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ERASMUS + PROJEKAT FILOLOŠKOG FAKULTETA

MODUL ŽAN MONE

EMIMI – Multidisciplinarne studije o integracijama i
migracijama kroz interkulturalni dijalog

PROGRAM KONFERENCIJE

KNJIGA APSTRAKATA



Nikšić, 2024.



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PROGRAM KONFERENCIJE

Interkulturalni dijalog – migracije, integracije, manjinske zajednice

18. 10. 2024. u 9:00

Multimedijalna sala Univerzitetskog sportsko-kulturnog centra UCG,
I sprat, ul. Baku br. 1, Podgorica (ulaz sa lijeve strane zgrade)

09:00-09:15 Prijavljivanje kandidata, Multimedijalna sala Univerzitetskog sportsko-kulturnog centra, I sprat, ul. Baku br. 1, Podgorica

09:15-10:00 Otvaranje Konferencije:

- Prof. dr. Igor LAKIĆ, dekan Filološkog fakulteta u Nikšiću
- Prof. dr. Sanja PEKOVIĆ, prorektorka za internacionalizaciju Univerziteta Crne Gore
- Liselotte ISAKSSON, Zamjenici šefa Odjeljenja za saradnju Delegacije Evropske unije u Crnoj Gori (Deputy Head of Cooperation Section of Delegation of European Union to Montenegro)
- Dr. Ljudmila POPOVIĆ, Generalna direktorica Direktorata za interkulturalizam, Ministarstvo ljudskih i manjinskih prava, Vlada Crne Gore
- Gđa Vanja DRLJEVIĆ, koordinatorka Nacionalne Erasmus kancelarije u Crnoj Gori

10:00-10:15 Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer, koordinatorka projekta EMIMI – Ukratko o Modulu Žan Mone

Svečana dodjela sertifikata studentima treće generacije Modula Žan Mone – *Multidisciplinarnе studije o integracijama i migracijama kroz interkulturalni dijalog*, EMIMI

10:15-10:25 Igor Mrdak (student osnovnih studija SP Njemački jezik i književnost, UCG), **studentski esej: *The significance of intercultural dialogue in enhancing multiethnic harmony and the position of ethnocultural minorities***

10:25-10:45 Pauza za kafu



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I sesija (10:45-11:35) EU integracije: ekonomski i pravni aspekti

Moderator: **Dragan Bogojević**

- 10:45-10:55 Prof. dr Vesna Simović-Zvicer (FPN, UCG): *Usklađenost crnogorskog zakonodavstva i prakse sa standardima EU u slučaju promjene poslodavca* (EMIMI)**
- 10:55-11:05 Dr Marina Banović (Savjetnica rektora UCG za ekonomska i finansijska pitanja): *The Impact of Culture on Management Practices in International Business***
- 11:05-11:15 Milica Đurović (studentkinja master studija, Fakultet političkih nauka, UCG): *Uticaj političkih i ekonomskih faktora na migracije prema EU* (EMIMI)**
- 11:15-11:25 Prof. dr Milijana Novović Burić, mr Milan Raičević (Ekonomski fakultet, UCG): *Crna Gora na putu ka jedinstvenom evropskom tržištu osiguranja: osvrt na nove EU regulatorne okvire* (EMIMI)**
- 11:25-11:35 (ONLAJN) Prof. dr Gordana Paović-Jeknić (Pravni fakultet, UCG): *Budžet i budžetska kontrola u Evropskoj uniji* (EMIMI)**

Druga sesija (11:35-12:15) EU integracije: plurilingvizam i manjinski jezici

Moderator: **Vesna Simović-Zvicer**

- 11:35-11:45 Prof. dr Igor Lakić (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Tools for the Protection of Minority Languages in the Member States of the Council of Europe* (EMIMI)**
- 11:45-11:55 Doc. dr Olivera Vušović (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Evropske integracije i prevodilački izazovi* (EMIMI)**
- 11:55-12:05 Mr Anica Bojić (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Linguistic aspects of minorities' integration in Montenegro: Applying European values in the context of linguistic diversity* (EMIMI)**
- 12:05-12:15 Prof. dr Aleksandra Banjević (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Klasifikacija i adaptacija pozajmljenica (lingvistički i kulturni uticaj)***
- 12:15-13:00 Pauza za ručak**



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Treća sesija (13:00-14:00)

EU integracije: interkulturalni dijalog – politički, kulturni i manjinski aspekti

Moderatorka: **Milijana Novović Burić**

- 13:00-13:10** Prof. dr Dragan Bogojević (Filološki fakultet), doc. dr Adnan Prekić, (Filozofski fakultet, UCG): *Migracije na istočnoj obali Jadrana u funkciji interkulturalnog dijaloga. Studija slučaja crnogorske zajednice u Peroju.* (EMIMI MULTIDISCIPLINARNI TIM)
- 13:10-13:20** Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer, doc. dr Sabina Osmanović, dr Nemanja Stankov (FPN), doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević: *Kako tvituju crnogorski političari? (Kritička analiza diskursa tvitova tokom prvih sto dana 44. Vlade CG)* (EMIMI MULTIDISCIPLINARNI TIM)
- 13:20-13:30** Dr Jelisaveta Blagojević (naučni saradnik), dr Radenko Ščekić (naučni savjetnik), Istorijski institut Univerziteta Crne Gore: *Sekuritizacija migracija kroz medijska izvještavanja: slučaj Crne Gore*
- 13:30-13:40** (ONLAJN) Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Migracije u umjetnosti i književnosti* (EMIMI)
- 13:40-13:50** Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Aspects of German Cultural Diplomacy in Montenegro*
- 13:50-14:00** Doc. dr Milena Burić (Filološki fakultet, UCG): *Lingvostilistički aspekti interkulturalnog dijaloga u pjesmi „Banović Strahinja“*

Četvrta sesija (14:00-14:45)

EU integracije: multietičnost i migratorni procesi

Moderator: **Nemanja Stankov**

- 14:00-14:10** (ONLAJN) mr Itana Ćupić (magistrica antropogije), mr Ivana Vujović (magistrica primijenjene statistike), Miloš Milačić (Juventas.me): *Doprinos očuvanju multietničke harmonije među mladima u Crnoj Gori*
- 14:10-14:20** Dragana Delić (studentkinja Fakulteta političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci): *Etnokulturni pluralizam i politički identitet u Crnoj Gori*
- 14:20-14:30** Vedran Vujisić (student master studija SP Socijalna politika i socijalni rad i SP Komparativna politika, FPN, UCG): *Evropska unija i savremeni migracioni procesi i izazovi* (EMIMI)
- 14:30-14:45** Pitanja i komentari



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– Zatvaranje konferencije – KNJIGA APSTRAKATA

Međunarodna naučna konferencija

Interkulturalni dijalog – migracije, integracije, manjinske zajednice

18. oktobra 2024.

Filološki fakultet Univerziteta Crne Gore, projekat Modul Žan Mone *Multidisciplinarne studije o integracijama i migracijama kroz interkulturalni dijalog – EMIMI* (2021–2024),

Naučna konferencija realizuje se u okviru završnih aktivnosti projekta Žan Mone Modul – EMIMI kofinansiranog od strane Evropske agencije za obrazovanje i kulturu – EACEA pri Evropskoj komisiji.

Konferencija podržava naučne radove iz svih oblasti humanističkih i društvenih nauka fenomenološki referiraju na interkulturalni dijalog u kontekstu migracija, integracija, statusa manjinskih zajednica i načina upravljanja etnokulturnim pluralizmom u Crnoj Gori.

Cilj konferencije je da promoviše multidisciplinarna istraživanja, inovativnost, da uspostavlja veze između istraživanja i društva kroz proaktivnu ulogu na lokalnom, nacionalnom i međunarodnom nivou, da podržava naučno-istraživačku aktivnost studentske populacije i mladih istraživača, kao i da kreira sinergiju i saradnju između različitih fakultetskih jedinica na Univerzitetu Crne Gore kao i na univerzitetskom nivou u širem smislu.

