

Družbeni in politični procesi v sodobnih
slovanskih kulturah, jezikih in literaturah

*Social and political processes in modern
slavic cultures, languages and literatures*

I processi sociali e politici nelle culture,
lingue e letterature slave moderne

Mednarodno znanstveno srečanje
mladih humanistov

International Conference
for Young Humanists

Convegno scientifico internazionale
dei giovani umanisti

Zbornik povzetkov in program

Uredila
Lidija Rezoničnik in Marcello Potocco



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Organizatorji Organizers

Študentska sekcija Slavističnega društva Slovenije Student Section of Slavic Society Slovenia

Dr. Lidija Rezoničnik je na Oddelku za slavistiko Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani doktorirala septembra 2014 z disertacijo *Poljski in slovenski literarni kanon obdobja modernizma v filmski adaptaciji*. Na Filozofski fakulteti je zaključila tudi študij germanistike, trenutno pa je vpisana še na zaporedni študij slovenistike in primerjalne književnosti. Ukvarja se z modernizmom v poljski in slovenski literaturi, sodobno poljsko kratko prozo ter interdisciplinarnim povezovanjem literature in filma v okviru filmskih adaptacij. Rezultate svojih raziskav je predstavila na konferencah v Salzburgu, Budimpešti, Baslu in Ljubljani.

Lidija Rezoničnik concluded in September 2014 her PhD at the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the Faculty of Arts, University in Ljubljana with the dissertation *The Polish and Slovenian Literary Canon from the Period of Modernism as Film Adaptation*. She also concluded the MA study of German language and literature and currently studies Slovenian language and Comparative Literature at the same University. In her researches, she mainly deals with Modernism in Polish and Slovenian literature, contemporary Polish short story and interdisciplinary relations between literature and film (film adaptations). She presented the results of her research at conferences for Slavists in Salzburg, Budapest, Basel and Ljubljana.

Nina Zavašnik je na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani diplomirala na študijskih smereh Nemški jezik in književnost ter Hrvaški, srbski in makedonski jezik s književnostmi in je doktorska študentka na Inštitutu za slavistiko na Univerzi Karla Franca v Gradcu. V doktorski disertaciji piše o medmetih v južnoslovanskih jezikih. Področja njenega raziskovanja so: morfologija, zlasti nepregibne besedne vrste, socio- in psiholingvistika, komparativna slovnica, lažni prijatelji, kletvice in vulgarizmi. Rezultate svojih raziskav je predstavila na različnih konferencah mladih lingvistov oz. slavistov v Budimpešti, Zagrebu, na Dunaju, v Novem Sadu, Ljubljani in Innsbrucku oz. v člankih v strokovnih monografijah.

Nina Zavašnik graduated German language with literature and Croatian, Serbian and Macedonian language with literatures at the Faculty of Arts on Ljubljana University and she is PhD student at the Institute for Slavistics on the University of Graz. In her doctoral thesis she is writing about Interjections in south slavonic languages. Her field of interests are morphology, especially indeclinate part of speech, socio- and psycholinguistics, comparative grammar, false friends, swearwords and vulgarisms. She presented the results of her research on different conferences for young linguists or slavists in Budapest, Zagreb, Vienna, Novi Sad, Ljubljana and Innsbruck and in papers in professional monographies.

**Oddelek za slovenistiko Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem
Department of Slovene Studies, Faculty of Humanities,
University of Primorska**

Alenka Čuš je leta 2011 diplomirala na Fakulteti za humanistične študije iz slovenskega šolstva in knjižnic v Argentini. Od 2013 kot doktorska kandidatka na isti fakulteti neodvisno raziskuje kanadsko-slovenski diskurz v Ontariu z notranjim statusom raziskovalca in je odgovorna urednica osrednje revije za kanadske Slovence *Glasiló* ter članica Vseslovenskega kulturnega odbora (VSKO).

Alenka Čuš, PhD Candidate, is independently researching Slovene Canadian Discourse in Ontario at University of Primorska since 2013. Chief Editor of bilingual *Glasiló* magazine, and Board member of the All Slovenian Cultural Committee (VSKO), Alenka graduated from the Faculty of Humanities in 2011 with thesis on Slovenian school System and Libraries in Argentina.

Jerneja Umer Kljun je univerzitetna diplomirana prevajalka in doktorska študentka na Fakulteti za humanistične študije UP, kjer raziskuje italijansko-slovenski jezikovni stik v govoru pripadnikov italijanske narodne manjšine v Slovenski Istri. Do 2016 je bila zaposlena kot mlada raziskovalka na Inštitutu za jezikoslovne študije Znanstveno-raziskovalnega središča Univerze na Primorskem. Ob raziskovalnem delu je kot asistentka sodelovala z Oddelkom za italijanistiko in Oddelkom za uporabno jezikoslovje FHŠ UP.

Jerneja Umer Kljun graduated in Translation Studies at the University of Ljubljana and she is a PhD candidate at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Primorska. Her field of research is language contact in the spoken language within the Italian national minority in Slovenia. She worked as a junior researcher at the Institute for Linguistic Studies of the Science and Research Centre of the University of Primorska as well as an assistant at the Department of Italian Studies and the Department of Applied Languages at the University of Primorska.

Dr. Maja Smotlak je doktorirala leta 2014 na Oddelku za slovenistiko Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem. Trenutno je zaposlena kot raziskovalka na Znanstveno-raziskovalnem središču Univerze na Primorskem. Redno piše literarne kritike za radijsko oddajo *Kulturni dogodki* Radia Trst A in občasno za revijo *Mladika*.

Maja Smotlak has achieved her PhD in the 2014 at the Department of Slovene Studies at Faculty of Humanities at University of Primorska. Currently she works as a researcher at the Science and Research Centre at University of Primorska. She regularly writes literary critics for the radio show *Kulturni dogodki* at Radio Trst A and occasionally for the magazine *Mladika*.

Doc. dr. Marcello Potocco je doktoriral leta 2006 na ljubljanskem Oddelku za primerjalno književnost in literarno teorijo. Na Oddelku za slovenistiko UP FHŠ je od leta 2007 docent za književnost ter znanstveni sodelavec na Inštitutu za medkulturne študije UP FHŠ. Bil je predsednik Slovenskega društva za primerjalno književnost v mandatu 2010–2014. Ukvarja se z raziskovanjem teorije metafore, literarne strukture in ideologije, sodobne slovenske poezije ter kanadske poezije. Je avtor monografije *Nacionalni imaginariji, Literarni imaginariji*, soavtor dveh knjig in številnih znanstvenih člankov. Je pesnik, prevajalec in literarni kritik.

Marcello Potocco has achieved his PhD in 2006 at the Department of Comparative Literature and Literary Theory at University of Ljubljana. He is assistant professor at the Department of Slovene Studies at University of Primorska, teaching literature and creative writing. During the years 2010-2014 he was president of Slovenian Comparative Literature Association. His research areas are: theory of metaphor, ideology, contemporary Slovenian and Canadian poetry. He is author of the book *National Imaginary, Literary Imaginary*, and he published several articles and contributions. He is also author of 4 poetry collections, a translator and literary critic.

Doc. dr. Jana Volk je od leta 2013 na Fakulteti za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem zaposlena kot docentka in izvaja predavanja pri različnih jezikoslovnih predmetih. V svojih raziskavah se ukvarja s fonetiko in fonologijo predvsem na stičnem slovensko-italijanskem območju, kjer prihaja do sovplivanja stičnih jezikov, z intonacijo, spontanim govorom in z novo metodo za analizo prozodičnih dogodkov, metodo ToBI. Bila je urednica in lektorica znanstvenih monografij ter članica uredniškega odbora znanstvene revije pri Univerzitetni založbi Annales.

Jana Volk is an assistant professor at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Primorska and she carries out different linguistics lectures. Her researches focus on phonetics and phonology, especially in the Slovene-Italian contact area, where contact languages interact with each other, as well as on intonation, spontaneous speech and the new method for the analysis of prosodic annotations, the ToBI method. She was the editor and proofreader of scientific monographs and a member of the editorial board of the scientific journal at the Annales University Press.

konferenční
program
conference
program

Družbeni in politični procesi v sodobnih slovanskih kulturah, jezikih in literaturah

Social and political processes in modern Slavic cultures, languages and literatures

Petek, 21. oktober 2016, Koper, Titov trg 5

9:00–9:30	Preddverje fakultete (pritličje) Lobby of the Faculty (Level Floor)	Prijava / Registration
9:30–10:45	Avla Armerije Lobby of the Armerija Pallace	<p>Uvodni nagovori / Opening speeches:</p> <p>prof. dr. Irena Lazar, dekanja FHŠ UP / Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska</p> <p>doc. dr. Marcello Potocco, predstojnik Oddelka za slovenistiko FHŠ UP / Head of the Department of Slovene Studies, Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska</p> <p>Nina Zavašnik, dr. Lidija Rezoničnik, Študentska sekcija Slavističnega društva Slovenije / Student Section of Slavic Society Slovenia</p> <p>Plenarno predavanje / Plenary session:</p> <p>izr. prof. dr. Jonatan Vinkler »Izgnani« in »zamolčani« v slovenski književnosti: Sebastijan Krelj, teksti in njihova »sobesedila« / Expelled and Suppressed in the Slovenian Literature: the Case of Sebastijan Krelj</p>
10:45–11:00		Odmor / Coffee break

11:00–12:30	Predavalnici Levant 3 in Maestral I / Rooms Levant 3 & Maestral I	1. in 2. sekcija (vzporedno): predstavitve referatov / Parallel Sessions: Session 1 and 2
12:30–14:00	Restavracija Atrij Restaurant Atrij	Kosilo / Lunch
14:00–15:30	Predavalnici Levant 3 in Maestral I / Rooms Levant 3 & Maestral I	3. in 4. sekcija (vzporedno): predstavitve referatov / Parallel Sessions: Session 3 and 4
15:40–16:00	Predavalnica Maestral I / Room Maestral I	Zaprtje konference s podelitvijo potrdil o udeležbi / Conference closing, handing out certificates of participation
16:00–18:00		Literarni sprehod po Kopru, vodi: Jasna Čebon / Along the Literary Route of Koper (guided by Jasna Čebon)

1. sekcija / 1st Session
 Vodja sekcije / Chair person: Maja Smotlak
 Predavalnica / Room: Levant 3
 Ura / Time: 11:00–12:30

