance has an instrumental role in counterposing and altering official history, as well as in devising strategies for overcoming the same discourse. By providing a chronological overview of the development of the character of the mobile Irish woman, as an element which continued to undermine nationally privileged mythologemes of dedicated mothers or pure virgins as the only appropriate roles for women for the entire 20th century, I wish to demonstrate that recurring motives, in constant dialogue with the historic reality, document changes in the (self) representation of women in the context of various forms of migration, and thus function not only as clues for reading national literature but also as a code for understanding the whole of Irish culture.

Jelena Šesnić

University of Zagreb, Croatia

The Croats and the Irish in the Great Migration: a Comparative Perspective

An estimated 50 million people migrated from Europe to the United States in the great migration that swept Europe from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. Since both the Irish and the Croats participated in it in great numbers, this allows for an investigation of how the act of migration was registered in literary and cultural production that addressed this issue in both societies. In my presentation I will be looking both at the physical act of mobility and transfer as such, as well as symbolic and immaterial renderings attending migration and its consequences in the two societies, respectively. From the rich archive the references will be made to a few chosen texts by Irish (American) and Croatian (American) authors, such as: *Transatlantic* (Colum McCann), *Brooklyn* (Colm Toibin), *Laughing in the Jungle* (Louis Adamic), *Anna Marinkovich* (Edward Ifkovic), and *The Turk and My Mother* (Mary Helen Stefaniak).

Lidija Štrmelj

University of Zadar, Croatia

Printing in The Frame of Wars and Migrations

The development of language is often influenced by numerous external factors, such as military invasions, colonization and migrations. Although these are usually considered as less important than internal factors, they may greatly affect the important events in the history of any language, such as the introduction of printing, which is a necessary condition for language standardization.

That was exactly the case with the Croatian language, which saw its first printed book on its soil in 1494, some forty years after Guttenberg had printed his Calendar / Pamphlet in German in Mainz, and less than twenty years after Caxton had printed The Canterbury Tales in London. However, the activity of the first Croatian printing press, set in Senj by Blaž Baromić, was stopped nine years later, because of the constant military attacks of Ottomans from the southeast and Venetians from the northwest, which caused a long-lasting political and social instability in the country. Nevertheless, rising consciousness about the importance of printing for the Croatian language and culture resulted in the opening of a new printing house in 1530 by Šimun Kozičić Benja, this time in Rijeka, which was then less threatened by enemies than other parts of the country. On the other hand, England had no problem in setting and developing printing, since political, social and economic situation was then quite favourable.

In this paper we intend to compare the external conditions in England and Croatia in the time when printing arose, as well as linguistic situations of the time in both countries, focusing primarily on the crucial roles of William Caxton and Šimun Kozičić Benja.

Bledar Toska

University of Vlora, Albania

Newspaper Reporting on Migration: A Case Study

This modest study follows a couple of research projects I have conducted in the past on migration and its representation in the UK written media. Based on a critical discursive approach, it investigates frequent and important linguistic aspects in some of the The Telegraph newspaper reports on the right of Romania's and Bulgaria's citizens to work in the UK starting from 1 January 2014. The analytical analysis explores a 12,000-word corpus, and investigates how and what linguistic means these newspaper reports use to linguistically manipulate their readership on migration. The examples provided in this study show how reporters can potentially use specific linguistic and discursive means to unfairly generate unnecessary concern about the new (im)migration situation, which in our context socially represent citizens of Romania and Bulgaria as benefit claimers and modern exploiters.