Naučni odbor

Prof. dr Igor Lakić
Prof. dr Dragan Bogojević
Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer
Prof. dr Milijana Novović-Burić
Prof. dr Gordana Paović-Jeknić
Prof. dr Vesna Simović-Zvicer
Doc. dr Adnan Prekić
Dr. Nemanja Stankov
Doc. dr Milena Burić
Doc. dr Olivera Vušović
Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović
Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević
Prof. dr Olivera Komar



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Organizacioni odbor

Prof. dr Igor Lakić
Prof. dr Dragan Bogojević
Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer
Prof. dr Milijana Novović-Burić
Prof. dr Vesna Simović-Zvicer
Doc. dr Adnan Prekić
Dr. Nemanja Stankov
Doc. dr Milena Burić
Doc. dr Olivera Vušović

Dalibor Vukotić, IT

Tehnička podrška



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Prof. dr Vesna Simović-Zvicer (FPN, UCG) (EMIMI)

Usklađenost crnogorskog zakonodavstva i prakse sa standardima EU u slučaju promjene poslodavca

U radu je analizirana usklađenost Zakona o radu sa standardima Evropske unije koji se odnose na zaštitu prava radnika u slučaju reorganizacije poslodavca. Pri tome, akcenat je stavljen na zaštitu prava radnika u slučaju promjene poslodavca, kao i na zaštitu prava radnika koji svoja potraživanja nijesu uspjeli da namire iz stačajne mase u slučaju insolventnosti poslodavca.

Kod reorganizacije u slučaju promjene poslodavca analizirana je usklađenost Zakona o radu sa Direktivom Savjeta 2001/23/EZ, koja reguliše prava i obaveze poslodavca i zapošljenih u vezi s prenosom preduzeća. Osim toga, analizirani su relevantni slučajevi iz prakse Suda pravde Evropske unije u Luksemburgu, kao i Vrhovnog suda Crne Gore. U pogledu zaštite prava u slučaju insolventnosti poslodavca, analizirana je usklađenost Zakona o radu i Zakona o Fondu rada sa Direktivom 2008/94/EC Evropskog parlamenta i Savjeta, od 22. oktobra 2008. godine, o zaštiti zapošljenih u slučaju insolventnosti poslodavca.

Ključne riječi: promjena poslodavca, otpremnina, insolventnost, garantne institucije.

Prof. dr Gordana Paović-Jeknić (Pravni fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Budžet i budžetska kontrola u Evropskoj uniji

Budžet Evropske unije je najvažniji instrument finansiranja rashoda Evropske unije. Kako budžetska sredstva potiču od naplaćenih poreza i drugih dažbina, građani država članica Evropske unije imaju pravo da budu blagovremeno i istinito obavješteni u kojem se iznosu i za koje namjene troše sredstva koja su oni izdvojili iz svojih prihoda i imovine, plaćajući poreze i druge dažbine za finansiranje rashoda Evropske unije. U tom cilju Evropska unija ima sistem budžetske kontrole kojeg čine različiti oblici i modeli kontrole trošenja budžetskih sredstava. Finansijski kontrolori predstavljaju oblik unutrašnje (interne) i predhodne (preventivne) kontrole izvršenja budžeta Evropske unije. Računski sud Evropske unije je oblik institucionalne, (računsko-sudske), eksterne, stručne objektivne i nezavisne budžetske kontrole, pa je razumljivo što ga mnogi nazivaju "Finansijska savjest Evrope". Konačno, Evropski parlament vrši političku budžetsku kontrolu kad usvaja završni račun budžeta Evropske unije.

Ključne riječi : bužetska kontrola EU, porez, finansijski kontrolori, finansijska savjest Evrope.



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Prof. dr Milijana Novović Burić, mr Milan Raičević (Ekonomski fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Crna Gora na putu ka jedinstvenom evropskom tržištu osiguranja: osvrt na nove EU regulatorne okvire

Integracija Crne Gore u jedinstveno evropsko tržište osiguranja predstavlja važan segment njene šire strategije pristupanja Evropskoj uniji, odnosno podrazumijeva harmonizaciju zakonodavnih i regulatornih okvira sa EU standardima. U cilju unapređenja funkcionalnosti tržišta osiguranja, od izuzetne važnosti je implementacija novih regulatornih okvira, poput direktive Solventnost II, koja se primjenjuje u EU od 2016. godine. Od januara 2023. godine, u većini evropskih zemalja počeo je sa primjenom novi Međunarodni standard finansijskog izvještavanja – MSFI 17. Ovaj standard treba da zamijeni postojeći MSFI 4, a osnovni cilj mu je da obezbijedi veću transparentnost i kvalitet podataka za izvještavanje. Dakle, cilj ovog rada je da ukaže na prilagođavanje nacionalnog tržišta i zakona direktivi Solventnost II, koja nameće osiguravajućim kompanijama implementaciju sveobuhvatnog i integrisanog sistema upravljanja rizicima, kako bi se kroz obezbjeđenje potrebnog nivoa kapitala, kojim se apsorbuju sve nepredvidive štete, garantovala adekvatna zaštita osiguranika i korisnika osiguranja. Takođe, ovim radom daje se i osvrt na MSFI 17, koji predstavlja značajan pomak u računovodstvenom tretmanu ugovora o osiguranju, što zahteva temeljne promjene u načinu priznavanja prihoda, procjene obaveza, ali i upravljanja rizicima u osiguranju. Primjena ovog standarda u Crnoj Gori nije uslovljena njenim ulaskom u EU, već se očekuje da počne 1. januara 2026. godine. Kroz ovaj rad ukazuje se na neophodnost pronalaženja adekvatnih strategija za uspješno upravljanje predstojećim izazovima integracije crnogorskog tržišta osiguranja u jedinstveno evropsko tržište.

Ključne riječi: tržište osiguranja, Solventnost II, MSFI 17, Crna Gora, EU.

Dr Marina Banović (Savjetnica rektora UCG za ekonomska i finansijska pitanja):

The Impact of Culture on Management Practices in International Business

This paper examines the influence of culture on corporate structures, practices, and performance in the context of globalized business. It draws on established research in cultural anthropology, sociology, and international business to analyze frameworks for understanding cultural differences, including Hofstede's cultural dimensions, Hall's context model, and Trompenaars' cultural factors.

The study investigates how these cultural paradigms affect various aspects of organizational behavior, such as leadership styles, decision-making processes, communication patterns, and ethical considerations.

The research explores the challenges multinational corporations face when operating across diverse cultural environments, noting the balance required between global integration and local responsiveness. It examines strategies for cross-cultural management, focusing on developing cultural intelligence, fostering inclusive organizational cultures, and utilizing diversity as a potential source of competitive advantage. The paper also considers emerging trends in cultural diversity management, including the effects of technological advancements, generational changes, and the increasing focus on sustainability in corporate strategy.

By analyzing the relationship between culture and corporate dynamics, this study aims to contribute to



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both theoretical understanding and practical application in international business.

The findings highlight the importance of cultural awareness and adaptability for organizations in multinational contexts. The work synthesizes current knowledge and identifies potential areas for future research, particularly considering the evolving nature of global business environments and technological innovations.

Keywords: Cultural Differences, Cultural Influence on Organizational Behavior, Cultural Diversity Management, Competitive Advantage based on Cultural Diversity, Strategies for Cross-Cultural Management.

Prof. dr Dragan Bogojević (Filološki fakultet), **doc. dr Adnan Prekić**, (Filozofski fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI MULTIDISCIPLINARNI TIM)

Migracije na istočnoj obali jadrana u funkciji interkulturalnog dijaloga. Studija slučaja crnogorske zajednice u Peroju.

