

Research/teacher profile of a person

Date of last update 31/12/2023

I. Basic information

I.1 Surname	Izsófová
I.2 Name	Beáta
I.3 Degrees	PhDr. Bc., PhD.
I.4 Year of birth	1993
I.5 Name of the workplace	Department of Foreign Languages
I.6 Address of the workplace	Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, Sklabinská 1, 835 17 Bratislava
I.7 Position	Assistant Professor
I.8 E-mail address	beata.izsofova@minv.sk beata.izsofova@akademiapz.sk
I.9 Hyperlink to the entry of a person in the Register of university staff	https://www.portalvs.sk/regzam/detail/51757
I.10 Name of the study field in which a person works at the university	Security Sciences
I.11 ORCID iD	0000-0003-2377-9785

II. Higher education and further qualification growth

	II.a Name of the university or institution	II.b Year	II.c Study field and programme
II.1 First degree of higher education	Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra	2020	Political Science specialising in Euro-Asian Studies
II.2 Second degree of higher education	Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra	2017	Translation and Interpreting specialising in English language and culture, and Russian language and culture
II.2a Rigorous procedure	Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra	2020	Philology
II.3 Third degree of higher education	Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra	2022	Political Science
II.4 Associate professor	-	-	-
II.5 Professor	-	-	-
II.6 Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)	-	-	-
II.7 Further education	-	-	-

III. Current and previous employment

III.a Occupation-position	III.b Institution	III.c Duration
University teacher	Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava	2023 – present March – October 2023 Assistant November 2023 Assistant Professor
Translator of a monograph	Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra	November 2022
Liaison Officer	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic	2016

IV. Development of pedagogical, professional, language, digital and other skills

IV.a Activity description, course name, other	IV.b Name of the institution	IV.c Year
workshop focused on the design	New Generation of Founders educational project within the	2021

thinking method	Grow with Google program – online	
EU Careers Ambassador	EPSO, Brussels - Nitra	2018 – 2019
training course	International Anti-Corruption Academy, Laxenburg , Austria	2017
study stay	Pushkin State Russian Language Institute, Moscow, Russia	2017

V. Overview of activities within the teaching career at the university			
V.1 Overview of the profile courses taught in the current academic year according to study programmes			
V.1a Name of the profile course	V.1b Study programme	V.1c Degree	V.1d Field of study
V.2 Overview of the responsibility for the delivery, development and quality assurance of the study programme or its part at the university in the current academic year			
V.2a Name of the study programme	V.2b Degree	V.2c Field of study	
V.3 Overview of the responsibility for the development and quality of the field of habilitation procedure and inaugural procedure in the current academic year			
V.3a Name of the field of habilitation procedure and inaugural procedure		V.3b Study field to which it is assigned	
V.4 Overview of supervised final theses			
	V.4a Bachelor's (first degree)	V.4b Diploma (second degree)	V.4c Dissertation (third degree)
V.4.1 Number of currently supervised theses	1	1	
V.4.2 Number of defended theses	3		
V.5 Overview of other courses taught in the current academic year according to study programmes at the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava			
V.5a Name of the course	V.5b Study programme	V.5c Degree	V.5d Field of study
Foreign Language I – Introduction to Professional Terminology – EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences
Foreign Language I – Professional Communication I – EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences
Z37 – Service Activity in the English Language	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences
Foreign Language I – Specialised Communication– EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	2.	Security Sciences
Foreign language II – Elementary Communication I - RU	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	2.	Security Sciences
Foreign Language I – Introduction to Professional Terminology – EN	Security and Legal Services in Public Administration	1.	Security Sciences
Foreign language I – Specialised Communication– EN	Security and Legal Services in Public Administration	2.	Security Sciences
V.6 Overview of other courses according to study programmes for the last six years at the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava			
V.6a Name of the course	V.6b Study programme	V.6c Degree	V.6d Field of study
Foreign Language I – Introduction to Professional Terminology – EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences
Foreign Language I – Professional Communication I – EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences
Z37 – Service Activity in the English Language	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	1.	Security Sciences