11:00–11:20	Megi Rožič, Univerza v Novi Gorici / University in Nova Gorica Izkušnja migracije in integracije v slovenski prostor v literarnih delih Stanislave Chrobákové Repar in Eric Johnson Debeljak / Experience of Migration and Integration into the Slovenian Space in the Literary Works of Stanislava Repar Chrobáková and Erica Johnson Debeljak	SLO
11:20–11:40	Alenka Čuš, Univerza na Primorskem / University of Primorska Izvirni model za preučevanje izseljenskih skupnosti na primeru kanadsko-slovenskega diskurza / Original Research Model to Examine Diaspora Communities on the Slovene Canadian Case	SLO
11:40–12:00	Barbara Kopač, Univerza v Ljubljani / University in Ljubljana Primerjava jezikovnopolitičnega okvira in jezikovnih pravic narodnih skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji in Kraljevini Švedski / Comparison of Language Policy Framework and Linguistic Rights of National Minorities in the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Sweden	SLO
12:00–12:20	Anja Moric, Univerza v Ljubljani / University in Ljubljana Ali so slovenski Nemci v diaspori del slovenskega izseljenstva? Odnos med večino in (izseljeno) manjšino / Are Slovenian Germans in Diaspora a Component of the Slovenian Emigration?	SLO
12:20–12:30	Diskusija / Discussion	

2. sekcija / 2nd Session

Vodja sekcije / Chair person: Lidija Rezoničnik

Predavalnica / Room: Maestral 1

Ura / Time: 11:00–12:30

11:00–11:20	Janja Vollmaier Lubej, Univerza v Lvovu / Lviv University Ukrajinske družbene spremembe v romanu Dvanajst krogov in njihova avtoreferencialnost v izbranih esejih Jurija Andruhoviča / Social changes in Ukraine in the novel Twelve rings and their self-referentiality in Andrukhovych's essays	SLO
11:20–11:40	Tibor Malinovič, Univerza v Ljubljani / University in Ljubljana Delavska podjetja v lasti in upravljanju zaposlenih v Sloveniji / Employee-owned and Employee-managed Enterprises in Post-independence Slovenia	SLO
11:40–12:00	Michaela Ditrichová, Univerza Pardubice / University in Pardubice Bylo nebylo... Pohádky za železnou oponou: Lech Wałęsa a Václav Havel / Once upon a time... Fairytales behind the Iron Curtain: Lech Wałęsa and Václav Havel	CZ
12:00–12:20	Weronika Woźnicka, Šlezijska univerza v Katowicach / University of Silesia in Katowice Nostalgia za komunizmem w wersji polskiej / Nostalgia for Communism in Polish Version	PL
12:20–12:30	Diskusija / Discussion	

3. sekcija / 3rd Session

Vodja sekcije / Chair person: Alenka Čuš

Predavalnica / Room: Levant 3

Ura / Time: 14:00–15:30

14:00–14:20	Maja Smotlak, Univerza na Primorskem / University of Primorska Med vključevanjem in izključevanjem – vprašanje identitete v sodobnem slovenskem romanu v Italiji (1991–2016) / Between Integration and Exclusion – Question of Identity in the Contemporary Slovenian Novel in Italy (1991–2016)	SLO
14:20–14:40	Iveta Bůžková, Masarykova univerza Brno / Masaryk University Brno Recepcija del Draga Jančarja na Češkem / Reception of Drago Jančars Works in the Czech Republic	SLO
14:40–15:00	Michaela Ditrichová, Univerza Pardubice / University in Pardubice Bylo nebylo... Pohádky za železnou oponou: Lech Wałęsa a Václav Havel / Once upon a time... Fairytales behind the Iron Curtain: Lech Wałęsa and Václav Havel	SLO

15:00–15:20	Jernej Kusterle, Univerza v Ljubljani / University in Ljubljana Slovenska ulična poezija po letu 1991 in vpliv nestrpnosti / Slovenian Street Poetry after 1991 and Influence of Intolerance	SLO
15:20–15:30	Diskusija / Discussion	
<p>4. sekcija / 4th Session Vodja sekcije / Chair person: Nina Zavašnik Predavalnica / Room: Maestral 1 Ura / Time: 14:00–15:40</p>		
14:00–14:20	Tomislav Augustinčić, Univerza v Zagrebu / University of Zagreb Od poete vates do vitalističkog pjesnika: (re)interpretacija i (re)evaluacija života i djela Ivana Gorana Kovačića / From a Poeta Vates to a Vitalist Poet: (Re)interpretations and (Re)evaluations of Ivan Goran Kovačić	CRO
14:20–14:40	Rok Andres, Univerza v Novi Gorici / University in Nova Gorica Gledališče na robu / Theatre on the Edge	SLO
14:40–15:00	Mirela Ivanić in Jelena Perišić, Univerza Novi Sad / University in Novi Sad Derivacija glagola sa osnovama stranog porekla u srpskom jeziku u svetlu nejasne diferencijacije između srpskog i hrvatskog standarda / The Derivation of the Verbs with Generative Bases of Foreign Origin in the Serbian Language in the Light of Un/clear Differentiation between the Serbian and Croatian Standard	SRB
15:00–15:20	Marina Cvetanoska, Univerza sv. Cirila in Metoda v Skopju / University Saints Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje Балканот некаде помеѓу / The Balkan Somewhere in Between	MK
15:20–15:40	Konstantina Puneva, Univerza v Sofiji / Sofia University Романите на Толстой и киното. Руски и неруски рефлексии / Tolstoy's Novels and the Cinema. Russian and Non-Russian Reflections	BLG

povzetki
abstracts

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1.sekcija / 1st Session

**Izkušnja migracije in integracije v slovenski prostor
v literarnih delih Stanislave Chrobákové Repar
in Erice Johnson Debeljak**

Dr. Megi Rožič

Univerza v Novi Gorici / University in Nova Gorica

megi.rozic1@gmail.com

Prispevek se bo osredinjal na literarno analizo avtobiografskih opusov dveh literarnih ustvarjalk: Stanislave Chrobákové Repar in Erice Johnson Debeljak. Obe literarni ustvarjalki sta se priselili v slovenski prostor in se aktivno vključili v slovensko kulturno polje. Literarna analiza bo izpostavljala značilnosti njunih opusov z vidika tematizacije izkušnje migracije v slovenski prostor in komparativno analizo obeh opusov.

V literarni analizi bo izpostavljena primarna socializacija avtoric v različnih geografskih in kulturnih prostorih ter trk pričakovanj pred izkušnjo migracije in realnega stanja v novem geografskem in kulturnem prostoru po izkušnji migracije. Temeljni vzgib za odločitev za migracijo je bila pri obeh literarnih ustvarjalkah ljubezen in želja, da bi na novem geografskem območju lahko zaživel s partnerjem slovenskega rodu. V novem okolju, ki je bilo predvsem za Erice Johnson Debeljak družbeno in kulturno radikalno drugačno od okolja njene primarne socializacije, so obe ustvarjalki soočita s šte-

vilnimi ovirami. Vživiljanje v nov geografski prostor pa jima nudi tudi pozitivne konotacije, uvid in pretresanje številnih drugih konceptov: narodnosti, etničnosti, kulture, jezika, koncepta meja, prostora in medosebnih odnosov.

Stanislava Chrobáková Repar s pikro ironijo in sarkazmom v svojem opusu izpostavlja hud in neizprosni boj z birokracijo in nezmožnost integracije v elitne sfere slovenskega kulturnega prostora, slednjič pa le uspe zaživeti v svojih številnih delovalnih vlogah v slovenskem literarnem polisistemu in se uspešno vključiti v slovenski kulturni prostor. Erica Johnson Debeljak pa na drugi strani opaža, da jo novo okolje – kljub začetnim težavam – navdihuje, prav v tem okolju se poraja tudi njena želja po pisateljstvu. Oddaljena od kapitalističnega načina življenja in razmišljanja in v državi, ki si je v začetku devetdesetih let še utirala svojo pot do samostojnosti in veljave, lahko zaživi bolj avtentično.

Literarna dela obeh ustvarjalk ponujajo tudi uvid v delovanje slovenske družbe v razmerju do priseljencev, dobrodošel pogled Drugega, ki z distanciranega položaja reflektira slovensko mentaliteto in načine delovanja.

Literarna interpretacija in komparativna analiza del bosta podprti s teoretičnimi predpostavkami feministične teorije, študijami migracij in kulturnimi študijami.

Experience of Migration and Integration into the Slovenian Space in the Literary Works of Stanislava Repar Chrobáková and Erica Johnson Debeljak

The present contribution will focus on the analysis of the autobiographical literary oeuvres of two literary artists: Stanislava Repar Chrobáková and Erica Johnson Debeljak. Both authors have moved to the Slovenian territory and have integrated in the Slovenian cultural field. The literary analysis will emphasize the features of their oeuvres in the light of the experience of migration in the Slovenian space and a comparative analysis of both oeuvres.

In the literary analysis will be exposed the primary socialization of both authors in different geographical and cultural spaces and the clash of expectations before the experience of migration and the real state in the new geographical and cultural space after the ex-

perience of migration. The basic motive for the decision to migrate was for both literary artist love and the desire to be able in a new geographical area to live with a partner of Slovenian descent. In the new environment, which was mainly for Erica Johnson Debeljak socially and culturally radically different from her primary socialization, they face many obstacles. The inclusion in a new geographic space offers them also positive connotations, an insight and reconsideration of many other concepts: nationality, ethnicity, culture, language, the concept of borders and interpersonal relationships.

Stanislava Chrobáková Repar with irony and sarcasm in her oeuvre exposes a severe and relentless struggle with the bureaucracy and the impossibility of integration into the elite sphere of Slovenian cultural space, finally she comes to life in her many operational roles in the Slovenian literary polysystem and successfully incorporates into the Slovenian cultural space. Erica Johnson Debeljak on the other hand notes that the new environment – despite initial difficulties – inspires her, in this environment is emerging her desire for writing literature. Away from the capitalist way of life and thinking, and in a country that in the early nineties has paved its way to independence and force, she starts to live a life more authentically.

Literary works of the two artists offer an insight into the operation of Slovenian company in relation to immigrants, a very welcome view of the Other that with a distanced position reflects the Slovenian mentality and ways of operation.

A literary interpretation and comparative analysis of the works will be supported by the theoretical assumptions of feminist theory, cultural studies and migration studies.

Dr. Megi Rožič je mlada raziskovalka na Raziskovalnem centru za humanistiko in asistentka za področje književnosti na Fakulteti za humanistiko Univerze v Novi Gorici. Na Fakulteti za humanistiko je zaključila dodiplomski študij Slovenistike in magistrski študij Literarnih ved. Njena raziskovalna področja so feministična literarna veda in študije spolov. V raziskavi, ki jo je predstavila v svojem doktoratu – tega je zagovarjala v oktobru 2016 – se dotika ženske izkušnje migracije, posega tudi na področje migrantske literature, teorij migracij in kulturnih študij.

Megi Rožič is a junior researcher at the Research Center for Humanities and assistant lecturer for the field of literature at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Nova Gorica. At the Facul-

ty of Humanities she has completed a Bachelor's study programme in Slovene studies and Master study programme in Slovene studies – Literary Science. Her research interests include feminist literary criticism and gender studies. The study, which is to be presented in her doctoral dissertation – this was defended in October 2016 – she is focusing on the women's experience of migration, the research interferes also on the area of immigrant literature, theories of migration and cultural studies.