U članku se ukazuje na ključne elemente interkulturalnog dijaloga na istočnoj obali Jadranskog mora. Predmet istraživanja su aspekti ostvarivanja interkulturalnih odnosa doseljeničke nacionalne zajednice Crnogoraca u Peroju sa starosjediocima. Ona se, uz saglasnost Mletačke republike, 1657. godine naselila u tada napušteno mjesto koje je stradalo od epidemije kuge. Osim historijskog konteksta migracije ove zajednice, poseban fokus istraživanja biće kraći zapisi o Crnogorcima u Peroju u dva djela francuskog putopisca Šarla Irijartea (Charles Yriarte). Riječ je o knjizi Bosnie et Herzégovine – souvenirs de voyage pendant l'insurrection/Bosna i Hercegovina-putopis iz vremena ustanka 1875–1876, iz 1876. godine i luksuznom štivu Les Bords de l'Adriatique et le Monténégro/Obale Jadranskog mora i Crna Gora iz 1878, koja će poslužiti za analizu položaja iseljeničke zajednice iz Crne Gore u Istri. Članak ima ambiciju i da ukaže na pozitivnu simboličku važnost ostvarivanja interkulturalnog dijaloga u našem aktuelnom jadranskom okruženju najstarije crnogorske dijaspore u Peroju, kroz njegovanje svijesti o porijeklu i očuvanju vjerskog, kulturalnog i jezičkog identiteta. Ključne riječi: Crna Gora, Peroj, Mletačka republika, Identitet, Migracije, Šarl Iriart.

Mr Itana Čupić (magistrica antropologije), Juventas.me

Mr Ivana Vujović (magistrica primijenjene statistike, Izvršna direktorka/Executive director Juventas.me)

Miloš Milačić, Jeventas.me

Doprinos očuvanju multietničke harmonije među mladima u Crnoj Gori

Istraživački rad *Doprinos očuvanju multietničke harmonije među mladima u Crnoj Gori* pruža ključne uvide u specifične potrebe, izazove i stavove mladih u Crnoj Gori u njenom multietničkom okruženju. Fokusirajući se na smanjenje etničke distance, jačanje svijesti o bogatstvu kultura i prikupljanje podataka radi unapređenja međuetničkih odnosa, cilj istraživanja je doprinos izgradnji stabilnijeg i inkluzivnijeg društva. Kroz multidisciplinarni pristup, istraživanje analizira koncepte identiteta, multikulturalizma i međuetničkih odnosa, oslanjajući se na teorijske okvire antropoloških autora poput Byrona, Baumanna i Jenkinsa.



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Centralne teme obrađene u različitim poglavljima uključuju multikulturalnost, istorijski i kulturni kontekst crnogorskog društva, koncepte nacionalnosti, manjina i mješovitih brakova, nakon čega slijedi analiza rezultata. Empirijski podaci su prikupljeni putem upitnika među srednjoškolicima širom Crne Gore tokom školske 2022/3. godine, pružajući uvide u njihove percepcije etničkog identiteta, multikulturalizma, interakcija, socijalne distance i diskriminacije u obrazovanom sistemu. Istraživanje ispituje kako mladi doživljavaju svoje etničke i vjerske identitete, nivo međuetničkih predrasuda i ulogu obrazovnog sistema u promovisanju multikulturalnog razumijevanja.

Cilj analize bio je i identifikovati prepreke ka postizanju veće harmonije i predložiti strategije i programe za jačanje kohezije. Kreiranje sigurnih prostora za otvorene dijaloge može podstaći mlade da bez straha od osude govore o svojim iskustvima, čime se povećava svijest o različitim perspektivama i doprinosi očuvanju stabilnog multietničkog društva. Takvo njegovanje okruženja zahtijeva osnaživanje obrazovanja i učenja o različitim kulturama, kao i o temeljnim vrijednostima kao što su saosjećanje, integritet, reativnost i inkluzija. Takvi programi podstiču veću interakciju među mladima iz različitih sredina, promovišu zajedničke vrijednosti i podstiču aktivnu participaciju mladih u kreiranju inkluzivne budućnosti Crne Gore.

Ključne riječi: mladi, multikulturalnost, socijalna distanca, društvena kohezija, obrazovanje.

Dr Jelisaveta Blagojević (naučni saradnik), **dr Radenko Ščekić** (naučni savjetnik), Istorijski institut Univerziteta Crne Gore

Sekuritizacija migracija kroz medijska izvještavanja: slučaj Crne Gore

Osnovni cilj ovog rada je analitika problematike medijskog izvještavanja o bezbjednosnom aspektu migracija, odnosno ukazivanje na rizike i eventualne prijetnje koje "ljudi u pokretu", odnosno migranti mogu stvoriti za društvo zemlje odredišta, kao i zemlje tranzita. Izvještavanja o migrantima kao „kriminalcima” ili „teroristima”, odnosno o migracionim talasima kao „krizama” ili „invazijama” vodi stvaranju antimigratorne klime, te doprinosi ksenofobnim stavovima i u konačnom dehumanizaciji statusa migranata. Na stranicama ovog teksta, odgovoreno je na istraživačko pitanje: Kako su se crnogorski mediji odnosili prema migracionom talasu iz zemalja Bliskog Istoka i Sjeverne Afrike 2015. godine, odnosno prema velikom prilivu ukrajinskih izbjeglica od 2022. godine do danas. U tom cilju, primijenjen je historiografski metod gdje su sintetisani osnovni istorijski podaci dostupni u literaturi, zatim metod analize sadržaja medijskih saopštenja i tekstova, stručnih publikacija, strategija i slično, kao i metod analize slučaja gdje je odabran odnos Crne Gore, odnosno medija u Crnoj Gori prema arapskim i ukrajinskim izbjeglicama. Došli smo do zaključka da je medijsko izvještavanje u Crnoj Gori oblikovano spoljnopolitičkim ciljevima Crne Gore.

Ključne riječi: ukrajinske izbjeglica, arapske izbjeglice, Crna Gora, migrant, mediji.



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Vedran Vujsić (student master studija, SP Socijalna politika i socijalni rad i SP Komparativna politika, Fakultet političkih nauka, UCG) (EMIMI)

Evropska unija i savremeni migracioni procesi i izazovi

Predmet analize u ovom radu je uticaj migrantske (humanitarne) krize na (globalnu) političku agendu Evropske unije. Cilj rada je da se ispita osnovanost pretpostavki o nespremnosti i nekonzistentnosti Evropske unije, u spoljnopolitičkim okvirima, prema specifičnim i kompleksnim fenomenima kao što su migracije - uz formulisanje preporuka za efikasnije prevazilaženje izazova koji su proistekli iz savremenih migracionih procesa.

Evropa je u drugoj polovini 2015. godine bila pogođena nezabilježenim talasom migranata. Te godine najveći broj migranata u Evropu došao je iz Azije, koristeći Zapadno-balkansku rutu. Ovakav migratorni pritisak predstavljao je ispit za zemlje koje su se našle na migrantskoj ruti, za zemlje destinacije, ali i za Evropsku uniju u cjelini, ugrožavajući neke od njenih osnovnih principa. Takođe, promjene u političkim ambijentima država članica – odnosno uspon političkih partija sa desne strane političkog spektra i opštedruštvene tendencije udesno, predstavljaju dodatni izazov za migracionu politiku/e, Evropsku uniju u cjelini, ali i liberalnu demokratiju.

Ipak, vidljivi su naponi Evropske unije u kontekstu kreiranja regulative i politika za stvaranje pravednijeg, efikasnijeg i održivijeg procesa migracija (i traženja azila). Pakt o migracijama i azilu (Pact on Migration and Asylum), donesen ove godine, osavremenjuje i dopunjava postojeću regulativu u oblasti migracija i migracionih procesa, sa ciljem unapređenja (i integrisanja) ključnih politika Evropske unije koje se odnose na migracije, azil, upravljanje granicama i integraciju migranata.

Ključne riječi: migraciona politika Evropske unije, migracije i migracioni procesi, humanitarna (migrantska) kriza, migracione politike država članica EU.