Foreign Language I – Specialised Communication– EN	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	2.	Security Sciences		
Foreign language II – Elementary Communication I - RU	Security and Legal Protection of Persons and Property	2.	Security Sciences		
Foreign Language I – Introduction to Professional Terminology – EN	Security and Legal Services in Public Administration	1.	Security Sciences		
Foreign language I – Specialised Communication– EN	Security and Legal Services in Public Administration	2.	Security Sciences		
V.7 Overview of other courses taught in further specialised education¹					
V.7a Name of the course/training	V.7b Study programme	V.7c Degree	V.7d Institution	V.7e Field of study	V.7f Year
English Language course for the Financial Intelligence Unit	-	-	Financial Intelligence Unit		2023
Specialised English Language Course for the Peace-Keeping Missions and Operations of Crisis Management	-	-	International Police Cooperation Bureau	-	2023
V.8 The most significant pedagogical activity at other universities (maximum of five)					
V.8a Name of the course/training	V.8b Study programme	V.8c Degree	V.8d Institution	V.8e Field of study	V.8f Year

VI. Profile of the quality of research/other outputs (overview of the research/other outputs and corresponding citations)

VI.1 Overview of the research/other outputs and the corresponding citations		
	VI.1a Overall	VI.1b Over the last six years
VI.1.1 Number of the research/other outputs	14	14
A+	-	-
A	-	-
A-	-	-
B	-	-
C	14	14
VI.1.2 Number of the research/other outputs registered in the Web of Science or Scopus databases	1	1
VI.1.3 Number of citations corresponding to the research/other outputs	-	-
VI.1.4 Number of citations registered in the Web of Science or Scopus databases	-	-
VI.1.5 Number of invited lectures at the international/national level	-	-
VI.1.6 Number of projects granted for the funding of research	1	1
VI.2 The most significant research/other outputs (maximum of five)		
1.	BAB IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Čína a India v kontexte orientalizmu. / China and India in the Context of Orientalism / author Beáta Izsófová. reviewed by Svetozár Krno. reviewed by Jozef Lysý. Nitra : Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. 257 p. ISBN 978-80-558-1927-3. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)] The work was published as part of the University Grant Agency research project with the registration number	

¹ The courses listed in this category are listed in connection with the system of lifelong learning, which the scientific and pedagogical employees of the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava implement with the entities of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and other entities of the security administration.

