
EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

This year's volume of the *Journal of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split* brings together ten scholarly articles, three of which are authored by foreign contributors. Five of the papers are written in English, and five in Croatian. In addition to papers from the field of philology, this issue also features contributions from the field of art history. Of the published papers, six are categorised as original scientific articles, three as preliminary communications, and one as a review article. Furthermore, this year's volume includes non-peer-reviewed contributions: three book reviews and a conference report.

In the article entitled "Supstitucija kulturnih elemenata u sinkronizaciji i podslavljanju filmova s engleskoga na talijanski jezik," author Andrea Rogošić starts from the premise that source-culture elements without direct equivalents in the target language represent one of the greatest challenges in the translation process. According to the author, translating such elements requires the application of interventionist translation strategies in order to achieve the dynamic or functional equivalence of the text, that is, to fulfil its *skopos*. Rogošić observes that the strategy of substitution - which involves a more radical semantic shift from the original text - is particularly frequent in humorous audiovisual works, where the primary *skopos* is to elicit an equivalent humorous effect in the target text. Cultural substitution entails the replacement of a source-culture element with one from the target culture or, alternatively, from a third culture that is closer to and more comprehensible for the target audience. Situational substitution, on the other hand, involves replacing a culturally determined element with one that is not culturally conditioned and may lack a direct correspondence with the original element, yet achieves the communicative purpose of the text. The study analyses the use of substitution in dubbing from English into Italian based on a corpus of five film comedies. Comparative analysis of the dubbed and subtitled versions revealed that substitution occurs significantly less frequently in subtitles than in dubbing - a tendency attributed to the coexistence of the original soundtrack and the subtitles, which may undermine the credibility of the translation in the eyes of the audience. Cultural substitution, the author concludes, is employed far more often than situational substitution, since the omission of culturally specific elements also entails the loss of allusion and, consequently, a reduction in humorous effect. The modest number of substitutions using elements from the target culture indicates that translators did not strive for the radical domestication of the target text, whereas the use of elements from a third culture demonstrates their awareness of cultural distance.

The article "Izložbeni program umjetničkoga salona Galić u vrijeme poraća (1945.-1949.," by Dalibor Prančević provides insight into the history of one of the most significant art salons in the articulation of Split's artistic life - Salon Galić. Officially opened in 1924 as a private initiative by craftsman Ivan Galić (1884-1961), the salon became the property of the City and Municipality of Split after a purchase agreement in 1961, the same year it was entrusted to the Dalmatian Branch of the Croatian Association of Visual Artists, whose legal successor still manages it today. Its importance has been recognised by its designation as a cultural monument and its inclusion in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia in 2014. The author observes that little scholarly attention has been devoted to the exhibition programme of the salon during the first post-war years - a period marked by profound social and political transformations. The analysis of the exhibitions presented in the article shows that the Galić Art Salon, both during the ownership of Ivan Galić and in the immediate post-war years, served as a dynamic exhibition space. Alongside visual art exhibitions organised mainly by artists and cultural workers, the salon also hosted displays of various other types, including those celebrating the National Liberation Struggle or addressing topics such as national reconstruction, security, and the building of a new socialist order. Many of these were organised by non-artistic institutions and associations. The study reveals that almost all art exhibitions of the time were integrated into broader cultural manifestations and festivals, thus strengthening the cohesion of diverse sectors of social activity and promoting their interconnection and collective participation in constructing a socialist society. Group exhibitions were predominant, and particular attention was devoted to the acquisition of artworks for museum and public collections. The first solo exhibition after the war, that of Petar Mitrović in 1949, was itself part of a larger festival event. From the analysis

presented, much can be learned about a period that, in terms of new artistic orientations and the reconstruction and consolidation of modernist visual expression, would undergo radical changes in the decade to come.