Slavica Troskot

University of Zadar, Croatia

Silent Pacific Migrations - The Comfort Women in Hawaiian Literature

Two local Hawaiian writers have recently published novels about comfort women in the Pacific during the World War II, Kiana Davenport, of Native American and Anglo-American descent, (*Song of the Exile*, 1999) and Nora Okja Keller, Korean American, (*Comfort Woman*, 1997). The history of Hawaiian islands since its beginnings has been shaped by human migrations, Polynesian sea travelling and

navigation, discovery by James Cook expedition in the late 18th century, missionaries and indentured laborers, migrations from the American and Asian continent and across the numerous island of the Pacific Ocean, yet the voices of those who have been captured as sexual slaves in the Japanese war camps took some time to be heard. Denied for decades, stories and experiences of these women found their voice in local Hawaiian literature. Literary representation of painful and traumatic experiences of comfort women, the atrocities committed on them, remind us that that history does not unfold as fast as we would want, that official dates of war ending do not heal all the wounds and that sometimes reparation of the human soul does not happen at all. Forced enslavement and migration turned into loss and lamentation. Both authors, each in their own way, give voice to the victims. Social and political engagement of these novels is undeniable, they tend to foreground the forgotten trauma of migration and slavery, but what these novels question is an assumption that once the traveling stops physically it does not end emotionally and psychologically. Breaking of human bonds and forced migrations tend to carry more complex consequences and leave deeper damage on those affected by them and their families. The aim of this paper is to compare these two different representations of the similar trauma and to locate the importance of such experiences in the local Hawaiian literature.

Vesna Ukić Košta

University of Zadar, Croatia

Questioning a Hyphenated Identity in Jackie Kay's *The Adoption Papers*

In the semi-autobiographical sequence of poems *The Adoption Papers* (1991), Jackie Kay, a contemporary black Scottish writer, re-visits imaginatively what her own adoption process might have been like and addresses the formation of the highly complex identity of a black adoptee in a predominantly white community in the course of the sixties and seventies. Born to mixed raced parents (Nigerian father and white Scottish mother), and adopted by a white Scottish couple, Kay here draws heavily on her own personal experiences. She employs three different perspectives blending together three distinctive voices, those of the birth mother, the adoptive mother, and the daughter who has been given up for adoption. The black biological father who is only briefly mentioned by the birth mother seems to be (just like Kay's father in real life) a short-term immigrant in Britain, and is completely absent both from his daughter's life and the story. Although this paper does not directly focus on the issue of migration, it is nevertheless argued that the identity/identities that in any way result from the 'zone of contact' raise a plethora of questions concerning race, class, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality. Kay's sequence clearly demonstrates that the three women, especially the daughter, who as black and Scottish represents a contradiction by traditional definitions (Novy, 185), are each in their own way affected by these pressing concerns. This paper will therefore attempt to explore ways in which this multi-voice representation tackles identity formation which has been directly influenced by migration.

Zénó Vernyik¹ and Barbora Macháčová²

Technical University of Liberec, Czech Republic^{1, 2}

The Role of Traumas in the Plot of Arthur Koestler's *Thieves in the Night*

Our presentation focuses on the traumas of the Jewish settlers portrayed in Arthur Koestler's *Thieves in the Night* (1946), one of the author's overlooked novels. All of these Jewish characters have a shared faith to the extent that for all of them, "Palestine is a last retreat, the only place left for them in a world which is altogether hostile" (n.a. 1947, 55). Yet, notwithstanding their common story, they can be demonstrated to differ significantly in terms of the traumas they experienced in Europe or in Palestine, and their reaction to them. In fact, one could go as far as to claim that the individual characters' reactions

to their respective traumas form the central propelling force of the novel's plot. We propose to illustrate this claim through a discussion of the two central characters, Joseph and Dina, their traumatic experiences (in Joseph's case his rejection by a Nazi girlfriend and later Dina's brutal murder; in Dina's case her repeated torture and rape by the Nazis) and their reactions to them, as well as how this influences the story.