	<p>IV/1/2022 "India and China – Superpowers in the 21st Century". This publication consists of three chapters. The first chapter pays attention to the theoretical and methodological aspects of the presented issue. Subsequently, it focuses on the characteristic features of China and India. This part of the work contains brief descriptions of significant historical events, demographic specifics, and economic characteristics. The work is finished with a chapter dedicated to the manifestation of Orientalism in the 21st century. An important part of the research was a descriptive analysis of historical, religious, cultural, philosophical, and economic traditions and facts, while in the aspect of the analysed contexts a comparative method was chosen. The aim of this publication is to monitor and analyse modern trends of dynamically developing Asian powers through qualitative methodology. The persistent ideologisation of China and India prevents Western culture from getting to know them more deeply. Therefore, the purpose is to present knowledge and characteristic features of China and India. Within them, the author pays attention to issues of possible manifestations of orientalism, religious intolerance, nationalism, or issues of human rights, expansionist ambitions, or the operation of terrorist organisations, since, as the author assumes, these issues represent the backbone connecting the researched conflicts.</p>
2.	<p>AFD KRNO, Svetozár – IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Canards and Hoaxes. / author Svetozár Krno – Beáta Izsófová In UŠIAK, J. – KOLLÁR, D. (eds.) 2022. Security Forum 2022. Conference Proceedings from the 15th Annual International Scientific Conference, February 9th, 2022. Banská Bystrica : Interpolis, 2022. pp. 98-104. ISBN 978-80-973394-7-0. [KRNO, Svetozár (50%) – IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (50%)]</p> <p>The study was co-authored as part of the international scientific conference Security Forum 2022 and was published as part of the Slovak Research and Development Agency research project with the identification number APVV-20-03341/0149/19 "This Is not True, but It Could Be: Conspiracy Theories and Hoaxes in the Modern Development of Slovakia in the European Context". In their study, the authors deal with the genesis of the term canard. They point to the intentions of its disseminators, whose primary concern was not to pursue political, economic or worldview interests by deliberate deception. The authors pay special attention to the concept of hoax. They mention common, but particularly different features with the term canard. Their short historical excursion indicates that it has its roots in past centuries and that socio-political, but especially technological development does not hinder them, but only provides new opportunities to operate.</p>
3.	<p>AFD IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Orientalizmus v 21. storočí – hoaxy o Číne a Indii. / Orientalism in the 21st Century – Hoaxes about China and India. / aut. Beáta Izsófová In RUŽIČKOVÁ, M. – FURIK, P. – JAKABOVIČ, L. (eds.). 2023. Pravdou proti praude „Nie je to pravda, ale mohla by byť“ / Thruth vs. Post-Truth "It is not true, but it could be". Košice : Faculty of Arts, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, 2023. pp. 115-132. ISBN 978-80-574-0209-1. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p> <p>The article was created as part of the international scientific conference of students and young researchers Thruth vs. Post-Truth "It is not true, but it could be", which was prepared as part of the Slovak Research and Development Agency research project with the identification number APVV-20-03341/0149/19 "This Is not True, but It Could Be: Conspiracy Theories and Hoaxes in the Modern Development of Slovakia in the European Context". Thanks to the publication of Orientalism (1978) by Edward W. Said, most academic discourses began to use the term orientalism to denote the general condescending attitude of the West towards the societies of the Middle East, Asia and North Africa. People tend to adopt orientalist discourse and stereotypes, dehumanizing the nations and cultures in question. The persistent ideologisation of India and China prevents Western culture from getting to know them more thoroughly. In this article, the author tries to analyse common stereotypes, prejudices and hoaxes about these two states, and point out the manifestations of orientalism in contemporary discourses.</p>
4.	<p>ADF IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Konceptia neo-orientalizmu a jej možné prejavy v ázijskom prostredí. / The Concept of Neo-Orientalism and its Possible Manifestations in the Asian Environment. / author Beáta Izsófová In Civitas – professional journal for political and social sciences. Vol. 28, No. 63, 2022. Nitra : Department of Political Science and Eurasian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. pp. 9-13. ISSN 1335-2652. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p> <p>The article was created as part of the Cultural and Educational Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic research project with the identification number 026UKF-4/2022 "India in Current International Relations". The vast corpus of Orientalism was intended to legitimize Western superiority and dominance by introducing an ideology of West-East dualism – dualism is used to denote a way of thinking that promotes a duality between "self" and "others" in order to justify and naturalize certain structured patterns of dominance and exploitation. By portraying "them" as lower in humanity or lower in the great chain of being, dualism is used to legitimize some of the implications of hierarchical power. In the social and political realm, the main purpose of promoting dualistic thinking is usually</p>

