

Abstracts

The Slavonic Cloud Atlas

Milica Aleksić – milica.aleksic.06@gmail.com
Uniwersytet w Niszu (Serbia)

DRAMATIC ELEMENTS IN THE STORY *HAIL* BY JANKO VESELINOVIĆ

In the paper, the story of Serbian realist Janko Veselinović *Hail* (1891) will be presented as a hidden drama. On its compositional plan, it is possible to notice and mark off the five stages: exposition, plot, culmination, peripetia and unfolding. The developmental line of action manages the motif of the hail as a central motif of the text. In addition to narration and description, dialogue is a form of narration very present in the text, which also brings this Veselinović's story closer to drama. Also, it is possible to recognize a dramatic conflict or agony between the collective character of people (whose existence depends on the crop) and the sky (which is more powerful than humans and after a long drought sends them rain and hail). The image of the night sky illuminated by stars and the moon after the storm signifies catharsis. Interpretive, structuralist and narratological methods will be used in the paper.

Keywords: Janko Veselinović, *Hail*, cloud motif, composition, dramatic elements

Zdravko Babić – zdravkob@ucg.ac.me
Uniwersytet Czarnogóry w Niksziciu (Czarnogóra)

THE MOTIF OF THE "CLOUD" AS A BAD MOOD IN SOME VERBS OF SERBIAN AND RUSSIAN

The subject of our research will be some verbs in the Serbian and Russian languages, which in their meaning are associated with the motive „clouds“ and similar natural phenomena. It is known that the origin of impersonal sentences is associated with the description of some natural phenomena and conditions that a person cannot influence, but also with some psychophysical states that are not a reflection of human will.

However, it seems that many verbs, which in their basic meaning denote some kind of natural phenomenon, and in a figurative meaning human states and feelings, are not very well researched. Some of these verbs are directly related to the „cloud“ motif, and in this article we will try to explore their use figuratively, mainly in impersonal sentences, but also in some personal sentences in Serbian and Russian.

Keywords: *impersonal verbs, cloud, natural phenomena, human states and feelings, Serbian and Russian languages*

Milivoj Bajšanski – bajsanskimilivoj4@gmail.com
Uniwersytet w Nowym Sadzie (Serbia)

THE SKY AND CLOUDS IN THE SINGING OF TEŠAN PODRUGOVIĆ

The subject of this work are the motifs of the sky and clouds in the poems of Tešan Podrugović. The motif of the sky is present in Tešan's poems multiple times. The most conspicuous is the attribution of holiness to the sky, which is present in two ways. The first form signifies the breaking of the sky during the transgression of the traditional norm, where the sky is in a way the ubiquitous judge in the poems of Tešan Podrugović and its refraction is described as a fragmentary image of the end of the world. Another way of representing the sanctity of heaven is the accumulation of heaven, to which Divine purity and sacredness are attached, which would prevent further struggle and losses in a conflicted situation. The sky, on the other hand, also represents the spatial localization of demonic beings. The heroes and their horses come into contact with otherworldly beings, whether the heroes call upon them for help or throw their maces to the sky, or the hero's horse has hyperbolized power that allows it to jump to the sky, emitting fire from his mouth and blue flame from his nose, which are to explicate their (potential) nature.

Keywords: sky, clouds, breaking of the sky, holiness of the sky, demonic beings

Ivančica Banković Madnić – ibmandic@gmail.com
Arnalda Dobrić – adobric@ffzg.hr
Uniwersytet w Zagrzebiu (Chorwacja)

CROATS IN THE CLOUDS – IN THE PAST AND TODAY

Although modern human existence seems to be alienated from nature more than ever this is also the time of the great reunion of the man and nature. Taking into consideration the binary relationship of the two, this paper questions whether clouds and related phenomena disappear from Croatian everyday life as well as if clouds are present more as physical phenomenon or figuratively in language and everyday life.

Lexem *cloud* and related words, as well as verbs *to fly* and *to sail*, are discussed using results of a sociolinguistic questionnaire answered by younger and older urban and rural subjects in Croatia. Perception of clouds and associated phenomena such as rain, fog, wind, hail and snow, as well as their positive or negative connotation in everyday usage, will be discussed and compared with sources from other, mainly Slavic languages and cultures, Croatian literature, music, ethnological studies, meteorology, contemporary media, etc.

Results are compared with ranks in *Čestotnik hrvatskog jezika* (a word frequency dictionary of Croatian language) and other word frequency lists or bases.

Keywords: modern Croatian language, connotation of meteorological phenomena, frequency of words about weather

Patryk Borowiak – patryk@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

SLAVIC TAG CLOUD ON THE EXAMPLE OF AMU RESEARCH PORTAL

The aim of the paper is to familiarize the audience with the definition of the tag cloud as well as its derivatives and synonyms. This phenomenon is becoming more and more widespread in the scientific community and is becoming a kind of visiting card of researchers. Interaction can take place through tag clouds, so it is safe to say that communication is also one of its functions. The material for the paper was collected from the Baza Wiedzy UAM (Research Portal UAM) among the accounts of employees of the Institute of Slavic Philology. It will be supplemented with statistical data provided by the author.