In the article "Urbanitet kao generator krize: Andrea De Carlo i fenomenologija otoka," Antonela Marić analyses the novels of contemporary Italian author Andrea De Carlo, focusing on the island as a privileged dystopian space. The aim of the study is to determine to what extent the island is perceived as a kind of imaginary "non-place," as defined by Augé - a space of escape from urbanity, where the city is seen as a source of anxiety and existential crisis. The author observes that De Carlo's scorn is directed towards urban institutions, which he considers obsolete and archaic, and that in his indignant portrayals of contemporary society he spares neither bourgeois mentality nor the remnants of aristocracy. De Carlo speaks of global politics and trends, of the elitism of the few and the conformism of the many, and of the individual's crisis, centred on the impossibility of resisting invasive consumerism and hypocrisy - phenomena most deeply felt in cities, where humanity has neglected its true nature. According to Marić, this sense of crisis in De Carlo's novels manifests itself primarily in urban environments, but also in metaphorical "non-places" - apparently self-sufficient, at times even paradisiacal spaces (in Bachelard's sense) such as islands, houses, and secluded locales, which De Carlo frequently employs. The author concludes that De Carlo sustains a constant love-hate relationship with his native Milan, while reflecting on the domination and confrontation of newly acquired social values. The island space, in this respect, functions as a metaphor for a utopian refuge offering security from the alienation of urban life.

Ainominova Ayu, Sayit Abdul Karim, Gordan Matas, and Suryo Sudiro are the authors of the article "Exploring Junior High School Students' Perceptions of Realia-Based Scaffolding during EFL Speaking Activities." The study begins from the premise that teaching speaking skills in English to junior high school students represents a considerable challenge for teachers of English as a foreign language, as they must encourage the development of students' oral proficiency through the use of various teaching aids - one of which is realia, or objects from everyday life. The aim of this research is to examine and analyse students' perceptions of the use of such objects and to identify the obstacles that arise when they are employed in English language instruction at Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri (SMPN) 1 Dlingo. The study involved 36 students enrolled in class IX B at SMPN 1 Dlingo during the 2024/2025 academic year, aged between 15 and 16. At the time of the research, the participants had been studying English for more than five years and were at a lower-intermediate proficiency level. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection. At the outset, an online questionnaire was administered to determine students' perceptions of the use of realia in English language teaching. The results obtained were analysed using a four-point Likert scale. In addition, a semi-structured interview was conducted with three students in order to identify and categorise the difficulties they encountered when speaking English with the aid of everyday objects. The results were analysed using the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). The collected data indicated that the majority of respondents held a positive view of the use of realia in enhancing students' speaking skills.

In the article "Kristofor Kolumbo u djelima Giacoma Leopardija: spoj povijesne stvarnosti i književne interpretacije," authors Eliana Moscarda Mirković and Giulia Fratini analyse the representation of Christopher Columbus within the literary oeuvre of the eminent Italian writer, poet, and philosopher Giacomo Leopardi, whose works hold a position of exceptional importance in both Italian and world literature. The paper devotes particular attention to the literary, philosophical, and historical resonances of Columbus's significance across four generically distinct yet thematically interrelated texts. The figure of Columbus appears in *Storia dell'astronomia dalla sua origine fino all'anno MDCCCXIII, Saggio sopra gli errori popolari degli antichi*, *Ad Angelo Mai*, and *Dialogo di Cristoforo Colombo e di Pietro Gutierrez*, as well as in a series of shorter fragments that reveal his multi-layered symbolic function. The authors' inquiry begins with the question of how Columbus - as both a historical figure and a literary symbol - becomes a vehicle for key issues in Leopardi's philosophical thought, such as humanity's