Milica Đurović (studentkinja master studija, Fakultet političkih nauka, UCG) (EMIMI)

Uticaj političkih i ekonomskih faktora na migracije prema EU

U savremenom kontekstu svjetskih dešavanja migracije predstavljaju proces koji je sve više zastupljen i koji ne predstavlja samo apstraktnu sociološku fenomenologiju već konkretan i realan izazov koji zahtijeva posvećenost različitih aktera i multidisciplinarni pristup. Upravo zbog toga migracije privlače sve više pažnju istraživača i teoretičara društva, kako bi se problemi identifikovali, i samim tim potencijalno sugerisala rešenja, a sve u cilju unapređenja statusa migranata, ostvarivanja njihovih prava i njihove pune integracije u društva koja su u određenom momentu njihovo privremeno ili stalno prebivalište. Migracije predstavljaju proces koji je živ i koji živi mnogo duže od samog izmještanja pojedinaca i stanovništva iz jednog mjesta u drugo, i koji u svojoj biti krije dublje posledice.

U ovom radu baviću se dominantno političkim i ekonomskim faktorima koji inicijalno afektiraju migracije prema EU. Smatram da su navedeni faktori ključni kada su u pitanju migracije prema Evropskoj Uniji, kao odredištu koje migrantima, iz političkih i ekonomskih razloga, može ponuditi utočište i neku vrstu ekonomske sigurnosti, koja im je u određenom momentu



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potrebna, vam granica svojih matičnih država. U tom smislu, na konkretnim primjerima ću razmotriti krucijalne razloge iz korpusa navednih faktora i kako su isti doprinijeli migracijama stanovništva prema Evropskoj Uniji.

Ključne riječi: migracije, faktori, uticaj.

Dragana Delić (studentkinja Fakulteta političkih nauka, Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci)

Etnokulturni pluralizam i politički identitet u Crnoj Gori

Ovaj rad bavi se izazovima i procesima izgradnje političkog identiteta u multikulturalnim društvima, s posebnim fokusom na Crnu Goru. Problemi izgradnje političkog identiteta postali su posebno aktuelni krajem 20. vijeka usljed rastuće politizacije kulture i pluralizma identiteta. Rad istražuje kako se pitanje zajedničkog identiteta redefiniše i prilagođava kompleksnom etnokulturnom pluralizmu, što je izazov ne samo za postkomunistička društva u tranziciji, već i za konsolidovane liberalne demokratije. Crna Gora, kao ustavno definisana građanska država, suočava se sa zadatkom oblikovanja zajedničkog političkog identiteta koji prevazilazi kulturno-etničke komponente i oslanja se na političke i pravne temelje. U multikulturalnom kontekstu Crne Gore, izgradnja identiteta koji će biti dovoljno širok da obuhvati sve etnokulturne zajednice ključno je za razvoj osjećaja pripadnosti i lojalnosti prema državi. Rad takođe razmatra kako politizacija etničkog i nacionalnog identiteta u kontekstu nedovršenih procesa individualizacije i vrijednosne tranzicije komplikuje konsolidaciju zajedničkog političkog identiteta. Građanski, liberalno-demokratski nacionalni identitet, sa svojim inkluzivnim karakterom i akcentom na individualna prava, pruža okvir za ostvarivanje kako individualnih, tako i kolektivnih prava. Rad naglašava važnost razvijanja kolektivnih prava manjina na način koji neće ugroziti zajednički politički identitet, što je ključno za priznavanje i poštovanje prava i sloboda pojedinaca. Ovaj rad doprinosi razumijevanju složenih dinamika političkog identiteta u multietničkoj državi Crnoj Gori i predlaže strategije za unaprijeđenje zajedničkog identiteta kroz inkluzivne politike, podršku manjinskim zajednicama i promociju interkulturalnog dijaloga.

Ključne riječi: Politički identitet, etnokulturni pluralizam, građanski identitet, multikulturalizam, multietnička demokratija.

Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović (Filološki fakultet, UCG)

Aspects of German Cultural Diplomacy in Montenegro

Cultural diplomacy is a key component of international relations, engaging in cooperation and dialogue between nations through the exchange of ideas. This paper discusses the dynamics of German cultural diplomacy in Montenegro. First, it provides a theoretical background explaining the origins and definitions of the concepts of cultural diplomacy. Additionally, it presents a brief historical overview of Germany's approach to cultural diplomacy. The main section explores the historical links and present collaborations between Germany and Montenegro. Furthermore, it exemplifies how this cultural exchange affects the diplomatic



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relations between the two countries and the impact it has on Montenegrin society. This research adds to our understanding of how cultural diplomacy shapes international relations, offering insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing soft power, particularly in the context of bilateral collaborations between Germany and Montenegro.

Keywords: cultural diplomacy, soft power, international relations, Germany, Montenegro.

Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević (Filološki fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Migracije u umjetnosti i književnosti

U svijetu trenutno ima više od 60 miliona izbeglica. Polazeći od činjenice da književnost, slikarstvo, kinematografija, fotografija, muzika, umetnost i kultura u cjelini okupljaju i ujedinjuju ljude i njihove priče, ovaj rad ima za cilj da ukaže na kompleksnost fenomena migracija i da podstakne da razmišljanje i dijalog polazeći od djela književne, slikarske i muzičke umetnosti. Djela velikih evropskih autora poput Elizabet Viže Lebren, El Greka, Marka Šagala, nastala u različitim istorijskim periodima i okolnostima, zatim romani Amina Malufa i Kateb Jasin, kao i glavni tokovi francuske muzičke scene ističu značaj doživljaja egzila i migracije u estetici francuske šansone i u samoj definiciji žanra, koji podrazumijeva miješanje i relacije, ali nikako zatvaranje. Budući da je umjetnost oduvijek bila snažan glas osude progona, nepravde i zločina, umjetnici migranti i njihovo stvaralaštvo imaju veliki uticaj na evropsku kulturu. Pokušaćemo da odgovorimo na pitanje da li i u kojoj meri umjetnost utiče na promjenu u razmišljanju i stavovima, odnosno zašto je u sadašnjem trenutku odnos prema migrantima često negativan, dok nas iskustva prošlosti, kolektivno pamćenje i umjetnost demantuju.

Ključne riječi: migracije i umjetnost, migracije i književnost.

Prof. dr Igor Lakić (Filološki fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Tools for the Protection of Minority Languages in the Member States of the Council of Europe

This contribution will discuss the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe. The Charter is one of the two crucial documents of the Council of Europe aimed at protection of national minorities in Europe. The Charter protects regional and minority languages in 25 member states of the Council which ratified the Charter. The contribution will deal with the issues of promotion and protection of minority languages from the fields of education, media, state and local administration, judicial system, culture and transfrontier exchange. Special attention will be paid to the countries of the Western Balkans.

Keywords: Regional and minority languages, protection of national minorities in Europe, the countries of the Western Balkans.



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Mr Anica Bojić (studentkinja i asistentkinja sa SP Francuski jezik i književnost, Filološki fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Linguistic aspects of minorities' integration in Montenegro: Applying European values in the context of linguistic diversity

The process of accession to the European Union involves establishing an institutional and legal framework that aligns with its norms and values. Montenegro aspires to become a new EU member, but developing a sustainable multicultural policy requires profound changes in value systems. Respect for unity and diversity is crucial for societal prosperity and reflects EU values whose motto is "united in diversity." As a multi-ethnic and multicultural country, Montenegro faces challenges in integrating minority communities, and linguistic aspects play a key role in preserving cultural identity and enabling equal participation of all citizens in social life. This paper analyzes the extent to which European values are applied in Montenegro through support for linguistic diversity and integration of minority communities, focusing on the legal framework and representation of minority languages in the educational system and media.

Keywords: minority communities, minority languages, European values, multiculturalism, Montenegro.