Keywords: tag cloud, Slavic research, AMU research portal, linguistic communication

Anna Chudzik – a.chudzik@uj.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Jagielloński (Polska)

HEAVENLY SOURCES OF CONSPIRACY THEORIES AND CONTEMPORARY MYTHS. COGNITIVE-SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CLOUD MOTIF AND CLOUD-LIKE PHENOMENA IN CONTEMPORARY FOLKLORE FORMS

The subject of the proposed article are conspiracy theories and contemporary myths (urban legends), whose inspiration or semantic element is the motif of clouds or cloud-like phenomena (e.g. condensation trails or smoke). The aim of the considerations is to show the cognitive and semiotic mechanisms for creating these concepts and narratives, including the role of phenomena and processes such as pareidolia, metonymy and metaphor, mythical thinking and others. The presentation is based on contemporary forms of folklore and netlore, distributed mainly on social media - conspiracy theories, myths, memes, para-scientific and fake news genres. The dominant methods of analysis are the tools of cognitive linguistics and semiotics supported by anthropological reflection.

Keywords: conspiracy theories, contemporary myths, semiotics, cognitive linguistics, clouds

Željka Čelić – zcelic@ffzg.hr
Uniwersytet w Zagrzebiu (Chorwacja)

ABOUT CLOUDS. FROM PLINY THE ELDER AND OVID TO METEOROLOGY IN CROATIAN AND RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

Clouds will be analyzed interdisciplinary from philological and meteorological (atmospheric) point of view. Meteorology as a part of geophysics incorporates terms related to atmospheric conditions, acquired from works of Roman authors, written in Latin as a future language of science. We shall compare which words from a general Latin vocabulary are associated with clouds and which are borrowed from Latin as technical terms in Croatian and Russian meteorology. Our analysis will include the comparison of contemporary definitions of these terms (primarily names of clouds) in two Slavic languages, and in what way are they accordant with the vocabulary of two Roman authors: Pliny the Elder, the naturalist, and Ovid

the poet. Philological aspect will comprise grammatical and culturological viewpoint based on the analysis of following works as a source of modern meteorological terminology: *The Natural History* by Pliny the Elder, and *The Metamorphoses* by Ovid. We shall analyze, whether only Latin words as a whole are used as a base in word formation of a meteorological term, or there are Slavic calques or equivalents included, too.

Keywords: Clouds, Croatian, Russian, Latin, Philology, Meteorology

Magdalena Dąbrowska – m.dabrowska@uw.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Warszawski (Polska)

**TWO CLOUDS AND THE TORRENTS OF RAIN. THE PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF POLTAVA IN
THE POEM *PETER THE GREAT* BY SERGEY SHRINSKY-SHIKHMATOV**

The paper presents the song IV from the poem *Peter the Great* (1810) by Sergey Shrinisky-Shikhmatov (1783-1837), which contains the description of the Battle of Poltava (1709, the Russian army and the Swedish army, Peter I and Charles XII). The picture of the battle is based on an association with nature (clouds and rain, ground, plants, etc., dynamics of the poetic image, parallelism “the world of people and the world of nature”). The paper contains an analysis of the stylistic devices (lexical, semantic, syntactic and others). The song IV is discussed in the context of: 1. the output of Sergey Shrinisky-Shikhmatov (other works, programme of *The Feast of the Lovers of the Russian word*); 2. the picture of *The Battle of Poltava* in the Russian literature in the 18th and early 19th century; 3. the Russian battle poetry in the Enlightenment; 4. the picture of clouds, rain and bodies of water in the Russian poetry in the Enlightenment.

Keywords: Sergey Shirinsky-Shikhmatov, "Peter the Great", Battle of Poltava, Cloud, Rain

Lidija Dujic – ldujic@unin.hr
Uniwersytet Pólnoc (Chorwacja)

**THE FIGURE OF THE WOMAN-READER
– BETWEEN PROSE AS BIOLOGY AND POETRY AS METEOROLOGY**

On the example of Miroslav Krleža's novel *Three Cavaliers of Miss Melania* (1922), the paper explores the figure of the reader, i. e. the narrative of pathologization and even medicalization that accompanies the practice of “narcotized” female reading. On the theoretical premises (Mikhail Bakhtin, Vladimir Biti, Frank Furedi), three prose and one poetic episodes from the life of Melania Krvarić are comparatively analyzed – with prose episodes marked by biology (she is treated as a “female” in them) while the poetic episode in the sign of rain as a good/positive symbol (by which Melania was cultivated as a “plant”). The status of a gender- and class-defined reader (both women and patrons) is conclusively considered in the context of Krleža's critique of recent Croatian culture, especially the so-called “Zuckerwasser Literatur” and novels as “perfumed garbage”.

Keywords: Miroslav Krleža, *Three Cavaliers of Miss Melania*, woman-reader, novel

Rafal Dymczyk – dymczyk@wp.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

THE PRESENCE OF THE SLAVIC MONASTERIES ON THE HOLY MOUNT ATHOS IN VIRTUAL REALITY

The Holy Mount Athos Slavic monasteries - the Bulgarian Zograph, the Serbian Chilandar and the Russian Panteleimon, are important places for the Slavs. Access there is on the one hand easier nowadays than it was before, but on the other hand, it is often limited, for example during the COVID-19 pandemic. For this reason, it is worth paying attention to the presence of these places in virtual reality.

