

Image-making and the Matter of Representation in Virginia Woolf's To the Lighthouse: Between Vision and Design

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Life makes art and art makes life, an emphasis being on life and how we need a home to live a good life, a writer paints with words the same way an artist paints with colour, this creates life. Reality is a reaction to the external world. Sensibility is a reaction to this external world (Woolf is not Virginia, she is sensibility). For example, the sun is a sun, but it can also represent a new beginning, this is a showcase of form and symbolism. We only count time, but we cannot really measure it, it's impossible in our external reality, so there must exist multiple realities. The artist is a Soul without a body (the body is a prisoner of the soul), this means that our soul should matter more to us than our body, it is our internal reality (Woolf used psychology to write). Woolf believed that everything is one, all realities are not different from one another, but they come together to create one. I enjoyed the way Mr Bouregbi expressed Woolf's novels in terms of how they depict life, and how every aspect of life (Weather, nature..) can have deeper symbolism as well as the internal and external realities, the discussion was also very enjoyable. I would probably slightly criticize the flow of the presentation, it wasn't always consistent.

I found it interesting that it was said that everything is a fact, but artists see everything as a symbol, because I probably wouldn't manage to put it into words. This is why there was also a discussion around sense and sensibility: it is something that's so hard to put into words sometimes, and that's why the work of writers is so priceless. Also loved the saying "art is everlasting".

What I learned in it – Truth of art – form creates life, the form creates truth, and form for artists is to express an idea, so the form expresses an idea. Woolf's subjectiveness of language, not form. The presenter called her a mystic writer – hidden in images and symbols, we as the readers should decode images and symbols, and use our own perception. Modernist writers were influenced by painters.

What I liked/disliked about it – At first I had a problem understanding the presenter's accent. What I really like about the presenter and presentation is that I could see that the presenter is really passionate about a topic and knows a lot about the topic.

Tolkien's Coleridgean Legacy

Martina Juričková - Constantine the Philosopher University, Slovakia

The presentation was very interesting to me because I like to read Tolkien. For me, his works are a separate world where you can go to dream and enjoy adventures (elves, gnomes, hobbits). It was also about Samuel Coleridge - he created the base, the prerequisites for Tolkien's fantasy world. Tolkien, in turn, had already defined fantasy as a separate genre. It was also argued that creation plays a big role in the world of fantasy. They remembered the fact that God was also a creator, and created the whole universe out of nothing. So, the author initially creates the world on the basis of reality, and the reader already perceives and in imagination creates his own world, based on what the author read and transmitted (the concept of sub-creation). It was also interesting to think about what imagination really is, what types of imagination is and how it is used by the author in writing his work.

I think the presentation was very nice and clear. It was interesting to see where the creative processes and opinions of both authors meet or differ. I liked the concept of the "willing suspension of disbelief". I agree that people have to pretend to not know certain things are unreal in fantasy stories, to truly enjoy them.

Frankly, I liked it. What this presentation gave me is new point of view upon thinking about writing and the reader's role. I have never thought of it in this way. I knew that we create some kind of image of characters or setting but I've never thought that reader is sub-creator of story/novel/... Presentation in person was way better than in online form. No problems with sharing screen or with audio. It has better impact on listener.

Third presentation, which I was interested in stay "Tolkien's Coleridgean Legacy" by Martina Juričková. Tolkien's universe was always interesting for me, so it was not only useful, but also interesting to listen about that magical world from analytical point of view after seeing this story from reader point of view all these years. I wouldn't say there are was any really big problems, maybe only reading from paper, but presentations is really well structured and so understandable, but at same time it's informative enough so you can understand the topic even only by reading information from slides.

What I learned in it –Difference between 2 concepts: imagination vs. Phantasia. Imagination is the passive function and includes the creative activity of writers, whereas Phantasia is the active function of the mind, the memory-based ability of the mind to construct possible scenarios deeply rooted in reality. Then the presenter spoke about Primary and Secondary Imagination vs. Creation and Sub-creation, fantasy (Tolkien), and poetry and drama (Coleridge).

What I liked/disliked about it – I really like the presentation itself but also the discussion after the presentation. When the presenter was speaking about how an author can influence or limit the reader in this case, Tolkien.

I have chosen this lecture since I am interested in fantasy literature. In the presentation, I liked descriptions and various point of views on imagination and creation which Coleridge describes as "Primary imagination is the living power and prime agent of all human perception, and as a repetition in the finite mind of the eternal act of creation in the infinite I AM.", and "Creation is the ability of God to make everything out of nothing." I learned that Tolkien and Coleridge have the same interaction between man and God however from different perspectives. The common subject is creation, and that God is using his creative power to make the world and man using his primary imagination to perceive the world and recreate images in his mind.

I enjoyed how beautiful and readable the presentation was created. It was new for me, that Tolkien was the first to define fantasy as a separate genre. Imagination is directly related to fantasy, so there were so many parts of it, such as sub-creation, fancy, primary and secondary imagination.

What I learned: Tolkien made direct and indirect references to Coleridge's works. I also learned about their opinions on the function of literature.

What I liked: I liked learning about the similarities and differences about primary and secondary imagination (as Coleridge called them) and creation and sub-creation (as Tolkien referred to them), because it was interesting to see how Coleridge's influence can be observed in Tolkien's works even though they were born in different times and it seemed that Tolkien made involuntary references to Coleridge sometimes.

From Theatre to Painting : The Illustration of Shakespearean Plays

Mohamed Yazid Bendjeddou - Department of English, Badji Mokhtar, Annaba University, Algeria

I liked the presentation very much, despite the fact that we watched it in a recording and the quality of the pictures shown was not very good. But I had the opportunity at home to open all the paintings mentioned and examine them better and reflect on them.

In presentation, the author argued that the productions/plays of Shakespeare have a great influence on art in general. That is, it turns out such a thing that art draws its inspiration from itself, not from the surrounding world, but from the world created by Shakespeare. Art is self-sufficient. For example, we saw many works of art (painting) based on the well-known production of Hamlet. Namely, the artists were inspired by Shakespeare's character Ophelia (Beloved of Hamlet). We see her death in the picture and can vividly imagine the way we read already from the book. It is interesting to compare the book and the pictures and enjoy it. It was also mentioned that even the great composer Tchaikovsky was so inspired by Shakespeare's work that he wrote music, the overture-fantasy "Hamlet" for orchestra and his music also went down in history as a famous work of the great composer, which is still played in leading orchestras. That is, Shakespeare inspired many with his art to create new masterpieces.

Organisation of this presentation was not so great, that is probably because of the shaky, low quality video recording. The paintings were hard to see and sometimes I got lost in the context of the video. The topic was original but not something that piqued my curiosity, although I found it interesting how many artists drew inspiration from Shakespeare's works.

The performer started his presentation by explaining the connections between theatre and painting. However, the next part was more fascinating when he showed us some examples to see how theatre is really connected with painting, specifically some main events from Shakespeare's plays Hamlet and Lady Macbeth. We saw paintings about famous scenes, like Death of Ophelia or The Play Scene and different kind of portrayals of Lady Macbeth. Also, I had never seen the paintings that were introduced, so I was interested in how different painters illustrated the specific scene. I was also surprised that some painters returned to their old painting and repainted it. We were able to see the style of the different painters of the same picture; for example, John Everett Millais uses vivid colours, and he is more detailed than Eugen Delacroix.

