



Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип
Македонија

Университет имени Гоце Делчева, г. Штип,
Македония

Goce Delcev University in Stip,
Macedonia

Воронешки државен универзитет
Русија

Воронежский государственный университет
Россия

Voronezh State University
Russia

Трета меѓународна научна конференција

Третья международная научная конференция

Third International Scientific Conference

ФИЛКО

FILKO

ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ, КУЛЬТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

ЗБОРНИК НА ТРУДОВИ
СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

26-27 април 2018 / 26-27 апреля 2018 / 26-27 April 2018

Штип

Штип

Stip



Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип
Македонија
Университет имени Гоце Делчева, г. Штип,
Македония
Goce Delcev University in Stip,
Macedonia

Воронешки државен универзитет
Русија
Воронежский государственный университет
Россия
Voronezh State University
Russia

Трета меѓународна научна конференција

Третья международная научная конференция

Third International Scientific Conference

ФИЛКО FILKO

ФИЛОЛОГИЈА, КУЛТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ФИЛОЛОГИЯ, КУЛЬТУРА И ОБРАЗОВАНИИ
PHILOLOGY, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

ЗБОРНИК НА ТРУДОВИ СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

26-27 април 2018 / 26-27 апреля 2018 / 26-27 April 2018
Штип Штип Stip

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација
Национална и универзитетска библиотека “Св. Климент Охридски”, Скопје

821(062)
811(062)
316.7(062)
37(062)

МЕЃУНАРОДНА научна конференција (3 ; 2018 ; Штип)

Филологија, култура и образование [Електронски извор] : зборник на трудови / Трета меѓународна научна конференција, 26-27 април 2018, Штип = Филология, культура и образование : сборник статей / Третья международная научная конференция, 26-27 апреля 2018, Штип = Philology, culture and education : conference proceedings / Third International Scientific Conference, 26-27 April 2018, Stip. - Штип : Универзитет “Гоце Делчев” = Университет имени Гоце Делчева = Shtip : Goce Delcev University, 2018

Начин на пристап (URL): <http://js.ugd.edu.mk/index.php/fe>. - Трудови на мак., рус. и англ. јазик. - Фусноти кон текстот. - Текст во PDF формат, содржи 737 стр. , табели, граф. прикази. - Наслов преземен од екранот. - Опис на изворот на ден 27.12.2018. - Abstracts кон повеќето трудови. - Библиографија кон трудовите

ISBN 978-608-244-593-9

1. Насп. ств. насл.
а) Книжевност - Собири б) Јазици - Собири в) Култура - Собири г)
Образование - Собири
COBISS.MK-ID 109270026

ОРГАНИЗАЦИСКИ КОМИТЕТ

Драгана Кузмановска, Филолошки факултет при УГД
Ольга А. Бердникова, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ
Светлана Јакимовска, Филолошки факултет при УГД
Татјана А. Тернова, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ
Виолета Димова, Филолошки факултет при УГД
Генадиј Ф. Коваљов, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ
Костадин Голаков, Филолошки факултет при УГД
Лариса В. Рибачева, Филолошки факултет при ВГУ

МЕЃУНАРОДЕН ПРОГРАМСКИ КОМИТЕТ

Виолета Димова (Македонија)
Даниела Коцева (Македонија)
Драгана Кузмановска (Македонија)
Ева Ѓорѓиевска (Македонија)
Марија Кусевска (Македонија)
Силвана Симоска (Македонија)
Татјана Стојановска Иванова (Македонија)
Лариса В. Рибачева (Русија)
Софija Заболотнаја (Русија)
Татјана А. Тернова (Русија)
Татјана Атанасоска (Австрија)
Олег Н. Фенчук (Белорусија)
Јулија Дончева (Бугарија)
Билјана Мариќ (Босна и Херцеговина)
Душко Певуља (Босна и Херцеговина)
Волф Ошлис (Германија)
Волфганг Моч (Германија)
Габриела Б. Клајн (Италија)
Михал Ванке (Полска)
Мајкл Рокланд (САД)
Даниела Костадиновиќ (Србија)
Селена Станковиќ (Србија)
Тамара Валчиќ-Булиќ (Србија)
Ахмед Гуншен (Турција)
Неџати Демир (Турција)
Шерифе Сехер Ерол Чалшкан (Турција)
Карин Руке-Брутен (Франција)
Танван Тонтат (Франција)

Технички секретар

Марица Тасевска
Ирина Аржанова

Главен и одговорен уредник

Драгана Кузмановска

Јазично уредување

Даница Атанасовска-Гаврилова (македонски јазик)

Марјана Розенфелд (руски јазик)
Биљана Иванова (англиски јазик)
Снежана Кирова (англиски јазик)
Татјана Уланска (англиски јазик)

Техничко уредување

Костадин Голаков
Марица Тасевска
Славе Димитров

Адреса на организацискиот комитет:

Универзитет „Гоце Делчев“ – Штип
Филолошки факултет
ул. „Крсте Мисирков“ бр. 10-А
Пош. фах 201, Штип - 2000, Р. Македонија

Воронешки државен универзитет
Филолошки факултет
г. Воронеж, пл. Ленина, 10, корпус 2, к. 34, Русија

Е-пошта: filko.conference@gmail.com
Веб-страница: <http://js.ugd.edu.mk./index.php/fe>

РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ

Драгана Кузмановска, Филологический факультет при УГД
Ольга А. Бердникова, Филологический факультет при ВГУ
Светлана Якимовска, Филологический факультет при УГД
Татьяна А. Тернова, Филологический факультет при ВГУ
Виолета Димова, Филологический факультет при УГД
Геннадий Ф. Ковалев, Филологический факультет при ВГУ
Костадин Голаков, Филологический факультет при УГД
Лариса В. Рыбачева, Филологический факультет при ВГУ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

