
EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

In this year's issue of *the Journal of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split* we are publishing ten scientific papers, three of which are authored by international academics, while seven are written in English and three in Croatian. Besides papers from the field of philology, in this year's issue we also offer readers works from history and philosophy. Among these papers, seven of them are categorized as original scientific papers, two of them as preliminary notes, and one as a review.

In the paper entitled "Analiza stavova i potreba nastavnika engleskog jezika u procesu poučavanja učenika s teškoćama," authors Dino Dumančić and Javorka Milković examine the experiences and needs of Croatian English language teachers (ELTs) in the process of instructing students with special educational needs (SEN). In this valuable research, the focus was on various aspects of teaching SEN students, such as being acquainted with various types of difficulties, the sources of information tied to SEN students, attitudes towards inclusion, the self-appraisal of teaching competences, and the familiarity with and usage of assistive technologies in the classroom. The results of the research have shown that the participants have mainly come across students with dyslexia, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia. While many of the teachers had experience in teaching SEN students, they did not appraise themselves as adequately educated or skilled to teach this group of students. Given the current condition in the teaching sector, the participants stated that they would have liked to have acquired different skills prior to teaching SEN students, such as being able to adapt the teaching content and materials to the students' needs and employ appropriate teaching methods in the classroom. This paper represents an important contribution in the field of teaching SEN students and provides an insight into the current situation in Croatian schools, pointing out to the lack of certain knowledge and skills of Croatian teachers and teachers of English. In this aspect, this research represents the starting point for increasing the quality of the teaching process of SEN students, as well as providing perspectives on some of the possibilities of making the teaching process easier for teachers.

Petra Božanić and Jadranka Nemeth-Jajić are the authors of another valuable paper in the field of philology and in the domain of the analysis of linguistic terminology of the Croatian language curriculum in the education system of the Republic of Croatia. Namely, in their article entitled "Linguistic Terms in Contemporary High School Textbooks of Croatian Language," the authors investigate the level of uniformity in the use of linguistic terminology in contemporary high school textbooks of Croatian created according to the 2019 subject curriculum guidelines. Previous research has pointed to a significant lack of uniformity and inconsistency in the use of linguistic terminology, especially seen in using binomial nomenclature, i.e. pairs and sequences of synonyms. In the present research, the focus was on contemporary high school textbooks of Croatian, i.e. a total of 16 textbooks. The research results were compared with the terminology in the 2019 Croatian language subject curriculum, the former *Teaching Program for Grammar Schools* from 1994, and contemporary school language manuals, more precisely school grammars and orthography and spelling books. Compared to primary school textbooks, significant inconsistencies have been found in high school textbooks in the use of linguistic terms at all observed levels, except at the orthographical level, where terminological uniformity can be noticed at both educational levels. In addition to the lack of uniformity among textbooks, there is also a lack of uniformity in relation to the subject curriculum and the approved language manuals, which is most often reflected in the use of terminological pairs. In this regard, this article draws attention to the simultaneous existence of different terms as a result of theoretical dilemmas that have not yet been resolved.

In the paper entitled “Play from (Behind) the Mirror: From Mimesis to the Author’s Re-creation in Selected Works by Sylvia Plath, Vlado Gotovac, and Nam June Paik,” the author Ivana Dizdar analyses, on the one hand, the mimetic character of art, and, on the other hand, the power and limits of the creative imagination, i.e., an author’s creation using words and images. Besides that, this paper aims to show how, in selected literary and video artworks, the authors use the motif and ‘the mechanism’ of the mirror to, regardless of the author’s oeuvre, origin, and the medium in which they create, send the same message: the viewer and the viewed (the sender and the recipient) do not stand in binary opposition, but mirror each other in a constant play between surveillance and introspection, spirituality and technology, the space of intimacy and the (counter)hegemony of (new) media. The analysed corpus consists of Sylvia Plath’s poem “Mirror” (1961), “Raport stražara iz Pompeja” [A Report of the Pompei Guard] by Vlado Gotovac (1964), and the most famous video work, i.e., a still-exhibited installation by ‘the father of video art,’ Nam June Paik, titled TV Buddha, first exhibited in 1974. Bearing in mind Jakobson’s language functions, the author of the paper successfully shows how in textual and audiovisual media artistic languages are foregrounded to send strong and constantly re-created messages to the recipient who becomes a co-author. The mirror serves as a motif and a tool/mechanism to examine the sender–message–recipient relationship. Applying the methodology of Lacanian psychoanalysis and Derrida’s poststructuralist idea of ‘the signifier’s transfer’ (through ‘skipping’ the direct signified–signifier relationship), the analysis shows the metamorphoses of the (lyrical) subject and the consequent jumps/skips in the re-creation of the identity of the reader/viewer, whereby art is reaffirmed as a space for play and pushes the boundaries of freedom.