Second presentation I'd like to review was "The illustration of Shakespearean plays" by Mohamed Yazid Bendjeddou. His presentation, focused on Shakespearean works, give quite much information to see full impact of Shakespeare to art. As – of this presentation might be the fact, that author mostly reading information from the paper and there is no clear presentation, so it's a little more difficult to understand the topic.

When we want to better understand art we should open our eyes and look around us it's everywhere. As we could see in this presentation and what we learned is that one art like in this one had influenced others. Even though Shakespeare is not my cup of tea his literary works have still biggest influence even on Tchaikovsky himself. But there are also the painters who were inspired by Shakespeare and here I would like to add one of my favourite paintings by Sir John Everett Millais who painted the scene from Hamlet where Ophelia drowns herself. Whether he painted only this part it's giving the best visual representation of that scene for those whom don't read it all but also for those who read it.

I don't really have a positive opinion on this video. I was like the man who read everything just got the papers before the film. Also he said a lot of „aaaammm“ when he talked us like „I am going to talk about theeeee...“ and „also aaahmmm...“ „and the next slide is going to be about theeeee...“ It was irritating and disturbing. The camera was moving, it wasn't fixed, when they fixed it somewhere in the middle, they started to move it again, the lights started to change everything went dark. Anyways it was an okay analysed video.

My first impression wasn't really nice because of the video recording, I couldn't hear normally the presenter because of the video quality. Also, it was hard to see paintings because the video recording was “cloudy”. But overall, the topic was interesting and original for me, I found out a lot of new about paintings which were taken as the subject matter of the scenes in Shakespearean plays and basically information about the relationship between literature and painting. I would advise to record this topic in another way, for example as a presentation with the voice of presenter, to my mind in such way it would be much better to understand, see and hear without the problems.

What I learned in it – The present focused on arts and explained the relation between literature and other arts. He spoke about the film, but mostly about painters who were fascinated by Shakespeare. Artists have a great influence on literature, for example, the Death of Ophelia by Eugène Delacroix.

What I liked/disliked about it – Discussing the topic and relationship between art and literature was really interesting, the only disadvantage was that the presenter had a bad internet connection, so we listened to pre-record presentation.

What I learned: I learned about the influence between literature and visual arts, especially that in many cases literature is considered to have a privileged position in other artistic fields and therefore is used as the starting point for analysis.

What I liked: I liked that the presenter brought a different perspective on the topic by using visual arts as the starting point of his discussion. I liked how he said that if literature has an influence on art then artists also have an impact on literature.

From this presentation, I learned that the most famous plays of Shakespeare like Hamlet, Macbeth and King Lear were the imaginative source for many famous painters (Millais, Waterhouse, etc.). To the fact, the illustrations of the same plays by different painters were quite different, because it depends on the author's personal preferences, imagination, and time of life. I liked that Tchaikovsky (my favourite composer) and Ophelia by Millais(one of my favourites painting) were mentioned. I disliked that the presentation was rather descriptive and contained lots of information that I already know.

On the Representation of "Fedayin" in Contemporary Arab Cinema and Fiction
Mohand Lhadj Karima - Department of English, Badji Mokhtar, Annaba University, Algeria

M. L. Karima started her presentation with general information, like representation of the dilemma, she mentioned some basic information from the past and compared it to the 21 century. She clearly explained to us what does the term „ Fedayin“ mean (it comes from the 11 century in Iran, but the term is well known also in Egypt, Libanon and Iraq). After introducing Doueiri and Khadra we had a short analysis of the film and the novel.

The aim was to examine the ways in which Arab cinema and fiction converge and diverge in representing the fedayin. The film is not like the novel there are changes in the film. The theme is also different from the main theme in the novel, as well. The used technique is stream of consciousness / or polyphony. Also, the film opens differently from the novel (bombing) and the film concentrates more on the characters and their feelings (love story) rather than the actual problem. I personally really liked the comparison of the two posters. The poster for the film was more colourful, and also presents the two main characters while the poster of the novel used dark, mysterious colours (black and red) – more space for our fantasy.

I liked the idea of the presentation and the conversation around ideology of the movie. However, I did not watch the movie, but based on description and the comments made by the director/author I don't think this is the movie I would enjoy watching. He made some comments about not wanting to be a part of the cultural or political discussion, which is weird considering the fact that the whole topic of fedayin is very political. It didn't seem as the author was really invested in the story he told.

The presentation, titled *On the Representation of "Fedayin" in Contemporary Arab Cinema and Fiction*, served primarily as a paper or visual representation of the ethical dilemma surrounding the term Fedayin. Daily concerns and romantic themes of love and betrayal dominated early Arab cinema for decades, keeping the Arabic or Arab artistic scene busy. There were limitations in terms of subjects and structure in the works that were made famous at the period, as well as in western films about Arabs. The plural form of the word "Feday," "Fedayin," is used in Islamic culture to refer to a follower of a certain religion or nationality who is prepared to imitate others in order to further a common cause. The phrase first appeared in relation to Iranian followers of the Nizari Ismaili sect between the 11th and 13th centuries. Later, it is linked to the sacrifices made by numerous nations, including Egypt, Lebanon, and Iraq. The Lebanese filmmaker Ziad Doueiri emigrated to the United States to pursue his studies at the age of 20 and the Civil War. Mohammed Moulessehouli, an author from Algeria, uses the pen name Yasmina Khadra, which he chose in 1997 in response to the army's demand that he submit his manuscripts to a censorship committee. The second book in a trilogy that also includes *The Swallows of Kabul* in 2002 and *The Sirens of Baghdad* in 2006 is Khadra's *The La Tonta*, which was initially written in French and translated by John Cullen into English as *The Attack* in 2006. The novel uses a female heroine who gives up life, love, and family for the country's freedom, making it somewhat innovative in that the person who made the sacrifice was a woman. This can enable us to understand the word and Khadra better. This or, in Khadra's case, the declaration that women founded resistance, which pervades political literature and cinema in the Arab world, might be used to understand the dilemma. The binary opposition between the visual and verbal signs, which is primarily present in the film, is one of the foundational differences between the novel and the movie. Both of Khadras's works are situated in the Palestinian city of Bethlehem. The way colours were used in the movie was quite important. The use of a greenish tint to depict Tel Aviv's coldness and Western characteristics contrasted with Nablus in Palestine,

where warmer hues were utilised to depict how Arabs are perceived to be chaotic and warm. Israeli characters were included in Khadra's story, and he chose an Israeli test subject for his movie. Lebanon, the Middle East, and even the vast majority of Arab nations all outlawed the movie. The alteration is that the actress in the film adaptation of Khadra's book *The Siham*—which stars an Israeli actress—is a Christian. According to the author, you have more freedom inside a book. The wife is portrayed in the movie as if she is lying about her emotions. The love tale and the human agony of the characters' failure to comprehend the true causes of Siham's suicide backgrounds are Doueiri's main concerns. It can be difficult to tell who is who because of the context; for example, he could be seen as both a victim and a villain. The fact that both men would repeatedly bring up the same national issues is noteworthy. When describing their worldview, Khadra should examine his country's colonial past with amicable eyes throughout the time of French dominance.

I liked the discussion about the film's ideology and the presentation. The presentation was about the ways in which fiction and cinema converge to represent the Palestinians who sacrifice themselves for Israel's destruction are explored. Based on the author's comments and the description, I don't think I would want to watch this movie because I am not a big fan of such films. In addition, the story she told was very political, and it seemed like presenter was uninterested in it, that is why sometimes it was hard to keep the audience interested in the topic. Also, personally I had problems with concentration due to communication/internet connection problems.