Виолета Димова (Македония)
Даниела Коцева (Македония)
Драгана Кузмановска (Македония)
Ева Гёргиевска (Македония)
Мария Кусевска (Македония)
Сильвана Симоска (Македония)
Татьяна Стояновска-Иванова (Македония)
Лариса В. Рыбачева (Россия)
Софья Заболотная (Россия)
Татьяна А. Тернова (Россия)
Татьяна Атанасоска (Австрия)
Олег Н. Фенчук (Беларусь)
Юлия Дончева (Болгария)
Биляна Марич (Босния и Херцеговина)
Душко Певуля (Босния и Херцеговина)
Вольф Ошлис (Германия)
Волфганг Моч (Германия)
Габриелла Б. Клейн (Италия)
Ева Бартос (Польша)
Михал Ванке (Польша)
Майкл Рокланд (США)
Даниела Костадинович (Сербия)
Селена Станкович (Сербия)
Тамара Валлич-Булич (Сербия)
Ахмед Гюншен (Турция)
Неджати Демир (Турция)
Шерифе Сехер Эрол Чал'шкан (Турция)
Карин Рукэ-Брутэн (Франция)
Танван Тонтат (Франция)

Ученый секретарь

Марица Тасевска
Ирина Аржанова

Главный редактор

Драгана Кузмановска

Языковая редакция

Даница Атанасовска-Гаврилова (македонский язык)
Марьяна Розенфельд (русский язык)
Бильяна Иванова (английский язык)
Снежана Кирова (английский язык)
Татьяна Уланска (английский язык)

Техническое редактирование

Костадин Голаков
Марица Тасевска
Славе Димитров

Адрес организационного комитета
Университет им. Гоце Делчева – Штип

Филологический факультет
ул. „Крсте Мисирков“ д. 10-А
Пош. фах 201, Штип - 2000, Р. Македония

Воронежский государственный университет
Филологический факультет
г. Воронеж, пл. Ленина, 10, корпус 2, к. 34, Россия

Э-почта: filko.conference@gmail.com
Веб-сайт: <http://js.ugd.edu.mk./index.php/fe>

EDITORIAL STAFF

Dragana Kuzmanovska, Faculty of Philology, UGD
Olga A. Berdnikova, Faculty of Philology, VGU
Svetlana Jakimovska, Faculty of Philology, UGD
Tatyana A. Ternova, Faculty of Philology, VGU
Violeta Dimova, Faculty of Philology, UGD
Genadiy F. Kovalyov, Faculty of Philology, VGU
Kostadin Golakov, Faculty of Philology, UGD
Larisa V. Rybacheva, Faculty of Philology, VGU

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD

Daniela Koceva (Macedonia)
Dragana Kuzmanovska (Macedonia)
Eva Gjorgjievska (Macedonia)
Marija Kusevska (Macedonia)
Silvana Simoska (Macedonia)
Tatjana Stojanovska-Ivanova (Macedonia)
Violeta Dimova (Macedonia)
Larisa V. Rybacheva (Russia)
Sofya Zabolotnaya (Russia)
Tatyana A. Ternova (Russia)
Tatjana Atanasoska (Austria)
Oleg N. Fenchuk (Belarus)
Yulia Doncheva (Bulgaria)
Biljana Maric (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Dushko Pevulja (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Wolf Ochlies (Germany)
Wolfgang Motch (Germany)
Gabriella B. Klein (Italy)
Ewa Bartos (Poland)
Michal Wanke (Poland)
Danijela Kostadinovic (Serbia)
Selena Stankovic (Serbia)
Tamara Valchic-Bulic (Serbia)
Ahmed Gunshen (Turkey)
Necati Demir (Turkey)
Şerife Seher Erol Çalışkan
Karine Rouquet-Brutin (France)
That Thanh-Vân Ton (France)
Michael Rockland (USA)
Conference secretary
Marica Tasevska
Irina Arzhanova

Editor in Chief

Dragana Kuzmanovska

Language editor

Danica Atanasovska-Gavrilova (Macedonian)

Maryana Rozenfeld (Russian)

Biljana Ivanova (English)

Snezana Kirova (English)

Tatjana Ulanska (English)