Doc. dr Olivera Vušović (Filološki fakultet, UCG) (EMIMI)

Evropske integracije i prevodilački izazovi

Višejezičnost Evropske unije je jedna od njenih najvažnijih vrijednosti i simbola. Cilj ovog rada je upoznavanje sa prevodilačkom praksom u institucijama Evropske unije i izazovima koji proizilaze iz kompleksnog, višejezičnog režima koji uključuje čak 24 službena jezika, više nego bilo koja druga supranacionalna organizacija na svijetu. Posebnu pažnju ćemo posvetiti prevodilačkom okviru evropskih integracija i aktivnostima realizovanim u cilju kvalitetnog prevođenja pravne tekovine Evropske unije. Sa tim u vezi, poredimo iskustva današnjih punopravnih članica Unije sa zemljama kandidatima za članstvo, kako u pogledu mehanizama kojima se postiže što veća terminološka ujednačenost i kvalitet višejezičnog zakonodavstva, tako i u pogledu jezičkog kadra (usmenih i pismenih prevodilaca, pravnika-lingvista) koji igra važnu ulogu u svakodnevnom radu institucija Evropske unije.

Ključne riječi: Evropska unija, integracije, prevođenje, jezički kadar.

Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer, Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović, dr Nemanja Stankov (FPN), Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević (EMIMI MULTIDISCIPLINARNI TIM)

Kako tvituju crnogorski političari? (Kritička analiza diskursa tvitova tokom prvih sto dana 44. Vlade CG)

Predmet našeg istraživanja je analiza političkog diskursa tekstualnih poruka (tvitova) crnogorskih političara objavljenih na internetu preciznije, na mreži www.X.com. odnosno na



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Tviteru. Budući da je tokom sto dana 44. Vlade Crne Gore jedna od najaktuelnijih političkih tema u Crnoj Gori bila tema EU integracija, pokušaćemo da putem analize diskursa tvitova crnogorskih političara interpretiramo njihove stavove i uvjerenja u vezi sa pomenutom temom. Korpus obuhvata tvitove crnogorskih političkih lidera objavljene tokom prvih sto dana 44. Vlade Crne Gore, od 31. oktobra 2023. do 31. januara 2024. godine.

Osim toga, budući da tvitovi političara predstavljaju kraću formu političkog diskursa u poređenju sa intervjuima ili političkim govorima, postavlja se pitanje da li se diskurs tvitova razlikuje od diskursa pomenutih žanrova, na koji način se ta razlika manifestuje ili pak tvitovi sadrže sve glavne elemente koji karakterišu politički diskurs uopšte.

Preliminarni rezultati kvantitativne i kvalitativne analize korpusa na mikrotekstualnom nivou ukazuju na značajno prisustvo jezičke ekonomije u tvitovima koja se očituje na nivou leksike i sintakse kroz frekventnu upotrebu glagolskih imenica, upotrebu krilatica i drugih oblika skraćivanja. Kada je riječ o modalnosti diskursa, uočljive su razlike u stepenu uvjerenosti govornika u izrečeno.

S druge strane, na makrotekstualnom nivou, uočava se prisustvo retoričkih figura kao i argumentativnih makrostrategija, svojstvenih i ostalim žanrovima političkog diskursa. Na nivou pragmatike prisutni su govorni činovi, implikature i presupozicija.

Ključne riječi: Krićka analiza diskursa tviter objava, EU integracije u crnogoskom političkom diskursu.

Doc. dr Milena Burić (Filološki fakultet, UCG)

Lingvostilistićki aspekti interkulturnog dijaloga u pjesmi „Banović Strahinja“

U radu se iz perspektive lingvostilistike analizira naizgled sporedna epizoda narodne epske deseteraćke pjesme „Banović Strahinja“, koju je Vuku Karadžiću saopštio jedan od njegova dva najznačajnija pjesnika-pjevaća sa teritorije današnje Crne Gore – Starac Milića iz Kolašina. U fokusu je odnos pripadnika dviju razlićitih vjera i kultura, prezentovan kroz susret glavnog junaka sa starim dervišem, ćemu folklorni stavaralac opredjeljuje gotovo ćetvrtinu svog ostvarenja, oko dvije stotine stihova. (Ne)pristrasnost koju autor pokazuje u postupku individualizacije likova dovodi se u vezu sa detaljima njegove biografije poznate iz zapisa našeg najpoznatijeg folkloriste 19. vijeka. Tumaćenjem poetske funkcije figura analogije (metafora, kontrasta), analizom stilogenosti selektovanih jezićkih jedinica leksićkog, sintagmatskog i sintaksićkog nivoa, zaključuje se da suprotstavljeni likovi, bez obzira na to što su determinisani razlićitom vjerskom pripadnoću, imaju iste ideale: istinoljublje, uzajamno poštovanje, ćovjećnost, hrabrost i sposobnost praštanja. Dijalog Strahinje Banovića i derviša opservira se kao element anticipacije epiloga pjesme, odnosno kao nezaobilazno sredstvo za dekodiranje uzoka praštanja nevjerstva ženi.

Ključne rijeći: narodna epska deseteraćka pjesma, pjesnik-pjevać, derivacioni morfostilemi, kontrast, metafora.



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Prof. dr Aleksandra Banjević (Filološki fakultet, UCG)

Klasifikacija i adaptacija pozajmljenica (lingvistički i kulturni uticaj)

Jeziци su u neprestanom dodiru. Jezički dodiri se proučavaju u tri smjera :

a. usvajanje jezika; b. jezičko posuđivanje; c. prevođenje.

Prilikom jezičkog posuđivanja javljaju se adaptacije modela. Adaptacija modela pokazuje primarne i sekundarne pojave koje se javljaju na sva četiri nivoa. Adaptacija prema nivoima sprovodi se prema tipovima transfonemizacije, transmorfemizacije i stepenima promjene značenja na semantičkom nivou.

Proučavanje pozajmljenica i jezičkog kontakta uopšte je veoma korisno sredstvo u praćenju susreta i razmjena između različitih zajednica u prošlosti. Pozajmljene riječi često dolaze u skupovima koji se odnose na specifična semantička polja, ilustrujući prirodu kontakata između ovih zajednica, na primjer, ekonomsku i kulturnu razmjenu ili političku dominaciju.

Pozajmljenice su samo jedan rezultat jezičkog kontakta.

Jeziци u kontaktu i interferencija jezika vrlo su kompleksni fenomeni jer su povezani s dodirima i ispreplijetanjima raznih kultura i civilizacija, tako da te relacije nijesu uslovljene samo lingvistički.

Ključne riječi: jezici u kontaktu, jezičko posuđivanje, adaptacija modela, interferencija jezika.

VARIA – STUDENTSKI ESEJI

Igor Mrdak (student osnovnih studija SP Njemački jezik i književnost, Filološki fakultet, UCG)

The significance of intercultural dialogue in enhancing multiethnic harmony and the position of ethnocultural minorities

Intercultural dialogue is one of the fundamental principles upon which Montenegro is built. The importance of intercultural dialogue during the period 1991-2006 is emphasized, in the context of migrations and war crimes. The discussion also focuses on the current position of minorities, with an emphasis on substantial improvement of their status and strengthening interethnic communication through both an individual and an institutional approach aimed at steering the country in the right direction amidst complex global circumstances caused by Russian aggression against Ukraine and turbulence at the local socio-political level. The importance of intercultural dialogue within the framework of European integration is highlighted, as well as the role of each individual in shaping the future of Montenegro.

Keywords: Intercultural dialogue, Montenegro, minority rights.



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Milica Đurović (magistrantkinja FPN, UCG) (EMIMI)

Migracije kao sigurnosni izazov za EU

Migracije predstavljaju jedan od najkompleksnijih savremenih izazova sa kojima se susreće Evropska Unija i narodi iste. U tom smislu, neupitno ih moramo posmatrati sa sigurnosnog aspekta koji su nastali i kao posledice politika koje su vodile velike sile u skladu sa svojim interesima, marginalizujući stanovništvo naseljeno na tim afektiranim teritorijalnim područjima. Stanovništvo je moralo biti izmješteno pod pritiskom okolnosti i ambijenta u kojem je njihov opstanak bio doveden u pitanje. U tom kontekstu došlo je do priliva velikog broja migranata u zemljama članicama Evropske Unije koje nisu bile spremne za takve izazove što je pokazao nedostatak spremnosti da se sistematično odgovori na takve vrste izazova, kao i nedostatak prediktornih rešenja, regulativa, institucionalnih mehanizama i kapaciteta.

