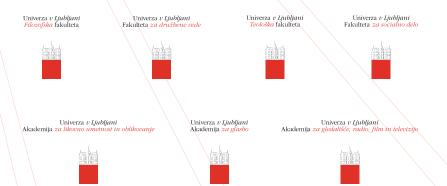# NOVE PERSPEKTIVE V HUMANISTIKI IN DRUŽBOSLOVJU

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Doktorska konferenca
Doctoral conference

Zbornik povzetkov
Book of abstracts

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Nove perspektive v humanistiki in družboslovju
New perspectives in humanities and social sciences

KAZALO / CONTENTS

Raziskovalno delo se lahko pogosto zdi osamljeno – delo posameznika, soočenega s knjigami in besedili pred seboj ter črkami na računalniku. A kar kmalu ugotovimo, da resničnost ni takšna in da je treba takšne predstave presegati. Že več let se zavedamo problema razdrobljenosti in nepovezanosti doktorskih študentov tako na samih fakultetah kot tudi na programu Humanistika in družboslovje ter se sprašujemo, kako ta problem premostiti. Lansko leto se je tako porodila ideja skupne doktorske konference, ki bi omogočila povezovanje študentk in študentov ter predstavitve njihovih raziskovalnih projektov. Namen konference je spoznavanje doktorskih študentk in študentov, deljenje dobrih praks in mogoče tudi rojstvo idej za prihodnje skupno raziskovalno delo. Kot je vidno iz programa konference, na programu Humanistika in družboslovje nastaja izredno širok in raznolik spekter raziskovalnih projektov. In ravno v tej raznolikosti se skriva potencial za prihodnost znanosti, ki mora razgaljati različne plati človeškega življenja in sveta.

Soočeni z velikimi družbenimi, političnimi, ekonomskimi, kulturnimi in ekološkimi izzivi se nam danes vse bolj očitno kaže, da je treba oblikovati nove oblike naših družbenih, političnih in siceršnjih odnosov ter bivanjskih prostorov. V zadnjem desetletju so bile domala vse discipline humanistike in družboslovja pod enakim pritiskom, da ponovno upravičijo svoj obstoj. Raziskovanje novih perspektiv v humanistiki in družboslovju vidimo kot nujno in neprecenljivo pri ponovnem premisleku o družbi in znanosti v 21. stoletju. S prispevki na konferenci želimo raziskati načine, s katerimi lahko humanistika in družboslovje prispevata k razvoju znanosti in dobrobiti v družbi ter ponudita nove poglede in potencialne perspektive razvoja v sedanjem in prihodnjem svetu.

Prva konferenca *Interdisciplinarnega študijskega programa HUMANISTIKA IN DRUŽBOSLOVJE* Univerze v Ljubljani z naslovom *Nove perspektive v humanistiki in družboslovju* se osredotoča na nove raziskovalne perspektive in izvirne znanstvene prispevke. Namen konference je povezati doktorske študentke in študente z različnih fakultet in disciplin za prihodnje skupno delo in tako poudarjati pomen sodelovanja med različnimi institucijami ter razvoja interdisciplinarnega in inovativnega pristopa pri študiju in raziskavah. Študijski program obiskuje tudi veliko tujih študentov in študentk, zato smo pozvali k oddaji prispevkov v angleškem jeziku. Konferenca združuje področja interdisciplinarnega doktorskega študija naslednjih fakultet Univerze v Ljubljani: Filozofske fakultete, Fakultete za družbene vede, Akademije za glasbo, Akademije za gledališče, film, radio in televizijo, Akademije za likovno umetnost in oblikovanje, Teološke fakultete in Fakultete za socialno delo.

Organizacijski odbor konference:
izr. prof. dr. Katja Manfreda Lozar, prodekanja za študijske zadeve na Fakulteti za družbene vede;
izr. prof. dr. Sašo Jerše, prodekan za doktorski študij in znanstvenoraziskovalno delo na Filozofski fakulteti;
Nesa Vrečer, doktorska študentka, Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino,
Karla Tepež in Kristina Rakinić, doktorski študentki na Fakulteti za družbene vede.

Research work can often seem lonely - the work of an individual faced with books and texts in front of them and letters on a computer screen. However, we soon realise that this is not the reality and that such notions must be overcome. For several years we have been aware of the problem of fragmentation and disconnectedness of PhD students, both in the faculties themselves and in the Humanities and Social Sciences programme, and we have been asking ourselves how we can overcome this problem. Last year, the idea of a joint PhD conference was born which would allow students to network and present their research projects. The aim of the conference is to get to know fellow PhD students, share good practices and perhaps develop ideas for future joint research work. As can be seen from the conference programme, there is an extremely broad and diverse range of research projects in the Humanities and Social Sciences programme. And it is precisely in this diversity that lies the potential for the future of science, which needs to unveil the various facets of human life and the world.

As we are facing social, political, economic, cultural and environmental challenges, it is becoming increasingly apparent that new forms of relations and livability must be forged. Over the past decade, the various disciplines of the humanities and social sciences have experienced the same pressure to justify their own existence. Exploring new perspectives in the humanities and social sciences will thus prove invaluable for rethinking both society and science in the 21st century. With these conference contributions, we would like to explore all the ways in which the humanities and social sciences can contribute to science and society, offering new views and potential perspectives in the current and future world.

The first conference of the *Interdisciplinary doctoral programme HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,* entitled *New perspectives in Humanities and Social sciences,* focuses on new perspectives and original research contributions to science and society. The conference aims to connect doctoral students from different faculties and disciplines for future collaborations and it emphasises the cooperation between different institutions and the development of an interdisciplinary and innovative approach to study and research. It combines the fields of the interdisciplinary doctoral programme in the following faculties: the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Academy of Music, the Academy of Theatre, Film, Radio and Television, the Academy of Fine Arts and Design, the Faculty of Theology and the Faculty of Social Work.

The organisation team of the conference:
assoc. prof. dr. Katja Manfreda Lozar (Vice Dean for Student Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences),
assoc. prof. dr. Sašo Jerše (Associate Dean of Doctoral Studies and Research, Faculty of Arts),
Nesa Vrečer (doctoral student, Institute of Contemporary History),
Karla Tepež (doctoral student, Faculty of Social Sciences) and
Kristina Rakinić (doctoral student, Faculty of Social Sciences).

Doc. dr. Daša Ličen

The bourgeoisie of Trieste beyond national affiliations: a doctoral dissertation and the path to it

In the second half of the 19th century, the work of the associations was inseparable from the lives of the members of the bourgeoisie. The associations offered both a symbolic and a physical space. They were meeting places of an intellectual, scientific, cultural, and to some extent political nature. The lecturer therefore considers the social dynamics of Trieste as a window into the world of the local bourgeoisie, which she describes and analyses with the help of a historical-anthropological explanatory apparatus. To shed light on the past of the associations is not in itself new. The originality, and thus the challenge, of her doctoral dissertation lies in the approach. The researcher unravels Trieste's bourgeois social and cultural dynamics in a way that presents and interprets the largest commercial centre of the then Habsburg Empire not as a puzzle of conflicting national entities, but as an arena where class belonging played a key role in the identification processes of the historical actors of the time. In this lecture, Daša Ličen will discuss both the findings she reveals in the pages of her dissertation and the long, arduous, but also formative path that led her to its defence.

Associate professor dr. Daša Ličen is a research associate at the Institute of Slovenian Ethnography ZRC SAZU and the Faculty of Tourism at the University of Maribor. In 2021, she defended her doctoral dissertation at the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, entitled Cultural Associations in Trieste as the Setting of the Identification Processes of the Triestine population (1848-1914). Her historical-anthropological research was awarded by the Faculty of Arts as the best dissertation in the field of humanities and will soon be published in book form by Studia Humanitatis. She is currently working on postdoctoral research (ARRS) entitled For Beasts, Against Animals: Towards the Long History of Animal Rights Movement, in which she examines the rise of the animal rights movement as a means of class differentiation.

dr. Nina Dragičević

"Just answer the question, please.": Sonority of Bureaucracy in Everyday Life

In this lecture, Dragičević will focus on the sonic structions and dynamics of power, addressing how bureaucracy performs as a mechanism for the construction, and continuous perseverance of, domination. The thesis considers how bureaucracy is present in everyday life through abstract omnipresence (power itself) + material artifacts (e.g. forms and clerks), a silent yet screaming force directed at a subordinate population. In what ways does bureaucracy function as an explicit representation and affirmation of power and its ideology? How are the historic, primarily patriarchal, sonic policies infused into the mechanisms of bureaucracy which seems to have nothing to do with sound? Following the feminist, queer, and critical theory of power, as well as David Graeber's 'golden rule of liberalism' – the more government claims to be reducing bureaucratic procedures, the more bureaucratic procedures it produces –, Dragičević argues that while bureaucracy is seemingly applied universally, it uses certain sonic mechanisms to primarily coordinate and affirm inequality. And this – the domination-drive of bureaucracy and its drive for the formalization of inequality – both constructs and renews its specific sonority as well as its specific sonic policies.

Nina Dragičević is a poet, essayist, composer, Doctor of Sociology, the author of six books and numerous sound compositions. Her work is centered primarily in the intersections of critical theory of sound, feminism, and LGBT+ theories. She is the recipient of the Jenko Award 2021, Župančič Award 2020, and the University of Ljubljana Student Award for Outstanding Achievements 2018. Dragičević is the 2023 Werner Düttmann Fellow (Akademie der Künste Berlin).

dr. Iztok Prezelj: Publishing in high quality scientific journals

Publishing in high quality scientific journals is very demanding for young researchers and doctoral students. The aim of this workshop is to provide a map through all the complexities of the publishing process and to identify typical mistakes and issues that young professionals face in this process.

dr. Maja Lukanc: What to do during and after PhD studies

For a graduate student, it can be unclear exactly what they are supposed to do during the four years of their studies. Should they focus exclusively on their research project or try to do other things as well? The workshop aims to open up topics on what students can do during their studies and how their work in academia can continue after they have completed their PhD studies.