Branka Drljača Margić’s paper also deals with a topic from linguistics in her research. In the paper “Students’ English Language Proficiency in English-Medium Instruction: Teachers’ Attitudes, Perceptions and Practices,” the author analyses English-medium instruction (EMI), i.e. non-philological study programmes conducted in English in non-English-speaking countries. Taking into consideration that EMI is attributed numerous strengths, the aim of this paper was to investigate teachers’ opinions about the importance of student English language proficiency, language policy and language support in EMI, their perceptions of the appropriacy of students’ English language command for efficient participation in EMI, and their practices, such as translanguaging, used to address students’ language-related challenges. The study was part of some international research on EMI in which structured interviews were conducted with 30 teachers from five European universities. The results reveal that the teachers note that around a third of students do not have sufficient English language proficiency for effective studying in English and achieving learning outcomes, while what is most problematic for students is grasping the subtleties of the argument and writing in a clear and precise manner. With this important research, the author points to the need for an explicit language policy that would stipulate the required language level for students and pre-empt inadequate language competence to stand in the way of quality learning and teaching in EMI.

In his paper “The Influence of the Ideas of the Bourgeois Revolution in France on Ivan Mažuranić,” Josip Miletić questions the influence of the French Revolution on Ivan Mažuranić’s works. Miletić starts from the idea that the French Revolution is the culmination of ideological and political confrontations of various groups with the *ancien regime*, and that such groups were inspired primarily by the political philosophy of French enlighteners and encyclopedists, who described the principles of a new constitutional state (according to Sunajko 2008). Immediately after its outbreak, the Revolution had a negligible impact in Croatia, which was noticeably smaller than in the rest of the Habsburg Monarchy. After almost six decades, a favorable revival climate was created in Croatia and a great figure who could valorize this rose on the Croatian political scene: Ivan Mažuranić. This paper analyzes how the ideas of

the Revolution influenced Mažuranić's work. Particular attention is given to his political writings *Hrvati Mađarom* [Croatians to Hungarians] and *Manifest naroda hrvatsko-slavonskog* [Manifesto of the Croatian-Slavonian People], published in the revolutionary year of 1848, when Mažuranić was inspired by revolutionary ideas. The results of the research show that Mažuranić advocates the freedom and equality of Croats and their fundamental historical and natural national rights, including the right to the equality of the Croatian language. Moreover, he advocates the language equality of all peoples in the Monarchy. Miletić concludes that, as a true Christian, Mažuranić condemns the feudal social order, thus reconciling Christian motives and libertarian ideas.

Povilas Dumbliauskas is the author of the paper "Property and Its Fate: Hegel and Fichte on the Violence of Private Property Rights." In it he analyses Hegel's ideas towards Fichte's, regarding the violence of private property rights. The author starts from the premise that the issues of right and private property are pivotal to grasp the transformations in the development of Hegel's thought, from his ontological theory of re-unification to a more complex ontological conception of unification as the unity of unity and difference that marks Hegel's Jena thought, most notably in his essay on natural right. In this paper, the problem of private property allows us to raise the question of Hegel's complex relationship to Fichte's *Wissenschaftslehre*. Besides Hegel's harsh critique of Fichte's theory of natural right and the state, both thinkers agree that the crucial problem in thinking about right and the state is the inherent violence of civil society expressed in the notion of contracts, which reveals their profoundly materialist thought. In the paper, the author also deals with Hegel's conceptualization of sacrifice, presented as a tragedy that the Absolute plays with itself, as well as the idea of war that, for Hegel, pertains to the inherent violence of civil society as its self-relating negativity, which points to contingency at the very heart of his conception of the Absolute.

In the paper entitled "Politika u romanu 'Unterstadt' Ivane Šojat," the author Sanja Tadić-Šokac analyses Ivana Šojat's novel *Unterstadt*, starting from the premise that in that work a connection between literature and politics and the political was established, without jeopardizing the autonomy of the two fields, since in the novel it is explicitly shown how politics affects members of several generations of a family of German origin. In the conducted analysis, Tadić-Šokac starts from Derrida's point of view expressed in 1992 in the interview *This Strange Institution Called Literature: An Interview with Jacques Derrida*. In it, he sees literature as a modern institution inseparable from the modern institution of democracy and states that authors can express whatever they want through literature, while remaining protected from any type of censorship (political, religious, national). This research shows that in the novel *Unterstadt*, there is a strong criticism of politics and evil, which mercilessly deal with individuals and their families during important historical events. Hence, with this Ivana Šojat novel, the absence of the foundations of sociality are questioned.