Technical editing

Kostadin Golakov

Marica Tasevska

Slave Dimitrov

Address of the Organizational Committee

Goce Delcev University - Stip

Faulty of Philology

Krste Misirkov St. 10-A

PO Box 201, Stip - 2000, Republic of Macedonia

Voronezh State Universiy

Faculty of Philology

10 pl. Lenina, Voronezh, 394006, Russia

E-mail: filko.conference@gmail.com

Web-site: <http://js.udg.edu.mk./index.php/fe>

СОДРЖИНА / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / CONTENT

1.	Adili Bujar – CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES OF INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN MACEDONIA	13
2.	Angelovska Irena – MULTICULTURAL MUSIC EDUCATION- OPPORTUNITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, IMPROVEMENTS	21
3.	Асимопулос Панаётис – НІОАНСЫ НІЦШЕАНСКОГО НИГИЛИЗМА В ФЁДОРЕ ДОСТОЕВСКОМ: «ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЕ И НАКАЗАНИЕ» И «БЕСЫ»	33
4.	Балек Тијана – АКСИОЛОШКИ ПОТЕНЦИЈАЛ ФРАЗЕМА С КОМПОНЕНТАМА НЕБО И ЗЕМЉА У РУСКОМ И СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ – КВАЛИФИКАЦИЈА ЉУДСКИХ ОСОБИНА И СИТУАЦИЈА	45
5.	Бужаровска Елени – ПРИМАРНОСТА НА СЕМАНТИЧКИОТ ПРИОД ВО АНАЛИЗАТА НА ГЛАГОЛИТЕ	53
6.	Величковска Родна – ЖЕТВАТА И ЖЕТВАРСКОТО ПЕЕЊЕ ВО МАКЕДОНИЈА И РУСИЈА (КУЛТУРНИ ПАРАЛЕЛИ)	65
7.	Веселиновска Снежана Ставрева – СТАВОВИТЕ И МИСЛЕЊАТА НА СТУДЕНТИТЕ ОД ОДДЕЛЕНСКА НАСТАВА НА ФАКУЛТЕТОТ ЗА ОБРАЗОВНИ НАУКИ ЗА СВОЈАТА ОСПОСОБЕНОСТ ЗА РЕАЛИЗИРАЊЕ НА НАСТАВАТА ПО ПРИРОДНИ НАУКИ	75
8.	Гладышева Светлана Николаевна – БЕЛАЯ АРМИЯ В ПУБЛИЦИСТИКЕ А. И. КУПРИНА, И. С. ШМЕЛЕВА И Р. Б. ГУЛЯ	87
9.	Голаков Костадин, Ниами Емил – СТИЛОТ НА ПРЕВОДОТ НА ДРАМАТА НА А. П. ЧЕХОВ „ВИШНОВАТА ГРАДИНА“ ОД МАРИЈА НАЈЧЕВСКА-СИДОРОВСКА	95
10.	Грачева, Жанна – ПОХВАЛА, КОМПЛИМЕНТ И ЛЕСТЬ КАК РЕЧЕВОЙ АКТ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА В. НАБОКОВА)	103
11.	Гркова Марија – УСВОУВАЊЕТО НА ПЕРФЕКТОТ ВО IX ОДДЕЛЕНИЕ ВО ШТИПСКО	109
12.	Грујовска Сашка – ГРАМАТИЧКИ СРЕДСТВА ЗА ОЗНАЧУВАЊЕ ПРЕКАЖАНОСТ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ И ВО ГЕРМАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК	119
13.	Денкова Јованка – КЕРОЛОВСКАТА ФАНТАСТИКА НА ЈАН ЛАРИ	127
14.	Денковска Милица – ПАТУВАЊЕТО КАКО ИСТРАЖУВАЧКИ КОНЦЕПТ ВО КНИЖЕВНИТЕ СТУДИИ	139
15.	Деревская Евгения – ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ ВОРОНЕЖСКИХ ГОВОРОВ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА ПО ЕГО ОТНОШЕНИЮ К ТРУДУ (ЭТНОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ)	149
16.	Дёгтева Ярославна – ЧУЖОЙ ВЗГЛЯД В РОМАНЕ «ИДИОТ» Ф. М. ДОСТОЕВСКОГО	155
17.	Димитриева-Горгиевска Марина – ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ПРАКТИКА. УЛОГАТА, СТАВОВИТЕ И ЗАДАЧИТЕ НА НАСТАВНИКОТ ВО НАСТАВНИОТ ПРОЦЕС	161

18. Димова Марија Ѓорѓиева – (ИНТЕР)ТЕКСТУАЛНИ ТРАНСМИГРАЦИИ	169
19. Донев Драган, Крстева Марија – ПОТРЕБАТА ОД ПРЕВОДОТ ВО ГЛОБАЛИЗИРАНИОТ СВЕТ	179
20. Ѓорѓиевска Ева – СЕМИОТИКАТА НА „ПРАШКИТЕ ГРОБИШТА“ ОД УМБЕРТО ЕКО	185
21. Erol Çalışkan, Şerife Seher – AN EXAMPLE TO THEATRICAL VILLAGE PLAYS FROM THE BOLU REGION: HASAN PLAY	195
22. Žigić Vesna - SOCIAL NETWORKS AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS	203
23. Ivanovska Lela – THE ROLE OF METACOGNITIVE LISTENING STRATEGIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	213
24. Jugreva Marija – LEXICAL PROCESSING: MODELS OF WORD RECOGNITION	221
25. Караполова-Чочоровска Луси – ЕЛЕМЕНТИТЕ НА ТРАДИЦИЈАТА И МЕНТАЛИТЕТОТ ВО РАСКАЗОТ „СТАРИТЕ ДНИ“ ОД БОРА СТАНКОВИЌ	229
26. Кирова Снежана, Кузмановска Драгана, Иванова Биљана – ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМИ СО БРОЕВИ ВО АНГЛИСКИОТ И ГЕРМАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК ..	237
27. Kitanovska-Kimovska Sonja, Neshkovska Silvana – HANDLING OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC TERMS IN TRANSLATION	247
28. Ковачева Лидија – СИМБОЛИКАТА НА РОЗАТА ВО РИМСКИТЕ ПРАЗНИЦИ И ПОГРЕБНИТЕ ОБИЧАИ И ВО МАКЕДОНСКАТА НАРОДНА ТРАДИЦИЈА	259
29. Kovačević Maja – COMPOUNDS IN THE SERBIAN ENGINEERING DISCOURSE ...	267
30. Кожинкова Весна – КУЛТУРНИОТ И ЕТНИЧКИОТ ИДЕНТИТЕТ НА ЕГЕЈСКИТЕ МАКЕДОНЦИ ВРЗ ПРИМЕРИ ОД МАКЕДОНСКИОТ РОМАН	275
31. Косева Ана – A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF COMPLAINT STRATEGIES BY MACEDONIAN AND AMERICAN HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS	287
32. Коцева Весна, Тодорова Марија – КРЕИРАЊЕ НА АКТИВНОСТИ СО СТРУКТУРИРАН ИНПУТ ВО РАМКИТЕ НА ПОУЧУВАЊЕТО ГРАМАТИКА СО ОБРАБОТКА НА ИНПУТ	293
33. Коцева Даниела, Мирасчиева Снежана – РАЗВОЈОТ НА КУЛТУРАТА ПОД ВЛИЈАНИЕТО НА КОМУНИКАЦИОННИТЕ МЕДИУМИ	301
34. Кузмановска Драгана, Мрмеска Викторија – КОЛОКАЦИИТЕ КАКО НЕИДИОМАТСКИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМИ ПРОСЛЕДЕНИ ПРЕКУ ПРИМЕРИ ОД ГЕРМАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК	309
35. Кусевска Марија, Ивановска Билјана, Даскаловска Нина – УЛОГАТА НА ЕМПИРИСКИТЕ ИСТРАЖУВАЊА ЗА РАЗВИВАЊЕ ПРАГМАТИЧКА КОМПЕТЕНЦИЈА КАЈ ИЗУЧУВАЧИТЕ НА СТРАНСКИ ЈАЗИЦИ	317
36. Kyrchanoff Maksym W. – NON-ACADEMIC FORMS OF CONSTRUCTIVISM IN FOLK HISTORICAL IMAGINATIONS IN MACEDONIA AND SLOVENIA	325
37. Лапыгина Мария – СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ СОЗДАНИЯ ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОГО ИМИДЖА ПОЛИТИКА В РУССКИХ И СЕРБСКИХ ПЕЧАТНЫХ СМИ	333