I must admit that I was confused for about half of the presentation because this was a topic, I knew nothing about, and I wasn't familiar with the movie, nor the book mentioned. Despite that, it was nice to broaden my horizons a bit. I learnt that just the fact that there were Israeli actors in the movie was enough for some Islamic countries to ban the movie. Also, the presenter was speaking a bit too fast for me but other than that I liked the presentation.

Picture Walk with "Sidewalk Flowers"

Ivana Horváthová - Constantine the Philosopher University, Slovakia

In the presentation, we talked a little about the book, which is called "Sidewalk Flowers". We looked at the pictures, thought together about the meaning of the colours in the book, the meaning of what we see on the pages. At the beginning of the picture in the book is a lot of black and white colours, then sometimes we are also found red colour and at the end of the book the drawings are more colourful, look cheerful, positive. The main character of the book is a little girl, she learns the world around her. At some point, we see that she is walking hand in hand with dad, then dad is talking to someone, but the feeling is that the girl is lonely, they are together, but, as it were, separately. He is in his world, and his daughter is in hers. The child has a long way to learn everything on his own, without the support of an adult. At the end, we see bright colours and the girl in the meadow with flowers is not sad, although she is alone, but does not seem lonely. That is, a person can draw inspiration and joy from the nature around us - I understood the book in this way. But the book is good because each reader perceives the pictures individually and sees "his" story in them.

As I also attend Children's Literature classes every week, that presentation was quite similar to what we are doing during our seminars with Ms Horváthová. Honestly, it has become such a habit to read picture books every week, so after such seminars I definitely will be an advanced reader of children's picture books. I appreciate that the teacher also explained to us some original methods on how we should try to read picture books in order to get that specific atmosphere as well as get the main point of the story.

I learnt what spot-illustrations are. I liked the book itself, usually picture books make me emotional for some unknown reason, and this one was really beautiful. I also enjoyed the conversation around the methodology of educating kids with picture-books, about provoking creativity and not limiting their interpretation. I find it fascinating how many things you can express just by visual storytelling.

This presentation was really interesting for me. I have seen that picture book before, but this presentation gave me a better insight into this picture book. I also enjoyed the activities which were involved in the presentation. This picture book has a meaning which is connected to our real life. In my opinion this picture book is also appropriate for adults not only for children because it tries to warn us not to forget about important things in our life.

I attended the presentation Picture Walk with Sidewalk flowers. In this wordless picture book, a little girl collects wildflowers while her distracted father pays her little attention. Each flower becomes a gift, and whether the gift is noticed or ignored, both giver and recipient are transformed by their encounter. I liked this presentation a lot. It was great to see Ms. Horváthová interact with students as she also had a pleasant demeanour.

I found for myself this topic really educational because I get to know more about spot-illustrations and how they look like in literature and books. Also, the picture book "Sidewalk Flowers" was really inspiring and semantic as for kids and adults in the same way. To my mind picture books give people more space for imagination especially for kids. This book gives special emotions for me and my own interpretation of such story. Actually, the information about methods for kids' education was really enjoyable.

This presentation was more interesting to me as I was familiar with the topic. I liked how the process of interpretation of wordless picture books was described. Though I was familiar with the story, it made me look at it from a different perspective. I also learned that those smaller, more decorative illustrations books sometimes have are called spot illustrations.

The aim of this practical workshop was to show the students how can we creatively work with picture books for children. Illustrations can be an excellent tool for developing children interpretative skills. The little pictures also complete the narrative. It is easier to tell the story and connects the young children to art and literature (they can be the co-author of the story).

Sidewalk flowers – the picture book analysis

We answered some questions connected to: how to work with the picture book?

1. We looked at the cover of the book and describe it, we guessed the story (connecting the title to the picture).
2. We took a „picture walk“ – skimming the pages and looking at the details
3. We talked about the colours, characters and their relationship, landscape, surrounding...

In my opinion, this practical workshop could really help us to understand how effective picture books can be for young children and learners.

The Joy of Painting Literature - An interview with American artists Tim Sullivan and Emily Austin

What I learned in it – I really enjoyed this interview, so I had a lot of notes from it. How they came to these ideas, about their life, education, how they work on their works, how they are influenced, and so on.

What I liked/disliked about it – I am really thinking that I would buy some of the jewellery from Emily Austin. Both interviews were great, I have not heard about them, so I am glad that I know about them and their work 😊.

Tim Sullivan (Timbo) - I truly liked his paintings, his simple but yet interesting background story about his way to painting. I also appreciated his passion towards Tolkien's Lord of The Rings. He is such a creative and positive man, I absolutely loved his energy.

Emily Austin - Her artworks are wonderful, for me it seems that she is a person who enjoys the little moments of life and is the one who can capture them with paintings and photos. Her website and the amount of her artworks has amazed me.

It was funny to say that Timbo is the second Bob Ross, but that specific style of painting is pretty similar to both artists. I am fond of drawings Bob Ross drew and I was pretty amazed to find out about Timbo. He is lovely and amiable man as well as his drawings are fascinating and colourful. I truly enjoyed his paintings based on "Lord of Rings".

Emily said that she took photographs which soon will become her references for future drawings, – sounds so artistic. Every artist has his own style and vibe, so it is hard to be objective. I liked her works of art as well. She is so sweet and peaceful young woman.

I really enjoyed the interviews with the two artists because I wasn't familiar with their works before this. Tim Sullivan works under the pseudonym Timbo Took, and he does paintings related to Tolkien's work. We learned that he does this as a hobby, and it takes only 1,5 to 2 hours to paint the paintings. He also showed us some of his very fascinating paintings. The other artist is called Emily Austin, who works as a professional artist. She has a website where she sells some of her works. She paints different kinds of topics; however, her favourite thing to paint is landscapes.

I admire Tim's confidence, because to be presenting your paintings to students without having any education takes guts. I personally liked the art of Emily Austin more. But to be a dad and to pick up painting just because your kid likes it and to reach a point of some recognition for it seems impossible to me. I couldn't do it even though I have some education from art school. So that was inspiring.

The first presenter was Tim Sullivan who explained his work of art. He has painted a lot of paintings, and he was inspired by J.R.R. Tolkien's high fantasy works The Lord of The Rings and The Hobbit. I haven't read the books yet, but I have seen the movies multiple times and I love them. I think that his paintings are amazing and he is a really talented artist. He told us about his inspiration and the way he paints those pictures.

I was excited about the interview of American artist Tim Sullivan and it was really interesting for me. Unfortunately, I didn't know Tim and his activity and creativity, but I was likely to know about him more. The most I liked his personality, because to present paintings to students and audience at all, without specific education deserves respect. Also, in the interview I get to

know more about the creation of his art and art name “Timbo”. Paintings of Timbo really inspired me and showed that if you really like something you can do it the way you want to show. To my mind his pictures really cute and I liked them more than art of Emily Austin. Timbo draws in his own in some ways simple stile that is why it is understandable and interesting for children. I also would like to admit that, if I was a child, I would have liked his paintings just as much as my sister, who liked them very much.

From this interview with Tim Sullivan and Emily Austin, I learned that Tolkien’s works are a fruitful source of artistic inspiration, but sometimes an artist can feel limited by the book or the film. Also, Tim Sullivan gave me the motivation to continue working on my paintings as an amateur artist. It was my first time watching a live interview at the University literature colloquium and I liked it very much. It will be too harsh to say that I disliked the topic of the presentation, but the title quite confused me (I didn’t know that the talk will be about Tolkien’s legacy (I am not really into it and don’t know about it much).