THE IMAGE AND SYMBOLISM OF THE CHINESE DRAGON

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In this presentation, I am going to discuss the image and symbolism of the Chinese dragon, which is still an important symbol of the Chinese nation today as it unites and unifies it. Its history dates back to the time of the Neolithic culture. The Chinese themselves often claim to be "descendants of the dragon", and so the image of the dragon is often associated with China on a global scale. The dragon is viewed as an auspicious symbol, a symbol of power and dignity. This imaginary creature is very important to the Chinese, as it plays a dominant role in various festivals and customs, such as the Dragon Dance and the Dragon Boat Festival. Images of various dragons can also be seen on rooftops, bridges and temples in China. The sons of the dragon have their own roles, e.g., Pulao is carved on bridges and serves as a protector against floods. The Chinese dragon was an imperial symbol and the emperors were known as "the dragons that descended to earth". This work also outlines the lack of translations and the existence of misunderstandings in Europe. The Chinese mythological monster (龙 long) is translated in the West as a dragon, which evokes the association of evil and is therefore often misinterpreted as a symbol. It definitely has some similarities to dragons, but it also differs from the Western dragon in its positive symbolism. Chinese dragons are often mentioned in the media, but their cultural diversity and rich historical background are rarely emphasized. These days, in the era of globalization, mixing and intertwining of different cultures, it is very important to be aware of the importance of ancient symbols that have shaped other cultures. Above all – in order to avoid intercultural conflicts and to promote understanding and respect for diversity – it is important to consider symbolism when presenting China and learning about Chinese culture, especially in intercultural communication. Unfortunately, the economic aspect often overshadows the cultural aspect.

Key words: Chinese dragon, symbols, Chinese culture, Europe

SODOBNA FANTAZMA OTROŠTVA V UČBENIKIH ZGODOVINE

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Smoter pedagoškega procesa določata družbena predstava o idealnem človeku na eni strani in otroku, ki to še ni, na drugi. A medtem ko je pot od slednjega do prvega lahko strokovno obravnavana in preučevana, je predstava o izvornem in idealnem stanju (otroku in zaželenem človeku) izrazito fantazmatska. Sodobna fantazma otroka pojmuje kot avtentičnega in izvorno polnega posameznika s svobodno voljo, sposobnosti in lastnosti, kot so domišljija, kritično mišljenje in radovednost, ki naj bi jih, sledeč diskurzu sodobne pedagogike, razvijal in spodbujal sodobni šolski sistem, pa so razumljene kot otrokovo naravno izvorno stanje. Tako se kaže, kot da prisile in prepovedi šolskega sistema izhajajo iz otrokovega naravnega interesa, s čimer je njegova podreditev avtoriteti tolikanj samoumevnejša in torej učinkovitejša. Pričujoči prispevek si zastavlja vprašanji, kako se ta fantazma otroštva odraža v sodobnih učbenikih in predvsem kako ti skozi sam način ubeseditve vsebin in slikovnega materiala učenca interpelirajo v takšno fantazmatsko podobo. Teoretsko izhodišče analize interpelacije ne razume kot niza prepričanj in predstav, ki jih avtor skozi besedilo prenaša na bralce oz. jih indoktrinira, temveč kot mesto v strukturi besedila, v katerem se bralec prepozna in iz katerega šele lahko tvori različne interpretacije ter pomene besedila in iz katerega šele lahko izreče bodisi morebitno strinjanje z besedilom in s svojim mestom v njem bodisi kritiko ali upor proti njima. Analiza bo opravljena na primeru izbranih odlomkov iz štirih učbenikov zgodovine: dveh gimnazijskih in dveh osnovnošolskih, pri čemer je po eden od obeh sodoben in po eden izpred časa trenutno veljavnih učnih načrtov. Tak izbor omogoča primerjavo načina interpelacije bralca po eni strani glede na njegovo starost in po drugi glede na zgodovinski razvoj. Izbrana besedila bodo analizirana s pragmatično metodo analize, ki jezik raziskuje v družbenem kontekstu njegove rabe. Tvorjenje mesta bralca-učenca bo analizirano na različnih ravneh jezikovnih izbir: od rab deiktičnosti in metafor učenja/znanja ter oblikovnega organiziranja pomenov do ubeseydovanja učne snovi.

Ključne besede: fantazme otroštva, učbeniki, interpelacija, diskurz

LINGUISTIC DATABASES FOR MULTI-LEVEL DESCRIPTION AND TYPOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PRAGMATIC LINGUISTIC UNITS

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This proposal presents a part of my doctoral research on pragmatic idiomatic items. These include a class of discourse formulae (DF), multi-word dialogical replies (cf. No way! You bet!) that are functionally close to the answering particles Yes and No. DF are significantly underrepresented in traditional dictionaries. Lexicographic definitions are geared to account for the word's semantics and the lexical constraints on its context. DF, on the other hand, have pragmatic functions while their semantics is bleached; their contexts are full utterances which cannot be described in lexical terms. To account for the meaning and the use of a DF, one must consider various factors related to the dialogue, such as the intentions of both interlocutors and the relations between them. This suggests that it be more efficient to describe DF in a separate framework. Such a framework was developed within the Pragmaticon project that initially focused on DF in Russian. The project team has published an open-access database containing over 600 Russian DF (Yaskevitch et al. 2021). The DF annotation includes multiple levels: the DF's pragmatics (cf. refusal, consent, confirmation), additional meaning components (cf. negative assessment), the prosodic pattern, and the illocutionary force of the stimuli utterances it is compatible with (cf. questions, opinions, offers, etc.). This annotation both accounts for the distinctions between various DF within a language and provides grounds for typological research of these units. Hence, another database, the Multilingual Pragmaticon, is currently under development (Buzanov et al. 2022). The Multilingual Pragmaticon acquired the same multi-level annotation system as its monolingual prototype. However, the typological perspective adds another layer: the structural characteristics of the DF. Annotating the structure and meaning of each DF in a typological sample makes the database a powerful research tool to compare DF across languages. For instance, it can help find differences in structural cognates in Russian and Slovene. In the proposed presentation, the developed annotation system, and the results it can yield will be illustrated on the pilot sample of Slovene DF.

Key words: linguistic databases, linguistic typology, pragmatics, dialog, formulaic expressions

POLITICAL SUBNATIONAL RELATIONS WITH THE EU IN THE CASE OF SCOTLAND

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Over the past three decades, processes such as European integration have altered the concept of territory within Europe. As a result, subnational actors have found more opportunities to forge relations outside the state. Subnational territories have engaged with European institutions for a number of years in the field of policy-making. However, Europe contains a number of historic nationalities whose demands go further than merely interacting with the EU over policy-making. From the view of secessionists in Europe, European integration has provided them with a viable pathway to secession, as European integration reduces the costs of secession. Over the past decade in the case of Scotland, the European dimension has become interlinked to the question of Scottish secession from the UK. Existing theories on subnational relations and strategies used by secessionists, such as protodiplomacy, fail to fully encapsulate the strategic elements of secessionist mobilisation. As such, for developments in the sui generis case of Scotland, a new concept of 'altered protodiplomacy' has been devised, one that is more risk averse and based on normative pragmatism as the guiding principle used by secessionists in relations with external actors. Utilising an interdisciplinary approach covering literature from European Studies concepts, such as MLG, and subnational representation, as well as International Relations concepts, such as paradiplomacy, protodiplomacy and secession, this research has operationalised how protodiplomacy and the proposed concept of altered protodiplomacy function. Under the operationalisation of these concepts the aims are two-fold: first to analyse developments in the subnational relations of Scotland and second, as a more theoretical contribution to the field, to analyse if the case of Scotland, particularly in its relations with its closest neighbours, is representative of the proposed conceptual phenomenon of altered protodiplomacy.

Key words: European Union, Protodiplomacy, Paradiplomacy, Altered-Protodiplomacy, Scotland

DIGITAL TRUTH REGIMES AND THE POLITICS OF TRUTH

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In this presentation, I will provide a restatement of the post-truth issue and sketch a novel research approach towards analyzing truth in digital media. Ever since its popularization in 2016, the idea of post-truth continues to be a common reference point alongside phenomena such as fake news, political propaganda, misinformation and disinformation, etc. Despite this and after many attempts at making it so, post-truth has not proven to be a useful analytical concept in social science. It presupposes unwarranted binary oppositions such as the before-   and-after of truth and an us-vs-them epistemic-political ordering, as well as featuring cumbersome political and moral commitments embedded in its core. To better understand the status of truth in our current situation, I propose an approach oriented around the concepts of truth regimes and politics of truth, which enable inquiry into the production, distribution and consumption of truth claims at specific sites and through specific technical, practical, and discursive assemblages, thus forming the conditions of possibility of "that which is taken to be true" (whether it be actually true or not). This will, firstly, require a re-deployment of Michel Foucault's conception of truth regimes (updating it for the digital age), and secondly, develop an approach towards analyzing technological regimes that provide a material infrastructure for political economies of truth. As an example, I turn towards Facebook as a site of contemporary politics of truth. Facebook is a multifaceted assemblage, a technological infrastructure which enables practices and discourses of truth and thus engenders an economy of truth, i.e., it is a type of truth regime. At the same time, it is contested by various actors who are committed to 'classical' truth regimes, such as academic institutions, journalists, and even national and supranational entities, claiming Facebook does not adhere to accepted standards of truth and enables mass proliferation of falsehoods. The idea of post-truth expresses the viewpoint of such actors, yet a wider perspective is necessary to better understand this conflict and how exactly the truth regime of Facebook differs from truth regimes that preceded it.

Key words: post-truth, truth regimes, Michel Foucault, Facebook

SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF PLAY AND PLAYING BETWEEN ADULTS IN EVERYDAY AND WORK LIFE

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Play and playing are considered an important children's activity through which they develop their physical, cognitive and social skills. The importance of the joy experienced during play is crucial for general healthy development. Play and playing are also present in the daily lives of adults. Adults play for different reasons and use playing elements with different goals. Play and playing between adults have different meanings and forms than children's play. They occur in different social contexts. I use the theory of play by Johan Huizinga, who defined the main characteristics of play that we can observe in the different uses of this social phenomenon. I also follow other social scientists who have studied play, such as B. Sutton-Smith, D. Graeber, V. W. Turner, M. Csikszentmihalyi, and B. Turk Niskač.

My dissertation examines play and playfulness among adults. My focus is divided into two main parts. First, the metaphorical use of the words play and playing in different contexts. Second, play, playing and the use of play elements in adults' everyday and work life. The key aspects of both areas are characteristics of play. My research aims are to define what play and playfulness look like among adults and what it means for them to play. In the second half of my research, I will focus on observing and distinguishing between spontaneous playfulness and professional creativity. I will use a combination of different anthropological methods: survey, participant observation, and qualitative ethnographic interviews.