	<p>to justify the way “we” treat “them”, even though we as human beings do not want to be treated in a similar way. Since the publication of Said’s Orientalism in 1978, the position of Islam has changed dramatically, moving ever closer to the centre of world politics. In connection with this relationship, a trend developed that can be called “neo-Orientalism”. Although the paradigm of neo-Orientalism appears in connection with the West-Islam dualism, the phenomenon of “clash of civilizations” between Islam and “another culture” also appears in the case of Asian powers, so this study pays at least a brief attention to it.</p>
5.	<p>ADF IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Obraz Číny v 21. storočí: prejavuje sa v súčasnosti orientalizmus v európskom prostredí? / The Image of China in the 21st Century – Is Orientalism Currently Manifested in European Environment? / author Beáta Izsófová In Civitas – professional journal for political and social sciences. Vol. 28, No. 62, 2022. Nitra : Department of Political Science and Eurasian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. pp. 9-12. ISSN 1335-2652. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p> <p>The article was created as part of the Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences research project with the identification number VEGA 2/0046/19 “Image of “the Other” in Slovak Politics from 1989”. The idea of Orientalism is based on the dichotomy of the Orient and the Occident, ergo, the East and the West; however, it is not a pair of equal partners: negative attributes are mostly attributed to the East (although we can come across a rather “fantasised” idea, too), while the West is built on the picture of superiority and strength. The Occident is associated with knowledge and learning, while the Orient is usually a centre of ignorance and naivety. E.W. Said’s publication Orientalism (1978) laid the groundwork for the use of the term Orientalism to denote an exalted attitude of the Western world. It was the result of European thinking, which led to the spread of Orientalist discourse in European consciousness – the concept of the Orient is not based on the testimonies of people living or coming from the region; the illusion of the Orient and its members was born from the imagination and receptivity of “the others”, i.e., the West. In this study the author looks at the image of the People’s Republic of China in the European environment in the 21st century. The purpose of this study is to point out the presence of the concept of Orientalism even today on the example of the relationship between China and the European Union. Therefore, the author’s aim is to describe the brief development of the partnership between China and the European Union, and subsequently to focus on identifying prejudices against China.</p>
VI.3 The most significant research/other outputs over the last six years (maximum of five)	
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	<p>Modern Development of Slovakia in the European Context”. In their study, the authors deal with the genesis of the term canard. They point to the intentions of its disseminators, whose primary concern was not to pursue political, economic or worldview interests by deliberate deception. The authors pay special attention to the concept of hoax. They mention common, but particularly different features with the term canard. Their short historical excursion indicates that it has its roots in past centuries and that socio-political, but especially technological development does not hinder them, but only provides new opportunities to operate.</p>
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4.	<p>ADF IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Konceptia neo-orientalizmu a jej možné prejavy v ázijskom prostredí. / The Concept of Neo-Orientalism and its Possible Manifestations in the Asian Environment. / author Beáta Izsófová In Civitas – professional journal for political and social sciences. Vol. 28, No. 63, 2022. Nitra : Department of Political Science and Eurasian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. pp. 9-13. ISSN 1335-2652. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p> <p>The article was created as part of the Cultural and Educational Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic research project with the identification number 026UKF-4/2022 “India in Current International Relations”. The vast corpus of Orientalism was intended to legitimize Western superiority and dominance by introducing an ideology of West-East dualism – dualism is used to denote a way of thinking that promotes a duality between “self” and “others” in order to justify and naturalize certain structured patterns of dominance and exploitation. By portraying “them” as lower in humanity or lower in the great chain of being, dualism is used to legitimize some of the implications of hierarchical power. In the social and political realm, the main purpose of promoting dualistic thinking is usually to justify the way “we” treat “them”, even though we as human beings do not want to be treated in a similar way. Since the publication of Said’s Orientalism in 1978, the position of Islam has changed dramatically, moving ever closer to the centre of world politics. In connection with this relationship, a trend developed that can be called “neo-Orientalism”. Although the paradigm of neo-Orientalism appears in connection with the West-Islam dualism, the phenomenon of “clash of civilizations” between Islam and “another culture” also appears in the case of Asian powers, so this study pays at least a brief attention to it.</p>
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	spread of Orientalist discourse in European consciousness – the concept of the Orient is not based on the testimonies of people living or coming from the region; the illusion of the Orient and its members was born from the imagination and receptivity of “the others”, i.e., the West. In this study the author looks at the image of the People’s Republic of China in the European environment in the 21st century. The purpose of this study is to point out the presence of the concept of Orientalism even today on the example of the relationship between China and the European Union. Therefore, the author’s aim is to describe the brief development of the partnership between China and the European Union, and subsequently to focus on identifying prejudices against China.
VI.4 The most significant citations corresponding to the research/other outputs (maximum of five)	
VI.4A The most significant citations corresponding to the research/other outputs over the last six years (maximum of five)	
VI.5 Participation in conducting (leading) the most important research projects over the last six years (maximum of five)	
1.	<p>How to Think the World? The Limits of Thinking of the World in the Philosophy of History, Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Research No. VEGA 1/0279/23, 2023-2025, researcher</p> <p>The environmental crisis is also a consequence of philosophies of history arising from Enlightenment rationality. European culture was taught to “think within Earth” as a space of economic activities. For 1/3 of the world’s population, this brings the highest standard of living, but also the isolation of thinking from our natural environment. Modernist ignorance culminates in the inability to “think within the world” as a unique and self-righteous geophysical unit. If we violate the principles, we will reach the limits of the universe: not with our knowledge and actions, but with the principles of thinking that led our civilization to the era of the Anthropocene. This thinking took the form of various philosophies of history in which man was the master and creator. The project analyses historical-philosophical narratives (How does history happen?), compares their essence (How to acquire and understand knowledge about history?), eliminates their main problems on the basis of transcendental deduction (Is there a beginning, end, meaning, goal, purpose of history?), and presents the thinking of a world in which the philosophy of history will be replaced by a new anthropology.</p>
2.	<p>India in Current International Relations, Cultural and Educational Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic, Research No. KEGA 026UKF-4/2022, 2022-2024, researcher</p> <p>India (the Republic of India) has long been the second most populous country in the world with an emerging economy. It is open to all parts of the world. It has become an important (trading and political) partner of the European Union. Without cooperation with India, many problems of international relations cannot be solved. In Europe, including Slovakia, we do not pay enough attention to it in the field of research, policy, and education. At the same time, the Republic of India shows an open interest in cooperation in the field of higher education. It supports study, student mobility. In Slovakia, there are almost no specialised political analysts who deal with these issues. That is why it is necessary to examine its internal dynamics, position in international relations, relations with the European Union, including Slovakia, and compare it with neighbouring China.</p> <p>The most significant outputs:</p> <p>ADF IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Konceptia neo-orientalizmu a jej možné prejavy v ázijskom prostredí. / The Concept of Neo-Orientalism and its Possible Manifestations in the Asian Environment. / author Beáta Izsófová In Civitas – professional journal for political and social sciences. Vol. 28, No. 63, 2022. Nitra : Department of Political Science and Eurasian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. pp. 9-13. ISSN 1335-2652. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p>
3.	<p>Image of “the Other” in Slovak Politics from 1989, Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Research No. VEGA 2/0046/19, 2019-2022, researcher – post-graduate student (2021-2022)</p> <p>The aim of the project is the analysis of the political discourse in Slovakia through the use of the theory of symbolic power (P. Bourdieu) and the theory of social dominance (Sidanius – Pratto). The process of creating the other through the external construction of the identity of individual actors, the so-called categorization, is understood as one of the key aspects of the formation and reproduction of hierarchical relations in the internal</p>