Keywords: Mount Athos, Zograph Monastery, Chilandar Monastery, St. Panteleimon Monastery, Internet

Dragana Francišković – dragana.franciskovic@magister.uns.ac.rs
Uniwersytet w Nowym Sadzie (Serbia)

ABSENCE OF CLOUDS AND LONELINESS

In this paper, we analyze the relationship between weather conditions as a framework, and human feelings and moods. The absence of clouds or their sporadic appearance is present in M. Krleža's novel *The Wins Over the Provincial City* and Danilo Kiš's *Aeolian Harp*. In this paper, we will analyze the contrast between the weather and the strong feeling of loneliness in the main characters. The subject of the analysis will include the atmosphere of the literary text conditioned by the circumstances and different life paths of the main characters, which implies the possibility of the choice regardless of the given circumstances.

Keywords: clouds, solitude, Pannonia, stars, novella

Anna Gawarecka – gawarecka@gazeta.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT IN LIFE. TWO CZECH "METEOROLOGICAL" NOVELS

The motifs of clouds appear in literary depiction very often, constituting an important, though often only "complementary", component of a fictional representation of reality. Due to their supplementary character, they are most often overlooked, disregarded or - at best - barely noticed in the reader's reception. Occasionally, and this is the case in two Czech novels of the postmodern origin (*Grandhotel* by Jaroslav Rudiš and *Jezdci pod slunečником* by Roman Ludva), it happens that these motifs become the thematic dominant of the text, giving it semantic coherence, defining its symbolic equipment and referring to the great iconological tradition of European culture.

Keywords: meteorology, insularity, urbantext, cultural cartography

Dorota Golek-Sepetljeva – dorota.golek-sepetlieva@us.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach (Polska)

IMAGES OF CLOUDS IN BULGARIAN POETRY IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

The paper will present images of clouds in selected poems by Christo Botev, Pencho Slavykov, Peyo Yavorov, Nikolai Lilyev, Theodor Trayanov, Geo Milev, Nikola Furnajiev, and Elizaveta Bagriana. Images of clouds in various poetic trends (revivalist, modernist, symbolist, expressionist, vitalist) are ambiguous symbols and metaphors, an ornament of the lyrical text, and a reflection of human mental states.

Keywords: Bulgarian poetry, images of clouds, symbolism, expressionism

Lubomír Hampl – lubekhampl@poczta.onet.pl
Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach (Polska)

ABIOTIC OBJECTS IN CZECH AND POLISH PHRASEOLOGY. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CZECH: *MRAK I DUHA* – POLISH: *CHMURA I TĘCZA* – ENGLISH: *CLOUD AND RAINBOW*

With an abiotic object that is not a celestial body, such as the Czech *mrak* and *duha*, or Polish a *cloud* and a *rainbow*, it is connected with the following properties of the presented object (see color, weight, shape, lightness, location [high / low]), i.e. what is expressed (i.e. what is most often metaphorically reflected) in the linguistic and cultural image of inanimate nature (e.g., weather forecasting [bad weather most often], dissatisfaction [anger, sadness, depression, threat], a large number of objects [animals, people], clouds of dust, calculation, intoxication, or destruction of overcoming opponent). We will pay attention to these specific aspects, falling into the conceptual domains of inanimate nature, as they appear in the Czech and Polish sphere of broadly understood phraseological relationships. We will analyze the conformances, partial discrepancies and other terminological and lexical disproportions.

In typologically close and genetically related languages, such as Czech and Polish, we will see that in the presented analysis of the conceptual category of abiotic objects in the sky (see Czech *mrazy a duha* – Polish *clouds* and *rainbow*), we have to deal with a „partially” changed linguistic worldview and symbolism.

Keywords: phraseology and idiomatic expressions, cultural realities, picture and symbolism; interpretation translation and conceptual category of a cloud and a rainbow

Anita Hrnjak - ahrnjak@gmail.com
Uniwersytet w Zagrzebiu (Chorwacja)

CLOUDS AND PRECIPITATION IN CROATIAN AND RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

The article presents a contrastive approach to Croatian and Russian phraseological units connected to the concepts of clouds and precipitation that include lexemes *oblak/облако*, *тыча* (*cloud*), *kiša/дождь* (*rain*) and *snijeg/снег* (*snow*) as phraseological components. Although precipitation as a meteorological term includes any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravitational pull from clouds, rain and snow are

considered to be the prototypical for the naive picture of the world. The analysis is trying to determine to what extent scientific or naive picture of the world create the phraseological meaning and what are the main similarities and differences between chosen phraseological units of two Slavic languages. The analysis is based on contrastive research of Slavic phraseology and current Russian phraseological research that rest primarily on linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics.