In the paper, I will present ongoing research, the theoretical and methodological framework, and partial results of the research. My work will help define and understand playing among adults, which represents an interesting and important cultural phenomenon.

Key words: play, playing, playfulness, creativity, adulthood

PARTNERS OR PATIENTS? USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS TO ASSESS MIDWIVES' WOMAN-CENTREDNESS

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The International Confederation of Midwives' definition of midwifery states that midwives are recognised as responsible and accountable professionals who work in partnership with women. In practice, however, this is often not the case. The national research project "Porodnišnice za današnji čas" found that only 24% of women in labour gave their consent to the procedures carried out by health professionals, and only 23% of women felt that they could influence what happened during labour in the health facility (Mivšek 2007). Inappropriate practices and violence during childbirth are also reported in the Slovenian study "Ničelna toleranca do nasilja med porodom" (Drglin and Šimnovec 2022) as well as in many other studies worldwide. One of the solutions to make maternity care more humane is woman-centred care (WCC). The key elements of WCC are respect, safety, holism and partnership. The partnership relationship is one of equality, collaboration, participatory decision making and open communication, characterised by mutual respect, shared responsibility and empowerment. As part of my doctoral research, I plan to conduct in-depth interviews with midwives working in delivery rooms. Using Critical Discourse Analysis, I will analyse midwives' choice of words when they describe their work and their relationship with women. Does a woman actively participate in her care? Does the midwife support and encourage the woman, or does she mainly control and supervise her? I intend to situate the microanalysis of the text (analysis of words) within a broader macroanalysis of power relations in healthcare practices and structures.

Key words: midwifery, woman-centred care, humanising birth, critical discourse analysis

A PROPOSAL FOR TEACHING SPANISH FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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The aim of this paper is to present a didactic proposal for teaching Spanish as a foreign language (ELE) at the elementary level (A1-A2) according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The starting point of this proposal, which focuses on diversity and gender, is based on the hypothesis that the gender perspective cannot be a marginal topic in the teaching and learning of foreign languages, which implies an opening to different cultural universes. ELE teaching introduces the learner to a heterogeneous cultural universe that includes not only Spanish as it is spoken in Spain, but also in the rest of the Spanish-speaking world, which is a mosaic cultural universe that includes different ethnic groups, such as those of the indigenous communities of Latin America. In these communities, gender presents differential nuances that favor the learner's approach to the concepts of cultural diversity. According to Connell (2011), it can be stated that schoolteachers can help students from the most elementary levels to gain control over gender discourses. The result of a field research among students learning Spanish as a foreign language at different levels, which was part of my MA thesis, have been the basis for the abovementioned didactic proposal for teaching Spanish from a gender perspective, related to cultural diversity. This proposal is based on the design of a teaching unit for teaching Spanish at the basic level (A1-A2). This unit includes aspects of gender issues, integrated with other didactic contents with special attention to cultural issues. Through this itinerary, the aim is to propose didactic material to incorporate the gender perspective associated with cultural diversity in the teaching of ELE.

Key words: teaching Spanish, gender perspective, cultural diversity

MOERSOVA PRINZESSIN INSOMNIA KOT PRIMER FANTAZIJSKEGA ROMANA

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Prispevek se ukvarja s problematiko žanrske opredelitve romanov nemškega pisatelja Walterja Moersa s poudarkom na njegovem zadnjem obsežnejšem romanu Prinzessin Insomnia und der alptraumfarbene Nachtmahr (2017). Moersova dela so v literarni kritiki in literarni vedi najpogosteje opisana kot primeri fantazijske književnosti, saj jih zaznamujejo nekatere bistvene značilnosti tega žanra, predvsem umeščenost dogajanja v izmišljeno, natančno opisano in kartirano deželo ter vključevanje nadnaravnih elementov. Nadnaravni elementi kot značilna lastnost fantazijske književnosti so v literarni vedi najpogosteje utemeljeni z interpretacijo, da gre pri tem žanru za neke vrste naslednico starejših pripovednih oblik, kakršni sta mit in pravljica. Po drugi strani pa romani izkazujejo tudi za fantazijsko književnost netipično distanco od dogajanja skozi ironijo, kritično perspektivo do upovedovane resničnosti ter samonanašalno tematiziranje pripovednih postopkov. Vse te lastnosti spodbujajo k temu, da prevprašamo prevladujočo žanrsko oznako, ki le delno ustrezno opredeli avtorjeva besedila. To je še posebej značilno za Prinzessin Insomnia, ki se od predhodnih romanov razlikuje na več ravneh. Središče pozornosti ni več predstavitev fiktivne dežele kot dogajališča, temveč se dogajanje skoncentrira na psihologijo glavne junakinje. Širok nabor izmišljenih bitij, ki nastopajo v prvih avtorjevih romanih, nadomestita le dva osrednja lika z večplastnim medsebojnim odnosom. Osrednji problem tipičnih fantazijskih besedil je pravljični boj med dobrim in zlom, pri čemer dobro načeloma zmaga. V Moersovih romanih se protagonisti borijo z različnimi nasprotniki, boj med dobrim in zlom pa ni nujno osrednji vsebinski problem besedil. Antagonist princese Dylie, glavne junakinje romana Prinzessin Insomnia, je na prvi pogled sicer poosebljena nočna mora Opal, na globlji ravni pa gre predvsem za soočenje protagonistke s samo seboj in lastno domišljijo. Ker vse te poteze roman oddaljujejo od tipičnih fantazijskih besedil, je cilj prispevka preizprašati žanrsko oznako fantazijska književnost za Moersove romane in posebej za roman Prinzessin Insomnia. Prispevek najprej definira pojem fantazijske književnosti, nato pa ugotavlja, v kolikšni meri izbrani roman ta določila spoštuje ter na kakšne načine jih krši.

Ključne besede: fantazijska književnost, Walter Moers, žanr, Prinzessin Insomnia

HYBRIDITY AS A CULTURAL MIRROR OF SOCIETY IN THE LITERARY WORKS OF PETER HANDKE

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Nowadays, it is of extreme importance to refer to cultural diversity and claim transgressions beyond our own cultural origins. In today's era of globalization, a transcultural concept can be observed as we live in an interpretative in-between space of togetherness. Handke's literary works open such interstices where the author writes between languages, which is why his narrative forms can be taken note of as a hybrid capture of culture. In a hybrid poetic procedure, the cultural identity is determined. Hybridity is a lived form of his poetics, which does not conceive borders and relational greatness. Handke's literature reflects the modern understanding of human existence. The cultural identity of humankind constructs itself in the narrative through a hybrid aesthetic that is formulated on contextual and linguistic levels. The experience of alienation is portrayed through narrative modes that lead to aesthetically productive cross-cultural movements. In Handke's literary work, the totality of alienated narration is tied together into a transcultural phantasmatic configuration and accordingly appears as a hybrid product. In Handke's literature, the search for identity is in the foreground, so it is not surprising that the question of transculturality is also explored in his text. For the protagonists in his stories, crossing national and cultural borders becomes an existential necessity. The narrative addresses the meaning of life, oscillates between inclusion as well as exclusion, and seeks the protagonist's being in different cultural spaces. Together, the literary characters transcend cultural hierarchization and marginalization at the same time. With a global approach, they distance themselves from fixed positions of place and perceive their existence in the transboundary elsewhere. Further, this paper will bring to light the hybrid confluence of linguistic aesthetic and cultural patterns in Peter Handke's literature. Among other things, the scientific article will attempt to show whether Handke's literary texts can be categorized as intercultural/transcultural literature.

Key words: Peter Handke, literature, hybridity, transculturality, cross-cultural identity development

VLOGE, STRUKTURE IN MULTIMODALNA ORGANIZACIJA V MEDIJSKEM FORMATU »POTOVALNI BLOG«

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V sklopu predavanja bo predstavljena doktorska disertacija z naslovom Vloge, strukture in multimodalna organizacija v medijskem formatu »potovalni blog«. V zadnjih letih so potovalni blogi zaradi tehničnega napredka in vse pogostejših potovanj postali trend. Posledično zaradi svoje priljubljenosti in raznolikosti predstavljajo obetaven predmet raziskovanja na področju jezikoslovja, na katerem pa so do sedaj še slabše raziskani. V prvem delu predavanja bodo na kratko orisani hipoteze ter cilji doktorske disertacije. Prav tako bodo predstavljena teoretična dognanja o (hiper)besedilih, besedilnih vrstah, slogu medialnosti in multimodalnosti besedil. Da bi bolje razumeli blog kot besedilo in odkrili njegove namene komunikacije ter slogovne značilnosti, je potrebna definicija bloga. Potovalne bloge v sklopu disertacije razumemo kot kompleksne, tematsko specifične medijske formate, ki na podlagi tehničnih značilnosti odpirajo možnosti za komunikativna dejanja in omogočajo izpolnjevanje komunikativnih namenov, kot npr. »informirati o destinaciji«, »opisati deset najbolj zanimivih znamenitosti določene destinacije«, »oglaševati storitve«, »oceniti nastanitev/storitev« itd. Blogerji slednje dosegajo z različnimi prispevki, ki imajo periodični oz. serijski značaj in so multimodalno zasnovani. Za medialni format bloga so značilne tudi lastnosti digitalnih medijev, kot so aktualnost, hiperbesedilnost (citati, linki, ključniki), interaktivnost, pogosto tudi večjezičnost itd., ki bodo pri raziskavi potovalnih blogov prav tako upoštevane. V drugem delu bodo predstavljeni koraki stilistične, multimodalne in funkcionalne analize potovalnih blogov. Za empirično študijo bo izdelan korpus s pretežno osebnimi potovalnimi blogi v nemškem jeziku, ki ustrezajo določenim kriterijem. V sklopu predavanja bo na kratko opisana študija primera na podlagi potovalnega bloga Komm wir machen das einfach. Potovalni blogi bodo v obsežnejšem delu vpeti v širši komunikativni okvir. Raziskava bo doprinesla k področju besediloslovja, stilistiki, vedi o multimodalnosti ter teoriji medialnosti besedil.