In the research presented in the paper entitled "First British Travelers and Residents in Japan: Sources and Perspectives of Research," the author Roman Kodet deals with first British travelers and residents in Japan after the 50s of the 19th century, i.e. after the opening of the Japanese ports. Britons were among the most numerous travelers to the East, so they left many accounts of their experiences in Japan. As travelogues were very popular in the 19th century, visitors to Japan left a considerable amount of written inheritance, and it is now possible to follow their individual opinions and attitudes. Although these sources are highly subjective, their comparative analysis can bring interesting results for our understanding of the Western (British) perception of Japan in the time of its crucial change. Namely, the authors of those accounts had different reasons for coming to Japan, diverse levels of education, social standing, and different gender identities, which contributed to the fact that their perceptions of Japan was not the same, all of which contributes to differences in the perception of Japan. Although this topic of Britons' perception of Japan has been popular among modern historians

in recent decades, this paper successfully points to some specific topics which have not been investigated and it contributes to a better understanding of the experience of British travelers in Japan and the interaction of Western and Far Eastern cultures in the 19th century.

“Retrodigitalizacija i interpretacija gramatika tiskanih do sredine 19. stoljeća” is the title of a paper in which the author Diana Stolac deals with two grammatical strategies identified in the first grammar books. The first is an attempt to describe language according to a model that offers the structure of Latin as the language of European education. Another strategy is a comparison with other European languages. Both of these strategies are confirmed by Croatian grammar books published by the middle of the 19th century. The corpus consists of eight grammar books published between 1604 and 1812. In the paper, the author shows that both strategies had positive and negative effects on each subsequent grammatical description. The basic grammatical categories that were found to be inadequately described have been analyzed. The author of this paper comes to the conclusion that only the first grammar book, Starčević’s, describes the structure of the Croatian language independently from Latin or some other European language, offering a grammatical description with less liability caused by the grammatical structures of a second language. This paper represents a valuable contribution to the presentation of the research conducted within the project *Retrodigitalizacija i interpretacija hrvatskih gramatika do ilirizma* IP-2018-01-3585 (Retrodigitization and Interpretation of Croatian Grammar Books before Illyrism IP-2018-01-3585) financed by Hrvatska zaklada za znanost (Croatian Science Foundation).

Starting from the premise that Thomas Hardy’s vision of marriage in the novel *Jude the Obscure* (1895) should not be oversimplified into a straightforward denouncement of this institution, Nataša V. Ninčetiović’s paper entitled “Hardy’s Vision of Love in ‘Jude the Obscure’: Marriage as a Sordid Social and Legal Contract vs. Free Love as Comradeship,” aims to show that the author’s views are much more refined. By delineating marriages and the free union of its main characters, the novel intends to address several important issues, from the idea of marriage as an economic institution without emotional relationship, to the marriage as it represents a socio-historical contract that forces spouses into an unequal relationship and is fundamentally unfit to shape the changing nature of emotional relationships. The novel problematizes legal provisions as unnecessary complications to already complex relationships between the sexes. Hence, the author examines this novel as Hardy’s appeal for the reformation of marriage laws that thwart the simple dissolution of marriages and contribute to the victimization of one of the spouses, meaning the objectification and denial of basic human rights to women. In this respect, the paper offers interesting reflections on the socio-legal regulation of emotional relationships.

In addition, in the section of the journal in which unreviewed articles are published, we present one interesting presentation of a monograph and four news items about conferences that recently took place in Split.

Franjo Bilić presents the monograph *Habsburška Monarhija, 1809–1918* in an exhaustive manner. It is a Croatian translation of the historiographical classic *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1809–1918* by the famous British historian Alana J.P. Taylor. The key issues that the book deals with are the internal and external politics of the Austrian Empire (i.e. Austria-Hungary after the settlement of 1867), which is shaped by the dynamics between different class and national figures and collectives within the Habsburg state. Although it was published way back in 1948, as a revised version of the work of the same name from 1941, this valuable book was translated into Croatian only in 1990 by Omer Lakomica, while the editorial work was done by Zlatko Crnković. The book focuses on the “long 19th century,” i.e. on the last century of the Habsburg State, although Taylor did not miss the opportunity to touch on the beginnings of the Monarchy and more important events and factors that had a decisive

influence on its historical development. Taylor's work is often used as a starting point for studying topics related to the "long 19th century" of the Habsburg Monarchy, because the book provides a clear overview of the Monarchy's historical development and highlights the key factors which shaped it. For Taylor, the chronic lack of an "Austrian mission" in the last century of its history remains a fundamental problem that Austria, later Austria-Hungary, could not solve and due to which it was doomed. The undefined reasons for the continued existence of the Monarchy and the vagueness of the goal towards which the state should strive resulted in the "wandering" of Austrian internal and foreign policy, which in turn led to its final collapse. All of this has been expertly described in Taylor's valuable work.