U ovom eseju baviću se sigurnosnim aspektom migracija za EU, odnosno kako je migraciona kriza afektirala sigurnost u tom smislu i kakve slabosti su se pojavile tokom krize u Evropskoj Uniji, njenom institucionalnom konceptu i odgovoru, uključujući definisanost šengenskog sporazuma.

Ključne riječi: migracije, kriza, sigurnost.



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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Prof. dr Vesna Simović-Zvicer (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro)
*Compliance of Montenegrin legislation and practice with European Union standards
in case of change of employer*

The paper analyzes the compliance of the Labor Law with the standards of the European Union related to the protection of the rights of workers in case of reorganization of the employer. At the same time, the emphasis was placed on protecting the rights of workers in the event of a change of employer. In this regard, the compliance of the Labor Law with Council Directive 2001/23/EC, which regulates the rights and obligations of employers and employees in connection with the transfer of companies, was analyzed. In addition, relevant cases from the practice of the Court of Justice of the European Union in Luxembourg were analyzed. In this way, the author wants to make a contribution to overcoming problems in practice, especially the share in which the legal solutions are not precise enough or do not define relevant concepts, as the case with the criteria for determining whether there has been a change of employer. This issue is very important because of the protection of the rights of workers who were employed by the predecessor employer, and whose contracts are transferred to the successor employer.

Keywords: change of employer, economic identity, severance pay.

Prof. dr Gordana Paović-Jeknić (Faculty of Law, University of Montenegro)
Budget and budgetary control in the European Union

The budget of the European Union is the most important instrument for financing the expenditure of the European Union. As the budget funds come from collected taxes and other duties, the citizens of the member states of the European Union have the right to be informed about the amount and the purposes for which funds are spent, because those are funds that they set aside from their income and property, paying taxes and other duties for financing the expenditure of the European Union. Therefore, the European Union has a system of budget control, which consists of different forms and models of control over the spending of budget funds. Financial controllers represent a form of internal (inside) and preliminary (preventive) control of the execution of the budget of the European Union. European Court of Auditors is a form of institutional (audit-court), external, professional, objective and independent budgetary control, which is why it is often referred as "Financial conscience of Europe". Finally, the European Parliament exercises political budgetary control when it adopts the final account of the European Union budget.

Keywords: budget control in the EU, taxes, financial controllers, financial conscience of Europe.



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Prof. dr Milijana Novović Burić, mr Milan Raičević (Faculty of Economics, University of Montenegro)

Montenegro on the way to the unique European insurance market: review of the new EU regulatory framework

The integration of Montenegro into the unique European insurance market represents an important segment of its wider strategy of accession to the European Union, that is, it implies the harmonization of legislative and regulatory frameworks with EU standards. In order to improve the functionality of the insurance market, the implementation of new regulatory frameworks, such as the Solvency II directive, which has been applied in the EU since 2016, is extremely important. From January 2023, the new International Financial Reporting Standard - IFRS 17 began to be implemented in most European countries. This standard changes the existing IFRS 4, and its main goal is to provide greater transparency and quality of data for reporting. The aim of this paper is to point out the adaptation of the national market and law to the Solvency II directive, which imposes on insurance companies the implementation of a comprehensive and integrated risk management system, in order to guarantee adequate protection of the insured and beneficiaries through the provision of the necessary level of capital, which absorbs all unpredictable damages insurance. The implementation of the Solvency II directive will begin with the entry of Montenegro into the EU. Also, this paper provides an overview of IFRS 17, which represents a significant shift in the accounting treatment of insurance contracts, which requires fundamental changes in the way of revenue recognition, liability assessment, and insurance risk management. The application of IFRS 17 is expected on January 1, 2026, that is, it is not conditional on Montenegro joining the EU. Therefore, this paper points out the specifics of the Montenegrin insurance market, as well as the necessity of finding adequate strategies for successfully managing the upcoming challenges of integrating the Montenegrin insurance market into the unique European market.

Keywords: insurance market, Solvency II, IFRS 17, Montenegro, EU.

Dr Marina Banović (University of Montenegro)

The Impact of Culture on Management Practices in International Business

This paper examines the influence of culture on corporate structures, practices, and performance in the context of globalized business. It draws on established research in cultural anthropology, sociology, and international business to analyze frameworks for understanding cultural differences, including Hofstede's cultural dimensions, Hall's context model, and Trompenaags' cultural factors.

The study investigates how these cultural paradigms affect various aspects of organizational behavior, such as leadership styles, decision-making processes, communication patterns, and ethical considerations.

The research explores the challenges multinational corporations face when operating across diverse cultural environments, noting the balance required between global integration and local



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responsiveness. It examines strategies for cross-cultural management, focusing on developing cultural intelligence, fostering inclusive organizational cultures, and utilizing diversity as a potential source of competitive advantage. The paper also considers emerging trends in cultural diversity management, including the effects of technological advancements, generational changes, and the increasing focus on sustainability in corporate strategy.

By analyzing the relationship between culture and corporate dynamics, this study aims to contribute to both theoretical understanding and practical application in international business. The findings highlight the importance of cultural awareness and adaptability for organizations in multinational contexts. The work synthesizes current knowledge and identifies potential areas for future research, particularly considering the evolving nature of global business environments and technological innovations.

Key words: Cultural Differences, Cultural Influence on Organizational Behavior, Cultural Diversity Management, Competitive Advantage based on Cultural Diversity, Strategies for Cross-Cultural Management.

Prof. dr Dragan Bogojević (Faculty of Philology, UoM), Doc. dr Adnan Prekić (Faculty of Philosophy, UoM)

***Migrations on the Eastern Adriatic Coast in the Context of Intercultural Dialogue:
A Case Study of the Montenegrin Community in Peroj***

The article highlights key elements of intercultural dialogue on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. The subject of the research is the aspects of establishing intercultural relations between the immigrant Montenegrin national community in Peroj and the local population. With the consent of the Venetian Republic, they settled in the then-abandoned place in 1657, which had been devastated by a plague epidemic. In addition to the historical context of the migration of this community, the research will particularly focus on brief accounts of Montenegrins in Peroj found in two works by the French travel writer Charles Yriarte. The reference is to the book *Bosnie et Herzégovine – souvenirs de voyage pendant l'insurrection 1875-1876*, from 1876, and the luxurious work *Les Bords de l'Adriatique et le Monténégro* from 1878, which will be used to analyze the position of the Montenegrin immigrant community in Istria. The article also aims to highlight the positive symbolic importance of fostering intercultural dialogue in our contemporary Adriatic environment, particularly in relation to the oldest Montenegrin diaspora in Peroj, through the cultivation of awareness of origin and the preservation of religious, cultural, and linguistic identity.

Keywords: Montenegro; Peroj; Venetian Republic; Identity; Migrations; Charles Yriarte.



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Mr Itana Ćupić, mr Ivana Vujović, Miloš Milačić (Juventas)

Contribution to the Preservation of Multiethnic Harmony Among Youth in Montenegro

The research paper "Contribution to the Preservation of Multiethnic Harmony Among Youth in Montenegro" provides key insights into the specific needs, challenges, and attitudes of young people in Montenegro's multiethnic environment. Focusing on reducing ethnic distance, raising awareness of cultural diversity, and collecting data to improve interethnic relations, the research aims to contribute to the building of a more stable and inclusive society. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the study analyzes the concepts of identity, multiculturalism, and interethnic relations, drawing on theoretical frameworks of anthropological authors such as Byron, Baumann, and Jenkins.

The central themes covered in various chapters include multiculturalism, the historical and cultural context of Montenegrin society, concepts of nationality, minorities, and mixed marriages, followed by an analysis of the results. Empirical data were collected through questionnaires among high school students across Montenegro during the 2022/23 school year, providing insights into their perceptions of ethnic identity, multiculturalism, interactions, social distance, and discrimination within the education system. The research examines how young people perceive their ethnic and religious identities, the level of interethnic prejudice, and the role of the education system in promoting multicultural understanding.