pursuit of knowledge, the relationship between reason and illusion, and the tension between heroism, and the tragic awareness of the limits of human existence. Through an analysis of literary, philosophical, and historical influences, the article offers a deeper understanding of Leopardi's reinterpretation of Columbus and his meaning within the broader context of modernity and the literary canon. According to the authors, the figure of Columbus undergoes a marked symbolic transformation: from a proto-scientific "magus" in Leopardi's early prose works, through a sublime discoverer and historical hero in his lyric writings, to a philosophically reflective individual in the dialogic form. Employing comparative methodology, intertextual analysis, and contextualisation within the European literary and philosophical tradition, the study demonstrates how Leopardi reinterprets the historical figure of Columbus as a symbol of the modern subject. Columbus is thus portrayed as a figure oscillating between myth and history, ideal and disillusionment, the pursuit of truth and confrontation with its unattainability – a character who transcends the boundaries of historical identity to become a bearer of the author's aesthetic sensibility and articulation of fundamental existential concerns.

In their study, Eva Jakupčević and Gloria Vickov begin from the premise that discourse markers play a crucial role in facilitating comprehension for learners of English as a foreign language and help them navigate the complex communicative environment of the classroom (Walsh 2013). In their article entitled "Pragmatic Functions of the Discourse Marker "and" in Croatian EFL Teacher Talk," the authors proceed from the understanding that discourse markers contribute to the coherence and fluency of spoken discourse, thereby enhancing both comprehension and interaction. Beyond structuring discourse, discourse markers enable teachers to clearly signal relationships among different segments of a lesson, thus assisting learners in following and understanding the instructional content. The authors note that while considerable attention has been devoted to the use of discourse markers by learners and, to a lesser extent, by teachers of English as a foreign language, research focusing specifically on the use of the word *and* as a discourse marker remains limited - particularly within the context of English language teaching. Most studies of teacher talk have concentrated on a broad range of discourse markers without providing a detailed analysis of the individual functions these markers serve in structuring pedagogical discourse. Accordingly, this research seeks to address that gap through a qualitative analysis of the discourse marker *and* in the speech of Croatian EFL teachers. The study involved eight teachers working with primary-school pupils (aged 12–13) and secondary-school students (aged 16–17). The findings revealed that *and* is a valuable and multifunctional discourse marker fulfilling several key pragmatic functions in teacher talk. It primarily serves to signal elaboration, continuity, and sequencing, as well as to structure discourse by indicating topic shifts, introducing questions, and maintaining thematic coherence. Through these functions, the discourse marker *and* contributes to shaping classroom interaction and sustaining communicative cohesion. The results also demonstrate that this simple, yet frequent marker assists teachers in managing classroom communication and promoting learner participation. The importance of this study thus lies in its contribution to the growing body of research on discourse markers in EFL instruction, highlighting their pedagogical significance in fostering effective teacher–student interaction. Nihada Delibegović Džanić and Emina Berbić Kolar are the authors of the article "Lose a Toe: Stephen Colbert's MAGA Frozen Parody and Political Humour," in which the construction of meaning in political parody and humour - where current news events are explicitly deconstructed - is analysed through the framework of conceptual integration theory. The paper focuses in particular on Stephen Colbert's parody and political humour in "The Frozen Kingdom: Make America Great Again," offering an interpretation of how the artistic adaptation of the song "Let It Go" serves to highlight specific aspects of reality and thereby achieve rhetorical aims within political discourse. The purpose of the study is twofold: first, to examine the creation of humorous meaning in multimodal formats within the conceptual blend, as a result of the incongruity produced in the integrated space; and second, to explore the role of new inferences and conceptualisations generated within this space in achieving rhetorical objectives - namely, the critique of political and social reality. As the authors remind us, humorous meaning arises

within the newly formed structure owing to the unusual combination of related elements, which produces a sense of incongruity (Coulson 2002; Marín-Arrese 2003; Fujii 2008). The diversity of modalities employed in the creation of humour – including various visual cues – helps viewers to unpack the blends and to interpret the critique of political reality effectively. Furthermore, since conceptual integration can serve as a rhetorical device capable of influencing audiences to alter their perception of reality and to take action (Coulson 2006; Coulson and Oakley 2006; Coulson and Pascual 2006; Oakley and Coulson 2008), the authors argue that analysing the construction of meaning in satirical texts through conceptual integration theory allows for the identification of rhetorical and argumentative goals within political discourse. Their research demonstrates that, in this way, humour functions as a means of promoting particular viewpoints and achieving rhetorical persuasion.