38. Lah Meta – GAMES SERVING AS DIDACTIC TOOLS: ATTITUDES OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES	339
39. Леонтиќ Марија – ИДНО ВРЕМЕ ВО ТУРСКИОТ И ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК	349
40. Лесных Наталья – ДЕ- И РЕМИФОЛОГИЗАЦИЯ ИСТОРИИ В ПЬЕСЕ М. УГАРОВА «ГОЛУБИ».....	361
41. Ljubicic Gordana – IS GRAMMAR-TRANSLATION METHOD REALLY DEAD	371
42. Ljubotenska Dragana – SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE LATEST TENDENCIES IN WORD FORMATION AMONG TEENAGERS	379
43. Маролова Даринка – ВОСПОСТАВУВАЊЕ НА ПРЕВОДНА ЕКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТ МЕЃУ СПЕЦИФИЧНИТЕ ГРАМАТИЧКИ ФЕНОМЕНИ ВО ГЕРМАНСКИОТ И ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК.....	385
44. Магдинчева-Шопова Марија, Бошков Татјана, Јошески Душко – ФОРМАЛНОТО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ПРОФЕСИОНАЛНОТО РАБОТЕЊЕ	395
45. Мартиновска Виолета – ПРИДОНЕСОТ НА АКАДЕМИК ВЛАДИМИР МОШИН ЗА СЛОВЕНСКИТЕ РАКОПИСИ ВО МАКЕДОНИЈА	405
46. Мираччиева Снежана, Коцева Даниела – ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ПРАКТИКА: НОВИ ИСТРАЖУВАЊА ЗА УНАПРЕДУВАЊЕ НА ВОСПИТИНО-ОБРАЗОВНАТА ПРАКТИКА	411
47. Митковска Лилјана – ИЗРАЗУВАЊЕ НАДВОРЕШНА ПРИСВОЈНОСТ: МАКЕДОНСКИОТ НАСПРЕМА АНГЛИСКИОТ ЈАЗИК	419
48. Младеноски Ранко – ПОЕЗИЈАТА ВО РОМАНИТЕ НА ВЕНКО АНДНОВСКИ	429
49. Morris Kevin – CHINESE CUBANS. TRANSNATIONAL ORIGINS AND REVOLUTIONARY INTEGRATION	439
50. Нагина Ксения – ДИАЛОГ М. КУНДЕРЫ И Ф.М. ДОСТОЕВСКОГО: К ВОПРОСУ О ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИИ И ЕГО МОТИВАХ	451
51. Николенко Делфина Јованова – КОРЕЛАЦИЈА, МОРФОЛОШКА АНАЛИЗА И ИНТЕРКУЛТУРНА КОМУНИКАЦИЈА МЕЃУ ЗБОРУВАЧИТЕ НА СЛОВЕНСКИТЕ ЈАЗИЦИ	461
52. Николовска Виолета – СЕМАНТИЧКО-СИНТАКСИЧКИ ИМПЛИКАЦИИ НА ГЛАГОЛОТ ЧУВСТВУВА	469
53. Обухова Елена – ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ИМЕН СОБСТВЕННЫХ С РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА МАКЕДОНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НА ПРИМЕРЕ РОМАНА Д.ДАНИЛОВА «ОПИСАНИЕ ГОРОДА»	477
54. Овсянникова Ксения – РЕДАКТОРСКАЯ ПРАКТИКА В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ЦЕЛИ, ЗАДАЧИ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ.	485
55. Павлова Ирена, Ивановска Билјана – ЗБОРООБРАЗУВАЧКИ ПРОЦЕСИ КАЈ ГЛАГОЛИТЕ ИЗВЕДЕНИ ОД СОПСТВЕНИ ИМИЊА ВО ГЕРМАНСКИОТ ЈАЗИК	491
56. Panajotović Artea – YIN-YANG DUALISM IN GETHENIAN BIOLOGY AND POLITICS IN URSSULA K. LE GUIN'S THE LEFT HAND OF DARKNESS	499