Ključne besede: besediloslovje, potovalni blogi, medijski formati, multimodalnost

NOVI POGLEDI IN PERSPEKTIVE NA KRIZO V KONTEKSTU WEIMARSKE REPUBLIKE (1919–1933)

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Weimarsko republiko sta kot državno tvorbo zaznamovala dva procesa: demokratizacija in amerikanizacija. Tam, kjer ameriški kapitalizem ni bil zmožen ponuditi argumentirane eksistencialne rešitve, je nastopila mlada in neizkušena demokracija, ki je v prid lastne legitimacije poskušala zapolniti sistemske pomanjkljivosti. V prispevku bo razloženo, kakšne premike je te dinamika povzročila na področju kulturne in literarne produkcije. Opravičevanje masovne proizvodnje kulturnih vsebin kot dela demokratičnega procesa, ki bo velikemu številu ljudi omogočil dostop do tovrstnih vsebin, je ena glavnih posledic. Ta v veliki meri industrializiran proces pod vprašaj postavi uveljavljeno kanonizacijo, saj nove okoliščine dopuščajo pluralizem perspektiv, novih pogledov in inovacij. Tako prav v filmih in romanih tistega časa lahko opazujemo, kako se semantika besede kriza sredi ene največjih finančnih in gospodarskih kriz prejšnjega stoletja prične spreminjati in počasi zgubljati zgolj negativne konotacije. Na področju umetnosti ni več enotnih umetniških tendenc. Osnovne zakonitosti kulture v zlatih dvajsetih so pluralizem, eksperiment, interdisciplinarnost in intermedialnost. Umetniki (med njimi tudi pisatelji) močno soustvarjajo ta semantični premik, saj nam predstavijo posameznika, ki je pod izrednim pritiskom in se sprašuje, kako dalje. Omejujoči predpisi velikih založnikov, strah pred konservativno cenzuro in posledično nezmožnost direktne kritike družbe ustvarijo okolje, v katerem cvetita satira in provokacija. Enotnega stila ni, vse je podrejeno principu kolažiranja, posutega s humorjem, da kritika ne bi bila preveč direktna, a vseeno več kot očitna. Družbeni prehod iz meščanskega individualizma v anonimnost množic povzroči krizo, ki je politika ni znala najbolj spretno rešiti. Zato literatura, ki je v tem kontekstu ni možno definirati brez ostalih umetnosti, prične preizpraševati in iskati rešitve ter ponudi tudi nov pogled na fenomen krize.

Ključne besede: Weimarska republika, kriza, kanon, umetnost, literatura

NON-HUMAN ANIMALS ARE LEGALLY PROTECTED, BUT DO THEY HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS?

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The current legal status of the non-human animal is markedly unjust due to historical anthropocentric moral bias. The Western moral paradigm grants legally relevant moral status only to humans, i.e., it grants the same basic moral protection to all, and degrades other animals to a rudimentary level of instrumental value for the achievement of human goals, which is reflected in their moral to zero-rated status. Established mechanisms for protecting their integrity are reduced to a minimum and are primarily intended to prevent unnecessary human cruelty toward them. Although, since the development of evolutionary biology, science has failed to demonstrate a distinction between the organic structure of human and non-human animals that would cause different feelings, discrimination based on belonging to a biological species (or race or gender) called speciesism has been renewed as a social construct every time throughout history. The change of moral and legal animal theory (i.e., animal turn) into the area of recognition of animal rights is a feasible step, but another issue is the application of such theory to a wider social level, as it would be concretized in the elimination of the property paradigm of non-human animals. In addition to the philosophy of law, the first shifts (such as the social movements in the field of racial and gender emancipation) must occur at the level of the individual. Some laws have a direct connection to morality; some have no connection to morality at all. However, some important laws that were passed are later repudiated as fundamentally and irrevocably wrong, such as laws supporting slavery. The rule of law can create order in society, and for that reason alone it functions like social values or ethics. That is why some philosophers see the foundations of law in morality. Is the law unjust to non-human animals? Do they have the right not to suffer?

Key words: animal moral rights, animal legal rights, philosophy of animal law, speciesism

THE IMPACT OF MODERNITY ON FAMILY STRUCTURE IN AZERBAIJAN

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The objective of this research is to show how Azerbaijani families evaluate their role in the modern context. It is tried to give answers to the questions what are the main reasons that have led to changes in family functions in Azerbaijan, what are the main functions of Azerbaijani family institution, etc. The nature and characteristics of relations between family and society are examined with the help of sociological studies in Azerbaijan. Factors affecting the structure of Azerbaijani families are geography, religion and historical development processes. The culture of Azerbaijan combines a diverse and heterogeneous set of elements that have developed under the influence of Turkic, Persian and Caucasian cultures. Industrialization and urbanization, capitalization and public policy transformation have had serious and powerful effects on family institutions in Azerbaijan. Furthermore, the social environment and development of society depend on how social institutions ensure the physical and mental health of the family and people. Recently, there are a number of negative factors in family life and its social functions, which can be grouped as follows: Increase in divorce cases; decrease in the number of children in the family; increase in the number of dysfunctional families; inability of the family to fulfil its function related to the upbringing of children; increase in the number of young people who do not want to marry, etc. The characteristic features of the modern family include: Diversity of social structure in urban and rural families, indifference of children to the material and spiritual world in high-income consumerist families, correlation between educational indicators of children and the education level of parents, increase in the number of "only child families", increase in divorce cases, etc.

Key words: Azerbaijani families, national and moral values, mentality, family institution, modernization

ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS OF FRICATIVES AND AFFRICATES: PRELIMINARY DATA FROM SLOVENIAN

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Acoustic analysis of consonants is a controversial topic in phonetics since there are several proposed approaches and methods, but without a consensus among phoneticians as to which acoustic parameters are most distinguishing for each consonant phoneme. Data from different languages deliver contradictory results (Harrington 2013). The present study presents the acoustic analysis of Slovene fricative [f s z ʃ ʒ x] and affricate [ts tʃ dz dʒ] consonants. Existing acoustics studies have never examined the properties of Slovenian consonants except for the voice onset time (VOT) and duration. The main purpose of this study is to determine which acoustic parameters are significant for Slovenian fricatives and affricates. The second purpose is to observe the coarticulation of the fricatives and affricates regarding the vowel context. The framework follows a similar study of fricatives in Croatian (Vujasić 2014) and German (Jannedy in Weirich 2017). The data includes logatomes of Structure ˈCVCV, where the first syllable is geminated. The logatomes consist only of Slovenian marginal vowels /i/, /a/ and /u/. To simulate spontaneous speech, the logatomes were embedded in a minimal sentence context. Only the properties of the intervocalic consonants were included in the analysis to observe the influence of the vowel context on the fricative and affricate production. The acoustic signal was recorded with the Røde NT-USB microphone with a mounted pop filter. The sampling frequency is 44.1 kHz. The audio signal was segmented manually in Praat according to standard segmentation guidelines (Machač & Skarnitzl 2009). The following four spectral moments were measured and analysed: spectral centre of gravity (COG), spectral standard deviation (SD), skewness, and kurtosis of the spectrum. The measuring process was performed in Praat. The obtained data was statistically analysed in JASP and R.

Key words: Slovenian, fricatives, affricates, spectral moments, coarticulation

IDENTITY AND NONIDENTITY IN JEFF VANDERMEER'S SOUTHERN REACH TRILOGY

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This paper deals with the theory of the German philosopher Theodor W. Adorno called identity and non-identity. Nonidentity is a form of the sublime that, according to Adorno, is best seen in art and reminds the person who experiences it of their connection to nature; identity is the opposite of nonidentity and is, in short, everything we know and understand as human beings. This theory has many ecological undertones as it addresses our anthropocentrism and its effects on human and physical nature. Identity, in the broadest sense is thinking itself, which is best demonstrated in the sciences which focus on instrumental thinking that is inimical to the natural world, and science fiction excels in this regard – by dealing extensively with identity-oriented sciences, it can also provide a critique, making way to nonidentity. The texts we analyse are the novels in the Southern Reach Trilogy by Jeff VanderMeer. The books are considered both science fiction and weird fiction; it is in our interest to specify both of their key characteristics and to examine how they relate to identity and nonidentity. In our analysis, we will examine the protagonists' relationships with nature and culture (nonidentity and identity), the use of science, the role of language in the reception of identity and nonidentity, and the impact of the idea of boundaries – both physical and mental – on our relationship with nature. Our work looks in depth at the impact of humans on our planet and can therefore provide a useful addition to the discourse on human attitudes toward the Other.

Key words: Theodor W. Adorno, ecocriticism, anthropocentrism, science fiction, weird fiction

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF BOUNDARY WORK AND BOUNDARY WORK PROCESSES IN SOCIAL WORK AND INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION RESEARCH

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Thomas F. Gieryn coined the term boundary work in the 1980s to describe the processes by which scientists demarcate their work from the unscientific. The concepts of boundaries, boundary work and the construction of boundaries have been applied to various areas of research, predominantly in social sciences. Existing research on boundaries in the context of professional groups and interprofessional collaboration is often related to Andrew Abbott's seminal work on the division of expert labor, and therefore research on the jurisdictions of expert groups and professionals in negotiating work domains, roles, and tasks in practice. In practice, the construction of boundaries is useful for achieving professional goals and career opportunities and protecting the autonomy of scientific research, with boundaries being flexible, impermanent, and sometimes ambiguous. Today, boundary work can be utilized as a framework for analyzing everyday practices in which interactions between professionals occur and boundary work processes are enacted. As my own PhD research is embedded in the research of social workers in the Slovenian healthcare system and how they collaborate with other professionals in everyday practical settings, boundary work framework has been utilized to identify ways in which employees deal with dilemmas of personal, professional, epistemic, organizational and cultural differences in everyday interactions. The paper presents the applicability of the concept in researching interprofessional collaboration and teamwork practices where boundary work processes are routinely performed in practical situations by negotiating and establishing jurisdictions, work tasks, and roles of participants. A small sample of applying the framework in the qualitative analysis of interviews with social workers and the translation of the concept in Slovenian language will be presented. With increasing needs for interprofessional and interdisciplinary practices, research and education, I argue that the concept can be utilized in diverse scientific fields that address issues and challenges of collaborative practices, such as studies in health and social care fields, organization studies and various interdisciplinary studies.