Among the news included in this issue of the Journal, together with Sara Karanović and Andrea Krstulović, I have written a report on the 4th international conference *DARIAH-HR. Digital Humanities & Heritage 2024: Legacy and Innovation*. The conference was held at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split from the 9th to 11th of October, 2024. This year, this event also marked the 10th anniversary of the DARIAH-EU consortium (Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities), which highlighted a decade of progress and development of research infrastructure in the digital humanities. One of the goals of the conference was to emphasize the importance of the cooperation and exchange of knowledge among scientists, experts in the humanities, and experts specializing in library and information sciences as well as the archives and management of museum cultural resources. Emphasizing the connection between digital humanities and cultural heritage, this conference aimed to promote the adoption of digital technologies as a methodological approach but also as a powerful tool that has its application in the field of heritage, humanities, the social sciences, and the arts.

Danica Radoš offers readers news about another conference that was held at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split, from the 16th to 18th of October, 2024. It was the second international conference on ancient philosophy and other philosophical disciplines entitled *International Conference on Ancient Philosophy & Other (ICAP&O)*. The conference was organized by the Department of Philosophy and the Scientific Centre "Berislav Žarnić," with the aim of establishing a dialogue and cooperation between academics and philosophers who are engaged in research of the ancient philosophical tradition and its application in contemporary philosophical debates. During the event, important philosophical issues were discussed, including various philosophical theories and teachings in the works of ancient authors and the relationship between ancient metaphysical concepts and modern science.

Ana Ćosić informs readers about the international interdisciplinary conference organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split, the Art Academy of the University of Split, the Croatian Home, the Ministry of Culture and Media, and the Conservation Department in Split. The conference entitled *Think Art Conference* was held from the 12th to 14th of September, 2024. One of the important goals of the conference was the promotion of cultural heritage, the examination of its relationship to the performing arts, and the promotion of artistic values through tangible and intangible heritage with the aim of showing different aspects of heritage. In addition, the goal was to show different examples of the management of historical sites and to exchange experiences of their revitalization through the performing arts. The primary idea was to demonstrate how the organization of events in such cultural locations can contribute to the creation of educational models and workshops, and to examine to what extent the creation of an international network of stakeholders, who participate with their knowledge and case studies, can contribute to the realization of cultural projects.

Aleksandar Jakir and Andrijana Perković Paloš provide news about the first conference organized as a part of the research on a project funded by Hrvatska zaklada za znanost (Croatian Science Foundation), and conducted at the History Department of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split, in cooperation with Hrvatski memorijalno-

dokumentacijski centar Domovinskog rata (the Croatian Memorial Centre of the Croatian War for Independence). The project, led by Aleksandar Jakir, investigates the adaptation process of Croatian veterans in the transition period, their efforts to preserve their identity and memories of the Homeland War, and aims to contribute to the knowledge of this aspect of the social history of Croatia after the Croatian War for Independence, as well as to shed light on the process of the adaptation of veterans to the peacetime period, with a special emphasis on initiatives related to preserving the memory of the Homeland War. The aim of the project is to show certain aspects of the veterans' transition from war to peace, meaning the process of their adjustment in the extremely complex period after the end of the war through the ways in which they shaped their identity and tried to preserve the memory of the Homeland War. In this context, the conference held on the 4th of October, 2024, under the title *Researching War Veterans in Contemporary Societies: New Approaches* at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split, is very important. Presentations and discussions from this conference shared, in an excellent way, the relevant knowledge collected in dealing with the topic of veterans so far. Besides that, this conference represented an excellent contribution to the abovementioned research of the veteran population within the mentioned project on veterans in transition.

The diversity of scientific branches as well as the modernity of the topics dealt with by the authors in the scholarly articles included in this year's issue of the Journal, as well as interesting news about recent important events organized or co-organized by the *Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split*, enabled the Editorial Board to prepare an extremely interesting issue of the Journal of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Split for its readers. I am sure it will be an inspiring read to many of you.

Professor Nikica Mihaljević, PhD.

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