Keywords: Croatian phraseology, Russian phraseology, the concept of clouds, the concept of precipitation, the scientific and the naive picture of the world

Wojciech Józwiak – wojj@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

FOUR PEOPLE AND THE RAIN

The continuously falling rain became a decisive element in creating the world presented in Vladislav Ikononov's 1982 film "24 часа дъжд", based on motifs taken from the stories of Yordan Yovkov. The incessant rains underlines the isolation of a small border town where, within 24 hours, a peculiar encounter takes place between a teacher, border control post commander, paramedic and a circus artist. Streams of water pouring from the clouds emphasize the austerity of the landscape, the ugliness of the city and the confusion of characters of the drama.

Keywords: adaptation; Yordan Yovkov; Bulgarian film

Ks. Ihumen Pantelejmon Karczewski – pantelejmon.karczewski@gmail.com
Monaster Zwiastowania NMP w Supraślu (Polska)

CLOUD, RAIN, SNOW – METEOROLOGICAL MOTIFS IN THE CHURCH SLAVONIC LITURGICAL HYMNOGRAPHY

The liturgical hymnography of the Orthodox Church, used in Poland in the Church Slavonic language, among many motifs, takes advantage also of meteorological motifs. It mentions clouds, rain and snow in various contexts - Christological, Mariological and hagiological. Cloud and rain are the Mariological metaphors. Snow, in turn, is a symbol of purity and clarity, to which the description of Christ's Transfiguration on Mount Tabor relates. The article presents these themes through the prism of the Orthodox hymnography, which is the wealth of Eastern spirituality.

Keywords: Church Slavonic, hymnography, Orthodoxy, Eastern Christianity, cloud, rain

Svetlana Kmecová – svetlana.kmecova@uniba.sk
Uniwersytet Komenskigo w Bratysławie (Słowacja)

Nature has always fascinated people, which has inevitably been reflected in their view of the world as well as in language. Natural phenomena which could not be explained were often put into relation to the supernatural. The same applies to weather conditions, which have had enormous, sometimes even decisive impact on human life. In her article, the author deals with

chosen meteorological phenomena and the reflection of them in Slovak and Slovene languages. Her comparative analysis is mainly concerned with syntagmatic but partially also sentence-like phraseological units the components of which include one of the lexemes denominating an aerosol found in the sky (*oblak, mrak, mračno* etc. in Slovak and *oblak* in Slovene) or accompanying phenomena (*dážď* : *dež*, *búrka* : *nevihta*, *dúha* : *mavrica*, etc.). Such units are then analysed in terms of origin, motivation of creation, equivalence and so forth in order to interpret the mental contents associated with them.

Joanna Kobyłańska-Butrym – aisakob@wp.pl
Uniwersytet Im. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej w Lublinie

**PLANETNIK OR LATAWIEC? THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE WEATHER PHENOMENA'S
DEMON IN THE NOVEL IDŹ I CZEKAJ MROZÓW BY MARTA KRAJEWSKA**

In Slavics beliefs, an interesting category were images concerning the atmosphere phenomena. In this category, the demons of latawiec and planetnik had taken the main places. Both the demons had power over the clouds and not only. In the novel *Idź i czekaj mrozów* by Marta Krajewska, these two perpetrators were mixed into the figure of Lendav – a mysterious young man who can control rain and hail. Lendav seems to be less grim than demons prototypes. The personification of atmospheric demons makes easier to understand how important were weather for the Slavs.

Keywords: Slavics beliefs, Slavic demons, Slavic mythology, Marta Krajewska, Slavic demonology, paganism, native religion

Jolanta Kur-Kononowicz – jolanta_malgorzata@wp.pl
Uniwersytet Rzeszowski

**CLOUDS IN SLAVIC LANGUAGES BASED ON POETIC TEXTS IN LINGUISTIC ASPECTS
(SELECTED ISSUES)**

The paper will discuss the specificity of poetic texts due to the nature of the nomination. Source domains (e.g., incense smoke, chasuble, lambs, wanderers) and target domains (e.g. beauty, peace, God's providence) will be traced in a metaphorical nomination, inspired by the image of clouds.

A semantic-cultural method of describing the research material will be used in conjunction with a comparative method.

The summary will highlight the similarities and differences in the perception of the clouds by poets from the circle of East, West and South Slavic cultures.

Keywords: semantics of a poetic text, poetic nomination, source and target domain, collocation and context, cloud imagery

Tadeusz Lewaszkiewicz - lewtad@interia.pl
Uniwersytet Im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

WEATHER PHENOMENA IN THE UPPER SORBIAN PHRASEOLOGY

The basic material for this article is the dictionary by A. Ivčenko, S. Wölke, *Hornjoserbski frazeologiski słownik*, Budyšin/Bautzen 2004. Over 90 basic and variational phraseological units contain the following words denoting weather phenomena: *blysk* 'lightning', *dešč* 'rain', *deščik* 'drizzle', *hrimanje* 'thunder, thunderstorm', *lijeńca* 'downpour, cloudburst', *mróčel* 'cloud', *njebjo* 'sky', *njebjesa* 'heaven (basically in the religious sense of the term)', *njewjedro* 'bad weather (storm)', *powětr* 'air', *wětr* 'wind', *wětrik* 'breeze', *wichor* 'whirlwind, storm', *wjedro* 'fine weather'. An attempt has been made to determine the semantic function of those lexemes in phraseological units.