Key words: boundary work, boundary work processes, interprofessional collaboration, jurisdictions

CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES ON THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE BODY IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

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The aim of the paper is to lay the foundation of a contemporary conceptualization of the body within the sociological study of religion. This will be done in three steps: firstly, by focusing on the development of embodied religion research; secondly, by examining the global popularity of Charismatic Christianity; and thirdly, by discussing the implications of epigenetics. In recent decades, the scientific study of religion has undergone a material turn. Materialising the study of religion means foregrounding religious materiality – e.g., objects, bodies, and spaces. However, one particular religious materiality promises to bring about an important epistemological break – the body. The modern concept of religion, namely, treats the body as a mere instrument of prior beliefs, which are privileged as a key dimension of religion. However, contemporary research into embodied religion has proven that the body plays a crucial role in the formation of religious beliefs. As such, it should be treated as an active subject rather than a passive instrument of religion. These findings are, furthermore, interesting in the light of the global popularity of Charismatic Christianity. Numerous studies show that Charismatics tend to place a particular importance on religious doing – on religious bodies – even more so than on the correct belief. As such, Charismatic Christianity proves to be a useful research field when integrating the body into sociological studies of religion. Finally, besides the emphasis on the body, one key characteristic of Charismatic Christianity is that it is primarily a religion of socially deprivileged groups. This leads us to the final element of contemporary understanding of the body within sociological studies of religion – epigenetics. Epigenetics is an increasingly developed study of how the environment – biological and social – imprints itself on DNA without changing the sequence itself. In other words, epigenetics is a study of how we literally embody our environments, which in turn produce lasting changes of our bodies, impacting what we do and how we think. As such, epigenetic research may prove vital in forming a theory of the social actor (in the sociology of religion and beyond), which would move beyond the nature/nurture divide.

Key words: sociology, religion, embodied religion, Charismatic Christianity, epigenetics

RECEPCIJA HEINRICHA HEINEJA V SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

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Prispevek tematizira recepcijo Heinricha Heineja v slovenskem prostoru od časa pesnikovega življenja do druge polovice 20. stoletja. Raziskava je bila osnovana na podlagi petih jubilejnih letnic 1856, 1897, 1906, 1956 in 1997. Vse izbrane letnice nosijo poseben pomen za recepcijo nemškega pesnika. 1856 predstavlja letnico Heinejeve smrti, 1897 stoto obletnico pesnikovega rojstva, 1906 petdeseto obletnico Heinejeve smrti, 1956 stoto obletnico Heinejeve smrti ter 1997 dvestoto obletnico Heinejevega rojstva. Največjo pozornost smo znotraj te raziskave namenili prvim trem obdobjem, torej obdobju po Heinejevi smrti 1856, obdobju pred prelomom stoletja 1897 in obdobju po letu 1906. V fokusu raziskave teh letnic je bila reproduktivna (časopisna) recepcija Heinejevega literarnega ustvarjanja ter Heinejeve osebnosti, opisana pa je tudi produktivna recepcija Heinejevih poetičnih del oziroma literarno ustvarjanje po Heinejevem zgledu. Skupno smo v pričujoči raziskavi našli 80 navedb Heineja v slovenskem časopisju v različnih obdobjih recepcije; devet jih je izšlo pred letom 1856, 71 pa jih lahko uvrstimo v jubilejna obdobja 1856, 1897 in 1906. Heinejevo ime se v teh obdobjih pojavlja v časopisih Carinthia, Carniolia, Blätter aus Krain, Deutsche Wacht, Ljubljanski zvon, Slovenec, Slovenski narod, Südsteirische Post in Zgodnja danica. Navedbe pesnika smo kategorizirali glede na vsebino prispevkov, v katerih se pojavlja. Dosedanja raziskava je pokazala stalno prisotnost Heineja in njegove poezije v slovenskem prostoru. Ugotovili smo, da Heineja v slovenskem prostoru dojemamo predvsem kot lirika, saj prevladujejo navedbe v literarnem kontekstu (skupno jih je 38), pesnikovo ime pa se pojavlja tudi v anekdotah in spominih ter političnih vsebinah. V slovenskem prostoru lahko resnično govorimo o kontinuirani recepciji pesnika, v slovenskem časopisju pa ga prvič omenjajo leta 1834. Recepcija doseže višek pred prelomom iz 19. v 20. stoletje, potem pa do petdesetletnice pesnikove smrti, leta 1906, počasi upada in ohrani raven do danes. Sprejemanje Heineja so zaznamovali ideološka prepričanja, politična dogajanja in antisemitistični nazori.

Ključne besede: Heinrich Heine, recepcija, Slovenija

NOT-WITHOUT EXIT: CAPITALISM AND THE KNOTTING OF DISCOURSE

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During a 1972 lecture in Milan, and in the wake of May 1968, Lacan curiously added a "fifth" discourse — that of the capitalist — to the recently established system of the four discourses — those of the master, the university, the hysteric, and the analyst — as developed in his seventeenth seminar of 1969-70, in spite of his claim that there are, in fact no more than four discourses, and in spite of the rigorous formalization he offers to substantiate it. Briefly, the four discourses are formalized by rotating a matrix of four places, 2 terms by 2 terms, whereby the discourse of the capitalist is formalized by switching the places of two terms (upper left and lower left) in the discourse of the master, but very rarely are commentators able to make heads or tails of this "fifth" discourse (systematically) or, for that matter, to identify any importance therein irreducible to the critiques of capitalism already established. In a new reading of the capitalist's discourse that remains close to the letter of Lacan as well as to the letters of his matrices — a reading that, in turn, is articulable by way of a new reading of discourse in general — I will explicate the capitalist's discourse not as a "discourse" as such, let alone as a fifth discourse, but merely as one of four possible knottings of the first three discourses, thereby demonstrating how and why it both formalizes the character of "torsion" in discourse as well as the prospect of the "implosion" thereof. On this basis, I will continue by demonstrating not only the efficacy of Lacan's formulation, but also the possibility and necessity of considering the three remaining possible knottings or nouages in order to better comprehend the state of politics, economics, and society in the 21st century, and I will conclude by discussing the implications of this reading for how the Analyst's discourse — per Lacan in his famous television special of 1974 — would, could, and should provide an un-knotting or dé-noue-ment, i.e., "an exit from the capitalist's discourse".

Key words: Lacan, discourse, knotting, capitalism

PEERAGE AND JUDGMENT IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

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My research is concerned with the judgments of quality and belonging of researchers working in transdisciplinary (TD) settings. TD research is research that crosses boundaries between disciplines and between academia and society. This kind of research is presented as resulting in more nuanced knowledge, more apt to tackling the grand challenges of contemporary society. Research of this kind often involves researchers from various fields within academia as well as stakeholders outside of it. It presents the ambition to transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries of knowledge production while still maintaining scientific status. This presents a difficulty in recognizing contributions as belonging to a TD field. Normal means of judging scientific quality follow along disciplinary lines. Typically, questions and approaches are peer-reviewed by disciplinary experts who share an often-tacit common understanding of quality. However, in TD it is not clear to what extent this tacit understanding is shared and therefore how collaborative judgments can be made. My dissertation investigates this question through two theoretical and two qualitative empirical studies. I develop the notion of epistemic peerage to formulate the central problem. Collaborators that form common judgments about the quality of TD contributions to their collaboration must recognize each other as equally competent in epistemic matters regarding the same topic or question, despite substantial differences in their conceptions of scientific quality. My empirical studies investigate two cases in which actors in TD collaborations are presumed to recognize each other in this manner and describe some of the underlying dynamics of this recognition. The investigation shows the importance of shared yet differing understanding of objects, values, and roles. It also hints at the importance of considering factors beyond the particulars of each collaboration, the large-scale theoretical and institutional factors that permeate them. My research is inspired by the view that scientific research, especially scientific research aimed at addressing societal problems, is affected by the traditionally humanistic factors of values, culture, and interests. Thus, these aspects are important to consider if we are to understand the process of societally relevant research.

Key words: discipline-crossing, stakeholder involvement, belonging, quality

SOME REFLECTIONS ON LOVE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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Love is a phenomenon that people have pondered since the dawn of time, and so much, if not all, that can be said has been said about love. And yet love remains both a theoretical and a practical problem. So much so that people prefer to avoid it, to trivialise it or to mystify it as something transcendent and unattainable, so that it does not appear as a problem, but as something self-evident or purely natural, free of contradictions. What is the status of love in the contemporary world? In a way, the biggest problem today is the problem of not talking about love and not thinking about it. We could say that love is alive only when the discourse on love is alive. Therefore, we must first ask what the conditions and possibilities are for talking about love. When we speak of love today, we spontaneously understand it as a kind of private, inner-psychic emotional state or relationship that is meant to generate feelings of happiness, security, and pleasure. Thus, love has fallen thematically into the domain of psychology, which is not even capable of thinking of love as such. Within the framework of positivist discourse, which naively and unreflectively assumes that it knows what it is talking about when it speaks of love, psychology primarily describes accompanying phenomena, e.g., interpersonal relationships, emotions, attachment, the need for affection, qualitative communication, sexuality, and so on. The central role is played by interpersonal relations and communication, which, if properly practised, should ensure a high quality of "pure relationship". I will try to summarise and problematize a certain spontaneous understanding of love that is prevalent today. The problematization coincides with a certain neuralgic point, which can be called the disavowal of the Real of the relationship, which takes place not primarily at the level of the individual, but at the level of the existing socio-economic order, liberal-democratic institutions and the ideology embodied in them.