	<p>and foreign politics of the Slovak Republic. The aim of the project is to identify to what extent the creation of the “Other” is significant in political interactions. It focuses on the process of forming relations of symbolic power and on the tools that are applied within it. The purpose of the project is to identify how the categorization of individual groups affects their position in public life. The research team focuses primarily on the question, to what extent is the creation of the “Other” significant in political interactions and to what extent does it affect symbolic power relations? The research will be carried out at the level of internal and foreign policy of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>The most significant outputs:</p> <p>ADF IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Obraz Číny v 21. storočí: prejavuje sa v súčasnosti orientalizmus v európskom prostredí? / The Image of China in the 21st Century – Is Orientalism Currently Manifested in European Environment? / author Beáta Izsófová In Civitas – professional journal for political and social sciences. Vol. 28, No. 62, 2022. Nitra : Department of Political Science and Eurasian Studies, Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. pp. 9-12. ISSN 1335-2652. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p>
4.	<p>India and China – Superpowers in the 21st Century, University Grant Agency, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Research No. IV/1/2022, 2022, responsible researcher</p> <p>The opinion persists in the West that the old continent decisively determines the movements of civilization in the world and, due to the loss of self-reflection, is unable to realistically compare the culture and economic dynamics of two different worlds. Orientalism has become a view of the world, which is associated with the creation of a mostly negative stereotype and the subsequent feeling of fear. As a result, the attributes of backwardness, savagery, and evil are attributed to the East, so it is the “task” of the good, cultured, civilized, and prosperous West to transform it in its image. Persistent ideologizing prevents Western culture from getting to know more deeply the Asian powers – China and India. For Europe, therefore, they remain a significantly more unknown area than it is otherwise. Although in the past we observe a huge lag behind Europe, currently they have been recording significantly higher economic growth than the European Union states for a long time. Both Eastern and Western Europe are significantly behind in dynamics compared to the BRICS grouping of states. The project was focused on the research of modern trends of dynamically developing Asian powers. Their approach and way of solving problems also contains challenges for Europe.</p> <p>The most significant outputs:</p> <p>BAB IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta Čína a India v kontexte orientalizmu. / China and India in the Context of Orientalism / author Beáta Izsófová. reviewed by Svetozár Krno. reviewed by Jozef Lysý. Nitra : Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, 2022. 257 p. ISBN 978-80-558-1927-3. [IZSÓFOVÁ, Beáta (100%)]</p>
VI.6 Participation in conducting (leading) the most important research projects (maximum of five)	
1.	How to Think the World? The Limits of Thinking of the World in the Philosophy of History, Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Research No. VEGA 1/0279/23, 2023-2025, researcher
2.	India in Current International Relations, Cultural and Educational Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic, Research No. KEGA 026UKF-4/2022, 2022-2024, researcher
3.	Image of “the Other” in Slovak Politics from 1989, Scientific Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Research No. VEGA 2/0046/19, 2019-2022, researcher – post-graduate student (2021-2022)
4.	India and China – Superpowers in the 21 st Century, University Grant Agency, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Research No. IV/1/2022, 2022, responsible researcher