Keywords: Upper Sorbian language, phraseology, vocabulary describing weather phenomena

Izabela Lis-Wielgosz – liswielg@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu

IN THE MAZE OF CLOUDS – IN THE MAZE OF SIGNS. ON THE ANCIENT MAN'S IMAGINATION

The article exposes the issues of repeatability and cyclicity of natural phenomena along with durability of their cultural, social, and common manifestations which include given meanings, actual and imaginative formulations. The main goal of this paper is to show patterns of literary verbalisation of various events perceived at the real and supernatural level in order to reveal a problem of natural phenomena in the maze of expressive, semantic and imaginative structures. Presented considerations refer to the old South Slavonic micro-texts known more widely as notations or marginalia (side notes) placed on the borders of the old manuscripts' pages. Due to their construction, they are regarded not only as supplements but also as autonomous and internally consistent texts that is, the so-called small forms. Excerpted from these forms, narratives and relations concentrated on natural phenomena (including a significant role of clouds) refer to many cultural ideas, images and motifs of which analysis can be used to characterize and understand the attitude, emotions and predilections of the ancient man. He is usually perceived from the view-point of the medieval concept of *homo religiosus* what places him between this and that world. Some psycho-cultural and psychosocial parallels in the human attitude in the past and present are also discussed in the article.

Keywords: sign, symbolic imagination, topical communication, ancient man, notation, micro-text

Eli Lucheska – eliluceska@gmail.com
Instytut Kultury Starosłowiańskiej w Prilepie (Macedonia)

SAINT ELIJAH – PATRON OF THE CLOUDS AND THUNDERSTORMS

In the paper, the main subject of research is the cult of the prophet Elijah and his weapons – thunder and lightning in the Macedonian cultural tradition. The goal is to prove his folk cult as a patron of clouds, rain, and thunder through the analysis of the Macedonian folklore and folk beliefs, or more specifically, an attempt is made to answer the question where the folk

representations of the saint as the highest-ranked Thunder man in the Holy Pantheon are coming from.

Keywords: St. Elijah, Thunder man, thunder, clouds, rain.

Kamil Łażewski – kamil@ukw.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego w Bydgoszczy (Polska)

**"CLOUDS IN FEBRUARY TOWARDS THE NORTH, THESE ARE THE PROPHETS OF WARM...".
WEATHER FORECAST AS AN INHERENT ELEMENT OF POLISH FOLK CALENDARS**

Clouds, like other elements of the natural world, were useful clues of expected atmospheric phenomena in the societies of traditional cultures. The ability to predict the weather as a factor determining the size of basic economic resources played a particularly important role in agricultural societies. One of the carriers of knowledge about weather-creating processes, captured on the basis of insightful observations of simple farmers, are folk calendars. They should be treated as a particularly eclectic genre of applied literature, containing, apart from elements of meteorology, practical tips and curiosities, related, among others, to sightseeing, culinary, cultural and historical topics. The aim of the paper is an attempt to show the ways in which weather forecasts function in the Polish texts of folk calendars, taking into account both the constant characteristics of individual months, reflected in many proverbs, and the changing circumstances, conditioned by heralds perceptible in nature, with consequences in the form of potential phenomena or anomalies.

Keywords: weather forecast; folk calendars; agricultural calendars; functional literature; weather proverbs

Suzana Marjanić – suzana@ief.hr
Institut Etnologii i Folkloru w Zagrzebiu (Chorwacja)

**ALLEGORIES OF CLOUDS IN NATKO NODILO'S MYTHOLOGY OF NATURE: BOTH SOLARISM
AND METEOROLOGICAL MYTHOLOGICAL THEORY**

In addition to solarism (solar mythological theory), the meteorological mythological theory of Wilhelm Schwartz (*Indogermanischer Volksglaube: Ein Beitrag zur Religionsgeschichte der Urzeit*, 1885) as well as Adalbert Kuhn (*Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertranks*, 1859) have a prominent place in Natko Nodilo's mythology of nature, which he applied to the South Slavic folklore matrix according to the research of Friedrich Max Müller. In the context of this theory, Nodilo interprets certain epic characters – eg. Rado Oblak, *Munja od oblaka*, cloudy fairies and *ala*. Thus, Nodilo interprets fairies as meteorological beings that appear in the folk tradition in connection with thunder and lightning in a storm cloud (Nodilo 1981: 481), following the folk etymology for the lexeme fairy – "The fairy will be from *viti* for what she winds the clouds" (ibid. : 465). Thereby Nodilo tries to inscribe fairies in the *storm myth*, more precisely in Kuhn's meteorological (mythological) theory, and he writes about fairies after discussing Thunder and Fires in his study *The Old Faith of Serbs and Croats* (1885-1890), pointing out that Thunder god and fairies touch "in many ways", since they figure as meteoric beings, *beings in the cloud* (ibid.: 463).

Keywords: Natko Nodilo; *The Old Faith of Serbs and Croats* (1885-1890); meteorological mythological theory; Wilhelm Schwartz; Adalbert Kuhn; clouds

Konstantyn Mazur – kostiantyn.mazur@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

SLAVDOM IMAGINATIONS IN A VIRTUAL CLOUD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Watching conversation “Global Trends Shaping Humankind,” I was inspired by the fragment about the artificial intelligence (AI).