Key words: Barthes, Freud, Illouz, love, psychology

EKSISTENCIALNA ONTOLOGIJA PRAKSE – IMPLICITNA TEORIJA AVTENTIČNE PRAKSE V HEIDEGGERJEVEM DELU BIT IN ČAS

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V literaturi najdemo raznolike interpretacije smisla eksistence, avtentičnosti in delovanja v Heidegger-jevih eksistencialnih analizah, vendar se zvečine nanašajo ali na reducirani pragmatistični smisel teh eksistencialnih pojmov ali pa na neko njihovo kar se da minimalno interpretacijo. V nasprotju s tem sam predlagam interpretacije ključnih eksistencialnih pojmov, ki sem jih razvil v sklopu izdelave disertacije, izhajajoč iz vidika edinstvenosti celote biti kot avtentičnega smisla sveta, korelacijskega razumevanja avtentične eksistence kot odnosa do edinstvene celote biti in vztrajne, avtentične motivacije kot stalne-ga poziva v odnos do edinstvenosti biti. Na podlagi takega razumevanja izdelam očrt eksistencialne te-orije avtentične prakse kot problematične interpretativne komunikacije odnosa do edinstvenosti sveta in konkretnega, sodobnega življenjskega sveta, ki ne predvideva in vnaprej ne ponuja nobenega določen-ega načina takega odnosa oz. možnosti tako razumetega avtentičnega eksistiranja. Pri tem se opiram na sintetično branje sicer fragmentarnih pasusov Biti in časa, ki se nanašajo na eksistencialni pojem avtentične prakse. Posebno pozornost posvetim analizi osrednjega pojma praktične situacije, ki ga inter-pretiram skozi vidik diference in problematične napetosti smisla sveta kot takega in okolnega sveta prip-rav. Pojem avtentične prakse je tako konstruiran kot dekonstrukcija obstoječih, vnaprej predpostavljenih možnosti življenjskosvetne integracije v dani praktični situaciji in na tej osnovi razvite problematične refleksivne distance do situacije, ki omogoči ustvarjanje novega smisla glede na edinstveni odnos eksis-tence in sveta kot takega. To implicira tudi specifično eksistencialno časovnost avtentične prakse, ki jo zaznamuje dinamika razmerja avtentične časovnosti, v kateri je ekstatičnost eksistence zbrana v enot-nem interpretativnem prepletanju, in vsakdanje časovnosti, ki temelji na delitvi časa v preteklo, sedanje pričujoče in prihodnje. Hermenevtično ozadje analize tvori kritični uvid v neustreznost tako tradicijskega kot sodobnega krožnega določanja pojma avtentične motivacije po vodilu pojma avtentične prakse in obratno, s čimer postane jasna naloga samolastne artikulacije obeh pojmov in njunega problemske-ga razmerja na temelju ontološke analize razmerja avtentične motivacije, avtentičnega smisla sveta in življenjskega sveta. S tem raziskovalnim projektom želim aktualizirati Heideggerjevo filozofijo skozi refleksijo pomena (eksistencialne) ontologije za razumevanje smisla sodobne avtentične prakse. Aplika-tivni in interdisciplinarni potencial raziskave je predvsem v kritični refleksiji ključnih pojmov, s katerimi operirajo sodobni eksistencialni psihoterapevtski pristopi (Yalom; Dreuzen; Spinelli).

Ključne besede: avtentičnost, praksa, ontologija, eksistenca, dekonstrukcija

GREENING OF AGRICULTURE PRACTICES: GOVERNANCE OF SLOVENIAN FARMERS INSIDE THE SCOPE OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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The crucial negative impact of the current food system on the well-being of humans, animals and the planet is recognized today at the European Union level and consequently in Slovenia as well. This leads to the conclusion that a more sustainable food system is needed, which will enable sustainable food to be available, accessible and affordable for everyone. As the agriculture sector accounts for around 10% of greenhouse gas emissions, triggers pollution of soil, water and air, and causes a decrease in biodiversity, there is a need to develop appropriate governance and strengthen policies to enable (re) shaping of the farm-level practices in a way to facilitate sustainable food production. The paper is theoretically based on the concept of governmentality, developed by Michael Foucault, and employs a multiple governmentality typology to analyse agri-environmental governance, designed to conduct the conduct of farmers in Slovenia. Through the critical analysis of the new 2023 - 2027 Common Agricultural Policy framework and Slovenia's Common Agricultural Policy strategic plan, this paper demonstrates the complexity of diverse strategies and rationalities that formulate the understanding of the appropriate agri-environmental policies. These strategies combine governance through regulations, education, monitoring and incentives but also through norms and knowledge, which are designed to guide farmers in adopting a more sustainable way of producing food and managing their land. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes that these strategies can also induce the counter-effect, distancing farmers from agri-environmental practices when farmers struggle to cope with the cultural, financial, organizational and behavioural consequences of changing their farming practices.

Key words: sustainable agriculture, multiple governmentalities, Common Agricultural Policy, food production

GENDER IN MODERN CHINESE CULTURE

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Gender stereotypes and value scales in different cultures differ significantly because the social roles of men and women differ profoundly between cultures. In this study, the term 'gender' is used to emphasize the social components of the concept of man or woman in the cultural traditions and stereotypes of Chinese linguistic culture, which directly impact speakers' self-identification. Gender and age have always played an essential role in traditional Chinese society, and changes in society over time have led to changes in terms of reference and terms of address, as well as in naming practices. As a general rule, Chinese nouns do not require gender to be specific so that Chinese can be perceived as a relatively gender-neutral language. However, explicit gender marking can be achieved through the apposition of 女 nǚ female/female or 男 nán male/male acting as modifiers. For example, Rén 人, "person" in Chinese, is a generic term that can be used to refer to both genders, while "woman" is always specific. This practice helps to perpetuate the notion of man/male as the norm. Ng and Burridge (1993) reported that 90% of words with the female radical 女 nǚ are semantically negative or convey images of women steeped in harmful stereotypes.In the first decades of the 20th century, Chinese identities were subjected to profound challenges posed by the West. East-West contact significantly changed the male/female ideals. Some old gender stereotypes still endure, while others have given way to new dogmas: Traditional female fragility is now accompanied by a 'worrying' feminization of boys. Neologisms, character recombinations, and obsolete terms reused with a semantic shift come to describe new social trends. The study of these phenomena and of language, which is both a the mirror and a constructor of these phenomena, contributes to a better understanding of human beings' spiritual, cultural and social nature.

Key words: Chinese Culture, Gender, Stereotypes, Chinese Language, Sexuality

IDENTIFICATION AND SATISFACTION OF MEMBERS OF PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: THE CASE OF THE MEDICAL CHAMBER OF SLOVENIA

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As stressed out by several authors, the primary force for the development and progress of any profession is an organised body. However, this is not self-evident, it also demands involvement and activity of its members. The main goal of the research was to identify the factors that have an important influence on the well-being and behaviour of members of professional organisations. For this purpose, we conducted quantitative research using the example of the Medical Chamber of Slovenia, which today connects more than 11 thousand members (1214 took part in the survey). The analysis included two main concepts: Identification with the professional organisation and satisfaction with membership. Based on the social identification theory, we added the following variables to the research: professional identification, perceived external prestige and satisfaction with services. We found that out of all variables, identification with the Chamber has the greatest influence on satisfaction with membership. Satisfaction with the services, offered by the Chamber to its members, has a medium influence on satisfaction, while the direct influence of perceived external prestige is almost negligible. On the other hand, perceived external prestige in particular has the greatest influence on identification with the Chamber. Such research is, in addition to the current state of health care and medicine, also important because it studies the influence and importance of the variety of identities concerned with work and puts the set concepts in the context of professional organisations, which are often overlooked in the Slovenian literature.

Key words: identification, satisfaction, perceived external prestige, professional organisation

ACCEPTANCE OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR DIABETES MANAGEMENT AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

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The occurrence of type 1 diabetes is increasing worldwide, especially among children whose parents take responsibility for managing the disease. Because parents often worry about their role, it is important to look for solutions to help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to successfully manage the disease. mHealth is a promising tool, but despite the many existing mobile applications for managing diabetes, potential users rarely use them. There is a lack of research on the use of mobile applications for managing type 1 diabetes, and mHealth solutions are rarely developed based on empirical research involving potential users. For these reasons, we sought to explore how parents of children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes may incorporate mobile applications into their everyday disease management practises and what factors play an important role in their acceptance. The qualitative research was based on the Mobile Phone Appropriation (MPA) conceptual model, which conceptualises "acceptance" as a creative and active context-specific process that leads to different patterns of behaviour (use) according to functional and symbolic aspects. We conducted eight interviews with parents of children with type 1 diabetes. Data analysis followed a thematic-analytic approach using a theoretical thematic analysis method. Apart from basic mobile applications that link the continuous glucose monitoring sensor to the insulin pump, we found that most parents do not use such applications, although they often include digital tools that reflect tasks essential to a comprehensive mHealth solution in the management of type 1 diabetes. Research findings indicate that the most important factor in parents' acceptance of mobile applications is adequate functionality (e.g., logging results, reviewing statistics, calculating carbohydrates, receiving feedback, interacting with peers); sharing experiences with applications among peers is key to initiate using them; and the greatest barriers are financial, temporal, and technical aspects of using applications. This research aims to help all stakeholders in the development of mobile applications to support the management of type 1 diabetes by highlighting the importance of involving end-users in the development of such mobile applications.

Key words: type 1 diabetes, diabetes management, mHealth, acceptance of mHealth

THEATRE OF THE OPPRESSED AS COMMUNITY THEATRE

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Theatre of the Oppressed (T. O.) is a theatre method that gives voice to (marginalised) social groups who otherwise lack it. It uses theatre as a space for debate about overlooked social topics. T. O. originated in Brazil, whee theatre director, activist, and politician Augusto Boal developed the method in the 1950s, inspired by the principles of the pedagogy of the oppressed as conceived by Paolo Freire. The method was developed as a response to the political situation in the country, which was ruled by a military dictatorship at the time. Al long as he was active Boal continued to develop and adapt his method, adding new techniques and approaches adapted to the needs of the people he was working with at any given time and place. Politically engaged theatre in Slovenia is elaborately presented by Aldo Milohnič in his book Gledališče upora [Theatre of Resistance]: from the Worker's Stage and partisan theatre to the so-called soft terrorist performances of Marko Brecelj and brutalism in contemporary Slovenian theatre. In 2010, T. O. emerged on the map of political theatre in Slovenia and has been a consistent presence there ever since, be it with workshops, performances, conferences, or festivals. In my research, I complement theoretical knowledge with practice and experience gained through working with T. O. since 2010. I am mostly interested in T. O. as a politically engaged theatre in its aspect of community theatre, which I intend to research with interviews and surveys conducted with workshop participants, spectators of performances and facilitators applying this method in Slovenia and abroad. The starting points of the research are: What influence does T. O. have on individuals and the wider community in which the method is being used Which social classes participate in the performance and consumption of theatre practices of community theatre and T. O.? Does the form of community theatre exist at all in the postmodern society of the 21st century? How to apply the techniques of T. O. outside the community of T. O. and introduce them to new audiences who are not part of this community?