57. Петреска Весна – ЖИВОТИНСКИОТ КОД ВО СВАДБЕНАТА ОБРЕДНОСТ: КУЛТУРНИ ПАРАЛЕЛИ МЕЃУ МАКЕДОНИЈА И РУСИЈА	507
58. Петровска-Кузманова Катерина – НАРОДНА ДРАМА, МАКЕДОНСКО-РУСКИ ПАРАЛЕЛИ	515
59. Pop Zarieva Natalija, Iliev Krste – LADY CAROLINE LAMB AND LORD BYRON: GLENARVON - A VAMPIRE OR A WANDERING JEW.....	523
60. Продановска-Попоска Весна – ПРЕГЛЕД НА МАКЕДОНСКИОТ И АНГЛИСКИОТ ГЛАСОВЕН СИСТЕМ: ВЛИЈАНИЕТО НА МАЈЧНИОТ ЈАЗИК ВО СОВЛАДУВАЊЕТО НА ПРАВИЛЕН ИЗГОВОР НА АНГЛИСКИ ЈАЗИК	529
61. Ристова-Михајловска Милена – ЖАНРот ПОЛЕМИКА ВО ДОМАШНАТА И СВЕТСКАТА ЛИТЕРАТУРА.....	541
62. Рыбачева Лариса – ВЕРБАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЭМОЦИЙ В РУССКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЕ МИРА	549
63. Сахарова Дарья – МЕСТО НАУЧНО-ПОПУЛЯРНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В ЖИЗНИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ: ИТОГИ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. РЕДАКТОРСКИЙ АСПЕКТ	555
64. Сидорова Елена, Швецова Ольга – МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ШКОЛЕ И ВУЗЕ: ТОЧКИ СОПРИКОСНОВЕНИЯ, ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ.	563
65. Симонова Светлана, Белоусов Арсений – К ПРОБЛЕМЕ ЭТИКО-ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО СИНТЕЗА В РУССКОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ XX ВЕКА	571
66. Симоска Силвана – „СВЕТОТ КАКО ПОЛЕ ЗА КУЛТУРЕН НАТПРЕВАР МЕЃУ НАРОДИТЕ“ – ТЕОРИСКИТЕ ПРЕМИСИ ЗА КУЛТУРАТА НА ГОЦЕ ДЕЛЧЕВ	581
67. Станојоски Игор – КОНКЛУЗИВОТ ВО БУГАРСКИОТ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕН ЈАЗИК И ВО МАКЕДОНСКИТЕ ДИЈАЛЕКТИ	591
68. Stojanovska-Ilievska Natasha - THE MACEDONIAN COMPONENT OF THE 1. INTERNATIONAL CORPUS OF LEARNER ENGLISH	597
69. Сулејмани Умит - ПРЕЧКИ ВО КОГНИТИВНОТО УЧЕЊЕ ОД АСПЕКТ НА НАСТАВНИЦите	603
70. Тантуровска Лидија – „ВАСИЛИА ПРЕКРАСНА“	613
71. Тасевска Марица, Миленкоска Милкица - ЗАСТАПЕНОСТА НА ВЕШТИНАТА ЗБОРУВАЊЕ ВО УЧЕБНИЦИТЕ ПО ГЕРМАНСКИ ЈАЗИК	635
72. Тернова Татьяна – ПРОБЛЕМА НОВИЗНЫ В ЛИТЕРАТУРА АВАНГАРДА: РУССКИЙ ИМАЖИНИЗМ	643
73. Тихонова Ольга – ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ КРИМИНАЛЬНОГО ЖАНРА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ГЕРМАНО-СКАНДИНАВСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ И ТЕЛЕВИЗИОННОМ КИНО	651
74. Тодорова Марија, Коцева Весна – УСВОЈУВАЊЕ НА ТРЕТ ЈАЗИК (J3)	659
75. Trajchev Stefan, Trajchovska Marina – THE PLURILINGUALISM CONCEPT IN THE LEARNING OF THE SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE	665
76. Тренчовска Софија – КАРНЕВАЛИСТИЧКОТО НАСПРОТИ ХУМАНИСТИЧКОТО ДОЖИВУВАЊЕ НА СВЕТОТ	673

77. Тренчовски Горан – ДИОНИЗИСКОТО ВО ДРАМАТА „СЛОВЕНСКИ ОРФЕЈ“	681
78. Ulanska Tatjana – TEACHING CULTURE IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM IN ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN MACEDONIA	691
79. Урумова-Марковска Славица - ЃАВОЛОТ И САМОВИЛИТЕ ВО МАКЕДОНСКИОТ ФОЛКЛОР И НИВНАТА ИМАГИНАРНА ПРЕОБРАЗБА ВО РАСКАЗИТЕ НА МИТКО МАЦУНКОВ	701
80. Фыон Фам Май – УСТАРЕВШИЕ НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ ОДЕЖДЫ 1. В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ И.А. БУНИНА	709
81. Hadzi-Nikolova Adrijana, Tasevska Marica – EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, THREAT OR BENEFIT TO TEACHERS	715
82. Чарыкова Ольга – ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА МЕТАФОРИЧЕСКОЙ НОМИНИЦИИ	727
83. Чурсина Дарья – НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ ЖИЛИЩА В ВОРОНЕЖСКИХ ГОВОРАХ В ЭТНОЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОМ АСПЕКТЕ	735
84. Шеху Флорина, Котева Мојсовска Татјана – ПОСТАВЕНОСТА НА КОМУНИКАЦИСКИТЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ВО ИНИЦИЈАЛНОТО ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НА НАСТАВНИЦИ	741
85. Шутаров Васко – ПРОЕКЦИИ ЗА МАКЕДОНСКАТА КУЛТУРНА ДИПЛОМАТИЈА, СПОРЕД „НАЦИОНАЛНАТА СТРАТЕГИЈА ЗА РАЗВОЈ НА КУЛТУРАТА ВО Р. МАКЕДОНИЈА ЗА ПЕРИОДОТ 2018-2022 ГОДИНА“	751
86. Wanke Michal – MOVING LAB BEYOND THE BORDERS. RESEARCH NOTES A PROPOS THE FREEDOMBUS INTERDISCIPLINARY PROJECT	759

УДК: 378.147.016:930.85(497.4)

378.147.016:930.85(497.7)

NON-ACADEMIC FORMS OF CONSTRUCTIVISM IN FOLK HISTORICAL IMAGINATIONS IN MACEDONIA AND SLOVENIA

Maksym W. Kyrchanoff

DrSc in History, Voronezh State University
maksymkyrchanoff@gmail.com

The author analyzes folk historical and non-academic forms of constructivism as a method of historical studies in contexts of attempts to use it to study the national histories of Slovenia and Macedonia. The author believes that constructivism as a private form of revisionism became an attempt to find new languages of historical writing. Constructivism became a marginal method for national histories writing because most intellectuals reject it, preferring to use primordial and ethnocentric models and languages of history writing. The academic constructivists deconstruct the grand narratives of the preceding historiography and imagine histories as intellectual and cultural constructs. Attempts to write national histories in constructivist contexts are absent. The nationalist constructivist approaches ethnicise the ancient history and transplant modern political and ethnic identities.