Izvirni model za preučevanje izseljenskih skupnosti na primeru kanadsko-slovenskega diskurza

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Ukvarjamo se s sinhronim preučevanjem izseljenskih skupnosti z literarnim sistemom kot osrednjim predmetom preučevanja. Predstavimo izvirni raziskovalni model, ki izseljenske skupnosti ne obravnava kot most med izvorno in ciljno državo, ampak kot avtonomni tretji prostor, ki jima je enakovreden. Pri tem za vsak makrovidik določimo krovne plasti: empirično realnost, literarni sistem in mit, ki se ob pomanjkljivih podatkih med seboj dopolnjujejo.

Zastavljen model je nujno potreben, če nameravamo izseljensko skupnost obravnavati neodvisno od matične nacionalne književnosti ali književnosti države sprejema, saj omogoča razlago njene obstoja kot samostojnega tretjega prostora s svojim institucionalnim in literarnim sistemom. Model nam obenem omogoča zunaj- in znotrajbesedilno analizo, obravnavo materiala v zapisanem in govornem jeziku ter preučevanje formalnega in neformalnega položaja institucionalnega delovanja izseljenske skupnosti. Tovrsten pristop se izkaže kot učinkovit še posebej v sodobnih razmerah, kjer opazujemo le ostanke nekdanjega močnega sistema, ki so se uspeli ohraniti do danes.

Model smo empirično preverili na primeru kanadskih Slovencev v provinci Ontario in se je izkazal za povsem uspešnega v zamejitvi širokega raziskovalnega prostora, ki omogoča sistematično rabo in celostno zajetje podatkov v analizo ter doseganje avtentičnih rezultatov zaradi notranjega statusa raziskovanja z dvoletnim te-

renskim delom. Šele ko razumemo institucionalno delovanje izseljenske skupnosti in jo poznamo v vseh plasteh ter prostorih, lahko določimo in obravnavamo področja, kjer se realizira narodni poziv, povezan z matično državo, ter predlagamo rešitve. V našem primeru so to: povezanost institucij (socio-historični razvoj), vzgoja in izobraževanje, mediji in založniški trg, literarni sistem (zunaj- in znotrajbesedilno), raba jezika (govorjenega/zapisanega) in pod drugo religijsko izročilo, gospodarstvo, glasba in kulinarika.

Original Research Model to Examine Diaspora Communities on the Slovene Canadian Case

We are dealing with synchronously examination of diaspora communities where the literary system is the central subject of study. We present an established research model, which does not examine diaspora communities as a bridge between country of origin and country of acceptance, but as third autonomous space, equivalent to each space. Each space consist of crown layers: empirical reality, literary system and myth. In the current situation, with lack of data, they complement each other.

The proposed model is necessary, if we want to examine diaspora community independently from the national literary system of country of origin or country of acceptance because it defines third space with their own institutional and literary system. The model enables extra and intra-textual analysis of literature, treatment of written and spoken language use, and examination of formal and informal institutional situations of diaspora community. This kind of approach is especially effective in analysis of the diaspora community in contemporary conditions, where we find only the remains of a once powerful system that have managed to maintain over the decades until today.

Empirically, we have had verified the model in the case of the Slovene Canadian diaspora community in the province of Ontario, which has proved to be successful to confine wide research space, allows systematical examination and the use of a large set of data as a whole. At the same time, it allows us to archive authentic results within internal status of field work over two years. Only when we understand the existence of the diaspora community, in all its layers and spaces, we can define and work on areas where the national interpellation of country of origin is realized and to suggest the so-

lutions for its increase. In the Slovenian community in Ontario the areas are: interconnection of institutions (socio-historical development), education, media, literary system (extra and intra-textual), publishing market, the use of language (written, spoken) and other (religion, economy, music and gastronomy).

Alenka Čuš je leta 2011 diplomirala na Fakulteti za humanistične študije iz slovenskega šolstva in knjižnic v Argentini. Od 2013 kot doktorska kandidatka na isti fakulteti neodvisno raziskuje kanadsko-slovenski diskurz v Ontariu z notranjim statusom raziskovalca, in je odgovorna urednica osrednje revije za kanadske Slovence *Glasilo* ter članica Odbora Vseslovenskega kulturnega odbora (VSKO).

PhD Candidate, *Alenka Čuš* is independently researching Slovene Canadian Discourse in Ontario at University of Primorska since 2013. Chief Editor of bilingual *Glasilo* magazine, and Board member of the All Slovenian Cultural Committee (VSKO), *Alenka* graduated from the Faculty of Humanities in 2011 with thesis on Slovenian school System and Libraries in Argentina.

Primerjava jezikovnopoličnega okvira in jezikovnih pravic narodnih skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji in Kraljevini Švedski

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Od konca prve svetovne vojne je nacionalna država izšla kot neizpodbiten temelj za politično neodvisnost. Sistem nacionalnih držav je upravičen na podlagi doktrine o samoodločbi, ki pravi, da ima vsak narod pravico do neodvisne politične oblasti nad danim ozemljem ter svojimi ljudmi. Kljub temu narodne manjšine nimajo te pravice in so živ dokaz, da praksa suverenih držav ne sovpa da nujno z načelom samoodločbe narodov. Politične neodvisnosti ni moč dobiti zlahka tudi zaradi ozemeljske razdelitve, ki jo zahteva. Posledično mnoge narodne manjšine ostanejo praznih rok in lahko zaradi tega postanejo vir mednarodne nestabilnosti in konfliktov.

Čeprav se bo pričujoča predstavitev osredotočala predvsem na jezikovni in politični okvir varstva manjšin, pa mimo pravnih razsežnosti ne moremo, saj je položaj (avtohtonih) narodnih skup-

nosti v Sloveniji (kakor tudi položaj slovenskih manjšin v zamejstvu) in položaj (jezikovnih) manjšinskih skupnosti na Švedskem urejen s posebnimi mednarodnopravnimi pogodbami. Tako bo predstavljeno tudi delovanje sistema (sistemov) varstva (avtohtonih) narodnih skupnosti v Republiki Sloveniji (RS) in zaščite manjšin v Kraljevini Švedski (KŠ), opredeljena pa bo tudi vloga jezika oziroma jezikovne politike v samem procesu. Jezik namreč igra pomembno, pogosto celo ključno vlogo pri oblikovanju in ohranjanju etničnih skupnosti, tako narodov kot narodnih manjšin. Gre za temeljni kazalnik etnične pripadnosti ter hkrati za močno vidno sestavino solidarnosti neke skupnosti.

Comparison of Language Policy Framework and Linguistic Rights of National Minorities in the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Sweden

Ever since the end of the World War II, nation state has been established as an irrefutable foundation for political independence. The system of nation states has been entitled to this sovereignty, based on the Doctrine of self-determination – every nation has the right to obtain (sustain) political independence/sovereignty over its territory and its people. But national minorities are not entitled to that and therefore are living proof that practice of nation states does not necessarily coincide with the Principle of Self-determination of Nations. Political independence is difficult to gain because of the territorial division it demands as well. Thus, many national minorities achieve nothing, which automatically makes them the source of international instability and conflict.

Even though my presentation will focus primarily on linguistic and political frame of protection of minorities, legal aspects have to be included as well. The position of national minorities in Slovenia as well as national minorities in Sweden, is based on international treaties. Accordingly, I shall introduce the systems for protection of national minorities in the Republic of Slovenia as well as in the Kingdom of Sweden. Furthermore, I will talk about the role of the language in the process – its role is definitely vital, because it helps to form and maintain ethnic communities, nations and national minorities. The language is, after all, the key indicator of ethnic affiliation and a strong indicator of community's solidarity.

Barbara Kopač je diplomantka mednarodnih odnosov ter magistrica diplomacije. Po zaključenem diplomskem študiju in sočasno z nadaljevanjem na magistrskem študiju na Fakulteti za družbene vede je na Filozofski fakulteti vpisala študij slovenistike in kultur Vzhodne Azije (s poudarkom na japonskem jeziku). Jezikoma se je kmalu pridružila tudi švedščina, katere znanje je v letu 2015 izpopolnjevala na Švedskem, kjer je pridobila tudi ključne informacije za namene pričujoče raziskave. Skozi celoten študijski proces je pridobivala izkušnje na različnih seminarjih, v letih 2014 in 2015 sodelovala (poučevala) tudi na Seminarju slovenskega jezika, literature in kulture, ki vsako leto v začetku julija poteka na Filozofski fakulteti, ter hkrati sodelovala s slovenskim veleposlaništvom v Turčiji, v Ankari (z njegovo ekselenco veleposlanikom, profesorjem doktorjem Milanom Jazbecem) na različnih projektih. V septembru 2016 je pridobila naziv diplomirane kulturologinje Vzhodne Azije.

Barbara Kopač has a Bachelor's degree in International Relations and a Master's degree in Diplomacy. In the process of obtaining her Master's degree at the Faculty of Social Sciences she has decided to enroll again as an undergraduate student, this time in the Faculty of Arts. She enrolled as Slovene and East Asian Studies student (focusing on Japanese language), which she later on upgraded with Swedish language. In the year 2015, she has been given the opportunity to improve her language skills and also conduct her research at different educational institutions in Sweden, where she obtained the most valuable data for her research – the research she is presenting today, at this very conference. In years 2014 and 2015, she was able to teach at the Seminar for Slovene language, literature and culture. At the same time she also worked together with Slovenian Embassy in Turkey, in Ankara (with His Excellency, professor and ambassador Milan Jazbec, PhD) on various projects. In September 2016, she obtained Bachelor's Degree in East Asian Studies.

Ali so slovenski Nemci v diaspori del slovenskega izseljenstva? Odnos med večino in (izseljeno) manjšino

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Slovenski nacionalizem se je razvil po modelu t. i. vzhodnih nacionalizmov, za katere je značilno, da kot temeljni povezovalni agens

naroda/nacije razumejo kulturo in etničnost. Prevladuje mnenje (razvidno iz razmišljanja večjega dela slovenskih intelektualcev, ki (so) se ukvarjali s konceptom naroda/nacije, iz formalno-pravnega pogleda na slovensko izseljenstvo pa tudi iz statotov slovenskih izseljenških organizacij), da sta slovenska nacija in slovensko izseljenstvo utemeljena na slovenskem etničnem poreklu in slovenskem jeziku, zaradi česar so pripadniki drugih etničnih skupin (Nemci, Madžari, Judi itd.), kljub njihovi dolgotrajni prisotnosti na ozemlju Republike Slovenije iz koncepta slovenstva oz. slovenskega izseljenstva izključeni. Postavlja se vprašanje kam izseljeni pripadniki omenjenih etničnih skupin sodijo? Če niso del slovenskega izseljenstva, del čigavega izseljenstva so? V prispevku bomo opisano problematiko analizirali na primeru iz Slovenije izseljenih Nemcev, in sicer na podlagi državljanskega (voluntarističnega, teritorialnega) razumevanja nacije. Na podlagi terenske raziskave narejene med izseljenimi kočevskimi Nemci v ZDA, Kanadi, Avstriji in Nemčiji ter analize časopisa *Der Untersteirer*, ki ga izdajajo izseljeni spodnještajerski Nemci, bo predstavljeno, s katero državo oz. regijo se izseljeni Nemci identificirajo in na kakšen način se narodnostno opredeljujejo. Podan bo tudi kritičen razmislek o odnosu med Slovenci in izseljenimi Nemci, pri čemer bo poudarek predvsem na kolektivnem spominu obeh skupnosti, ki omenjeni odnos, s tem pa tudi razumevanje slovenskega izseljenstva, določa.