Key words: Theatre of the Oppressed, community theatre, politically engaged theatre, collective work

"PLEASE CALL ASAP": STUDENTS' HABITS WHEN COMMUNICATING REMOTELY

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Technology is constantly changing, offering us new ways to communicate with others. On the one hand, its development is a response to communication needs; on the other hand, technology itself influences the communication habits of individuals, groups, and communities. If the findings that text messages are sent while at work or from the toilet (Harrison and Gilmore 2012), that young people check social networks just before going to bed (Takahashi 2014), and that they often check for notifications right after waking up (Schaeffer 2019) seemed at least somewhat surprising in the past, this is quite expected behaviour for young people today. For the analysis, 3,900 messages were collected from 78 students of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, who also answered a survey about their communication habits. It was found that they communicate mainly through mobile messaging apps that require Internet access. They talk to the same person through different apps and often do other things while corresponding with each other. They adapt the way they communicate to the addressees and different purposes; if it is an urgent matter, they tend to use SMS or phone calls, as these do not require the Internet to work. The messages are usually short, and individuals often split their response into several consecutive messages. Mobile devices allow us to be constantly accessible, and this has created a kind of pressure on the user to respond quickly, if not immediately. This urgency is also reflected in the messages analysed. At the same time, the content of several messages is such that it is only relevant to the recipient when the message is sent. Although the era of SMS seems to be slowly coming to an end for young people, texting remains the primary means of long-distance communication, except that it is no longer sent over a cellular network but over an Internet connection. One of the key questions for the future is how our communication habits will continue to change in relation to the opportunities that technology will offer.

Key words: communication habits, mobile phones, students, text messages

WHO IS A MORAL PERSON AND WHAT ARE IMMORAL ACTS ON SOCIAL MEDIA?

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Every day, everyone of us must make decisions about what is morally right to do. Science has always been preoccupied with morality-related issues. Moral development and, more recently, moral identity issues have been the principal topics of study for moral psychologists. Hardy et al. (2014) define moral identity as the extent to which people identify with a moral person and commit to being moral and doing what is moral. Moral identity is a source of moral motivation that links moral judgments to moral action (Blasi, 2004). When exploring moral actions, the moral foundations theory can give us a useful basis. The moral foundations theory combines anthropological and evolutionary approaches to studying and understanding moral behaviour. The complex space of human morality could be described along five primary dimensions: Care/Harm, Fairness/Cheating, Loyalty/Betrayal, Authority/Subversion, and Sanctity/Degradation, called moral foundations. The study's goal was to gain insight into emerging adults' perspectives on morality in the context of social media. The main research question was: what are the characteristics of a moral person on social media and what acts and behaviours are perceived as immoral on social media? There were 89 participants in total, 17 of whom were male (19.1%). The average age of our sample was 19.7 years (min = 18; max = 29; SD = 1.3). All participants in our sample were first-year students. Participants reported that a moral person on social media is someone who respects the privacy of others, communicates non-aggressively, posts appropriate content, fights against immoral actions, and is honest and not misleading. Participants' responses to immoral acts on social media can be divided into two groups, namely immoral acts in direct relation to others (e.g., stealing someone's identity, sharing the content of others without their permission) and immoral acts in more indirect relation to others (e.g., sharing posts with violent content, spreading false information). This is consistent with the moral foundations theory and the classification of foundations into two broad foundations: individual and binding. The study addresses the questions of moral identity and immoral acts on social media, which have not yet been researched.

Key words: morality, moral identity, immoral acts, social media

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AWARENESS FACTORS OF SMART TECHNOLOGIES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING AT HOME AMONG INDIVIDUALS IN AN AGING SOCIETY

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Despite many groundbreaking innovations in the field of smart technologies for independent living of older adults at home (STILH), the market of these services is still underdeveloped. Many studies on the adoption of STILH identified low awareness rate as one of the key causes of STILH's slow uptake. However, there is a significant gap in the literature on what factors influence older adults' awareness of STILH. The factors can be linked with consumer behavior theory, marketing communication models, and diffusion of innovations theory, as they all understand awareness as a prerequisite for the purchase/ use of products. Hence, the aim of our research was to systematically identify and review the factors of older adults' awareness that shape the adoption of STILH. Based on a review of theoretical literature and previous research findings, we identified a model with 12 factors that could influence the level of awareness of STILH. The factors are divided into two thematic groups; the first group consists of the characteristics of the source of information from which individuals heard about STILH, and the second group consists of factors related to the individual characteristics of older adults. The proposed research model can serve as a basis for further empirical validation of the identified factors that influence the level of awareness of STILH. With the research, we want to pave the way for a better design and implementation of marketing strategies that could enhance awareness and foster the adoption of STILH, which are expected to have an increasing socio-economic importance for the ageing society in the future.

Key words: smart technologies for independent living at home, older adults, factors of awareness

STIČIŠČA GLASBENIH SEBSTEV V GLASBENI ŠOLI

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Glasba je sestavni del kulture, zato je pomembna za oblikovanje individualne in družbene identitete. Pomembno izobraževalno okolje pri tem predstavlja glasbena šola ter ključni odnos med učiteljem inštrumenta/petja in učencem. Novejše raziskave s področja glasbene pedagogike kažejo na demokratizacijo glasbenih žanrov, glasbenega avtorstva, kot tudi potrebo po demokratizaciji v odnosu učitelj-učenec. V skladu z družbeno-kulturno stvarnostjo smo tudi pri poučevanju inštrumenta/petja priča digitalnemu posodabljanju ter modifikaciji glasbenopedagoških ciljev, ki jih narekujejo zaposlitvene možnosti, posledice pandemije idr. Soočamo se z upadom motivacije za glasbeno učenje, slabšim vpisom in opuščanjem institucionalnega glasbenega izobraževanja ter nepovezanostjo glasbenih ustanov s socialnim okoljem. V raziskavi smo se naslonili na prepričanje avtorjev, ki za posodobitev in izboljšanje glasbenega učenja predlagajo primarno upoštevanje koncepta glasbenega sebstva. Le-ta se kot ključen motivacijski vir tako učitelja kot tudi učenca, odraža v psihološkem konstruktu glasbene samopodobe in glasbene identitete. Namen naše raziskave je bil primerjati koncepte sebstev učitelja in učenca glasbene šole, s ciljem poiskati področja, ki ju povezujejo. Izvedeni so bili polstrukturirani intervjuji z desetimi učitelji inštrumenta/petja in s štirimi učenkami violine in flavte, starimi od 11-16 let. Odgovore smo analizirali s pomočjo tematske analize, pri čemer smo izhajali iz utemeljene teorije (angl. grounded theory). Glasbena identiteta učiteljev inštrumenta/petja v glasbenih šolah se je izrazila skozi tematike: izbira glasbenega inštrumenta, prakticiranje glasbenih vlog, razvoj glasbenega sebstva in učitelj inštrumenta kot sooblikovalec glasbene samopodobe. Odraz glasbene samopodobe in identitetnega zorenja učencev glasbene šole pa označujejo makroteme: glasba kot dejavnik osebnostnega razvoja, glasbena šola – okolje samoraziskovanja, glasba kot dejavnik socialnega povezovanja in nastopanje. Rezultati so pokazali stičišča konceptov glasbenih sebstev učitelja in učenca: 1. dejanja zavezanosti, 2. socialno povezovanje in uveljavljanje in 3.raziskovanje osebnega glasbenega stila. Vsa tri področja se odražajo z individualiziranimi učnimi modeli, ki se periodično dopolnjujejo. Njihova dinamika vpliva na identitetno preobrazbo tako učenca kot tudi učitelja ter družbeno-kulturni dialog glasbene šole z okoljem.

Ključne besede: glasbena šola, učitelj/učenec inštrumenta, glasbena samopodoba/identiteta

ANATOLIJ VASILJEVIČ LUNAČARSKI IN MARKSISTIČNA LITERARNA KRITIKA

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Prispevek obravnava marksistično literarno kritiko Anatolija Vasiljeviča Lunačarskega (1875–1933), prvega komisarja za izobrazbo in kulturo v Sovjetski zvezi. A. V. Lunačarski je pustil globoke sledi v dolgi tradiciji marksistične literarne vede tako skozi svoje teoretsko pisanje kot skozi portrete znanih pisateljev in mislecev. V prispevku predstavimo njegovo razumevanje naloge marksističnega literarnega kritika, ki mora zabrisati mejo med literarnim zgodovinarjem in teoretikom ter obravnavati literarno delo v razmerju do celotne družbe, kot je tudi naloga marksistične sociološke znanosti. Lunačarski, še posebej v eseju Teze o problemih marksistične kritike (1928), ponuja praktične napotke nastajajočemu sloju marksističnih literarnih kritikov. Lunačarski pod močnim vplivom menjševika Georgija Valentinoviča Plehanova kritike spodbuja k optimizmu, entuziazmu in branju, medtem ko jih svari pred dogmatičnostjo in pred pesimističnim pisanjem, ki skozi individualizem in pretirano osredotočanje na obliko prikrivajo svoj (malo) buržoazni razredni interes. V članku se ukvarjamo z izzivi marksistične literarne vede, kot jo je prikazal A. V. Lunačarski v Tezah o problemih marksistične kritike še posebej z vprašanji razmerja med obliko in vsebino besedila, politizacije avtorja do svojega žumetniškega dela in vloge (marksističnega) kritika kot učitelja. Tudi na podlagi Lunačarskijeve analize pisateljev, kot sta Vladimir Vladimirovič Majakovski in Maksim Gorki, in njegovega teoretičnega pisanja o nalogi marksističnega kritika opažamo, da so Lunačarskijeve ugotovitve tiste, ki so oblikovale smer, ki jo je po njegovi smrti ubrala marksistična literarna misel. Gre za korak proti socialističnemu realizmu, ki je postal uradna literarna smer eno leto po Lunačarskijevi smrti leta 1933, in sicer na prvem kongresu sovjetskih pisateljev.

Ključne besede: Anatolij Vasiljevič Lunačarski, Georgij Valentinovič Plehanov, marksizem, literarna kritika, politika

INCREASING INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ERA OF POPULISM

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In recent decades (and especially since the 2008 economic crisis), we have witnessed the rise of populist movements, a decline in trust in political representatives and institutions as well as in voter turnout, etc. These phenomena and trends also affect public policy making processes and stakeholder engagement (civil society organisations, trade unions and various other interest groups) in different ways. Academic research on populism has focused mainly on populist political actors/leaders, populist discourse and the impact of populism on liberal democracy. However, the specific consequences of populist governance remain relatively unexplored. Research on the latter has become particularly relevant in the last decade because of the rise of several populist parties and leaders in European and American countries. Populist political actors have introduced and implemented changes in various policies (economic, social, educational, etc.), which have had a significant influence on social and political divisions. In my research, I am interested in how populism influences public policy making and engagement with stakeholders (civil society organisations, trade unions, etc.). Populist leaders advocate popular positions and policies that appeal to the largest share of the electorate, while excluding the interests of deprived social groups and social minorities. Moreover, there is a populist tendency to implement policies that seem appealing to people but are often at odds with professionally recommended measures and policies. On the other hand, I focus on the policy action tools for increasing inclusiveness and participation such as: participatory budgeting, agenda initiatives, citizens' juries, citizens' assemblies. I draw on the concept of deliberative democracy, which is based on the idea that political decisions are made by the people through a process of deliberation in the public sphere. The deliberative approach allows for a process of learning and discussing collective solutions to complex social and political problems, and for the people to be directly involved in this process. Finally, I will explore how civil society organisations, trade unions, etc. can contribute to the inclusiveness, responsiveness, transparency and representativeness of democratic systems.