What I learned: There are people that take direct inspiration from what they read for their paintings, so basically everyone can interpret art based on their own experiences, just as with literature.

What I liked: How the first presenter said that painting can encourage people to read. And I liked when he showed his paintings, especially the one he made for his friend in Ukraine. I also liked the second presenter’s paintings and designs from her website. I liked her style more than the style of the first presenter because I think she really captures the essence of fantasy landscapes.

This was definitely my favourite presentation I attended. I wasn’t expecting it to be an interview, so it was a nice surprise. The interviewees were very interesting, and I enjoyed listening to their answers. As I enjoy drawing or painting from time to time, it was interesting to hear about their creative process and how they found their way to art. I also really liked the questions that were asked because I wouldn’t even think about a good number of them. I’ve never heard of either of them so I’m really happy I got introduced to their amazing work.

The imagined and the seen: making meaning and creating reality through reader-response across medium transposition

Zanafy Gladys Abdoul - Department of Anglophone Studies, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

In this presentation, adaptations of Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre were very interestingly reviewed. I was pleasantly surprised by the mention of the Japanese manga about Jane Eyre, as well as an open-minded look at the development of illustrated adaptations of the classic book.

First presentation I want to review is "The imagined and the seen" by Gladys Zanafy Abdoul. In her presentation, if I understood right, she described development and in some way importance of relations between reader and writer. The actual problem of this presentation was a little chaotic presenting, the topic is changing right after you focused on last one, but at same time it's informative enough to see all main points, that author try to show.

The presentation looked beautiful, but a little bit overstimulating visually, so it was hard to pay attention to the written text sometimes. Very interesting and well prepared. Interpretation is a very powerful tool and subject of discussion.

Under the paint name Currer Bell, Charlotte Ponte released the first edition of the novel in 1847. One of the most translated texts into English is Jane Eyre. It was rather surprising for me that it is one of the most modified English writings and has been translated into more than ten additional languages. Over 70 different works have adapted this book. This includes everything from silent movies to full-length movies, radio and TV plays, to comic books and graphic novels. The picture which was shown depicts a lonesome and rather gloomy Jane, which possibly fits in better with the story's melodrama. Jeffrey Wilhelm explains how symbolic tale representations are created as a result of visual arts. He asserts that spoken words plus images are more powerful than just spoken words. According to William, a change in the genre or the medium need not result in a loss of significance. Readers will be able to expand their knowledge of a work and make new connections with it. Intertextuality is a form of interpretation as a form of meaning making and creation of realities based on the text. With the rise of social media and the digital age imagine has become an integrated part of how we interpret and tell this and that story. These imprints enable the artist to create meaning making on the emergent reader's imagination. The emotional and intellectual responses of a reader viewer or the reader consumer will inevitably reflect those artistic and literary reinterpretations. For her, the interpretation tends to remain stable despite variations and external factors such as the medium in which the text comes to her and how she reads and understands it.

The presentation was good-looking and well structured, the pictures were nice. The description of Jane Eyre throughout the presentation was intriguing and got my attention. I like the quote "words without images are too bland" though not always true, I can see where the students saying this are coming from, as I relate to them. This was later kind of proved in the part about the Red room scene, with the comparison of text vs images. The only negative thing for me was that the sound was really low, making it difficult to understand at times.

I think it was my favourite one of all. It was well understandable. I liked how the video was edited it made the whole thing more interesting. If she said something wrong she apologised. I liked how she talked, it was a good and informative video.

I would like to say that it was sometimes challenging to me to understand properly what the presenter is saying because the audio was really quiet. But I liked the presentation. In my view, it is surprising that the novel Jane Eyre was translated into 10 languages. I liked the visual side of the presentation, the pictures were very nice. I also liked the way she described Jane.

In this presentation's about an English novel Jane Eyre which was published in 1847 by Charlotte Bronte under the pen name Currer Bell. It was quite surprising for me that it is the most translated text in English over 10 languages and the most adapted over 70 adaptations. It includes silent films, theatre, Tv, radio, spin-off ect. A little bit it was hard for me to understand the speech of the woman during the presentation because she was quite silent in my opinion. I think she it was a detailed presentation about the novel. Also, medium transposition, creation of a new reality from the same story.

An Analysis of Iranian English Literature Student's Tendency toward Reading Classic Literary Works or Watching the Movie Adaptation

Fatemeh Khonamri, Neshat Azizi - University of Mazandaran, Iran, and Philips University of Marburg, Germany

The study aim was finding whether literature students prefer watching movies over reading books. We know that there is a never ending war between movies and book reading. There were 141 participants in this research and they filled out a questionnaire.

The analysis of the questionnaire clearly shows that more participants prefer watching a movie rather than reading a book. Some participants said that you can only read a book alone but you can watch a movie with your friends and family (with company). What was very interesting for me when they asked „do books improve creativity more compared to watching a movie?“ – 46% said yes and 54% said no. In my opinion, when we read we use our imagination more and we are more creative.

Fatemeh Khonamri and Neshat Azizi made really interesting analysis of Iranian students' Tendency toward reading and watching movies. I was 100% sure that movies going to win, but there was so many interesting arguments from both sides, that I was never thinking about. As negative feedback might be some problems with design of the presentation and probably too tables and graphs, because this presentation based on statistics, but as positive I have to say that it was really informative and big research based on 141 respondents.

As I said in the previous report, the presentation had a decent visual side, but there was perhaps a bit too much text on the screen for my liking. The presenter explained well that both books and movies have their pros and cons, and we should not compare them, and it is convenient to have both options. Even though I personally prefer movies, I can see why reading books is the way to go, the presenter had good arguments, as books improve the vocabulary and make us think, and improves our imagination. On the other hand, I must also agree with the students who choose movies, as it's true that nowadays it is very hard to find time to read several hundred pages of a certain book. It was very interesting to see the results and analysis of the survey, while it looks like movies are (and have been some time) on the rise, there is still a large quantity of students or people in general that will always prefer books, and I think it's safe to say that book will stay in our lives for a very long time.

I liked the way how presenter took this presentation. In spite of the fact that she has an opinion that a book is better than a movie, she also said that we should not compare these two pieces of art even though the film is based on a book. I agree with her opinion that a book is better than a film because it increases our sense of fantasy. While reading our word repertory is getting bigger so it has more benefits than watching a movie. On the other hand, watching a film can be more relaxing for some people. I also liked the questionnaire in presentation and the presentation overall-.

This presentation was quite nice but there was lot of sentences and words instead of images and graphic design in the presentation so it was a bit hard to get along. She discussed problem statements and purpose of the study. How to learn equally and easily without any problem. How important the visualization is. The questionnaire was very interesting during the presentation. It was interesting, based on someone's opinion reading a book is so much better, it develops your imagination but when you watching a movie it is already created.

When i saw the title i knew that I want to hear this video. I'm really interesting how things work abroad and when i saw its from Iran I was really excited. I liked the whole video the only negative thing is maybe that it was a lot of text in the presentation.

I liked the way the questionnaire was done. The questions were relevant and accurate to see the big picture and perform a proper analysis. And also it was really nice that the answers of the students with explanations why they chose specific answers were also included.