Following this path and taking into account the historical events between Slavic countries, social requirements and the development of technology, I wonder: will AI also advise presidents what to do in international relations?

Google, Facebook and other algorithms will become omniscient oracles. We live in a culture of algorithms, and it will increasingly affect not only what we communicate, read or watch, but also political decisions.

Living in society requires from us imaginations about the structure, phenomena and social processes that becomes a model of society, and its primary task is to disseminate and fixation of imaginations and stereotypes, that’s what the vast majority of digital communication participants do, but they do not wonder whether these ideas have been scientifically analyzed in some way. This is one of the reasons why the myth of the Slavic Redemption of Europe is still alive.

So, what will underlie the further development of algorithms and artificial intelligence? Will it be virtual clouds of imaginations, myths and stereotypes about great Russia and the Slavs or, however, scientific and historical reflections?

Keywords: Slavdom, imaginations, artificial intelligence, algorithms, social media, Facebook, Google, policy, interactions, user, society, social mechanisms, identity, values

Miglena Mihaylova-Palanska – miglena.palanska@uniba.sk
Uniwersytet Komenskigo w Bratysławie (Słowacja)

FOLK CONCEPT OF THE CLOUD AND THEIR LINGUISTIC REFLECTIONS (ON MATERIAL FROM THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE)

In the paper, the folk concept of the cloud existing in the Bulgarian culture has been studied - how the clouds are formed, what is their purpose, who rules them, what mythological beings or Christian saints relate to them. The attention is paid to the folk meteorology. The reflection of the beliefs about the cloud in the modern Bulgarian language has been traced. Paroemias and phraseological units with a cloud component have been analysed.

Aleksander Wojciech Mikołajczak – mikolax@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

LOUDS IN THE LATIN POETRY OF MACIEJ KAZIMIERZ SARBIEWSKI SI

Reflections on the function of clouds in the works of the seventeenth-century Polish poet, writing in Latin, refer both to the use of this motif in the poetics of his poems and its setting in the Baroque vision of the world. Therefore, not only the topics concerning clouds are analysed, but also those referring to other weather phenomena that constitute an obvious context for them. Sarbiewski's works included in the collection *Lyricorum libri IV*, which is his most perfect and best-known work, constitute the main area of research. Comparing the use of the cloud motif there as a means of poetic expression with Horace's meteorological topicality, the Baroque poet creates an additional research perspective. It allows us to pay attention to the mechanisms of the modern reception of antique toposes in terms of Actor-Network Theory (ANT), which reveals the change in the Baroque era of the relationship between clouds and the people who observe and interpret them.

Keywords: Sarbiewski, Actor-Network Theory, Baroque, Polish-Latin poetry, clouds.

Małgorzata Nowak – malgorzata.nowak1@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

FROM ARIOSTAN CLOUDS TO THUNDERS. CLOUDS IN JULIUSZ SŁOWACKI'S WORKS

Previous literary studies on romantic landscape were mainly focused on its elements such as mountains, steppes or seas. Clouds remained in the background, because stars were most important on the nocturnal sky and daily sky did not attract the attention. However, in Juliusz Słowacki's works clouds appear quite often – not only in *Balladyna* and *Kordian*, but also, inter alia in *Ojciec zadżumionych* [The Father of the Plague-Stricken] or poems like *Ostatnie wspomnienie. Do Laury* [The Last Memory. To Laura]. The aim of this paper is to examine the part played by clouds in Słowacki's writing in comparison with other sky phenomena (like the sun or a rainbow) and also look on its relationships with *sacrum*, including the ways in which poet alludes to biblical tradition. Results of that analysis will allow us to answer the question about (dis)similarity of the poet's method in using particular motif in the works from 1830 and written lately, during the so-called mystical period.

Keywords: clouds; Juliusz Słowacki; romantic drama; God; nature; the Bible

Dragica Plećaš – plecasns@neobee.net
Urząd Autonomii Wojwodiny Nowy Sad (Serbia)

THE SKY IN THE POEM *CLOUD* BY DOBRIŠA CESARIĆ

The idea of exploring the sky in the poem "Cloud" by Dobriša Cesarić originates from the childhood of a persistent explorer who, even after half a century and despite numerous obstacles, by no means abandons his own dream of arranging the space of freedom for comparative observation of behaviour of people and clouds as well, because we are all parts

of the same world. Equally lean to this dream as well as the need to completely appreciate the normative framework of current legal regulations of spatial planning, the author of this paper emphasizes the need that this space of freedom does not endanger anyone and for that purpose offers conceptual designs of bridges for resolving disputes over the exploitation of mountain rivers from Aleksa Santic's poem "We know the destiny" in which the sky we lust for is reflected in a special light.