The article “Cultural Currents and Sentiments: VADER Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Posts Related to the Montenegrin Coastal Region and Dalmatia,” authored by Igor Ivanović, examines the sentiment expressed in social media posts related to the Montenegrin coastal region and Dalmatia. Using the VADER sentiment analysis tool, the study investigates how these geographical regions are perceived across social media platforms such as Reddit, Facebook, and Instagram. The primary aim of the research was to gain insight into the digital perception and discussions surrounding the aforementioned regions, with particular emphasis on tourism, local culture, and socio-political issues. The findings revealed notable differences in sentiment between platforms, reflecting the diverse demographic characteristics of users and varying modes of online interaction. Posts on Instagram were found to express predominantly positive sentiments, highlighting natural beauty and cultural events. In contrast, Reddit and Facebook host a wider range of sentiments, including negative aspects or challenges associated with tourism, such as polluting the environment or disrupting the daily lives of local residents. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how digital cultural dynamics influence the perception of regional identities. It also offers valuable insights for stakeholders in tourism and cultural heritage management, underscoring the importance of monitoring social media sentiment as a kind of indicator of public opinion.

The article “Changing Children’s Environmental Attitudes by Changing the Familiar Stories? Results of an Experiment” presents the findings of a study conducted by Eni Buljubašić, the late Andreja Bubić, and Josipa Korljan Bešlić. The paper reports and interprets the results of an experiment in the field of empirical ecocriticism, comparing children’s environmental attitudes before and after reading a collection of eco-stories. The principal aim of this research was to empirically determine whether, and to what extent, reading literary texts with an explicit ecopedagogical dimension would positively influence children’s environmental attitudes. The participants, all schoolchildren, were assigned to read four eco-stories over a period of three to four weeks during regular class time. The experiment was carried out among pupils in the fifth and sixth grades of primary school (mostly aged eleven) across two regular schools and two eco-schools in the wider Split area. The underlying hypothesis was that the results of reading eco-stories would differ according to prior environmental education. The children read stories from the collection *Bajke za bolje sutra* (2010), in which well-known texts from the literary tradition and popular media culture are “retold” with an ecological focus. Several instruments were employed in the research: a quantitative questionnaire administered before and after reading, worksheets with open-ended questions on story comprehension completed after each story, and a creative writing task in which children composed their own eco-stories. The results indicated that pupils attending eco-schools generally displayed more positive environmental attitudes; however, no significant differences were observed in pre- and post-reading attitudes in either group of schools. The findings were compared with a recent study employing a similar methodology, which yielded opposite results (Ebersbach and Brandenburger 2020), and the paper discusses the trends suggested by the present experiment. According to the authors, the most significant of these trends points to a correlation between children’s prior environmental education and personal experience and the ways in which they read and interpret eco-stories. In her article “Tvorbeni modeli i značenjska razgraničenja u hrvatskome medicinskom nazivlju,” Anamarija Gjuranc-Coha addresses a philological topic. The study is based on the premise that