This workshop was original for me because of important topic nowadays such as- reading books or watching movie adaptation. To my perspective, it is important to read the book first of all, because the consistence of books usually different with movies. The beginning of the work shop was productive and started with important discussion about such named "war" between films and books. I enjoyed the logical final of the lecture because of admitting thoughts of students, and as a result most of students prefer to watch movies more. Such result didn't surprised me, because we are living in the 21 century and most of young adults prefer to watch films.

This presentation was basically about showing an analyzation of Iranian students choosing either reading books or watching the movie adaptation of it. The most interesting part of this presentation was the result of the questionnaire because I did not agree with some of the statements, but it is just a personal opinion. For example, it came out that 69.3% percentage of the students disagreed with that books let them possess more emotional expression compared to watching movies. For me this is the exact opposite if you ask me. Also, in my opinion books improve language and communication skills better than movies. But in general, I liked the presentation, I enjoyed the Professor's speech. The only thing I disliked was that sometimes she was reading the presentation, and there was a lot of text in it, but our grammar schoolteacher said we should never read the presentations.

Modern Ireland from Text to Screen: The Commitments

Péter Dolmányos - Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Eger, Hungary

Comparison of the novel *The Commitments* (1987) with the film adaptation directed by Alan Parker. The novel is a representation of working -class Dublin in the '80s. One key element in the novel and also in the film is music – it is everywhere. In the film, there are evening or night scenes (low lighting). We can also observe motifs eg. barking dogs and running children. For me, this presentation was a little bit boring since I saw the film I was expecting something else. But on the other hand, the analysis of the shown pictures was interesting.

Peter Dolmanyos from Hungary made good analysis of the novel “the Commitments”. It’s useful presentation to see historical aspects of middle class Ireland people of that time, to feel how they was living and, at same time, to have an opportunity to see the movie, based on novel. As a feedback I have to highlight well done structure of presentation, even though there are was so many information per every slide.

It was a nice informative video. I thought at the beginning that no one will tell him that the presentation is not changing but after a 10 minutes it was okay. I liked a lot of pictures and the text too. I think it was nice.

Presentation is based on Roddy Doyle's first book, *Commitments*, which was published in 1987 and was later made into an extremely popular movie by Alan Parker in 1991. A novel aims to capture the reader's imagination in a setting where the illusion of reality is increasingly supported by visual stimuli. Film provides instantaneous registration of a fully visual tableau that is provided by film. The only exception is found in the third book of Arthur Conan Doyle's trilogy. Alan Parker was the director of the 1991 adaption movie of the same name. Both the book and the movie version of it heavily emphasise the importance of music. It can be viewed as one of the primary tools used to create the island at a specific point in modern history. The movie is filled with music, from the living room through the audition scene to the Pope John Paul II and Elvis Presley portraits in the top left corner. Throughout the film, the band practises in a variety of locations, often in conditions with poor exposure and lighting. Two of the night-time scenes were displayed. The man in black and his two companions, who would eventually join the band, were chatting with Jimmy there. Everyone should be interested in learning how watching movies changes people's tendencies to reread novels or choose to buy the book version instead if they see what a character's final visual portrayal looked like. For many years, the working classes were not frequently represented in Irish literature, especially not in fiction. The working classes and the Island's marginalised position are both depicted in Anna Parker's film extremely well.

The narrator described an adaptation to an original book «*The Commitments*», filmed and directed by Alan Parker in 1991. Story depicts working-class in 1980s in Dublin, Ireland. The key element for the movie — music. Also, the movie was filmed in dark lightning, so it has its special vibe.

Experiment in surface: Collage and photomontage in an illustrated book of the 1960s in Slovakia

Ján Kralovič - Department of Theory and History of Art, Academy of Fine Arts and Design, Slovakia

Topic like this was quite new to me, because before I had never heard about Slovak books that were illustrated that way. I can tell that those illustrations of those books were influenced by an art direction called Expressionism. The whole concept of that art is focused on sub-ordinary things and I can feel that vibe through the books that were presented. I also was amazed by the amount of art works mentioned. It was a memorable presentation for me.

It was a little bit too monotone for me. But I liked the abstract photos. Also that he is talking about the Czech-Slovak and Slovak things and books. I can't really say more about it, for me it was a little boring.

The 1960s in Slovakia's illustration demonstrate a shift towards elevating the creative visual elements; this was due in part to new printing technologies that improved picture reproduction as well as a new generation of illustrators and printmakers. The asymmetrical composition, flat colours, and use of contrasting colours and lines are all characteristics of the Brussels style. One way to describe the collage is as an artistic medium based on fusing prints until the compositional style of 20th-century art, which was anti-romantic and sarcastic. The collage first occurs in a big way in Czechoslovak context during the avant-garde period. During the avant-garde period in Czechoslovakia, the collage makes a significant first appearance. The Renaissance of the late 1950s and early 1960s, when photographs were used to create visuals for pre-made components using cut-out colour surfaces and a combination of other design processes, is known as the "clash experience." Instead of concentrating on ideas and comprehension of meaning based on the relationship between the world to capture his attention, The Arch's work provokes a rupture in the reception that is akin to the avant-garde character of the work. The focus of the second part of the presentation was about some examples of Slovak artists and their book designs from the Slovak setting. Igor Costa has a tendency to our grotesque in cartoon hip urbanization distorted with the phonic grotesque subtext is what characterized his book illustration. The absolute comedy is created from absurdity and serves as a metaphor for the world; the execution of the figure is already hindered by hypertrophy and interlarding with bits of genuine reality in order to maintain the comic's vigour. This motif can be found in a Costco artistic accompaniment from 1961 by Stefan Sabo, the book known as the Godfather on a Cherry. Viktor Dusil, a Czech-American graphic designer, earned his diploma from the Bratislava Academy of Fine Art and Design in 1964 or 1963. The book's refreshing quality is a result of graphic designer Ondrej Mariáši usage of varying fonts. Mráz conceived collage method with the dominant typography of the title of the book with the application of Western formed Western font and the image referring to the central motif of this book. His distinctive style stems from the fact that he alternates prints, drawings, and photo montage with paper collage. Images and illustrations from 1966 and 1967 children's magazines demonstrate the resurgence of old genres, particularly still life with his subjects. The artists use elements of the Brussels style in their avant-garde book designs, such as polyhedral geometric surfaces, delicate pastel tones, and tension between empty space and the image. Circus is the main theme of the book, and the illustrators used this as their inspiration while using the fixed design familiar from double-faced playing cards. The 1969 book *When You're At Home Alone* by the Popovich Brothers, co-written by Vladimir Popovich and his brother Ivan, was released. He used images throughout the book to emphasise the value of photography and produce a work that is both visually appealing and sensitive to children's perceptions of illustration. By

recycling images, artists can create impromptu artistic taxonomies or applications that bring items and objects back into play.

I really appreciated about this one that it was focused on our country and the presenter showed us some interesting artists. We have seen a lot of interesting illustrations and book covers from 1960 and that we learnt much more about publishing that time and how it changed. My favourite was Kostka and how he put illustration on short aphorism and jokes. What I learnt from this presentation was that graphic design is impression of work and things such as colour, lines, texture and so on it's connected with author's emotional expression.

Appropriating Captain Marvel through G. Willow Wilson's Comic Superhero, Kamala Khan: Exploring the Tensions between Culture, Religion, and the Supernatural
Meriem Chebel, Rahil Dellali - Department of English, Badji Mokhtar, Annaba University, Algeria

To tell the truth, it was absolutely unexpected performance of such a topic. There is no doubt, that Muslim women are described as hidden, closed and even weak people in the world, as according to the history the Muslim family is patriarchal and women do not have any power of action or word. The comic describes a Muslim women from the other side – as a woman who can do a despite the gender. In other words, I liked the presentation as it provides another image of Muslim culture, and can change the stereotypical opinion about Muslim women.