VII. Overview of organizational experience related to higher education and research/other activities

VII.1 The most significant positions and memberships in scientific and professional institutions/associations and editorial boards (maximum of five)

VII.1a	VII.1b	VII.1c
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Activity, position	Name of the institution/board	Duration
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for a post in the peace-keeping missions and operations of civilian crisis management	from 2023
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for the foreign unit of the Police Force	from 2023
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for the posts of police attaches and police liaison officers	from 2023
VII.2 The most significant positions and memberships in scientific and professional institutions/associations and editorial boards for the last six years (maximum of five)		
VII.2a Activity, position	VII.2b Name of the institution/board	VII.2c Duration
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for a post in the peace-keeping missions and operations of civilian crisis management	from 2023
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for the foreign unit of the Police Force	from 2023
member	Assessment commission on the language competence of applicants for the posts of police attaches and police liaison officers	from 2023

VIII. Overview of international mobilities and visits oriented on education and research/other activities in the respective field of study

VIII.a Name of the institution	VIII.b Address of the institution	VIII.c Duration (indicate the duration of stay)	VIII.d Mobility scheme, employment contract, other (describe)
FRONTEX	Warsaw, Poland	5 th – 7 th September, 2023	Study visit

IX. Other relevant facts

IX.1 Characteristics of activities related to respective field of study

B. Izsófová works at the Department of Foreign Languages of the Academy of the Police Force where she teaches specialised English language and Russian Language in the subjects of Introduction to Professional Terminology, Professional Communication I, Specialised Communication, Elementary Communication I, Service Activity in the English Language as well as in specialised English language courses for the Police Force of the Slovak Republic. She takes part in research activities, and the centre of her attention is specialised English language from the aspect of terminology and translatology. She participates in teaching and preparation of study materials within the field of Security Sciences. She regularly contributes to scientific publications, attends conferences, seminars.

IX.2 Other activities

She provides translations for the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, is a member of commissions assessing the language competences of the police officers and members of other units in various selection procedures for the purposes of the Ministry of Interior.