derivational models constitute a key component in understanding the linguistic dynamics of specialised professional languages, particularly in the context of Croatian medical terminology. According to the author, comprehension of derivational strategies in this domain enables the precise naming of medical phenomena and contributes to the systematic development and standardisation of medical terminology, thereby ensuring its functionality within professional practice and everyday communication. The aim of this study was to analyse and present derivational models in Croatian medical terminology through a corpus-based investigation, drawing on previous research into derivational processes in both general and professional language, and to determine the semantic distinctions of the terms. The analysis sought to establish which derivational models predominate in the formation of medical terminology, with particular attention paid to the proportion of native versus foreign-derived patterns. Given that medical terminology largely originates from classical languages, the research was grounded in a substantial number of foreign bases, suffixes, and prefixes, as well as prefixed and suffixed formations. The corpus for the study comprised medical publications, from which relevant examples were extracted for analysis. The analysis focused primarily on nominal and adjectival derivatives, which are the most numerous in medical terminology. The derivatives were classified according to their mode of formation: nominal, adjectival, or verbal. Quantitative analysis confirmed that suffixation is the most productive derivational process in medical terminology. Of a total of 297 extracted examples, 180 were formed via suffixation. Prefixation was found to be less productive, with 32 recorded examples, often exhibiting parallel use of native and foreign synonymous prefixes (e.g., *protutijelo* – *antitijelo*, *poslijeoperacijski* – *postoperacijski*). Semantic analysis demonstrated that the correct choice of suffix not only ensures conformity with lexical norms but also affects changes in the meaning of terms. The significance of this research lies in its contribution to understanding derivational processes in the language of the medical profession and in expanding knowledge of derivational models specific to this linguistic domain.

In the section of the journal dedicated to non-peer-reviewed contributions, we present three monograph reviews and one report on recently held conferences.

Luka Marković provides a comprehensive review of a monograph by the classical philologist, Romance studies scholar, corresponding member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (HAZU), university professor, and literary translator based in Madrid, Francisco Javier Juez Gálvez, entitled *Od Marula do Marune: hispansko-hrvatske književne veze*, published by Splitski Književni krug in 2025. This significant book brings together the results of the author's decades-long work, spanning from the 1990s to the present, and comprises a selection of his revised, supplemented, translated, and previously unpublished studies on the cultural, literary, and historical connections between these two linguistic and cultural regions. At the outset of the monograph, the author examines Marko Marulić and Markantun de Dominis, devoting particular attention to Marulić's Hispanic and Lusophone contacts. The presence of Marulić's works on the Iberian Peninsula in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is contextualised in relation to the Jesuits and the practices of the Inquisition, while a separate subsection addresses the number of surviving copies in various library collections. In addition to this early modern reception, the monograph also considers Marulić's reception on the Iberian Peninsula and in South America during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. A smaller portion of the monograph addresses the relationship between Markantun de Dominis and the Count of Gondomar (Diego Sarmiento de Acuña), and the role played by the Count in disseminating de Dominis's works in Spain, particularly *De republica ecclesiastica*. Furthermore, the monograph examines the activities of Stanko Vraz as an Illyrian translator of Spanish romance literature in the Croatian context, with a detailed analysis of Vraz's translation of a poem by the Portuguese writer António Ferreira. Other translations are also discussed, including the Spanish version of Janko Leskovar's short story "Misao na vječnost," as well as the reception of Spanish works in Croatia from the first literary translation in 1869 to the interwar period of 1920. The author additionally addresses Croatian writers who matured between the two World Wars: Mihael Krleža, with a focused study of the translation and reception of *El retorno de Filip Latinovicz*; Ivan Goran Kovačić and translations of his *Jama*; Vladimir Nazor's story "Voda"; Spanish translations of works by Ivo Andrić; the Spanish translation of *Ruke* by Ranko

Marinković; the translation of Marinković's play *Bez trećega*; as well as other prominent Croatian writers, including Boris Maruna and Miljenko Jergović, and the Hispanist work of Mirko Tomasović. The monograph spans over half a millennium, providing a wealth of data and delivering significant contributions not only to comparative literature, Croatian studies, and Hispanic studies, but also to translation studies, history, sociology, and other disciplines.