G. Willow Wilson created a Muslim and Pakistani-American superhero called Kamala Khan. Her aim was not to romanticize Islam; it was to represent the Muslim community as it is since graphic novels tend to idealize people and countries. This comic reduces stereotypes of rigidity that the West has against Islam. Nowadays, comic books are male-dominated, and the characters are always Americanized. I really liked that the main character is from different culture and religion. It is important to create comic heroes of different kinds of ethnicities and cultures so as to enrich and broaden the reader's mind, and the reader has access to different views.

Meriem Chebel and Rahil Dellali made a great job in presentation named *Appropriating Captain Marvel through G. Willow Willllion's Kamala Khan*. Here they tried to analyse unusual for Europe religion Islam through comics character. So many European people understand this religion wrong because of social media and other sources, even though this religion is second biggest religion all over the world. As positive aspect I'd highlight how informative and highly detailed was this character review.

I attended the presentation on “*Appropriating Captain Marvel through G. Willow Wilson's Comic Superhero, Kamala Khan: Exploring the Tensions between Culture, Religion, and the Supernatural*” by Mariem Chebel and Rahil Dellali. It was compelling and refreshing to hear about Kamala Khan, the 1st Muslim headliner in the Marvel comics. The presentation offered a nice insight into the Muslim community and raised important questions about stereotypes. I enjoyed the dynamic between the two presenters, it added much to my engagement with their topic.

It is not usual that superhero in comics is embodiment of Islam. With comics I have connotation with no religious confession or Christians. This was something different than I think most of the people are used to. Nevertheless, I am not a big fan of comics I enjoyed this presentation.

During this presentation I learned about representation of modern Muslim through an alternate universe and a superhero who comes from this community. The author of this comic book was trying to show us the Muslim community from the other perspective without idealizing it but to be closer to reality as possible. The main protagonist is not only struggling with her identification because she comes from Pakistani-American family but she also must face to her supernatural qualities. And what I liked, it was the part where was mentioned Kamala's father and his support over her; he didn't see women as equal to men but he believes that they have a higher purpose and the role that he doesn't only accept but also celebrates. This is the part I really enjoyed because it portrays the power of love, support and also paternity to his daughter (to girl) which we rarely seen in our society.

The presentation was inspired by Marvel and created a story about Kamala Khan - Muslim and Pakistani-American. I liked the concept of presentation; pictures were beautiful with the background to comics. To my mind the story is really creative and with religious concept. Also, I would like to admit the work of two presenters because it was good prepared and dynamic, it was interesting to listen them.

Presentation about comics' super hero Kamala Khan, which is embodiment of Islam, that is not rejected, nor romanticized. Her superpower is metamorphosis (expanding arms etc.) She is first prominent Muslim woman in Marvel representation, this has huge impact in eastern community dominated by men. The comic portrays everyday struggles such as: balance of social life, ethnic and domestic background and religion. I like that this presentation has showed me something that people in other countries go through and what they care about. I disliked that I was not able to understand everything (but that was mostly due to the connectivity issues).

Digital Storytelling for the Conservation of Oral Literature and the Acquisition of Multimodal Literacy

Fella Benabed - Department of English, Badji Mokhtar, Annaba University, Algeria

The presentation is absolutely useful for us as for the further presenters. Possibly it describes quite simple method of storytelling but for those who just starts their teaching activity is could be a good start. As the matter of fact, nowadays is the era of digital development that is why using such tools is a useful support for a teacher. Not only it makes the lesson more interactive, but also it evokes the students express their technical skills and the creativity by using emotive photos, videos and music.

Fella Bennabed presented really useful technology of Digital Storytelling. This presentation show all benefits of Digital storytelling represented by program Microsoft Photo Story. As big problem of this presentation I'd highlight serious connection problems, but I can't skip the fact, that presentation was great designed and structured, so it's really interesting and, in some way, pleasant to participate this presentation.

I was not familiar with this type of storytelling before, but after the presentation, I got really excited to try it. I liked that she also demonstrated how to use the Microsoft Photostory software since I had never heard about this program. Moreover, she shared her experiences with digital storytelling and gave us ideas on how to use this more effectively. It is a perfect idea to use it in the classroom; however, it is a time-consuming activity, and it can be hard to teach them the usage of the software. This type of storytelling is great for developing and working on different kinds of skills.

What I learned in it: Even ancient literary works can become modern, for example, by teaching or presenting them in a modern way. Digital storytelling is an amazing option through which students (or any other readers) become more interested in a particular work. Also, visuals are really helpful for learning by experience.

“I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand.” - Confucius

What I liked/disliked about it: At first, I found this presentation a little bit hard to understand. But then, when she introduced the program it was better. I really liked the idea of teaching or processing literary works through digital storytelling. I found this program (Microsoft Photo Story) very useful, and I think we, as future teachers, would love to use it. I also liked the idea of a creative writing workshop, our schools should do it as well.

I liked the topic of the presentation owing to the fact that I have done a school leaving exam in informatics and I am a bit interested in technology. For me is amazing that exists software that can integrate students' texts into digital stories. I like when graphic a literary arts are blending into each other.

In this presentation she was talking about the digital storytelling workshop conducted at Annaba University, using Microsoft Photo Story software to allow students to integrate texts, images and sounds in their digital stories. Also she was speaking about knowledge dimensions, how can we learn new skills and showed learning methods as well. It was better presentation for my perspective than the previous one, because it has different elements, images, graphic design. It was easier to understand the different aspects of learning. I enjoyed the conversation at the end of the presentation as well it was really useful to go deeper in this topic. She was really humble during presentation and kind.

What I learned: Software can be used to integrate images in stories, so thanks to technology digital storytelling integrates new media to the ancestral practice of storytelling.

What I liked: Learning about the new approach to storytelling based on technology and modernity and, especially, how the presenter showed us how to use the software to create our own digital story.

An interesting method of studying was presented. There is a place for it if it shows good results. Also there was a great discussion after the presentation, which I quite enjoyed.

From this presentation, I learned that digital storytelling can help to preserve national culture and open the world of literature to people with special needs and disabilities, who previously couldn't fully experience it. Also, it's important to say that digital storytelling is applicable not only in the spheres of literature and studying but also in libraries and businesses, etc. I liked that the presentation was witty, simple and colourful. There is nothing that I disliked.

I really appreciate that Mrs. Benabed presented the advantages of digital storytelling so now I have a modern idea for my teaching. Because this activity included many elements: visual, aural, problem-solving, kinaesthetic, technology, and playing. Also, she showed us how to work with Microsoft Photostory and how to create a story because for someone it could be challenging. This method is suitable for all ages and not only for children but also for adults as well - experiential learning. I also agree with Mrs. Benabed that this activity needs more time because of drawing a picture for a specific purpose.

What I learned in it –I have learned that new media includes visual arts, then about the educational relevance of digital storytelling. Digital storytelling activates all levels of cognitive skills, even the highest ones – to create.

What I liked/disliked about it – The most interesting and important part for me was about digital storytelling and inclusive education for the new humanities and the practical part about creative writing workshop. It was very helpful for me as a future teacher, because the presenter gave us practical tips and apps for using digital storytelling even in lower education.