Keywords: constructivism, revisionism, historiography, methodology, Venetians, Macedonians

Macedonian and Venetian myths and nationalistic imaginations. Nationalists actively, when they face the deficit of political legitimacy, manipulate the historical facts and seek to nationalise the states that existed in ancient history or the Middle Ages. Intellectual tactics and strategies nationalists use for nationalization of the past and further integration of national history in the emerging state canon are extremely diverse. Political nationalism when it faces the social oppression, discrimination, and absence of national statehood aims to provide the nation with the necessary formal attributes, including collective representation about the historical forms of the state because it is very difficult to transform the traditional agricultural and rural communities in modern nation without the invention of the state history. Supporters of political nationalism insist that the state is a necessary attribute of a modern nation. They seek to nationalise historical states and imagine them as the states of the nation they belong to. Other nationalists are interested in the simultaneous nationalization of the historical states and groups which lived in them. These tactics and strategies of nationalization of the history were characteristic of traditional and non-modernised peripheral groups with incomplete social structures, including the Slovenes and Macedonians. Slovene and Macedonian radical nationalists prefer marginal tactics

and strategies of slovenization and macedonization of groups that had nothing in common with the modern Slavic nations.

How Venetians became the Slovenes, or nationalists invent the history. Slovene radical nationalists preferred to nationalise Venetians and imagine them as their political predecessors. The first attempts of Davorin Terstenjak¹ to nationalise Venetians took place in the 19th century, but they were sporadic, irregular, and marginal because the Slovenes were among peripheral groups that were not visible in the context of other rapidly nationalizing and modernizing communities of the Habsburg Empire. The attempts to imagine the Venetians as the Slavs drowned in a sea of numerous tips to Slovene peasants how to increase yields and to cure diseases. The historical imagination was too weak and it could not compete with the logic of rational economic nationalism of the 19th century. Political dynamics and social transformations of the 20th century made other tasks more actual for Slovene nationalists who inspired the social and economic progress, which stimulated the transformations of traditional communities of the former undeveloped periphery of the Habsburg Empire in a modern nation.

The struggle for national self-determination reduced and minimised the relevance of historical speculations and pseudo-academic manipulations with Venetians and other tribes of the ancient history. Macedonian nationalists solved the similar problems, but they, unlike their Slovene colleagues, felt the shortage of political, public, and historical legitimacy and continuity more keenly and painfully. The political transformations of Slovenia and Macedonia into Yugoslav republics after the Second World War significantly changed basic trajectories and directions of development of Slovene and Macedonian nationalisms. Slovenes formally became a modern nation ritually necessary and symbolically recognised attributes, including government, political, and academic institutions and intellectual communities, which imagined, invented and regularly reproduced and stimulated the Slovene identity. Macedonians could realise, imagine and reinvent themselves as a nation in Yugoslavia. Macedonia and Slovenia developed as parts of the Yugoslav political authoritarianism after the Second World War and the Communist censorship essentially limited the possibilities of intellectual manoeuvres.

The censorship and control excluded the existence of extreme nationalisms, but they stimulated the moderate forms of nationalist historical imaginations. Slovene and Macedonian nationalists were free to nationalise, slovenise and macedonise medieval histories, but they were moderate and did not attempt to imagine ancient history as part of the nationalised historical canon. The attempts to macedonise and slovenise the political and cultural heritage of antiquity were marginal, and the academic communities never took them seriously, preferred to criticise pseudo-historical texts in particular or ignore them in general. The fundamental statements and ideas of Venetic and Macedonian nationalist myths are not original. Nationalists argue that the Slovenes and Macedonians are an ancient nation, they reject the idea that these nations became results of political and social modernizations, the radicals imagine their nations as receivers and the heirs of the ancient political and state traditions. Venetic and Macedonian myths develop as ethnic and political dichotomies.

On the one hand, the nationalists actively speculate ideas of linguistic identities and similarities of the modern nations with ancient ethnic groups. These non-academic

ideas and myths extremely annoy professional historians. On the other hand, Macedonian and Venetic grand narratives provide modern Slovene and Macedonian identities with the political and state legitimacies. Academic intellectual communities¹ ignore these components of nationalist historical imagination or accept them as anti-scientific¹, but it is not possible to exclude that nationalists truly believe that the ancient Macedonians and Venetians were the direct historical, ethnic and genetic ancestors of modern nations. These myths are more important in the contexts of their political potential and instrumentalist roles. Slovene and Macedonian ethnic nationalists, who are not professional historians, imagined this academic ignorance of their “successes” as a silent legitimation of their attempts to nationalise history and the disintegration of Yugoslavia in general and liberalization, in particular, could not restrain their publishing itch. The disintegration of Yugoslavia stimulated the rise and progress of nationalist non-academic historical imaginations and inspired numerous manipulations with history, its uncontrolled nationalization and mythologization. Slovene nationalists, including Jozef Šavli, Matej Bor, and Ivan Tomažič¹, reanimated the dilapidated Venetic myth and began to promote and popularise it actively.

Modern nation and its ancient state: Macedonian myth and nationalism. Macedonian nationalists prefer to do the same with ancient Macedonia, despite the fact that academic historiography imagines the genesis of the Macedonians as a relatively late process, recognises the predominantly Slavic ethnic element in the identity and also avoids the radical identification of modern Macedonians with ancient ones. Nationalists tried to imagine and invent ancient Macedonians as the Slavs in the 19th century, but these efforts were sporadic and marginal. Đordi Pulevski, for example, insisted that Philip II of Macedon and Alexander the Great were the ancestors of Slavic Macedonians of the 19th century. Isaija Mažovski¹, Đordi Pulevski¹, Jane Sandanski¹, Aleksandar Donski¹, Risto Stefov¹ and other nationalists tried to Slavicise ancient Macedonians in their attempts to promote and strengthen the ethnicised versions of Macedonian historical narratives, while other authors (Tragan Taškovski, Branko Panov, Todor Čepreganov¹) preferred to actualise moderate forms of Macedonian nationalism and develop the state dimensions in the imagined and invented political continuity instead of ethnic ones.