Josip Vrandečić provides a review of the monograph by Mladen Domazet, entitled *Crkva Sv. Ivana Krstitelja na Birnju u Kaštel Lukšiću*, published by Crkva Uznesenja BDM, also in 2025. This valuable work, comprising 218 pages of text accompanied by numerous illustrative materials, presents a wealth of information regarding the church, which was constructed sometime between 1185 and 1226. The author situates the church within the history of the village in which it was built, offering detailed accounts of its first documented mention in 1276, its expansion in 1444, the damage it sustained during Italian bombardments in 1942, and its thorough restoration in 1951. The monograph also addresses the figure of the church's patron saint, St John the Baptist, emphasising his symbolic significance for the inhabitants of Kaštela. Domazet equally considers the local population, particularly the community of Lukšić, who from time immemorial have constructed, maintained, visited, and venerated both the church and its patron saint. Consequently, the monograph can be seen, to a large extent, as the history of the entire settlement, offering a comprehensive overview of its political, social, and religious life. Domazet documents events surrounding the church, including conflicts between the inhabitants of Split and Trogir, frequent disputes, raids, arson, and abductions carried out by the Ottomans. In addition to political and social events, the book pays particular attention to the devotion of the local population to St John. The significance of this valuable monograph extends both to the residents of Kaštel Lukšić and, more broadly, to the history of Dalmatia as a whole.

Aleksandar Jakir and Marko Trogrlić offer an engaging presentation of a monograph by Johannes Kalwoda, entitled *Parteien, Politik und Staatsgewalt in Dalmatien (1900–1918). Zur Wechselwirkung zwischen staatlicher Verwaltung und parlamentarischer Vertretung*, part of the series *Studien zur Geschichte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie*, published under the auspices of the Institute for Habsburg and Balkan Studies of the Austrian Academy of Sciences by Franz Adlgasser. The monograph is structured into eighteen chapters and spans 676 pages. This extensive volume, printed in Vienna in 2023, is an edition of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and Arts, which, as Jakir and Trogrlić note, "complements our understanding of the complex political landscape of Dalmatia during the early twentieth century." The work of this distinguished Viennese historian provides a comprehensive overview of current knowledge concerning the political conditions involved in Vienna's relationship with its southernmost province, offering a detailed analysis of the activities of political parties and state policy in Dalmatia from 1900 to 1918. The monograph is based on extensive new archival research and successfully contextualises local Dalmatian politics within the broader framework of Austro-Hungarian governance and the turbulent events of the First World War. Across a wide range of examples, as Jakir and Trogrlić emphasise, the author illuminates the complex interactions between political parties and state authority, granting the book a particularly significant position for understanding the interplay between governmental power and parliamentary representation in Dalmatia during this period.

Petra Božanić reports on the conference Riječki filološki dani, held in Rijeka from 10 to 12 April, 2025. The fourteenth edition of this international scholarly event was organised by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Rijeka and, over the course of the three-day programme, brought together 123 presenters with 69 individual papers and seven panels comprising 23 presentations across the fields of linguistics, literature, and cultural studies. The conference programme was structured around three thematic sections: *Svojom voljom i ženskom rukom*, *Rodna lingvistika: prijevori, postignuća, izazovi*, and *Miscellanea philologica*. In addition to contributors from Croatia, scholars participated from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Hungary, North Macedonia, Poland, Slovenia, Serbia, and Tanzania. This year's Riječki filološki dani were distinguished by a thematically diverse and layered programme, offering deeper insights into language and literature within social, cultural, and historical contexts. Particular emphasis was placed on gender issues, language policies, and

transgressive practices in language and literature. Petra Božanić notes that the conference will be remembered for its bold thematic framework, the high quality of presentations, and the fruitful discussions that contributed to expanding knowledge and opening new avenues of research within the humanities.

The contemporary nature of the topics addressed by the authors of the articles in this year's volume of the *Journal of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split*, as well as the combination of national and international authorship, once again attest to the significant contribution of the articles published in this journal across various scholarly fields. Moreover, it is equally important to emphasise that the reviews of the aforementioned monographs and the report on the conference enhance the visibility and significance of Croatian cultural, literary, and linguistic heritage, situating it within an international context and thus providing value both for domestic and foreign readers.

Professor Nikica Mihaljević, PhD.

Editor-in-chief, *Journal of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split*