Keywords: space of freedom, behavior of people and clouds, legal regulations, spatial planning, exploitation of mountain rivers, Aleksa Šantić, Dobriša Cesarić, the sky

Ilona Simović – simovicilona50@gmail.com
Uniwersytet Czarnogóry w Niksziciu

WEATHER DISASTERS AS A TECHNIQUE OF ANTICIPATION IN THE FOLK SOUTH SLAVIC AND RUSSIAN LITERATURE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Although quite distant in time and epochal, the folk South Slavic and contemporary Russian literature have enough connecting threads to become the subject of research in this scientific work. The tradition of the Slavic peoples from ancient times implies the interpretation of favorable and unfavorable signs based on weather conditions and changes, so the position of clouds, moon, sun, lightning and thunder are all part of the folk song "The beginning of the revolt against Dahija" which suggests the Turks Serbian uprising (1804-1813). More than a century later, events are similarly anticipated in Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago", in which the horror of the First World War (1914-1918) is hinted at through natural phenomena. Clouds as a key motif in these segments of the novel and the epic poem function in a very specific way: they indicate the meaninglessness of life, loss, death and violence. In modern and traditional criticism, they are interpreted as divine signs, which directly create a conflict between pagan beliefs and Christianity.

Keywords: South Slavic literature, Russian literature, sky, clouds, prediction

Tamara Simović – simovictamara31@gmail.com
Szkoła Podstawowa „Pavle Rovinski”, Nikszic (Serbia)

DEGRADATION OF CELESTIAL SPATIAL STRUCTURES IN THE NOVELS OF MIODRAG BULATOVIĆ

The literature of the second half of the 20th century in the South Slavic area was marked by the work of Miodrag Bulatović, who came out of the canon of literary thought with his literary and linguistic expression. The collapse of the axiological order, the degradation of all narrative elements, as well as the carnivalesque of sacral elements is the basic feature of his novels. The adopted three-member structure of space represented by Yuri Lotman in his study found itself the target of his pen, so the underworld is almost always equated with the celestial, although the celestial would have to be sacred. The clouds and the blue of the sky in his works are covered with semen, they are tied to dirt and crampedness, which directly collapses the traditional representation of the celestial space. Thus, grotesque, carnivalization,

metanoia and pornography become the leitmotif of Bulatović's work, and space is at the center. Such grotesque creatures of this author will become the subject of our scientific work. We also link the decomposition of space to the illuminative citation, and in that we see the greatest scientific contribution of our research.

Keywords: grotesque, carnivalization, degradation, sky, space

Anna Maria Skibska – skibska@amu.edu.pl

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

**ON SEVERAL CLOUDS AND A LITTLE PIECE OF THE SKY
IN KRYSZYNA MIŁOBĘDZKA'S POEMS**

Associated for years with the current of linguistic poetry under the banner of Miron Białoszewski and Tymoteusz Karpowicz, Miłobędzka's poems explore the realm of lingual aberrations in which the perspective of reconstruction of the first poetical impulses seems impossible to grasp. Combined with a deep intimate tone, this poetry is often described as a hermetic and incomprehensible play of words that resembles a child's consciousness of language itself. At stake in this play, there is a spread between the language and the world, spread paradoxically constituted by experience of fluidity and continuous movement which is also reflected in the images of the clouds, and rendered by the sky effect. In this presentation, these two motifs are taken into consideration.

Keywords: linguistic poetry, Krystyna Miłobędzka, clouds, sky, air, motion, fluidity, spread

Ewelina Sochacka – ewelinaasochacka@gmail.com

Uniwersytet Wrocławski (Polska)

**A WARM, SUNNY, FRAGRANT DAY...
THE SYMBIOTIC COEXISTENCE OF MAN AND NATURE
IN EMIL ZEGADŁOWICZ'S UŚMIECH**

The essay reflects the appearing in the novel meteorological phenomena (f.e. storm, rain, fog, cloud cover, insolation) and functional features of the sky (designating the time, location, material, and spiritual order) and explores a unique construction of the depicted world, where the rural image of the beliefs, mores, magic of the word and folklore is combined with expressionistic parallelism of the homeostatic emotional states of the characters correlated with constant changes taking place in nature. In the eyes of a small boy, the existence of any inanimate matter is almost not possible in this lyrical autobiography with is full of personifications, metaphors, and similes. The worldview of the inhabitants of the Beskid village is shaping *through* and *in relation to* the natural phenomenons and vertical-horizontal positioning of the *axis mundi* in the heart of the mountain. Is it a bright, serene, and warm idyll possible?

Keywords: Cultural studies; Polish literature, Emil Zegadłowicz; interpretation; Expressionism; Literary theory

Ewa Szperlik – ewaszper@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Polska)

***WHAT CAN BE SEEN IN THE FOG? “THE LANDSCAPE AFTER THE BATTLE”
IN THE (ANTI-)WAR PROSE OF JOSIP MLAKIĆ***

The subject of the literary study proposed in the title is the hermeneutics of selected works by Josip Mlakić, with particular emphasis on hydrological phenomena such as fog, snow, rain or ice. In the Bosnian-Herzegovinian writer's prose, these phenomena form a peculiar interpretative key in telling the story of intergenerational war trauma caused by the armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Mlakić's works often follow the convention of futuristic anti-utopia and horror and provide research material amenable to the application of diverse, interdisciplinary methodological tools. Apart from the symbolic representation of the issues of fog, snow, etc. in literature and art (often already included in the titles of Mlakić's works), the starting point is the vivisection of war seen through the prism of complex human relations, accumulated fears in an uncertain, disintegrating reality, and the life of post-war nomads/refugees. Ethnic conflicts and the absurd and metaphysical dimension of war have made the traumatic breakup of Yugoslavia a still inexhaustible literary theme. Fog, as a fixed element used to build the mood and atmosphere of horror (fear, uncertainty and mystery) contains a symbolic message: there is a thin line between war and horror. The characters of the diegetic world often balance on the edge of what is “human” and “dehumanised” (eerie, vampiric). Fog draws the line between what is real and the world of horror; it is aided by the Balkan, mountainous, often foggy landscape.