The goal of the analysis was also to identify obstacles to achieving greater harmony and to propose strategies and programs to strengthen cohesion. Creating safe spaces for open dialogues can encourage young people to share their experiences without fear of judgment, increasing awareness of different perspectives and contributing to the preservation of a stable multiethnic society. Nurturing such an environment requires the empowerment of education and learning about different cultures, as well as core values such as compassion, integrity, creativity, and inclusion. Such programs foster greater interaction among youth from diverse backgrounds, promote shared values, and encourage active youth participation in creating an inclusive future for Montenegro.

Keywords: youth, multiculturalism, social distance, social cohesion, education.

Dr Jelisaveta Blagojević, dr Radenko Šćekić (Historical Institute of Montenegro)

Securitization of migration through media reporting: the case of Montenegro

The principal objective of this paper is to conduct a critical analysis of the complexities inherent in media coverage of the security aspects of migration, with a particular focus on the risks and potential threats that migrants, or "people on the move," may pose to the societies of both destination and transit countries. The depiction of migrants as "criminals" or "terrorists," alongside characterizations of migration flows as "crises" or "invasions," contributes to the construction of an anti-migrant discourse. This, in turn, fosters xenophobic attitudes and leads to the dehumanization of migrants. The study seeks to address the following research question: How have Montenegrin media reported on the migration wave from the Middle East and North Africa, beginning in 2011, as well as the significant influx of Ukrainian refugees from 2022 to the present?



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In order to address this question, a historiographical method was employed to synthesize relevant historical data from the available literature. Additionally, content analysis was applied to a range of media statements, articles, expert publications, and strategic documents, while a case study approach was utilized to examine the treatment of Arab and Ukrainian refugees by Montenegrin media, as well as the Montenegrin state. Furthermore, a comparative analysis was conducted to identify and evaluate the similarities and differences in media representation of Arab and Ukrainian refugees. The findings suggest that media narratives in Montenegro are shaped by the country's broader foreign policy objectives, particularly those concerning Montenegro's accession to the European Union.

Keywords: Ukrainian refugees, Arab refugees, Montenegro, media, security.

Vedran Vujišić (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro)
European Union and modern migration processes and challenges

The subject of analysis in this paper is the impact of the migrant (humanitarian) crisis on the (global) political agenda of the European Union. The work aims to examine the validity of the assumptions about the unpreparedness and inconsistency of the European Union, in foreign policy frameworks, towards specific and complex phenomena such as migration - while formulating recommendations for more effectively overcoming the challenges that arose from modern migration processes.

In the second half of 2015, Europe was hit by an unprecedented wave of migrants. That year, the largest number of migrants to Europe came from Asia, using the Western-Balkan route. This kind of migratory pressure represented a test for the countries that found themselves on the migration route, for the destination countries, but also the European Union as a whole, endangering some of its basic principles. Also, changes in the political environment of the member states - that is, the rise of political parties from the right side of the political spectrum and general social tendencies to the right, represent an additional challenge for migration policy/s, the European Union as a whole, but also liberal democracy.

Nevertheless, the efforts of the European Union in the context of creating regulations and policies to create a fairer, more efficient, and sustainable process of migration (and seeking asylum) are visible. The Pact on Migration and Asylum, adopted this year, modernizes and supplements existing regulations in the field of migration and migration processes, to improve (and integrate) the key policies of the European Union related to migration, asylum, border management, and integration of migrants.

Keywords: migration policy of the European Union, migration and migration processes, humanitarian (migrant) crisis, migration policies of EU member states.

Milica Đurović (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro)
Influence of economic and political factors on migration. Case study: Syria and Libya

In the contemporary context of world events, migration is a process that is increasingly represented and that is not only an abstract sociological phenomenology, but a concrete and real challenge that requires commitment of various actors and a multidisciplinary approach. Precisely because of this, migrations attract more and more attention of researchers and social theorists, in order to identify problems, and therefore potentially suggest solutions, with the



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aim of improving the status of migrants, realizing their rights and their full integration into the societies that are their temporarily or permanent residence at a certain moment. Migration is a process that is alive and that lives much longer than displacement of individuals and populations from one place to another, which in its essence hides deeper consequences. In this paper, I will deal with political and economic factors that initially affect migration towards the EU. I believe that the aforementioned factors are crucial when it comes to migration towards the European Union, as a destination that, for political and economic reasons, can offer migrants a refuge and some kind of economic security, which they need at a certain moment, out of border of their home countries. In this sense, I will use concrete examples to consider the crucial reasons from the corpus of the above-mentioned factors and how they contributed to population migration towards the European Union.

Keywords: migration, factors, influence.

Dragana Delić (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Banja Luka)

Ethnocultural pluralism and political identity in Montenegro

This paper examines the possibilities of reconciling ethnocultural pluralism and democratic legitimacy in Montenegro, with a special focus on the construction of political identity. It begins with the thesis that the political identity of Montenegro, as a multi-ethnic state, should be based on the political structures of society and the principles arising from the constitutional order, and not on the ethno-cultural features of the majority ethnic group. Also, the paper discusses the influence of the process of politicization of ethnic and national identity in the context of the unfinished process of value transition of Montenegrin society. In the end, Habermas's constitutional patriotism is proposed as an adequate normative solution and framework for political identity in Montenegro. The aim of this study is to provide insight into the possibilities of establishing mechanisms that would ensure the harmonious functioning of democracy in a heterogeneous Montenegrin society divided along various lines. The focus is on the critical questioning of political identity and the process of its adaptation to ethno-cultural pluralism. Through a brief overview in this paper, it is concluded that constitutional patriotism is a suitable model for plural, divided societies such as Montenegrin society, and that the process of consolidation of political identity in Montenegro largely depends on the actions of political leaders. Finding the basis of political unity in the principles derived from the constitutional order, and not in the pre-political sphere, would enable long-term democratic development. Therefore, the adoption of a normative solution in the form of Habermas's constitutional patriotism would represent a significant step forward in overcoming the divisions among the peoples in Montenegro.

Keywords: political identity; ethnocultural pluralism; civil identity; constitutional patriotism; national communities.

Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Aspects of German Cultural Diplomacy in Montenegro

Cultural diplomacy is a key component of international relations, engaging in cooperation and dialogue between nations through the exchange of ideas. This paper discusses the dynamics of German cultural diplomacy in Montenegro. First, it provides a theoretical background



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explaining the origins and definitions of the concepts of cultural diplomacy. Additionally, it presents a brief historical overview of Germany's approach to cultural diplomacy. The main section explores the historical links and present collaborations between Germany and Montenegro. Furthermore, it exemplifies how this cultural exchange affects the diplomatic relations between the two countries and the impact it has on Montenegrin society. This research adds to our understanding of how cultural diplomacy shapes international relations, offering insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing soft power, particularly in the context of bilateral collaborations between Germany and Montenegro.

Keywords: cultural diplomacy, soft power, international relations, Germany, Montenegro.

Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Migration in literature and art

„There are currently more than 60 million refugees in the world. More than 60 million people are fleeing war, violence and oppression. Over 60 million stories.” With these words, the collective *Power of Art House* (Amsterdam) describes the migration crisis we are currently experiencing. Starting from the fact that literature, painting, cinematography, photography, music, art and culture as a whole gather and unite people and their stories, we would like to see the complexity of the phenomenon of art and creativity. We will present some works of great European authors, created in different historical periods and circumstances, which emphasize the importance of the experience of exile and migration in the aesthetics of French art.

Since art has always been a strong voice of condemnation of persecution, injustice and crime, through significant examples of contemporary creativity inspired by the theme of migrants in the European framework, we will try to answer the question of whether and to what extent art affects a change in thinking and attitudes, i.e., why is it in the current moment, the attitude towards migrants is often negative, while the experiences of the past, collective memory and art deny us.

Keywords: engaged art, literature, migration crisis, creativity.