The ideas and political values of territorial, spatial, and state continuities seemed to them more attractive than the incorrect attempts to ethnicise ancient history “Kralstvo Makedonija”, “antička Makedonija”, “Makedonska imperija” and “antički makedonci”, “drevni makedonci” or “stari makedonci” became grand historic collective narratives, commonplaces of memory, imagined communities and invented tradition in Macedonian identity. Academic historiography¹ does not imagine the ancient Macedonians as the Slavic ancestors of modern Macedonian nation because historians are interested in the actualization of non-ethnic, but state and political continuities. Ancient Macedonia, on the one hand, appears as a stage in state and political history, and the denial of its Slavic character actualises the chronological and ethnic failures in the historical process. On the other hand, academic historians are not very concerned about the transplantation of modern Macedonian ethnicity to ancient Macedonians because they do not imagine them as the Slavs.

The grand historical narratives of contemporary Macedonia actualise ethnic heterogeneities of the historical processes because historians imagine Macedonia as primarily geographical invented space where different states, including the ancient Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman, and political institutions were changing consistently. Academic intellectuals avoid imposing modern ethnicity to the ancient Macedonians and preferred to prove that they were not Greeks. Academic historiography disagrees with radical attempts to imagine them as the Slavs and macedonise only late Slavic migrants who settled in Macedonia in the 7th century. The aspirations and attempts to separate the history of ancient Macedonia from Greek history are normal for the Macedonian political nationalism that seeks to nationalise history of ancient Macedonia and prove its political and state continuities with Slavic Macedonia. Academic intellectuals are interested in the secession of Macedonia from the Greek historical context more than in its integration in the Slavic contexts because ideas of ethnic continuity are unimportant, frivolous and non-academic for contemporary intellectuals. The grand historical narratives develop as a compromise between the academic traditions and ethnic nationalism: intellectuals actualise continuities of the state and political traditions of different ethnic groups and imagine Macedonian statehood as the main actor of the historical process. Ancient Macedonia appears simultaneously as part of world history, ancient history and national history in the contemporary Macedonian historical imagination. Academic trends are quite influential in the Macedonian historiography and the beginning of Slavanization is dated by the 6th century, and nationalism plays the role of the major cultural code for the invention of the medieval and modern history of Macedonia.

From ethnicity to the state: the political aspects of the nationalist myths. The imagination of modern nations as the successors of the ancient groups automatically makes them the heirs of the ancient state and actualises the political and ethnic continuities simultaneously. Slovene and Macedonian nationalisms developed more slowly than other regional nationalisms, including Croatian and Hungarian ones. If Croatian and Hungarian nationalists regularly appealed to the authority of the historical state and the great political ancestors, the Macedonian and Slovene intellectuals were forced to imagine the ethnic and political version of national history simultaneously because their ancestors were not visible politically in the shadow of the neighbouring nations which denied their rights to be an independent ethnic nations also. Despite glimpses of national consciousness in the 19th century Macedonian and Slovene nationalisms could become powerful political forces later in comparison with neighbouring and competing nationalisms. If Croatian and Hungarian ethnic nation were visible in the 19th century, and local nationalists defended their political rights, invented and imagined national histories as the state ones, the Macedonian and Slovene nationalists created their nation later than their more successful neighbours. The late institutionalization of the nation as a political community substantially determined the main vectors, trajectories and strategies of nationalization of history. If Croatian and Hungarian nationalists nationalised history in the 19th century and established their national or nationalizing states in the 20th century, the Slovene and Macedonian nationalists invented nation, they belonged to, in the second half of the 20th century. This late and slow institutionalization of nations delayed the emergence of the sovereign states from the middle of the 20th century to the early 1990s.

Macedonian and Slovene nationalists were forced to eliminate the social and cultural backwardness of their nations and collective understandings of the negative social and cultural dynamics radicalised tactics and strategies nationalists used for the nationalization of the past and invention of national histories. Hungarian and Croatian nationalists could trace social genealogies of state and nations from the 19th century to the Middle Ages because they were politically and culturally visible, but Macedonian and Slovene nationalists did not have such opportunities. The parallel and simultaneous attempts to invent and imagine the nation as an ethnic unit and nation-state stimulated ethnization of history.

History of the Macedonians and Slovenes did not provide them in difference to Croatia and Hungary with impressive examples of the great historical statehoods. Therefore, Macedonian and Slovene nationalists were forced to invent and imagine their ideal historical, political and state ancestors. Macedonian and Slovene nationalists nationalised history and popularised ideas of political independence and statehood and these marginal and ethnicised approaches provide historians of nationalism with several examples of transplantation of contemporary ethnic and political identities in the past. Radical Macedonian and Slovene nationalists decided that macedonization and slovenization of ancient Macedonians and Venetians is the best strategy for an invention of the great ancient political and ethnic history of modern nations in spite of the shortage of real history and an almost complete historical invisibility of their ancestors in the shadow of other more successful neighbours. Radical Macedonian and Slovene nationalists are active in their desires to ethnicise ancient history and the ancient Macedonians and the Venetians became victims of nationalist manipulations with history. Macedonian radicals and adherents of folk history imagine the ancient Macedonians as the Slavs and the direct ancestors of contemporary Macedonians. The most consistent and staunch supporters of the idea that Slovenians are among the most ancient nations imagined Venetians as the Slavs and proclaimed Slovenians their only and direct historical, political and cultural heirs.

These attempts to nationalise the ancient communities, as the professional historians believe, seem to be completely meaningless and useless, but absolutely different logic ruled true believing nationalists in this intellectual situation. The logic of the nationalist imagination allows nationalists to integrate different ethnic groups in the modern political identities because the values and principles of the nation do not have a need for a rational explanation what nation is. Nationalism as political doctrine forces and inspires nationalist to solve concrete political tasks and legitimise concepts of political and state freedom, sovereignty and independence, because these ideas were among the most important ideological pillars of the Macedonian and Slovene nationalisms in the 20th century. Therefore, radical Macedonian and Slovene nationalists strongly believe the ancient Macedonians and the Venetians are their historical and political ancestors and some intellectuals imagine the Macedonians and Slovenes as the legitimate heirs of these ancient civilizations. Macedonian and Slovene radical nationalists deliberately chose ancient Macedonians and Venetians as the idealised ancestors because the great historical ancestors allowed their nations to separate themselves out from the Slavic ethnic contexts.