Are Slovenian Germans in Diaspora a Component of the Slovenian Emigration?

Slovenian nationalism developed on the basis of the so called Eastern nationalism, which perceives culture and ethnicity as a basic connecting agent of the nation. The prevailing opinion (evident from works of a greater part of Slovenian intellectuals who dealt with the concept of the nation; the formal and legal view on the Slovenian emigration; and also from the statutes of Slovenian emigrant organizations) is that the Slovenian nation and Slovenian emigration are based on the Slovenian ethnic origin and Slovenian language. Such an understanding excludes members of other ethnic groups (Germans, Hungarians, Jews, etc.) who emigrated or were expelled from Slovenia of the concept of Slovene emigration despite their long-term presence on the Slovenian territory. The question is where do expatriate members of the above mentioned ethnic groups belong? If they are not part of Slovenian emigration, part of

whose emigration they are? In this paper we analyze the problem described on the case of the Germans who emigrated from Slovenia. We derive from the civic (voluntary, territorial) understanding of the nation. Based on a field research carried out among Gottschee Germans in the United States, Canada, Austria and Germany, as well as analysis of the newspaper *Der Untersteirer* published by the Untersteirer Germans, it will be presented, with which state or region do the Slovenian Germans in diaspora identify themselves and how do they ethnically define themselves. A critical reflection on the relationship between Slovenians and Slovenian Germans in diaspora will be given, with a focus on the collective memory of both communities which determines the relationship between them, and also an understanding of Slovenian emigration.

Anja Moric je doktorirala na Fakulteti za družbene vede v Ljubljani, smer politologija na temo iz Slovenije izseljenih Nemcev, poleg tega zaključuje tudi študij etnologije in kulturne antropologije na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani. Je avtorica večih znanstvenih člankov o kočevskih Nemcih. O tej temi je predavala na simpozijih in konferencah v Sloveniji in v tujini. V začetku leta 2016 je pod vodstvom Anje Moric začel delovati tudi Zavod Putscherle, center za raziskovanje, kulturo in ohranjanje kulturne dediščine, ki pripravlja projekte na področju interpretacije kočevarske dediščine.

Anja Moric has her doctorate from the University of Ljubljana's Faculty of Social Sciences in Political Science on the topic of Germans who emigrated from Slovenia, a topic on which she has published several academic articles and lectured at symposia and conferences in Slovenia and abroad. She also studies Cultural Anthropology at the University of Ljubljana's Faculty of Arts. In 2016 under the lead of Anja Moric Putscherle Institute, Centre for Research, Culture and Cultural Heritage Preservation became operational, which is preparing projects in the field of the Gottscheer heritage interpretation.

2. sekcija / 2nd Session

Ukrajinske družbene spremembe v romanu *Dvanajst krogov* in njihova avtoreferencialnost v izbranih esejih Jurija Andruhoviča

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Leta 2003 je izšel roman *Dvanajst krogov* vidnejšega ukrajinskega pisatelja, pesnika in esejista Jurija Andruhoviča. V njem avtor večperspektivno predstavlja ukrajinsko resničnost ter z zlom napolnjen pretekli in sodobni čas. Roman je nastal v času, ko se je Ukrajina navidezno že oddaljila od sovjetske podrejenosti in se začela politično ter kulturno približevati evropski skupnosti oz. njeni ideji. Toda še vedno je zaznati ostaline vseprisotne totalitarnosti ter njenega prepleta z že novo dobo, dobo kapitalizma in potrošništva. Videti je, da se krogotok zgodovine zla nadaljuje tudi v novi, neodvisni ukrajinski stvarnosti. Roman predstavlja posameznika in skupnost v tem modificiranem času in prostoru ter prikazuje posledice, ki smo jim priča danes. To je družba brez dočerajšnjih vrednot, družba, ki se množično izseljuje v sosednje države zaradi boljšega življenja, družba, ki ne spoštuje Romov, družba, ki ji ni mar za umetnost. Namesto naštetega se vzpostavlja plehkost, hitro, nepoštено bogatenje, izigravanje sistema, laganje idr. V prispevku bo roman analiziran v luči izpostavljenih iztočnic, ki jih Jurij Andruhovič podaja tudi v svojih esejističnih zbirkah *Дезорієнтація на місцевості* (1999) in *Тут похований Фантомас* (2015). Prispevek bo zato v analitičnem delu predstavil še avtoreferencialnost v literaturi Jurija Andruhoviča.

Social changes in Ukraine in the novel *Twelve rings* and their self-referentiality in Andrukhovych's essays

The novel *Twelve rings* was published in 2003 and it was written by esteemed Ukrainian novelist, poet and essayist Yuri Andrukhovych. Ukrainian reality, with an evil surrounded past and present are presented from more perspectives. Aforementioned novel was being written then, when Ukraine seemingly moved away from the Soviet inferiority and started to move closer to European Union

and it's idea in a political and cultural way. But, rests of totalitarianism and its intertwinement with a new period, period of capitalism and consumerism are also seemed. Circle of history of an evil has been continuing in a new, independent Ukrainian reality. The novel presents individual and community in this modified time and space, it shows us consequences, we are observing nowadays. Consequences are realized in a society without values until yesterday, in a society, which massively migrates in a neighbouring countries because of a desire for better life, this is also a society without respect for Gypsies, society without care for art. Instead of aforementioned facts has been in a society maintainig insipidity, quickly, unfairly money-making, bending the rules, lying etc. The novel will be analysed in a light of stressed cues, which are also discussed in a Andrukhovych's essays, *Дезорієнтація на місцевості* (1999) and *Тут похований Фантомас* (2015). The article presents also self-referentiality in a Andrukhovych's literature.

Dr. Janja Volmaier Lubej je doktorica znanosti s področja literarnih ved (2013) in asistentka za predmetno področje slovenska književnost. V študijskem letu 2015/2016 je delovala kot predavateljica slovenske književnosti s statusom prostovoljke na Univerzi Ivana Franka v Lvovu. Poučevala je slovenščino na tujih univerzah (Sombotel, poletni semester 2014/2015; Lodž, 2009/2010, 2010/2011), organizirala in vodila literarne večere s sodobnimi slovenskimi pisatelji in pisateljicami. Udeležuje se mednarodnih znanstvenih in strokovnih konferenc, piše strokovne in znanstvene prispevke ter recenzije (*Obdobja*, *Jezik in slovstvo*, *Slavia Centralis Philological Studies*, *Visnik Lvivskogo Universitetu*). Soavtorica učbenika *S slovenščino po svetu* (2013, Znanstvena založba FF Ljubljana), slovarja *Ukrajinsko-slovenski tematski slovar* (2015, Znanstvena založba Univerze v Lvovu) in prevoda *Dvanajst krogov* Jurija Andruhoviča (2016, Cankarjeva založba).

Janja Vollmaier Lubej has a PhD degree in Slovenian literature and is teaching assistant.

In a school year 2015/2016 she had been lecturing as a volunteer Slovenian literature at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine. She also was a teacher of Slovenian language at the foreign universities (Sombotel, summer term 2014/2015; Lodz, 2009/2010, 2010/2011), she was conducting and organising cultural events with contemporary Slovenian writers. She attends international scientifi-

ic and professional conferences, writes professional and scientific articles and recensions (*Obdobja, Jezik in slovstvo, Slavia Centralis Philological Studies, Visnik Lvivskogo Universitetu*). She is co-author of text book *S slovenščino po svetu* (2013, Znanstvena založba FF Ljubljana), Ukrainian-Slovenian thematic dictionary *Ukrajinsko-slovenski tematski slovar* (2015, Znanstvena založba Univerze v Lvovu) and translation of Yuri Andrukhovych's novel *Dvanajst krogov* (2016, Cankarjeva založba).

Delavska podjetja v lasti in upravljanju zaposlenih v Sloveniji

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V prispevku raziskujem podjetja v lasti in upravljanju zaposlenih v poosamosvojitveni Sloveniji. Med najbolj znanimi oblikami so primeri delavskih zadrug oziroma kooperativ, oblik delničarstva zaposlenih in d.o.o.-jev v delavski lasti. Besedilo začnem s teoretičnim delom, v katerem med drugim raziskujem značilnosti, družbene pogoje in potencialne prednosti takšnega ekonomskega organiziranja, kot so pozitivni vplivi na produktivnost, odgovornost poslovanja, varnost zaposlitve, enakomernejšo razdelitev bogastva in opolnomočenje posameznika, pa tudi potencialne pomanjkljivosti. Glavni del je namenjen raziskovanju takšnih organizacij v slovenski praksi. »Lastninjenje« oziroma privatizacija (ukinitev družbene lastnine in njeno preoblikovanje v zasebno) je na začetku tranzicije v 90. letih privedlo do unikatne zgodovinske situacije, ko so delavci postali pomembni solastniki slovenskih podjetij (v mnogih, predvsem manjših podjetjih celo večinski), zakonodaja pa jim je podelila tudi pravico do sodelovanja pri upravljanju. Kljub temu nadaljnji zgodovinski razvoj ni privedel do demokratično organiziranih delavskih podjetij, temveč je v praksi začelo prihajati do postopnega zmanjševanja lastništva zaposlenih in koncentracije lastništva v rokah ožjega sloja lastnikov kapitala in menedžmenta, medtem ko je bilo upravljanje v večini podjetij že od začetka zastavljeno na relativno hierarhičen in avtoritaren način, v katerem zaposleni niso imeli velike moči odločanja. Razen redkih izjem so tako podjetja v prevladujoči lasti in upravljanju zaposlenih izginila, vendar takšni načini organiziranja spet postajajo aktualni po izbruhu zadnje gospodarske

krize – v novejšem času lahko spremljamo poskuse delavskih prevzemov obstoječih ali propadlih podjetij in projekte ustanavljanja takšnih organizacij na novo, predvsem v obliki zadružništva in socialnega podjetništva pa so takšne ideje začele prodirati tudi v programe političnih strank.