Keywords: (anti-)war literature; fog imagery; hydrological phenomena in literature; the breakup of Yugoslavia

Vesna Todorov – todorov@vaspks.edu.rs
Ana Milosavljević – a.milosavljevic@vaspks.edu.rs
Akademia Badawczo-Medyczna w Kruszewacu (Serbia)

**CLOUDS IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE:
METHODICAL ASPECTS AND STYLISTIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE OCCURRENCES**

The paper will show how certain writers and poets present clouds in their work. Two stories are in the focus of critical thinking – Kišni oblak (Rain Cloud) by Jovana Zivlak and Priča o dečaku i oblaku (The Story of a Boy and a Cloud) by Miroslav Lj. Ranković, as well as two poems on clouds – Oblaci (Clouds) by Voja Carić and Oblak (Cloud) by Dragan Lukić. These poems and stories shall serve the authors as the examples illustrating possible methodological approaches in analysis with particular stress on project approach, that is it will be shown how one can learn through the unity of what children experience, of what they think and what they do. In the second part of the paper, the authors shall stress one of the phenomena with an important role in the structuring of literary and artistic text, the phenomenon of language, i.e. the language and stylistic organization of the text. In that regard, they shall consider the issues of how the syntactic level of the language is organized in the stated stories and how the phonological elements are organized in the chosen poems.

Keywords: children's literature, clouds, methodical aspect, project approach, language and stylistic features

Mariola Walczak-Mikołajczakowa – mawal@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu

**WHAT DO THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW AND CLOUDS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES BRING?
(BASED ON THE BOOK „НАРОДНА МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЯ”, СОФИЯ 1900)**

The article is based on the language material excerpted from the collection "Народна метеорологија", which was published at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries by the Central Meteorological Station in Sofia. The author analyzes the folk weather predictions collected there relating to clouds and rainbows. The focus is on those elements that are heralds of specific changes in the weather: the colors and shapes of clouds, the sounds they make, and the dominant color of the rainbow. The metaphors present in the folk predictions and the origin of dialectal names of some phenomena are discussed.

Keywords: clouds, rainbow, colors, folk meteorology

Bogna Wiczyńska – bogna.wiczynska@amu.edu.pl
Uniwersytet Im. A. Mickiewicza w Poznaniu

**SYMBOLISM OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS OF THE SKY IN THE POETRY
OF WINCENTY RÓŻAŃSKI**

In my paper, I would like to describe the symbolism of the light and darkness of the sky in the poetry of Wincenty Różański. There are many meanings in this symbolism - primarily the spheres of the sacred and profane, reason and faith, joy and sadness, but also suffering, beauty, delight, pain, mystery, uncertainty - all these meanings are actualized in reading, creating a space saturated with meaning.

Różański was a sensitive observer of the surrounding reality – the city of Poznań where he lived, the nature with which he communicated and the accompanying phenomena. In his observations, he often referred to fundamental matters - so the artist's "here and now" is described with an existential reflection on the essence of the world. In his poetry, therefore, light can be delicate, but also glaring, clouds can be painfully pierced by a sharp ray of the sun (as in the poem Two Mothers) and at the same time - light can also be delicately reflected from the Creator: Time closed us in space / on in heaven and on earth / the light is in me / reflected from you. Therefore, in my speech, I intend to both describe the atmospheric phenomena that occur in this poetry and investigate their meanings.

Keywords: light and darkness, reason and faith, suffering and sorrow, sky

Jelena Žarković – jelzarkovic95@gmail.com
Centrum *Slavikom*, Ruma (Serbia)

THE CONCEPT OF CLOUD IN SERBIAN AND RUSSIAN.

The article shows cognitive analyses of the concept cloud (*oblak* in Serbian / *облако* in Russian) in Serbian and Russian languages. The analyses involve creating of nominative and

derivational fields and the analyses of literary and publicistic texts including lexemes nominations. This approach allows us to access the content of these concepts and abstract their common and nationally specific cognitive characteristics. Although the cloud in both languages is considered as atmospheric occurrence, there are some differences in their nominative and derivational fields, but the epithets used with nominations of concept as well. For example, in Russian there are 10 synonyms of lexeme nomination, but in Serbian there is no any. On the other hand, in derivational field of Serbian concept *oblak* there are lexems that name cloudy heaven (*oblačica*) and the type of wind (*oblačnjak*), that are not present in Russian derivational field of this concept.

Keywords: Serbian language, Russian language, concept, nominator, cloud