Macedonian and Slovene nationalists sought to invent and imagine their unique ancestors who would have nothing in common with the neighbouring Slavic nations. This radical ethnicization, on the one hand, freed the Macedonian and Slovene radicals from the need to prove that the Slavic medieval history was Macedonian or Slovene because their ancestors were virtually invisible in other and more successful Slavic neighbours including Bulgarians, Serbs, and Croats. On the other hand, the imagination of the ancient Macedonians and Venetians as the ancestors of the Slovenes and Macedonians radically and decisively archaised and symbolically stabilised political and state traditions of nations which became independent later than other Balkan neighbours.

Bibliography

1. *Bitrakova Grozdanova V.* Religija i umetnost vo antikata vo Makedonija. Skopje: Makedonska civilizacija – Filozofski fakultet – Institut za istorija na umetnosta so arheologija, 1999.
2. *Bogoeski S.* Etnogeneza i kultura na drevnite makedontsi. Skopje: S. Bogoeski, 2016.
3. *Čepreganov T.* Istorija na makedonskiot narod. Skopje: Institut za nacionalna istorija, 2008.
4. *Deliradev P.* Jane Sandanski. Sofija: Makedonski nauchen institut, 1946.
5. *Donski A.* Antičkite makedontsi ne bile grtsi. Sidnej: Makedonsko Literaturno Društvo "Grigor Prličev", 2010.
6. *Donski A.* Antičko-makedonskoto nasledstvo vo denešnata makedonska nacija. Prv del. Folklorni elementi. Skopje: Emari, 2009.
7. *Donski A.* Etnogenetskite razlike pomeđu makedoncите и bugarite. Skopje: Emari, 2009.
8. *Donski A.* Starogrčki i drugi antički svedoštva za posebnost na antičkite makedonci. Sidnej: Makedonsko Literaturno Društvo "Grigor Prličev", 2011.
9. *Donski A.* Udelot na makedoncите vo svetskata civilizacija. Skopje: Emari, 2009.
10. *Donski A.* Jazikot na antičkite makedonci. Sidnej: Makedonsko Literaturno Društvo "Grigor Prličev", 2006.
11. *Guštin M.* Zgodovina kot politična manipulacija // Stiplovškov zbornik / ur. D. Nećak. Ljubljana: Celovec, 2005. ss. 27 – 32.
12. *Konstantinov Hr.* Biografija na Jane Sandanski. Sofija: Doverie, 1939.
13. *Lisjak Gabrijelčič L.* The dissolution of the Slavic identity of the Slovenes in the 1980s. The case of the Venetic theory. Budapest: CEU, 2008.
14. *Livrinski M.* Makedonija i drevnoto naselenie na Sredozemjeto. Veles: Urbanika, 2010.
15. *Markus A.* Istražuvanja za antička Makedonija. Skopje: Nampres, 2014.
16. *Mažovski I.* Spomeni. Sofija: Pečatnica na Ivan Božinov, 1922.
17. *Mladenovska-Ristovska K.* Makedonskiot kral Arhelaj. Skopje: Skenpoint, 2014.
18. *Panov B.* Istorija na makedonskiot narod. Tom 1. Makedonija od praistoriskoto vreme do potpašanjeto pod turska vlast. Skopje: Institut za nacionalna istorija, 2000.
19. *Petrova Mitevska E., Popovska N.* Antička Makedonija: kritički priod kon interpretacijata na istorijata i istoriografijata. Skopje: Templum, 2011.
20. *Priestly T.* Vandals, Veneti, Windischer: The Pitfalls of Amateur Historical Linguistics // Slovene Studies. 1997. No 1 – 2. pp. 3 – 41.
21. *Proeva N.* Religijata na antičkite makedonci. Skopje: Grafotisok, 2014.

22. *Pulevski D.* Slavjansko-mačedonska opšta istorija. Skopje: Fondacija “Trifun Kostovski”, 2003. 1005 s.
23. *Pulevski D.* Makedonska pesnarka. Sofija: Pečatnitsa na B. Proshek, 1879.
24. *Pulevski D.* Samovila Makedonska. Sofija: Pečatnitsa na B. Prošek, 1882.
25. *Sarakinski V.* Persomacedonica: Makedonija i Persija pred Aleksandar. Skopje: Filozofski fakultet, 2013.
26. *Šašel Kos M.* Ethnic Manipulations with Ancient Veneti and Illyrians // Le Identità Difficili: archeologia, potere, propaganda nei Balcani / eds. S. Magnani, C. Marcaccini. Florence: Volo, 2007. pp. 11 – 18;
27. *Šavli J., Bor M., Tomažič I.* Il veneti: progenitori dell'uomo europeo. Wien: Editiones Veneti, 1991.
28. *Šavli J., Bor M., Tomažič I.* Veneti - naši davnji predniki? Wien: Editiones Veneti, 1985.
29. *Stefov R.* Istorija na makedonskiot narod od antički vremja do denes. Toronto: Risto Stefov Publications, 2008.
30. *Taškovski D.* Rađanjeto na makedonskata nacija. Skopje: Nova Makedonija, 1967.
31. *Taškovski D.* Za makedonskata nacija. Skopje: Naša Kniga, 1976.
32. *Terstenjak D.* Slovenske starine // Kmetijske in rokodelske novice, 1864, letnik 22, številka 14.
33. *Terstenjak D.* Starozgodovinski pomenki // Kmetijske in rokodelske novice, 1855. letnik 13, številka 87.
34. *Terstenjak D.* Starozgodovinstvo slovensko // Kmetijske in rokodelske novice, 1862. letnik 20, številka 35.
35. *Terstenjak D.* Zgodovinski spominki // Slovenski gospodar, 1870. letnik 4, številka 46.
36. *Tomažič I.* Slovenci Kdo smo? Od kdaj in odkod izviramo? Ljubljana: Editiones Veneti, 1999.