Employee-owned and Employee-managed Enterprises in Post-independence Slovenia

The article is dedicated to research of employee-owned and employee-managed enterprises in post-independence Slovenia. Most known forms include examples of worker cooperatives, forms of employee stock ownership and PLCs in worker ownership. The text begins with the theoretical part, in which I examine the features, social conditions and potential advantages of such economic organisation, such as: positive influence on productivity, business responsibility, job security, more equitable distribution of wealth and empowerment of the individual, as well as potential weaknesses. The main part is dedicated to research of such organisations in Slovenian practice. Privatisation (abolition of social property and its conversion into private property) in the beginning of transition in the 1990s led to a unique historical situation in which the workers became important co-owners of Slovenian companies (in many, especially smaller companies, even majority owners), while the law also gave them right to participation in management. Despite this, the later historical developments have not led to democratically organised workers' companies. In practice, employee ownership started to gradually decline and ownership concentrated in the hands of a more narrow layer of capital owners and managers, while management in most of the companies was right from the start organised in a relatively hierarchical and authoritarian manner in which employees did not have much decision-making power. Apart from rare exceptions, companies in predominant ownership and control of employees have disappeared, but such forms of organisation are becoming important again since the eruption of the last economic crisis - recently we can monitor attempts of worker takeovers of existing or bankrupt enterprises and projects of creating such organisations »from scratch«, while such ideas are also starting to appear in programmes of political parties, especially in the form of cooperatives and social entrepreneurship.

Tibor Malinovič (roj. 1991) je magistrski absolvent, v času konference oktobra pa verjetno tudi že magister pedagoške zgodovine in rusistike na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani. Poleg strogih okvirjev študijskih programov se avtor močno zanima za različna družbenopolitična vprašanja, na podlagi katerih je napisal že več člankov, predvsem za publikacije in portal Študentskega društva *Iskra*, v katerem je bolj ali manj aktiven član že od ustanovitve organizacije leta 2012. Poleg izbranih študijskih smeri ga interesi in raziskovanje pogosto zanesejo tudi na druga področja, zlasti sociologije in ekonomije. V iskanju pozitivnih alternativ je avtor v zadnjem času veliko pozornosti namenil podjetjem v lasti in upravljanju delavcev, ki ji je namenil tudi eno od svojih dveh magistrskih nalog in prispevek za to konferenco.

Tibor Malinovič (born 1991) is a masters' graduate, and by the time of this conference in October, probably already a Master of History and Russian studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana. Apart from the strict framework of study programs, the author has strong interest in different sociopolitical questions, on which he has already written several articles, mostly for publications and the website of the *Iskra* student society, of which he is more or less an active member since the organisation's foundation in 2012. Besides the selected fields of study, his interests and research often carry him into other fields, especially of sociology and economy. In search of positive alternatives, the author has recently dedicated much attention to companies that are owned and managed by the workers. To this topic, he has also dedicated one of his two master's theses and a contribution to this conference.

Bylo nebylo... Pohádky za železno oponou: Lech Wałęsa a Václav Havel

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Príspevek se zamieri na detství, mládí a formování raných občanských postojů Václava Havla (*1936-2011) a Lecha Wałęsy (*1943), dvou klíčových osobností protikomunistického odboje v Československu a Polsku, zemí bývalého sovětského bloku ve střední Evropě. Na základě komparace biografí, autobiografií, memoárové literatury a archivních dokumentů se pokusí na pozadí kontextu dobové politické situace v obou socialistických státech vykreslit rozdílné

rodinné a hodnotové zázemí (elitní podnikatelská a intelektuálně orientovaná rodina na straně Havla a dělnická rodina s přísně katolickou výchovou u Wałęsy) a genezi osobní zkušenosti, která oba budoucí lídry v závěru šedesátých let a sedmdesátých let 20. století přivedla k angažmá ve veřejném životě a později v táboře politické opozice. První dotek mladého dramatika Václava Havla, autora absurdní společenské grotesky Zahradní slavnost (1963), s politickou scénou představoval kritický projev pranýřující cenzurní praxe, přednesený na IV. sjezdu čsl. spisovatelů v roce 1967, po němž byl vyškrtnut z kandidátky vedení Svazu čsl. spisovatelů. Z Lecha Wałęsy se o pár let později stal vůdčí osobností odporu proti komunistickému režimu v Gdaňských loděnicích.

Once upon a time... Fairytales behind the Iron Curtain: Lech Wałęsa and Václav Havel

Topic of my paper will be about childhood, youth and shaping early civil ideas of Václav Havel (*1936-2011) and Lech Wałęsa (*1943). They are two main personalities of anti-comunist

resistance in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Based on biographies, autobiographies, memoir literature and archive sources will compare both of them in the context of contemporary politic situation in these socialistic states. Paper will compare their family and value background (elite business and intellectually orientated family in case of Havel and laborery strictly catholic growing of Wałęsa). This personal experience formed Havel and Wałęsa and led them to the position of leaders in public life in the end of sixties and seventies of 20th century.

Michaela Ditrichová

Studium

- 2007 - 2011 Obchodni Akademie Nachod – obor Informatika v ekonomice
- 2011 – 2015 Univerzita Pardubice – obor Slavisticka studia zemi EU a Historie (polský modul)
- od 2015 Univerzita Pardubice – obor Kulturni dějiny: Kulturně historicka slavistika

Studijni pobyty a zahraniční výjezdy

- 2/2013-6/2013 studijni pobyt v rámci programu Erasmus Univerzita Mikulaše Kopernika, Toruň, Polsko
- 10-15/5/2014 DIGITAL GENERATION, Erasmus+ projekt – Elbląg, Polsko projekt tykající se voleb do Evropskeho Parlamentu
- 10/2014-1/2015 studijni pobyt v rámci vyzkumu pro bakalařskou praci Jagellonska univerzita, Krakov, Polsko
- 2/2015-5/2015 vyjezd v rámci programu CEEPUS – Varřavska univerzita Varřava, Polsko

Michaela Ditrichová

Studies

- 2007 - 2011 Business Academy Nachod – Informatic in economy
- 2011 – 2015 University of Pardubice – Slavic studies of EU countries and History (polish module)
- from 2015 University of Pardubice – Cultural History: Slavic studies

Studijni pobyty a zahraniční výjezdy

- 2/2013-6/2013 study stay in Erasmus program University of Mikolaj Kopernik, Toruň, Poland
- 10-15/5/2014 DIGITAL GENERATION, Erasmus+ project – Elbląg, Poland (project related with elections to the European Parliament)
- 10/2014-1/2015 study stay and research for thesis about polish catholic marriages – Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- 2/2015-5/2015 study stay in CEEPUS program – University of Warsaw, Warszawa, Poland

Nostalgia za komunizmem w wersji polskiej

Weronika Woźnicka

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»Za komuny było lepiej« ... To określenie slyszal chyba kazdy bez wzgledu na wiek. Najciekawsze jest jednak to, że tęsknotę za ko-

munizmem odczuwają ludzie, którzy nie żyli w czasach komunistycznych.

Wśród młodszego pokolenia można zauważyć nostalgię za komunizmem, która przybiera różne formy. Na ulicach wielu polskich miast pojawiły się bary, knajpy i inne lokale o charakterystycznym wystroju z czasów PRL. Co ciekawe nie tylko wystrój lokalu, ale także obsługa oraz zaopatrzenie nawiązują do czasów peerelowskich. Ludzie coraz częściej organizują imprezy tematyczne, których motywem przewodnim jest PRL, a więc należy się ubrać zgodnie z modą ówczesnych czasów, a także przygotować charakterystyczne dla tego okresu przekąski. Oprócz tego modne stają się również wszelkiego rodzaju gadżety z motywem PRL. Są to kubki, magnesy, plakaty oraz wiele innych. Interesujące jest, że nostalgia za komunizmem w większej mierze dotknęła ludzi, którzy urodzili się w demokratycznym kraju; ludzi, którzy nie doświadczyli deficytu towarów, cenzury czy też indoktrynacji. Młodzi ludzie nie znają specyfiki tamtych czasów, nie znają długich kolejek w sklepach czy braku zaopatrzenia w podstawowe towary, nie mówiąc o tzw. towarach luksusowych.

Głównym celem artykułu jest pokazanie, w jaki sposób ludzie młodzi, głównie studenci, którzy nie doświadczyli rzeczywistości komunistycznej Polski, sięgają po symbole okresu PRL-u. Autorka artykułu chce przedstawić różne formy nostalgii za komunizmem, której przejawem są różnego rodzaju gadżety (kubki, magnesy itp.) czy wystrój popularnych lokali.

Nostalgia for Communism in Polish Version

»It was better when there was communism« ... This sentence heard almost everybody no matter in what age there are. It is curious though, that only people who did not lived in communism feel this way.

Among younger generation it can be seen that nostalgia for communism has different forms. In many cities in the country there are pubs, restaurants and other premises that have a look of Polish People's Republic (PRL). It is interesting that not only the look of the place but also service and supply are trying to be as much PRL as it is possible. People are organizing parties that theme is PRL more and more often which is connected with proper clothing and snacks similar to that times. Beside all that it became trendy to have

gadgets that are connected with PRL. These are cups, magnets, posters and many others. It is interesting that nostalgia for communism is most popular between young people who were born in democratic country – people who did not suffer lack of supply, censorship or indoctrination. Young people do not know that times, they are not familiar with long queues in shops or lack of merchandise, not mentioning lack of so called “luxury goods”.

Main goal of the article is to show how young people, mostly students that did not suffer Polish communism like to use PRL symbols. Author wants to present different forms of nostalgia for communism, which manifestations are different kinds of gadgets (cups, magnets etc.) or look of popular restaurants.

Weronika Woźnicka, studentka V roku filologii słowiańskiej z językiem słoweńskim i słowackim na Wydziale Filologicznym Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach. Jej zainteresowania naukowe skupiają się wokół współczesnej literatury słoweńskiej, głównie prozy. Interesuje się również XX-wieczną historią Słowenii oraz jej kulturą. Z języka słoweńskiego przetłumaczyła 3 artykuły naukowe (Mirana Hladnika, Andreja Šurli i Tonego Smoleja). W roku 2015 otrzymała nagrodę za przekład fragmentu utworu Sonji Porle *Barva sladke čokolade* w konkursie „PAMIĘĆNIK. Motyw pamięci i wspomnień w literaturze”, organizowanym przez Koło Naukowe Slavistów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w Krakowie.

Weronika Woźnicka, student (5th year) of Slavic philology with Slovenian and Slovakian language on Faculty of Philology of University of Silesia in Katowice. Her science interests are focused on modern Slavic literature, mostly prose. She is also interested in 20th century history of Slovenia and its culture. She translated from Slavic 3 science articles (Miran Hladnik, Andrej Šurli i Tony Smolej). In 2015 she was awarded for translating fragment of Sonjas Porle *Barva sladke čokolade* in „PAMIĘĆNIK. Theme of memory and recall in literature” contest, which was organized by Slavic Science Club of Jagiellonian University in Cracow.

3. sekcija / 3rd Session

Med vključevanjem in izključevanjem – vprašanje identitete v sodobnem slovenskem romanu v Italiji (1991–2016)

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Identitetno vprašanje se je v slovenskem romanu v Italiji od oblikovanja ideje slovenstva v 19. stoletju, preko obdobja fašizma in po koncu 2. svetovne vojne osredotočalo predvsem na narodnost. Kaj pa po letu 1991 in po osamosvojitvi Slovenije? Ali je v tem izseku slovenske književnosti omenjeno vprašanje ostalo vezano predvsem na narodnost ali se je odločneje premaknilo na druga življenjska področja? Namen prispevka je preko razčlenjene analize poiskati odgovore na zastavljena vprašanja in s tem skozi perspektivo vprašanja identitete hkrati predstaviti pisanje sodobnih slovenskih avtorjev v Italiji, katerih romani so izšli v zadnjih petindvajsetih letih.