The Interplay of Content and Form in Electronic Literature
Erik György - Constantine the Philosopher University, Slovakia

The presentation by Mr. Gyorgy makes a great contribution to the value and saving of the literary works. Yes, definitely, there are always two sides: those who prefer printed literature and those who used to read e-books. Despite the fact the first type is more pleasant and atmospheric, the printed books are in danger of wasting their structure. Moreover, for those who makes research on books and literature, it is more suitable to use e-sources. In addition, nowadays, it is easier and more accessible to search anything online. The only disadvantage of the presentation, is the time limit for me.

This presentation was similar to digital storytelling since it also deals with the modern ways of literature. We were introduced to a website called Electronic Literature Collection, where different types of texts can be found that can be used in a classroom. Another website, called Twine, can also be used for collaborative writing fanfiction. With the help of these kinds of websites, literature can be introduced to students in more modern ways. I really liked the visual part of the presentation since there were videos that helped us to understand the usage of the websites and to imagine how the website looks like.

What I learned in it: The presenter showed us a very interesting way how to read literature electronically. He showed us some apps, or soft-wares, in which literature can be playful and fun.

What I liked/disliked about it: I liked the idea of putting games, and many other kinds of interactive elements into reading or learning literature. I think this can make it more attractive for our future learners. Also, many of them can be used for creative writing (for example Twine, Born-Digital). And another thing I appreciated about the presentation was the visuals. It was very well done.

I appreciate that in this workshop were presented new technologies and also this presentation was very beneficial. It was quite shorter but the presenter mentioned everything necessary. There were functions, apps and software in which literature can be more interesting and also his presentation was very engaging and professional.

From this presentation, I learned that literature created with the help of computers can be time revolutionary new and at the same very limited in terms of creativity. Also, it was interesting to me to hear about interactive storytelling which can make the process of studying Literature way easier. I liked that the presentation was witty, simple and colourful. There is nothing that I disliked.

My favorite presentation was by Erik György with the title *The Interplay of Content and Form in Electronic Literature*. The positive things about this presentation was:

1. how beautiful the presentation was, those elements and moving pictures which he used to show the electronic books was unbelievable beautiful;
 2. I liked that ste story shows e.g. the places with visual animations when the learners reading so they can imagine it easier;
 3. the Hundred Thousand Billion Poem, which was a collage but I never heard about this book before on the seminars;
 4. I liked how he also mentioned the negative side of this technology, that all the digital programs have limitations, so you can create with these programs only that what it allows;
- There are no negative elements of this presentation in my view.

Landscapes Or Rooms With Mirrors? – Visual Art In Posthuman Stories And Films
Ivan Lacko - Department of British and American Studies, Comenius University, Bratislava

A very interesting topic raised by the author. In the beginning, he cited the film "Splice" as an example. This is a fantasy film about a created human-animal (woman). In the beginning she is a sweet kind child and in the end she becomes what she is seen as a monster. The author also spoke about the famous film "Westworld", I once watched this series, but not all seasons. The theme is similar - robots created by people live in a created world. They look like people, BUT, they live like in a zoo, because real people can come there and do anything with them (rape, kill, insult) - there are no restrictions. People come to this park for their darkest fantasies. And the question is, do people have the moral right to do this with robots? Of course, when robots are intelligent, they look like people - it's easier for us to sympathize, it seems that we should respect them and give them rights, like people. But if the robot no longer looks like a human, then what? What if a robot is just a machine, a computer program? What role can a robot play in the human world? How does a person have the right to deal with a virtual mind? What should be the relationship? Man is a creator, but does this mean that he has the right to kill his creation, to use his creation for his vile low intentions? Where is the limit of what is permitted? These are the questions I had when I listened to the author and it's interesting for me to think about it. I believe that a person should always remain a person, behave with dignity, not create or use anything for evil. And treats everything created with care. But at the same time, of course, a robot will never become a person, it's just important for a person himself to always remain a person.

First impression, I was confused when the presentation wasn't working for a few minutes. The idea for the presentation was very unique, unusual and intriguing. This topic definitely interested me, but I think too much was being discussed. There were analysed books, tv series, movies and paintings. Overall a nice presentation, I would just prefer it to focus deeper on one or two subjects.

I liked the delivery of the narrator a lot. His narrative was clear and understanding as well as pleasing to listen to. Ivan Lacko was analysing the book of Kazuo Ishiguro, where people are cloned. Some references of visualised art were new for me, for example Westworld, where beings are partly humans, partly machines. He also mentioned «Blade runner», the movie about relationships between humans and androids. This topic is pretty fascinating to know more about, so I enjoyed.

What I learned: How visual art becomes a narrative instrument in "post-human environments", i.e. places in which humans are not at the centre of everything and anything certain anymore.
What I liked: The development of visual arts from Renaissance to contemporary art in the posters of the series of Westworld, because it gives a clear picture of how humans are portrayed in postmodernism and post humanity series.

For me this presentation was the most interesting, unfortunately, I watched it online but this factor did not interfere me. This presentation was really informative and consisted a lot of topics. Also, the presenter deeply identified in the topic, that is why presentation was incredible. The only moments which a little bit confused me, was when something happened to presentation and to my mind was too much topics and information for one workshop, it would be better to divide this presentation and topics of it in two or three parts, but my overall impression was awesome.

Actually, I did really enjoy the presentation by Ivan Lacko. The controversy between a published literature and a movie shot is significant, especially if we talk about postmodernism and post humanity. It is really hardly ever possible to depict what is written by the author in the 50-60s when a film is made nowadays. Every year the technologies are developing and visual art is becoming richer and more interactive. Another notable thing is that, annually we do see the place of humanity or even inhumanity in the discourse of postmodernism.

An absolutely interesting, modern topic was chosen. The presenter did a great job analysing the stories, I really liked the passion he talked about his topic. I really appreciate this. The view on posthuman life was quite unique. I truly enjoyed the presentation.

Book: Kazuo Ishiguro-never let me go-Non human narrator-story about cloned people, who's destiny is to be organ donors. Interesting post-human dystopia.

-film: 1.about father, who decides to clone his son in order to raise him again, but differently, because he believes he failed the first time.

2.Change from cute baby to terrifying monster

3. Westworld-creations of beings that are part human, part machines, made to be put in an amusement park for rich clients as an outlet for violence and fun. But the machines become sentient. Shows real moral and legal dilemma.

4.Blade runner- A cult movie about a human replicant on earth.

5.Ex machina-starts with Jackson Pollock's painting. We can see Eva (robot) from different angles, from some of them she appears human, and from some of them she appears as a robot.

I personally really liked this presentation, but i think it would be more interesting if the presenter chose less topics to cover, that way we could inspect them more deeply. Anyways, I'm taking this as a nice movie recommendation.

I attended the presentation Landscapes Or Room With Mirrors? – Visual Art in Posthuman Stories and Films. Mr. Ivan Lacko talked very interestingly about various series and movies about androids. He also talked about my favourite series Westworld. I'm interested in those Posthuman movies/series so I'm definitely gonna watch all of them.

Wordsworth: The World Is Too Much With Us

Ivana Kasalová - Constantine the Philosopher University, Slovakia

This workshop was one of my favourites, because it was full of literature, poetry and interesting activities. I suppose that, I liked it so much because of my love to poetry and analysing of it. For me it is really important to do some not boring activities on lessons at all, so that is why another thing that was really good in this workshop- is that all the time we had a dialog and the communication with classmates, we made some tasks together and draw as well. I was excited!