Mia Žulić¹, Monika Bregović²

University of Zadar, Croatia^{1,2}

Belonging Nowhere: Displacement in John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger"

This presentation focuses on the issue of belonging (or non-belonging) in John Osborne's play "Look Back in Anger". All the major characters in the play suffer from feelings of displacement, produced by migrating either from one continent to another, or from one class into another. While the young intellectual of working class origin Jimmy Porter feels as if he does not really belong anywhere, educated but still burdened by his working class background, his upper-middle class wife Alison seems to be at odds with the working class life she lives with Jimmy. In addition, Alison's father Colonel Redfern yearns to escape from the post-war Britain, fantasizing about his past life in colonial India. Due to his displacement, Alison's father shares an unusual kinship with Jimmy, for whom he represents the glorious Edwardian past in which there were at last some "great causes" worth dying for. The issues of belonging and displacement, as represented in Osborne's "Look Back in Anger", reflect the social and political climate of 1950s Britain, marked by dissatisfaction with the persistence of class division, and a general distrust in the certainties of the old British Empire. The purpose of this presentation is to analyze the issue of non-belonging in "Look Back in Anger" by establishing links with the historical context in which the play emerged.

E-adrese izlagača / participants' e-mails

Prezime / last name	Ime / First name	E-adrese / E-mail
Amir Safaei	Ladan	ladansafaei@hotmail.com
Avdibegovic	Ida	avdibegovicida@gmail.com
Bokšić	Marina	Marina15_htt@hotmail.com
Božić	Jasmina	jbozic@ffzg.hr
Bregović	Monika	mbregov@unizd.hr
Čirić-Fazlija	Ifeta	ifetaciric@yahoo.com
Ćurlin	Petra	petracurlin@yahoo.com
Dobrić	Arnalda	adobric@ffzg.hr
Domines Veliki	Martina	mdomines@ffzg.hr
Dumančić	Dino	ddumancic@unizd.hr
Dupanović	Edin	edupanovic.pfbi@outlook.com
Fabijanić	Ivo	ivo.fabijanic@unizd.hr
Gašper	Ilc	gasper.ilc@ff.uni-lj.si
Gradečak Erdeljić	Tanja	tgradeca@gmail.com
Grubica	Irena	irena.grubica@gmail.com
Hodaj	Elonora	elonorahodaj@hotmail.com
Ivančić	Ivana	ivana91ivancic@gmail.com
Kalinić	Snežana	s.kalinic@fil.bg.ac.rs
Komar	Smiljana	smiljana.komar@guest.arnes.si
Kresić	Marijana	mkresic@unizd.hr
Letica Krevelj	Stela	sletica2@ffzg.hr
Macháčová	Barbora	b.machacova@gmail.com
Mačković	Srebrenka	srebrenkamackovic@hotmail.com
Malenica	Frane	fmalenica@unizd.hr
Marchevska	Elena	e.marchevska@lsbu.ac.uk
Marková	Michaela	markovam@tcd.ie
Martinović	Anna	amartino@unizd.hr
Matas	Gordan	gmatas@ffst.hr
Matek	Ljubica	lmatek@ffos.hr
Milić	Goran	Gmilic@ffos.hr
Narančić Kovač	Smiljana	narancic-kovac@ufzg.hr
Panajoti	Armela	armelap@assenglish.org
Pataki	Jelena	jelena.pataki@gmail.com
Petković	Rajko	rpetkovi@unizd.hr
Polak	Iva	iva.polak@zg.t-com.hr
Polić	Vanja	vanja.polic@ffzg.hr
Popović	Ana	apopovic1803@gmail.com
Raše	Tea	trase@ffzg.hr

HRVATSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ANGLISTIČKE STUDIJE - HDAS
THE CROATIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

Šesnić	Jelena	jsesnic@ffzg.hr
Štrmelj	Lidij	lstrmelj@unizd.hr
Thüne	Eva-Maria	evamaria.thune@unibo.it
Toska	Bledar	bledartoska@yahoo.co.uk
Troskot	Slavica	stroskot@unizd.hr
Ukić Košta	Vesna	vukic@unizd.hr
Vernyik	Zénó	zeno.vernyik@tul.cz
Žulić	Mia	mia.zulic25@gmail.com
Župarić-Iljić	Drago	Drago.Zuparic@imin.hr