Between Integration and Exclusion – Question of Identity in the Contemporary Slovenian Novel in Italy (1991-2016)

Since the formation of the Slovenehood in the 19th century, through the period of fascism and after the end of the 2nd World War the identity issue in the Slovenian novel in Italy had focused primarily on nationality. What about after 1991 and after Slovenia's independence? Has the mentioned issue in this part of the Slovenian literature remained tied primarily to the nationality or has it decisively moved to other areas of life? The purpose of the paper is to find, through a structured analysis, answers to the raised questions and contemporary to present the writing of the modern Slovenian authors in Italy, whose novels have been published in the last twenty-five years.

Dr. Maja Smotlak je doktorirala leta 2014 na Oddelku za slovenistiko Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem. Trenutno je zaposlena kot raziskovalka na Znanstveno-raziskovalnem središču Univerze na Primorskem. Redno piše literarne kritike

za radijsko oddajo *Kulturni dogodki* Radia Trst A in občasno za revijo *Mladika*.

Maja Smotlak has achieved her PhD in the 2014 at the Department of Slovene Studies at Faculty of Humanities at University of Primorska. Currently she works as a researcher at the Science and Research Centre at University of Primorska. He regularly writes literary critics for the radio show *Kulturni dogodki* at Radio Trst A and occasionally for the magazine *Mladika*.

Recepcje díla Drago Jančara v České republice

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Po pádu komunistického režimu v Československu a po vyhlášení samostatnosti Slovinska v roce 1991 nastalo zcela nové období vzájemných česko-slovinšských politických, hospodářských, ale také kulturních a literárních vztahů. Nejprekládanějším autorem u nás je do roku 1990 významný slovinský prozaik, dramatik a esejista Drago Jančar, jež se v České republice těší velké oblibě. Příspěvek se bude zabývat recepcí Jančarových děl v českých překladech a reakcí odborné veřejnosti na tyto překlady.

Reception of Drago Jančars Works in the Czech Republic

After the fall of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia and the proclamation of independence of Slovenia in 1991 the new period of Czech-Slovenian political, economic, but also cultural and literary relations has begun. Drago Jančar, a significant Slovenian writer, playwright and essayist has been since 1990 the most translated and popular slovene author in Czech republic. This presentation will discuss the reception of Jančar's works in Czech translation and the reaction of professional public to these translations.

Iveta Bůžková pracuje na Ústavu státu a práva Akademie věd ČR a je interní doktorandkou na Ústavu slavistiky Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity, kde je také lektorkou slovinského jazyka pro začátečníky.

Iveta Bůžková works at the Institute of State and Law of Czech Academy of Sciences and studies Ph.D. programme at the Department of Slavonic Studies at the Faculty of Arts of Masaryk University and also teaches Slovene language for beginners.

Avtorefleksija v mladi slovenski poeziji

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V središču zanimanja prispevka bo metapoezija. Gre za avtopoetske tekste, ki reflektirajo vlogo poezije kot posebnega družbenega diskurza, ustvarjalni proces, literarno-družbeni kontekst in položaj pesnika v njem ter tudi procese recepcije. Za razumevanje metapoetike je pomemben doprinos Eve Müller-Zetelmann, ki izpostavlja, da se seznam metatem lahko poljubno širi, vendar se mora tematika nanašati na posamezen vidik fikcijskosti umetniškega dela. Metapoezija ima posebno težo za razumevanje osebnih poetik in vloge poezije v družbi, hkrati pa dokazuje preplet poetološke teorije s prakso.

V slovenski poeziji – kot piše Marko Juvan – metapoetskim pesmim pripada pomenljivo mesto že od poezije Franceta Prešerna, ki je prek njih ozaveščal avtonomni položaj pesništva. V pričujočem prispevku se bo analiza osredinila na metapoezijo izbranih pesnikov mlajše generacije, ki je na slovensko literarno prizorišče s svojimi prvenci stopila po osamosvojitvi Slovenije in po vzpostavitvi demokratičnega političnega sistema. Prispevek bo razkrival zrcaljenje lika pesnika, poezije in njenega mesta v izbranih literarnih stvaritvah generacije pesnikov, ki je začela z ustvarjanjem v času po prelomnih družbeno-političnih dogodkih, v katerih so imeli literati in kulturniki nesporno pomembno mesto.

Analiza pesmi bo upoštevala družbene okoliščine ter literarno-estetske smernice, znotraj katerih ustvarjajo pesniki, ter pokazala, kakšne metamorfoze glede na izpostavljene dejavnike doživljajo metapoetske podobe.

Self-reflection in the Young Slovenian Poetry

The main part of the article will be about metapoetry. These are auto-poetic texts that reflect the role of poetry as a special social

discourse, the creative process, literary and social context and the position of the poet in it, as well as the processes of reception. A contribution of Eva Müller-Zettelmann is vital to understand the metapoetics. She points out that the list of metathemes may expand randomly, but the theme must relate to a specific aspect of fictionality of the work of art. Metapoetry has a special weight for understanding personal poetics and the role of poetry in a social context. As Müller-Zettelmann says, metapoetry demonstrates an intertwining of poetic theory and practice.

In Slovenian poetry - as Marko Juvan says - a meaningful place has belonged to metapoems since the poetry of France Prešeren, who raised the autonomy of poetry through them. In this article the analysis will concentrate on metapoetry of chosen younger generation poets, who debuted on the Slovenian literary scene after Slovenia's independence and the establishment of a democratic political system. The article will reveal mirroring of the character of the poet, poetry, and their place in literary creations of the generation of poets who began creating after the groundbreaking socio-political events.

Analysis of the poems will take into account the social circumstances and literary-aesthetic guidelines within which the poets create their work. It will also show what kind of metamorphosis the metapoetic images experience in accordance to the exposed factors.

Mateja Eniko (1986) je na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani študirala slovenistiko in primerjalno književnost. Diplomirala je leta 2010 z diplomsko nalogo Humor in ironija v poeziji Milana Jesiha pod mentorstvom dr. Irene Novak Popov in dr. Matevža Kosa. V šolskem letu 2010/2011 je delala kot asistentka za slovenski jezik na avstrijskem Koroškem. Nato je opravljala pripravništvo na Gimnaziji Bežigrad. Od leta 2009 je sodelavka Centra za slovenščino kot drugi/tuji jezik, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani: poučuje na tečajih slovenskega jezika in sodeluje z Izpitnim centrom. Od leta 2014 je zaposlena na Univerzi v Novi Gorici kot mlada raziskovalka in asistentka za književnost.

Mateja Eniko (1986) studied Slovenian studies and comparative literature at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. She graduated in 2010 with the thesis Humour and irony in poetry of Milan Jesih under the supervision of dr. Irena Novak Popov and dr. Matevž Kos. In the school year 2010/2011 she worked as an assistant for the Slo-

venian language in Austrian Carinthia. After that she was a teacher apprentice at Gimnazija Bežigrad. Since 2009 she has been an associate of the Centre for Slovenian as a second/foreign language at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana. She teaches courses of Slovenian language and cooperates with the Examination Centre. Since 2014 she has worked at the University of Nova Gorica as a junior researcher and a lecturer in literature.

Slovenska ulična poezija po letu 1991 in vpliv nestrpnosti

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V prispevku bom najprej utemeljil, zakaj se rap kot hibridna struktura glasbe in besedila lahko obravnava v okviru literarne vede kot ulična poezija (RAP = Rhythm and Poetry« (slov. ritem in poezija) ali »Rhythmically Accentuated Poetry« (slov. ritmično poudarjena poezija)), nato pa bom na kratko predstavil historični kontekst v razvoju ulične poezije v Sloveniji. V slovenskem kontekstu se prvi zametki ulične poezije kažejo že na začetku 80. let 20. stoletja, vendar šele leta 1994 dobimo prva albuma (Včasih smučam hit (KoširRapTeam) in Leva scena (Ali En)), ki pomenita prelomnico na področjih glasbene in pesniške umetnosti, saj se s tem slovenska ulična poezija uradno šele začne. V času po drugi svetovni vojni je bilo namreč slovensko javno življenje večkrat podvrženo cenzuri, hkrati pa je v tem času prihajalo do velikih migracij prebivalcev držav nekdanje Jugoslavije v Slovenijo. Obe dejstvi, ki bosta v prispevku tudi prikazani, sta pripomogli k uveljavitvi slovenske ulične poezije v 90. letih. Po teoretskem in historičnem delu bo sledil še zadnji, analitični, del, kjer bom v okviru konkretnih primerov slovenske ulične poezije obravnaval nestrpnost uličnih pesnikov. Tema nestrpnosti bo nastopila v treh vlogah: negativen odnos do drugačnih, negativen odnos do priseljencev in poziv k strpnosti. Prispevek bo na ta način zaobjel tematska področja mednarodnega znanstvenega srečanja.

Slovenian Street Poetry after 1991 and Influence of Intolerance

In this article I will first try to determine why rap as a hybrid structure of music and lyrics should be discussed inside the literary sci-

ence as a street poetry (RAP = Rhythm and Poetry« or »Rhythmically Accentuated Poetry«). After that a short review of evolution of Slovenian street poetry in historical context will be presented. In Slovenia the first attempts of spoken language, mixed up with singing can be observed in the songs in the early 80's, but we have been able to talk about street poetry only since 1994, when the first two Slovenian rap albums were recorded (Včasih smučam hit (Košir-RapTeam) in Leva scena (Ali En)). They signified the turning point in the area of musical and poetical art. After the second world war Slovenian public life was often influenced by different types of censorship. During that time a lot of people from ex-Yugoslavia countries migrated to Slovenia. Both facts, which will be discussed of in this article, contributed to a beginning of Slovenian street poetry in the 90's. After the theoretical and historical part, also the analytical part will be presented. The concrete examples of Slovenian street poetry, where impatience/intolerance occurs in the street poets' lyrics will be shown. This theme will perform in three roles: the negative relation towards the different, the negative relation towards immigrants and the appeal to toleration. The article will embrace different thematic fields of this international scientific meeting this way.

Jernej Kusterle (1987), magister profesor slovenistike, je diplomiral z delom *Strukturalna poetika ulične poezije*, magistriral pa z delom *Torija slovenske ulične poezije in družbeni kontekst*. Ob tem je ulično poezijo utemeljil tudi v znanstvenih člankih: *Stilistika ulične poezije* (*Primerjalna književnost* 37.1; 109–124), *Zgodovinski in tipološki pregled ulične poezije* (*Jezik in slovstvo* 59.4; 97–110), *Ulična poezija v interakciji z (živim) jezikom* (*Jezikoslovni zapiski* 20.1; 93–105) in *Vplivi spleta na slovensko ulično poezijo* (*Slavistična revija* 63.4; 419–430).