Prof. dr Igor Lakić (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Instruments for the Protection of Minority Languages in the Member States of the Council of Europe

This contribution will discuss the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe. The Charter is one of the two crucial documents of the Council of Europe aimed at protection of national minorities in Europe. The Charter protects regional and minority languages in 25 member states of the Council which ratified the Charter. The contribution will deal with the issues of promotion and protection of minority languages from the fields of education, media, state and local administration, judicial system, culture and transfrontier exchange. Special attention will be paid to the countries of the Western Balkans.

Keywords: Regional and minority languages, protection of national minorities in Europe, the countries of the Western Balkans.



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Mr Anica Bojić (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Linguistic aspects of minorities' integration in Montenegro: Applying European values in the context of linguistic diversity

The process of accession to the European Union involves establishing an institutional and legal framework that aligns with its norms and values. Montenegro aspires to become a new EU member, but developing a sustainable multicultural policy requires profound changes in value systems. Respect for unity and diversity is crucial for societal prosperity and reflects EU values whose motto is "united in diversity." As a multi-ethnic and multicultural country, Montenegro faces challenges in integrating minority communities, and linguistic aspects play a key role in preserving cultural identity and enabling equal participation of all citizens in social life. This paper analyzes the extent to which European values are applied in Montenegro through support for linguistic diversity and integration of minority communities, focusing on the legal framework and representation of minority languages in the educational system and media.

Keywords: minority communities, minority languages, European values, multiculturalism, Montenegro.

Doc. dr Olivera Vušović (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

European integration and translation/interpreting challenges

The multilingualism of the European Union is one of its most important values and symbols. The aim of this paper is to establish an overview of the translation/interpreting practices in the institutions of the European Union as well as to examine the challenges arising from a complex, multilingual regime that includes 24 official languages, more than any other supranational organization in the world. We will pay special attention to the translation framework of European integration and the activities carried out with the aim of quality translation of the legal acquis of the European Union. In this regard, we compare the experiences of today's full members of the Union with the countries that are candidates for membership, both in terms of the mechanisms destined to achieve the greatest terminological uniformity and quality of multilingual legislation, and also in terms of the language staff (interpreters, translators, lawyers-linguists) who play important role in the daily work of the institutions of the European Union.

Keywords: European Union, integration, translation, interpreting, language staff.

Doc. dr Sonja Špadijer, Doc. dr Sabina Osmanović (Faculty of Philology, UoM), dr Nemanja Stankov (Faculty of Political Sciences, UoM), Doc. dr Jasmina Nikčević (Faculty of Philology, UoM)

How do Montenegrin Politicians Tweet? A Critical Analysis of Tweets During the First 100 Days of the 44th Government of Montenegro

This research analyzes the political discourse of tweets made by Montenegrin politicians on the platform www.X.com (formerly Twitter). Given that one of the most prominent political topics during the first 100 days of the 44th Government of Montenegro was EU integration, this study seeks to interpret the views and beliefs of politicians on the subject through a critical



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discourse analysis of their tweets. The corpus consists of tweets published by Montenegrin political leaders during this period, from October 31, 2023, to January 31, 2024. Since tweets are a more concise form of political communication compared to interviews or speeches, this research explores whether the discourse of tweets differs from other political genres and how these differences manifest. Alternatively, it considers whether tweets still contain the essential elements that characterize traditional political discourse. Preliminary results from both quantitative and qualitative analyses at the microtextual level indicate a significant tendency toward linguistic economy in tweets, reflected in lexical and syntactic features such as the frequent use of verbal nouns and catchphrases. Regarding discourse modality, notable differences are observed in the degree of commitment expressed by the speaker or writer. At the macrotextual level, rhetorical figures and argumentative macrostrategies, commonly found in other forms of political discourse, are also present in tweets. Pragmatic elements, such as speech acts, implicatures, and presuppositions, are similarly evident.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Political Tweets, EU Integration, Montenegrin Political Discourse, 44th Government of Montenegro.

Doc. dr Milena Burić (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Linguistic-stylistic aspects of intercultural dialogue in the poem "Banović Strahinja"

The paper analyzes from the perspective of linguistic stylistics an apparently secondary episode of the folk epic poem "Banović Strahinja", which was communicated to Vuk Karadžić by one of his two most important poet-singers in the territory of today's Montenegro - Starac Milija from Kolašin. The focus is on the relationship between members of two different religions and cultures, presented through the protagonist's encounter with an old dervish, to which the folklore creator devotes almost a quarter of his work, around two hundred verses. The impartiality that the author shows in the process of individualizing the characters is linked to the details of his biography known from the notes of our most famous folklorist of the 19th century. By interpreting the poetic function of figures of analogy (metaphor, contrast), by analyzing the stylogenicity of selected language units at the lexical, syntagmatic and syntactic level, it is concluded that the opposite characters, regardless of the fact that they are determined by different religious affiliations, have the same ideals: truthfulness, mutual respect, humanity, courage and the ability to forgive. The dialogue between Strahinja Banović and the dervishes is observed as an element of anticipation of the poem's epilogue, i.e. as an indispensable tool for decoding the reasons for forgiving a woman's infidelity.

Keywords: folk epic decasyllabic poem, poet-singer, derivational morphostyle, contrast, metaphor.

Prof. dr Aleksandra Banjević (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

Linguistics across Cultures (Adaptation of Loanwords)

Language is not only the product of culture, but also is the symbol of culture (Gleason, 1961). The purpose of this article is to discuss the inseparability of culture and language.

People who live in different areas of the world have different cultural backgrounds and use different languages. Language and culture appear on the surface to be two distinct fields, but



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they have an intertwined relationship and affect each other mutually. Gleason (1961) indicated that languages are not only the products of cultures, but also are the symbols of cultures. The development of a language frequently affects its associated culture, and cultural patterns of cognition and custom are often explicitly coded in language.

Where two different languages have contact over a certain period of time they will surely influence each other. Words might be taken over from one language and are adopted to the other. This process is called borrowing. One reason for borrowing a suitable word from another language is the need to find a term for an unfamiliar thing, animal, or cultural device. Then borrowing seems to be the easiest solution to this problem.

Another reason for just borrowing a term might also be the question of identity.

In terms of impact that languages have on one another, one has to assert that lexis and phonetics are the language branches that are most subject to changes.

This division is essentially methodological due to inseparability of three linguistic realms within the linguistic sign, which, even when it comes to integration of lexical loans, stand in a link of mutual dependence and interaction.

Keywords: Functions of Language; The Relationship between Linguistics and Culture; Languages in contact; Language borrowing; Foreign word; Foreign loan; Loan-word.

VARIA – STUDENT ESSAYS

Igor Mrdak (Faculty of Philology, University of Montenegro)

The significance of intercultural dialogue in enhancing multiethnic harmony and the position of ethnocultural minorities

Intercultural dialogue is one of the fundamental principles upon which Montenegro is built. The importance of intercultural dialogue during the period 1991-2006 is emphasized, in the context of migrations and war crimes. The discussion also focuses on the current position of minorities, with an emphasis on substantial improvement of their status and strengthening interethnic communication through both an individual and an institutional approach aimed at steering the country in the right direction amidst complex global circumstances caused by Russian aggression against Ukraine and turbulence at the local socio-political level. The importance of intercultural dialogue within the framework of European integration is highlighted, as well as the role of each individual in shaping the future of Montenegro.

Keywords: Intercultural dialogue, Montenegro, minority rights.

Milica Đurović (Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro)

Migration as a security challenge for the EU

Migration is one of the most complex contemporary challenges faced by the European Union and its people. In this sense, we must unquestionably observe them from the security aspect, which arose as a result of policies led by great powers in accordance with their interests, marginalizing the population living in those affected territorial areas. The population had to be relocated under the pressure of circumstances and an environment in which their survival was called into question. In this context, there was an influx of a large number of migrants in EU



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member states that were not ready for such challenges, which showed a lack of readiness to systematically respond to such challenges, as well as a lack of predictive solutions, regulations, institutional mechanisms and capacities. In this essay, I will deal with the security aspect of migration for the EU, how the migration crisis affected security in this sense and what weaknesses were manifested during the crisis in the European Union, its institutional concept and response, including the definition of the Schengen agreement.

Keywords: migration, crisis, security.