To my mind, the most fascinating presentation from this week. We were reading poetry, we were doing some activities, we were communicating with classmates, we were even painting. Also, I have added some knowledge of the new author and his works of art.

This presentation explained the meaning of Wordsworth's literary work. We analysed his poem *The World Is Too Much With Us*, and we got a better insight into his thoughts about the relationship between humanity and nature. We also drew something according to our perception of this poem. I really enjoyed this presentation because it was thought-provoking and the topic was connected to our current life and relationship to nature.

Great presentation, clear content, very well organised. I enjoyed this one the most. It upsets me to know what a depressing life the author had. Ending the presentation with a little creative activity was really nice.

Feminism and Modernity in Anglophone African Women's Writing
Dobrota Pucherová - Slovak Academy of Sciences

I enjoyed this presentation. The presenter was interesting to listen to and at least for me it was easier to stay focused on what she was talking about because the presentation was in person. I also liked that I wasn't just thrown into the topic but instead was given some general background information about the topic. It was nice to connect the new information with the one I already have from our lessons.

This presentation was wonderful. I liked the content. The way it was presented. It opened me doors to new perspective. This presentation introduces me development of women's writing. What was satisfying was correlation between European women writers and African.

It was interesting that Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's books were a compulsory read in Swedish schools. Also never heard of female genital cutting before and this is truly horrifying, something that will keep me awake for several nights. I liked the energy of the presenter and her investment in the topic. But I personally don't think globalization of feminism is a necessary or an inherently good thing. It all depends on the country/continent.

On Wednesday, I was present at the "Feminism and Modernity in Anglophone African Woman's Writing" presentation by Dobrota Pucherová. It described the history of African woman's literature and compared it to that of western woman's literature of the 18th century. Displaying how delayed the African woman's writing was in the 20th century. The women themselves were modern, but society wasn't ready. They rejected feminism because they couldn't afford to be separated from men. The author discussed how today, in the 21st century, African woman authors have begun to concentrate on the female body, and present feminism as a human right. Perhaps my favourite presentation I have attended in this colloquium. I feel like I have learned a lot about a side of feminism that is not widely discussed.

I found new for myself information about Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's books, it was interesting for me to listen about her books and female genital cutting- such information I never heard earlier and it was scared a bit (I am not a big fan of scary stories, so that was interesting, but to be honest this story stuck in my minds for a while). My overall impression of presentation is good, because of the stories and awesome logical organization of the presentation.

Anyone can fly – how Faith Ringgold traverses boundaries and charts a new direction for Black children's literature

Ewa Klęczaj-Siara - Kazimierz Pulaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom, Poland

To be honest, I did not understand everything from the presentation. We talked about the famous American artist, Faith Ringgold. Her vision is that every person can fly higher than the stars, it is only worth going the right way. The artist communicates with this world through her visual art. Her illustrations depict whole stories, and even if children can't read, they can see, "read" those stories in her illustrations. The artist is very famous for her patchwork quilts, from the period of art-feminism, which give a flight of fancy, go beyond the usual. And we come to the question - what is it, art or literature, when illustration plays an almost key role in the book? children learn the world through illustration, not a single children's story is possible without illustration, this is the framework on which the story is built. The topic is quite interesting.

To be honest, I had some problems to understand due to video and audio problems. Content seem to be very interesting, but I was not able to see paintings in presentation which were one of main points of presentation. Generally, amazing idea, very interesting, but those problems made it hard to understand.

Faith Ringgold is one of the most acclaimed contemporary African-American children's offers and illustrators. She draws on the slave tradition of sewing patterns by combining small pieces of fabric Ringgold produced large crevices made of numerous squares which she embellished with paintings and with some verbal narrative and this is something very innovative right especially when you look at the quilts. Ringgold introduced the paintings and variable narratives and what was the primary aim of creating these works was to celebrate black people's lives and honor the achievements of black women in a male-dominated society. One of her most famous quilts is *Who's Afraid of Aunt Jemima* that was shown in the presentation, she transforms the image of the black family into a symbol of female empowerment. Ringgold's quilts are both verbal and visual narratives and along with the symbolic images and patterns typical of African quilts words have always been important elements of her artistic creation. In 1990 when American publisher Crown Publishers offered to publish one of her quilts called *Tar Beach* as a children's book of the same type. Ringgold's quilts and picture books are somehow related in their use of literary and find Art elements. Ringgold tries to empower young leaders and make them feel responsible for the future of the race. The boy character in the picture book that was shown, *My Dream of Martin Luther King* is brought back to the 1960s by focusing on the success stories of African-Americans Ringgold presents several illustrations of the story by means of several illustrations rather than one canvas so instead of one painting with a lot of details each page contains fewer. In the picture version of *Tar Beach* the same image is split into 28 illustrations each demonstrating a part of the original quilt or adding some more narrative episodes to the story. Ringgold's picture books should be read within the context of African-American women's quilting as subversive art forms and a form of political protest. The images are reproduced from the original story quilt and the paper with the verbal text looks like the canvas used in the original paintings. Ringgold's picture books challenge conventional ways of categorizing audiences. The division between a picture book and an artist book does not exist. So there is no reason to treat her picture books entirely as children's literature.

This presentation depicts works of art, where coloured women are shown, painted, mentioned. Frankly, I liked all paintings I have seen. They are so colourful and highly detailed, which take

glance of spectator longer. I have never seen before all of these paintings as well as picture books, so it was pretty interesting to watch.

Unfortunately, there were all the time technical problems and due to them I can't say that understood the topic fully. The presenter was really nice and the topic was really interesting for me. All the presentation was based on some selected pictures books and connection between them. I really liked the fact that special attention was paid to the details of the drawings for a deeper understanding of the meaning of the book and picture at all. But as I already mentioned, because of technical problems after the workshop, I had such feeling that I missed some parts of information.

The works by Ringgold are extremely valuable not only in the context of Black children's literature, but for the whole Black community and the whole world. There is no doubt, that the culture dominance issue is still urgent nowadays. Being the part of other social and political fields, Ringgold depicts her thoughts in her works. I can make a conclusion, that I do respect what this woman makes for society going out of the traditional frames.

Sadly, the technical difficulties made it very hard to focus on the presentation. Similarly, to the first presentation, it took me a while to orientate. I also had trouble seeing what the presenter was describing in the quilts as the pictures were quite small. I learnt that there's not one correct way of reading quilts but the most important images are typically in the centre.

In this presentation was portrayed a polemic, is it art, or is it literature? For me, it's actually a crossover of them both. In the art there is incorporated a message of resistance and protest. Arts used as a voice for marginalized people, especially women. Introduction of political issues into the books for kids, is unusual approach. Even though this art-literature concept is not something I'm used to, I really liked the approach and techniques used in the making.

This presentation has talked about that if his books are art or literature. For me personally, literature is a kind of art so it is a mix of both. Some thoughts are hard to express by words and it is more clear when you draw them. Like the other presentations, this one showed me something new, something which is not usual for me.

I liked the energy of the presenter. Unfortunately, I couldn't focus fully because of the problems with connection and because I was really hungry. But I thought that the art was beautiful and impactful.

The second presentation I attended was by Ewa Kleczaj: Anyone can fly. The negative side I could mention is the topic itself, that it works only with coloured females, which is a discrimination of the white females. If the opposite would occur, I would be called racist. The positive side of this presentation is she talked about successes and achievements what is always positive and inspiring. One really interesting discussion was about how to read paintings – I did not think about this from this point of view before.