Kusterle je bil v študijskem letu 2015/16 urednik za kritiko in poezijo pri reviji študentk in študentov ljubljanske slovenistike *Besedoholik*.

Objavil je dve pesniški zbirki: *Pesniška svoboda* (2004), *Neskončne poljane digitalnih misli* (2012) in rap glasbeni album *Zapisi v dnevnik EP* (2007). Je tudi urednik antologije jeseniških pesnikov z naslovom *Železarska lirika* (2014), za katero je dobil JSKD-jevo priznanje za najboljšo samozaložniško knjigo v letu 2014 v kategoriji »antologije/zborniki«.

Jernej Kusterle (1987) is a master's degree professor of Slovenian studies. Within his research field (street poetry) he wrote a degree

Structural Poetics of Street Poetry, a master's degree *Theory of Slovenian Street Poetry and Social Context* and published several articles: *The Stylistics of Street Poetry* (*Primerjalna književnost* 37.1; 109–124), *A Historical and Typological Overview of Street Poetry* (*Jezik in slovstvo* 59.4; 97–110), *Street Poetry in Interaction with (Living) Language* (*Jezikoslovni zapiski* 20.1; 93–105) and *Influences of the Internet on Slovene Street Poetry* (*Slavistična revija* 63.4; 419–430).

Kusterle was an editor for critics and poetry of the student literary-linguistic magazine *Besedoholik* (2015–2016).

He published two poetry books: *Poetical Freedom* (2004), *Never-ending Fields of Digital Thoughts* (2012) and one rap music album with the title *Diary Notes* (2007). He is also an editor of *The Iron Workers` Lyrics – The Anthology of Jesenice Poets* (2014), for which he got an award from JSKD (Public Fund of Republic of Slovenia for Cultural Activities) for The Best Self Published Book in 2014 in Category of Anthologies.

4. sekcija / 4th Session

Od poete vates do vitalističkog pjesnika: (re)interpretacija i (re)evaluacija života i djela Ivana Gorana Kovačića

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Ovaj rad se temelji na autorovom istraživanju suvremenog društvenog sjećanja na hrvatskog pjesnika Ivana Gorana Kovačića (1913–1943) u kontekstu pjesničke manifestacije Goranovo proljeće i suvremenog hrvatskog društva. Rad se temelji na teorijskom okviru književne etnologije/antropologije (usp. Čale Feldman) i dio je autorovog šireg istraživačkog interesa o poetikama i politikama konstrukcije suvremene hrvatske poezije, u kojem promatra poeziju u kontekstu i interakciji sa suvremenim društvom.

Tijekom 1990ih i sa klimaksom u 2000ima mogu se pratiti naslovne (re)interpretacije i (re)evaluacije života i djela Ivana Gorana Kovačića koje se pojavljuju unutar institucionalnih „načina sjećanja“ (usp. Connerton, Assmann) – tj. u književnoj kritici, povijesti/historiografiji i muzejskim praksama. Ti kritički tekstovi, izložbe i

druge muzejske prakse adresiraju narative o Kovačiću (kao borcu-pjesniku-mučeniku, koji opjevava svoju smrt) koji se pojavljuju u javnom diskursu, smatrajući ih „službenim mitovima“ socijalističke Jugoslavije i osporavajući ih kroz poziv za 'deziideologizaciju' pjesnikova života i interpretacije njegovih tekstova. (Hrvatska književna kritika u socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji zapravo ih je osporavala već 1960ih).

Ovaj rad analizira ove reinterpetativne pothvate kao pokušaje stvaranja drugačijeg sjećanja na Ivana Gorana Kovačića i njegova djela, i slijedom toga, pokušaje pozicioniranja pjesnika u hrvatskom književnom kanonu, društvu i identitetu.

From a Poeta Vates to a Vitalist Poet: (Re)interpretations and (Re)evaluations of Ivan Goran Kovačić

This paper is based on the author's research of the contemporary social memory of the Croatian poet Ivan Goran Kovačić (1913-1943) in the context of the poetry festival Goran's Spring (Croatian, Goranovo proljeće) and contemporary Croatian society. Based on the theoretical framework of literary ethnology/anthropology (cf. Čale Feldman), it is part of the author's wider research interest in the poetics and politics of the construction of contemporary Croatian poetry, regarding poetry in context and in its interaction with contemporary society.

The titular (re)interpretations and (re)evaluations of the life and work of Ivan Goran Kovačić can be traced from the 1990s and seen at their climax in the 2000s in literary criticism, historiography and museum practices – here regarded as institutional “modes of remembering” (cf. Connerton, Assman). These critical texts, exhibitions and museum practices address the recurring narratives of Kovačić (as a fighter-poet-martyr, versifying his death) in public discourse, regarding them as “official myths” of socialist Yugoslavia and disputing them by calling for a deideologisation of the poet's life and the interpretations of his texts. (Croatian literary criticism in socialist Yugoslavia actually implicitly disputed them in the 1960s).

This paper analyses these endeavours as attempts of creating a different memory of Ivan Goran Kovačić and his work, as well as the subsequent positioning of the poet in the contemporary Croatian national literary canon, society and identity.

Tomislav Augustinčić (1992.) student je diplomskog studija antropologije i etnologije i kulturne antropologije pri Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, gdje je 2015. završio iste studije na preddiplomskoj razini. Predsjednik je Kluba studenata etnologije i kulturne antropologije Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, osnivač i glavni urednik studentskog časopisa *Kazivač*, te studentski demonstrator pri Odsjeku za etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju. Istraživački se bavi postsocijalizmom, društvenim sjećanjem, antropologijom mjesta i prostora i antropologijom festivala, te je izlagao radove na ove temu na međunarodnim simpozijima u Zagrebu. Organizira i moderira seriju tribina „Krnja književnost“ u sklopu programa „Književni budoar“ književnog kluba Booksa u Zagrebu.

Tomislav Augustinčić (1992) is currently doing his MA studies in Anthropology and Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb, where he finished his BA studies in 2015. He is the president of the Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology Students' Club at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb, founder and Editor-in-Chief of the student journal *Kazivač* and Student-Assistant at the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology in Zagreb. His research focuses include postsocialism studies, social memory, anthropology of space and place and anthropology of festivals, and he has presented papers on these subjects at international symposia in Zagreb. He is organising and moderating a series of panels „Krnja književnost“ as part of „Književni budoar“ programme of literary club Booksa in Zagreb.

Gledališče na robu

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Gledališka dejavnost v Trstu se je profesionalizirala v času ustanovitve Dramatičnega društva v letu 1902, bila nasilno prekinjena s požigom Narodnega doma (1920) in ponovno vzpostavljena s koncem leta 1945. Tržaško gledališče je ključno prispevalo k narodni identiteti in tudi k razvoju uprizoritvenih praks. V članku bomo obravnavali čas po drugi svetovni vojni, ki je prelomen v svoji estetiki in avtorskih pristopih. Uvrstitev v repertoar je oblika recepcije, ki nam pokaže koliko je neko gledališče sodobno oz. kam je usmer-

jena njegova dejavnost ter kako se želi profilirati v umetniškem izrazu. Analiza repertoarja SSG Trst, ki ga bomo primerjali z osrednjo nacionalno gledališko hišo SNG Drama Ljubljana, bo prikazala stanje na obeh straneh meje, razlike med dvema gledališčema, kjer eno deluje v socialističnem sistemu in se obrača proti zahodu, drugo pa deluje za zahodu in se obrača k socialistični Jugoslaviji. Preverili to trditev ob analizi dramskih del, ki so bila uprizorjena v tem obdobju, proučili kritični odziv na izbrane uprizoritve in poskušali dognati, če se gledališče, ki deluje za celoten zamejski prostor, obrača na svojo publiko z uprizarjanjem del, ki se ukvarjajo s problemom manjšine in kako se ta razmerja preizprašujejo v jeziku uprizoritev. Tržaško gledališče, gledališče na robu, je študijski primer razmerja med centrom in obrobjem, večino in manjšino, zahodom in vzhodom ter zaradi teh silnic sinteza zgodovine slovenske uprizoritvene umetnosti.

Theatre on the Edge

Theatre activity in Trieste has long history. It began with the professionalisation with the establishment of Dramatic Society in 1902, was violently interrupted by the burning of the Narodni dom (1920) and re-established by the end of 1945. The Slovene Theatre in Trieste has a vital contribution to national identity and to the development of performance practices. In this article we will deal with the period after the Second World War, which was groundbreaking time for its aesthetics and artistic approaches. The theatre repertoire is form of reception that shows how much a theatre is modern or up-to-date and how it is profiled in artistic or aesthetic expression. We will analyse the repertoire of SSG Trieste, which will be compared with the national theatre SNG Drama Ljubljana and will present the state of mind on both sides of the border, the difference between the two theatres, where one worked in the socialist system and was turning towards the west, the other worked in the west and was turning towards socialist Yugoslavia. We will verify this statement after analysing the plays that were staged during this period, explore the critical response to the selected performances and try to ascertain if the theatre that works for the entire Slovene minority in Italy is turning to his audience by staging works that deal with the problem of minorities and how are these relationships questioning in a theatre language. Theatre in Trieste – Theatre on the edge – is a case study of the relationship between

central area and periphery, majority and minority, west and east and with these relations we can foresee the synthesis of the history of Slovenian performing arts.

Rok Andres je doktorski študent študijskega programa Humanistika na Fakulteti za podiplomski študij Univerze v Novi Gorici. Leta 2014 je diplomiral na oddelku za dramaturgijo AGRFT. Kot asistent in dramaturg je deloval pri uprizoritvah v slovenskih gledaliških hišah. Redno piše tudi strokovna in znanstvena besedila za gledališke liste in druge publikacije. Zaposlen je kot asistent, mladi raziskovalec na Univerzi v Novi Gorici, kjer se posveča dramatiki in gledališču.

Rok Andres is a PhD student of the study program Humanities at the Faculty of Graduate School of University of Nova Gorica. In 2014 has graduated from dramaturgy on Academy for theatre, radio, film and television in Ljubljana. As assistant and dramaturge he participated in theatre productions of Slovenian theatre houses. He is author of various articles in different publications. Currently is employed as young researcher and teaching assistant in the field of drama and theatre.

Derivacija glagola sa osnovama stranog porekla u srpskom jeziku u svetlu ne/jasne diferencijacije između srpskog i hrvatskog standarda

Mirela Ivanić in Jelena Perišić

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Predmet ovog rada su glagoli čije su tvorbene osnove uglavnom stranog porekla i na njih se prilikom derivacije u srpskom jeziku dodaju sufiksi -ova, -isa ili -ira. Cilj je provera usklađenosti utvrđenog stanja sa srpskim standardom, odnosno da li se derivacija vrši u skladu sa utvrđenim normama srpskog standardnog jezika, ima li uticaja hrvatskog standarda (ostaci nekadašnjeg srpskohrvatskog) i da li uopšte postoji jasna granica. U skladu sa postavljenim ciljem, najpre će se predstaviti norme koje propisuju savremeni srpski i hrvatski jezik, a zatim sa njima uporediti stanje utvrđeno na osnovu rezultata analize. Rezultati istraživanja će se uporediti i sa ranijim zaključcima u vezi sa ovom temom – iz perioda postojanja srpskohrvatskog jezika i neposredno nakon njegove podele na srpski i hrvatski standard, kako bismo utvrdili da li je došlo do

nekih promena. Korpus za analizu čine informativni tekstovi iz srpskih nedeljnih novina.

