На Годишњој конференцији Британског друштва за славистику и источно-европске студије (BASEES) на Фицвилијем колеџу Универзитета у Кембриџу приказана је стална изложбена поставке Музеја језика и писма Српско писмо и језик кроз историју (Serbian Writing and Language Throughout History) ауторке Дајане Ђедовић, која је у оквиру заједничког пројекта Института за књижевност и уметност и Центра за културу „Вук Караџић“ – Летње школе језика, културне историје и превођења ТРШИЋ2013, преведена на енглески језик. Изложбену поставку је пратио научни програм представљен у оквиру панела Превођење српске културе и традиције (The Translation of Serbian Culture and Traditions), који је модерирала ауторка пројекта и координаторка Летње школе језика, културне историје и превођења ТРШИЋ Драгана Грбић.

У заједничком излагању „Тршић као место великог дијалога“ (Tršić – A
Tršić is an important village in the same way Stratford-upon-Avon is in England or Yasnaya Polyana is in Russia. It is the birthplace of an important man, Vuk Karadžić, our language reformer. Tršić is also a place where reality and the
imaginary mix and both inform us of the past and open the doors to a huge field of possibilities. Some of these possibilities are to think of translating as an act of seduction (Baudrillard) or of imagination (Kant) or of turning passive impressions into expressions (Cassirer) or of mediation in the spirit of interculturalism (Stojković) or finally as an act of creativity. The importance of translating in the global cultural sense is confirmed on an everyday basis in Tršić through various activities. We give the visitors and students who attend our workshops the possibility to express themselves as linguists, ethnographers, artists, musicians, performers, actors, writers etc. through the art of translating. Through these activities, we enhance the semantic field of “small culture”. Prof. David Norris claims that small cultures have to participate in great dialogues or they will become pariahs, exiled to the other side of the border, the other side of communication. A great dialogue is certainly achieved in Tršić with students of Slavistics from a dozen or so universities from all over Europe. Every summer they gather in Tršić and translate texts on various objects in the Museum of Language and Letters and elsewhere thus introducing this semantic field into a great dialogue through a great door.

Caitlin Sayce (MA, The University of Nottingham)
"The Translation of Culture-Specific and Informative Texts for Museum Use“ (Serbian-English)

This paper will discuss the challenges presented by translating culture-specific texts for informative use. Accuracy becomes difficult to achieve when the translator comes across culture- or language-specific concepts which may not have precise translations in the target language; if the term is present at all in a dictionary, it will give the closest, most widely accepted translation but this may not always convey the full meaning or give full equivalence in context. The modern semantic theories provide some basis for an explanation of this. The relevant theories will be summarised and put into practical use in the context of translating contemporary and historical texts for use at the Museum of Language and Letters in Tršić, Serbia, with references to comparable challenges presented in the translation of similar texts for the Divnogorye Museum-Nature Reserve in Russia. Selected examples of culture-specific words and customs will be analysed to explore possible solutions to these challenges.

The Tršić Heritage Site represents a unique open-air museum complex dedicated to Vuk Stefanović Karadžić (born 1787 in Tršić – died 1864 in Vienna). He was the most significant reformer of Serbian language and alphabet, Serbian folk-song collector and the author of linguistic, lexicographical, historiographical and ethnographical works. In 1984 UNESCO declared Karadžić an Honourable Citizen of the World in recognition of the huge impact of his work.
Rebecca Wright (BA The University of Nottingham)
"John Bowring as a translator of the songs of Vuk Karadžić"

This paper will analyse the role of Sir John Bowring (1792-1872) in the reception of Serbian folk poetry. He was a man of many talents and titles: a polymath, linguist, political enthusiast, reformer, poet, writer and editor, Member of Parliament and governor of Hong Kong. It is his passion for the Serbian language, however, which is of interest. In nineteenth century England, little was known of the Serbian language, yet Bowring spoke and understood the language to such an extent that he wrote a book titled *Serbian Popular Poetry* in 1827. Through translations of folk songs collected by the Serbian language reformer Vuk Stefanović Karadžić, this work introduced many English speakers to the beautiful realm of the Serbian poetry and songs.

In Bowring’s detailed introduction, he comments on how little is known in the English-speaking world of the art of Serbian folk poetry. He writes that though Serbia’s natural beauty was known, the splendour of its literature was a revelation: ‘We knew not the spirit sublime of music, of pathos, and song’. He also discusses the poetic value of the Serbian language, and describes it to his readers as ‘the perfect instrument for poetry and music’. Along with his commentary of Serbian folk song and language, he introduces the reader to the history of the Serbian people. Bowring did not only act as a translator, but as a herald of Serbian culture to the English-speaking world.