The Derivation of the Verbs with Generative Bases of Foreign Origin in the Serbian Language in the Light of Un/clear Differentiation between the Serbian and Croatian Standard

The paper deals with verbs whose generative bases are mostly of foreign origin and their derivatives are added suffixes -ova, -isa or -ira from Serbian language. The aim is to check the compliance of the established situation with Serbian standards, or whether the derivation is performed in accordance with established norms Serbian standard language, is there any influence of Croatian standards (remains of the former Serbo-Croatian) and whether there is a clear limit. In accordance with the purpose, we will first introduce the norms prescribed by the contemporary Serbian and Croatian language, and then compare them with the state established on the basis of the analysis results. Results will be compared with earlier conclusions on this theme – from the period of the existence of Serbo-Croatian language and immediately after its division into Serbian and Croatian standard, in order to determine whether there has been any changes. The corpus for analysis consists of informative texts from Serbian weekly magazine.

Mirela Ivanić, rođena sam u Subotici, gde sam završila osnovnu školu i gimnaziju. Osnovne studije završila sam na Filozofskom fakultetu u Novom Sadu, studijska grupa Srpska filologija: Srpski jezik i književnost u predviđenom roku (prosek: 9,75) i upisala master studije na istoj studijskoj grupi, koje sam završila takođe u predviđenom roku (prosek: 10,00), a potom upisala doktorske studije Jezik i književnost, modul: Jezik. Moja interesovanja na doktorskim studijama usmerena su u prvom redu na derivatološko-leksikološka istraživanja, kao i na metodiku nastave srpskog jezika. Master akademske studije završila sam odbranom masterskog rada “Semantičko-derivaciono gnezdo lekseme zemlja” i taj rad objavljen je u 46. broju časopisa Prilozi proučavanju jezika (izdaje Odsek za srpski jezik i lingvistiku Filozofskog fakulteta u Novom Sadu).

Jelena Perišić, rođena sam 1991. godine u Užicu. Diplomirala sam na Filozofskom fakultetu u Novom Sadu, na Odseku za srpski jezik i lingvistiku (septembar 2014, prosek: 9,63), gde sam potom završila

i master studije (jun 2015, prosek: 10,00; master rad: Veština čitanja u nastavi srpskog jezika kao stranog). U oktobru 2015. godine na istom fakultetu sam upisala doktorske studije – Jezik i književnost, modul: Jezik. Trenutno sam stipendista Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije. Polja mog interesovanja su savremeni srpski jezik i nastava srpskog jezika kao stranog. U toku akademske 2015/16. obavljala sam volontersku praksu u Centru za srpski jezik kao strani na Filozofskom fakultetu u Novom Sadu. Moj rad Upotreba književnog teksta u nastavi srpskog kao stranog jezika biće objavljen u 7. broju časopisa Metodički vidici (Filozofski fakultet Novi Sad).

Mirela Ivanić was born in Subotica, where I finished Elementary and Grammar school. I graduated at Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, Serbian Philology Study Group: Serbian language and literature. I graduated in due time (average: 9.75) and enrolled in master studies in the same study group, which I also finished within the deadline (average: 10.00), and then enrolled in doctoral studies Language and Literature, the module: Language. My interest in doctoral studies are focused primarily on derivational-lexicological research, as well as the methodology of teaching Serbian language. Master academic studies I ended up defending master work “Semantic-derivational nest of the lexeme earth” and this paper was published in the 46th issue of the journal Contributions to the study of languages (Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, Serbian Philology Study Group).

Jelena Perišić was born in 1991 in Užice. I graduated at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, the Department of Serbian Language and Linguistics (September 2014, average: 9.63), where I also finished master studies (June 2015, average: 10.00; master work: Reading Skill in Teaching Serbian as a Foreign Language). In October 2015 I enrolled in doctoral studies – Language and Literature, the module: Language at the same university. Currently I am a scholar of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia. I’m interested in modern Serbian language and teaching Serbian as a foreign language. During the 2015/16 I worked as a volunteer at the Centre for Serbian as a Foreign Language at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad. My paper Using of a literary text in teaching Serbian as a foreign language will be published in the 7th issue of the journal Methodological Perspectives (Faculty of Philosophy Novi Sad).

Балканот некаде помеѓу

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Порта помеѓу Западот и Истокот, граница помеѓу цивилизираната Европа и Ориентот, географски простор помеѓу планини... Во стремежот да се смират конфликтите и духовите на балканското буре барут, таа одредница помеѓу секогаш добивала свое ново значење за дефинирање на Балканот.

Дваесет и седум години од падот на комунизмот и распадот на Социјалистичка Федеративна Република Југославија, земјите кои не станаа дел од Европската Унија, сè уште се наоѓаат некаде помеѓу и често претставуваат плодна почва на која растат различни –изми (тоталитаризми, анархизми, национализми)

Крвавите братоубиствени војни и долгиот период на транзиција во земјите од поранешна СФРЈ придонесе за негување на културните разлики наместо културна разновидност. Балканските нации во желбата да се обединат околу еден етнос, една религија и една нација, станаа жртви на идеализирани приказни за посебноста и супериорноста на сопствената нација и сопственото митолошко и древно потекло.

И покрај заедничката културна меморија, се роди омраза, стереотипи и предрасуди, а Балканот стана простор за неразбирање и непочитување на Другиот.

Во барањето излез, балканските посткомунистички земји секогаш калкулирале со просторот помеѓу, додворувајќи се час на Америка, час на Русија, на Европа.

Ако рушењето на Берлинскиот ѕид беше иницијална каписла за уривање на комунистичките режими, што денес може да донесе: „Бекзит“, бегалската криза, протестите кои се случуваат во дел од земјите на поранешна Југославија...?!

Дали на ова општество денес му недостасува хумана компонента, граѓански концепт на управување, недостасува ли кај луѓето поголемо чувство на емпатија ?!

The Balkan Somewhere in Between

A gate *between* the West and the East, a border *between* civilized Europe and the Orient, geographic space *between* mountains... In the aspiration to reconcile the conflicts and the spirits of the Balkan powder keg, this determinant *between* always obtained its new importance for definition of the Balkan.

Twenty seven years after the fall of communism and the disintegration of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the countries that did not become a part of the European Union, are still somewhere *between*, and often they are fertile land where different –isms grow (totalitarianisms, anarchisms, nationalisms).

The bloody fratricidal wars and the long transition period in the countries of former SFRY contributed to the fostering of cultural differences instead of cultural diversity. In their desire to unite around one ethnicity, one religion and one nation, the Balkan nations became victims of idealized stories about the uniqueness and the superiority of their own nation and their mythological and ancient origin.

Despite of their common cultural memory, hatred, stereotypes and prejudices were born, and the Balkan became space of incomprehension and disrespect for the Other. Seeking a way out, the Balkan post-communist countries have always calculated with the space *between*, sometimes ingratiating with America, and sometimes with Russia or Europe. If the fall of the Berlin Wall was an initial fuse for demolition of the communist regimes, what can be brought today by Brexit, the migrant crisis, the protests that take place in part of the former Yugoslav countries...?! Does this society lack human component, civil concept of management, does a greater feeling of empathy lack in people?

Марина Цветаноска

Работно искуство:

- (од 01.10.2015-во тек) Лектор по македонски јазик при Истанбулскиот Универзитет, Република Турција.
- (од 2010-2015) Професор по македонски јазик и литература, Средно економско и правно училиште „Арсени Јовков“, Скопје, Македонија

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Проекти и конференции:

- 2011- Автор и водител на документарен филм за животот и делото на академик Луан Старова;

- 21-23.10.2015- II Меѓународна студентска конференција - Вчера, Данас, Утре - славистика, одржана на Факултет за хуманистички и општествени науки во Загреб, Хрватска. Тема на презентација: »Антиквизација наспроти словенство«

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Work experience:

- (from 01.10.2015 – currently) Lector in Macedonian language at the Istanbul University, Republic of Turkey

- (from 2010 – 2015) Professor in Macedonian language and literature at the Secondary economy and law school of the city of Skopje “Arseni Jovkov”, Skopje

- (2005 – 2010) Journalist, editor of a news program, presenter and author of documentary series, “Television Sonce” – satellite and national television

Education:

- (2013 – currently) Master studies: from Institute of Macedonian literature “Krstе Petkov Misirkov”, Skopje, at the University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius”.

- (1996-2001) Graduate studies: Faculty of Philology “Blaze Koneski”, University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius”

Professional title: Graduate professor in Macedonian literature and South Slavic literature with Macedonian language.

Projects:

- 2011 – Author and host of the documentary about the life and work of academician Luan Starova;

Conferences:

- October 21st-23rd 2015 - II International Student Conference – Jucer, danas, sutra – slavistika, held at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb, Croatia. Topic of presentation: „Antiquization vs.Slavism“

Романите на Толстой и киното. Руски и неруски рефлексии

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Основен интерес на доклада е съпоставката на руските и неруските екранизации по романите на Толстой („Война и мир“, „Ана Каренина“ и „Възкресение“). Рефератът се фокусира върху универсалните мотиви в екранизациите и приемствеността им през годините. Проблематизирана е и тема за възприемането на руската култура извън пределите на Русия.

Tolstoy's Novels and the Cinema. Russian and Non-Russian Reflections

The main intention of the paper is comparison between the Russian and non-Russian screen adaptations by the novel of Tolstoy (*War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina* and *Resurrections*). The author focuses on the universal motives in adaptation and their continuity over the years. Other key issues include the perception of Russian culture beyond the boundaries of Russia.

Константина Пунева родена в София, България през 1987 г. Тя е бакалавър по „Българска филология“ и магистър по „Литература, кино и визуална култура“ в СУ „Св. Климент Охридски“. В момента е докторант по „Руска класическа литература (XIX век)“. Темата на дисертацията ѝ е „Л. Н. Толстой като екранен сюжет: литературна и кинопоетика“. Сферите на научни интереси на Пунева са в областта на руската литература, визуалната култура, киното и

социологията. Има участия в научни конференции в България, Русия и Унгария, Словения и Австрия.

Konstantina Puneva was born in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1987. She has bachelor's degree in Bulgarian Philology and master's degree in Literature, Cinema and Visual Culture from "St. Kliment Ohridski" Sofia University. At the moment she is PhD student in Russian classical literature at the same university. The title of her thesis is "Leo Tolstoy as a screen plot: poetics of literature and film". Her fields of interest are Russian literature, visual culture, film and sociology. She has participated in conferences in Bulgaria, Russia, Hungary, Slovenia and Austria.

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