Key words: populism, policy analysis, public policies, stakeholders, deliberative democracy

THE EFFECT OF MUSICAL ACTIVITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Social interaction in children starts at home after birth. The family is the first encouraging environment in which children can develop social relationships. By entering kindergarten, a child's development of social skills and social relationships is improved and expanded through social interactions with their kindergarten teacher and their peers. Musical activities, such as singing, creating, listening to music, and musical didactic games, which are part of The Kindergarten Curriculum (Kurikulum za vrtce, 1999), have a positive effect on the musical and general development of preschool children. Our article introduces the results of a study, conducted on a sample of ten 3- to 4-year-olds, in which the effect of musical activities on the social development of preschool children was assessed. The research was based on quantitative and qualitative methods and took place from September 2018 to February 2019 in two research cycles. The quantitative findings demonstrated that the frequency of children's involvement and participation in musical activities gradually increased with the number of music lessons. On a scale where 1 indicates ''no involvement/participation'' and 5 indicates ''complete involvement/participation'', the involvement of the 1st cycle of children resulted in M=4.06 and the 2nd cycle in M=4.79. Similarly, the participation of the children in the 1st cycle resulted in M=3.7 and in the 2nd cycle in M=4.4. The results of the action research, obtained through the triangulation of data sources, showed that most children began to establish social contacts with other children during the musical activities. Non-verbal communication prevailed among the children, while verbal communication was mostly observed during musical didactic games. Throughout other kindergarten activities, especially during free play, the children interacted more often in the form of associative play and less in the form of individual play. The planned musical activities encouraged the children to forge new friendships and share instruments (and other requisites) during music lessons and other kindergarten activities. The obtained results represent the basis for further study of the effect of (musical) creativity on the development of 3- to 4-year-olds in kindergarten.

Key words: musical activities, musical creativity, preschool children, research objectives, social development

PRIVATE PRACTICES OF MEMORY MAKING: FROM FAMILY PHOTO ALBUMS TO HOME MUSEUMS.

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The renaissance cabinets of curiosities in rich homes across Europe gave life to modern institutional museums. Today, fascinated by the poetics of the ordinary and equipped with a cultural studies lens, we observe our own familiar bookshelves and cupboards – these new cabinets of curiosities – filled with cheap souvenirs, postcards and family photographs; we bring the museum circle back home. This proposal aims to outline the phenomenon of creating a dedicated home space for memory making and examine how the normative discourses about curating such spaces manifest themselves in routine private memory-making practices. Physical objects of memory are put on shelves, placed in front of books, kept in (shoe)boxes, pinned to cork boards, framed and hung on walls, filed and archived in albums, etc. Digital memories are stored in phones, laptops and clouds. I propose to conceptualize sets of memory objects displayed and archived by private people as home museums. Although the owners of such collections often do not consider them as museums, their functions speak for themselves: preserving, exhibiting, voicing and celebrating (hi)stories. The inherent, but often inadvertent intention of curating one's own memories implies preservation of objects and their potential display, as well as occasional storytelling. Since the early 2000s, while scholars reflect upon the "affective turn" and "memory boom", the mass market has responded with numerous books, magazine articles and blogs, which offer practical advice on how to select objects for "memory boxes", organize digital and printed photographs, curate souvenir shelves and display cases, and keep the family archive in order. Familiar practices start to be interpreted differently. The more media cover memory making explicitly, the less inadvertent the routines become. It always takes an effort of observation for a home museum to emerge conceptually, though less of an effort to be assembled.

Key words: private memory making, nostalgia, objects of memory, home museums

DESTANDARDIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON SELF-IDENTIFICATION AMONG YOUNGER INDIVIDUALS IN CONTEMPORARY SLOVENIAN SOCIETY

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The main goal of my research is to shed new light on the changing conditions of employment in the post-industrial society through exposing their cultural roots and their psychological consequences. Trying to ascertain the exact details in which employment contracts and working conditions in Slovenia nowadays differ from those that were typical for most of the 20th century led me to focus on the phenomenon of the so-called destandardization, which itself implies the processual and gradual nature of the changes. Although some of these differences are well documented and widely discussed even in public discourse, their exact extent and daily manifestations are still not broadly understood or legally and economically recognized. My previous research and informal conversations with young adults have made me aware of the specific indistinct employment relations that people nowadays often find themselves in. On the one hand, there is a certain blurring of the lines between employment and unemployment or between various types of employment, while on the other, even the lines between work and non-work (work time and free time, workplace and other places) are becoming increasingly blurred, at least partly due to the digitalization and dematerialization of work. Discovering the vastness and commonness of those intermediate spaces has led me to believe that the younger generations are nowadays forced to perceive themselves in different ways and to base their identification on other factors (free time, consumption, relationships?). In-depth interviews with specific individuals and observation (shadowing) of them will allow me to outline the extent to which the destandardization of employment influences the way they understand and present themselves, and the way they understand and value (the concept of) work itself. In summary, my research aims to discern the most salient characteristics of the contemporary employment and to map out the complex mental processes that many young adults nowadays have to dive in when you ask them a simple question: "What do you do?"

Key words: work, employment, destandardization, self-identification

TRANSFORMATIONS OF MEDIA OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL CHANGES: SLOVENIAN MEDIA NETWORKS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2022

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This paper aims to explore media ownership within the concept of political parallelism (Hallin and Mancini 2004), which refers to analysing the links between media organizations and political tendencies. Research on media pluralism (McQuail 1992), understood as a concept that opposes any authoritarian regime (Meier and Trappel 1998, 42), has shown that concentrated ownership reduces diversity, creates uniform content and contributes to the development of market-oriented media. The main research question is how the media network is transformed in the context of political changes, i.e., changes of Slovenian governments in the comparative period between 2000 and 2022. More specifically, the aim is to investigate the influence of different politics (liberal coalitions and coalitions with authoritarian tendencies) on media network transformations as well as similarities and differences in their strategies to influence the media sphere. The media network transformations are understood and measured as changes in media ownership structures, media concentration and pluralism, and personnel replacements in editorial offices and supervisory board members of media outlets. The research uses mixed methods to provide empirical evidence of the impact of political change on media network transformations. Social network analysis serves as the primary research method as it is an effective tool for studying media concentration (Birkinbine and Gomez 2020, 1078) and enables us to analyse the degree of integration and cooperation among media outlets. This is combined with case studies of media outlets and interviews with journalists and editors where there has been an evident transformation in the media network during periods of government change.

Key words: media ownership, political change, social network analysis, Slovenian media networks

ROUTINE OUTCOME MONITORING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIAL WORK

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The concepts of routine outcome monitoring and feedback informed practice are fairly established and widespread in psychotherapy, but more or less unknown and unused in social work. The research challenge was thus posed as: how to adopt and/or adapt best practices from psychotherapy into contemporary (clinical) social work and social work counselling and implement them in a context-sensitive and meaningful way for both clients and social workers. The literature review was used to explore the use and usability of client feedback in the context of the question 'what works' in psychotherapy and social work as postmodern discursive (systemic, solution-focused, dialogical, narrative) practices. Contemporary clinical social work practice is also found to be aligned with constructionist-based psychotherapy and both the common factors model and the contextual model. Social work as an applied science can employ practice-based research/evidence that is participatory, co-creative and focused on what leads to desired outcomes. One of the tasks of social work as a science is to develop theories of practice, but there has not been enough research about the processes from which these theories of practice can actually be developed. By documenting and evaluating day-to-day working relationships, scientist practitioners (or practitioner scientists) are able to connect theory and practice in novel ways to further the development and use of actionable knowledge. Deliberate, regular soliciting and systematic tracking of client feedback (e.g., feedback-informed treatment, routine outcome measurement, real-time monitoring) can be valuable both as a conversational tool and as an input for further qualitative and quantitative analyses. Two main factors of successful outcomes are therapeutic (or working) alliance and early reporting of change by the client. The use of client feedback enables us to observe and influence these factors in clinical settings of both psychotherapy and social work.

Key words: social work, psychotherapy, feedback informed practice, practice-based research

SELF-GOVERNING SOCIALISM AS A BASIS FOR RESEARCH AND INTRODUCING THE CONCEPT OF AUTONOMY

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In my PhD thesis Autonomy of Journalism and the Journalist's Action in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I analyse the influence of politics on the activities of journalists and their community and the (in)ability of journalists to autonomously enter (action) the political community and otherwise autonomously produce journalistic products/articles. The main research challenge arises from describing and understanding the notion of autonomy, which is the central concept of the thesis. In the paper, I will therefore focus on demonstrating the research and epistemological approach taken to the notion of autonomy by presenting my own conceptual and theoretical research related to the concept. The central epistemological paradigm I pursue looks at the studied historical period – i.e., the period of socialist Yugoslavia – through its idea and vision, orientations and revolutionary aspirations. I therefore also rely methodologically on the historical-conceptual method, which means cognitively opening and adapting the concepts used to the time itself. The historical-conceptual method allows us to construct a conceptual cosmos that considers the structural and ideological essentials of the time. At the same time, it also ensures that we enter rationally and then interpretatively into the rules of the game (ability for action) and the logic of political power – in both the classical and modern senses of the word. Applying this method, I also explore the notion of autonomy, which has so far proven to be extremely complex, elusive, and arbitrary. In doing so, I am conscious that different political and theoretical interpretations/traditions, contextually conditioned by political ideas – e.g., liberalism and socialism – also guide the interpretation of the (in)autonomy of journalism in the SFRY. I therefore conclude that the term should be discussed together with the epistemology of the historical period, i.e., in my case Marxism and Leninism, and especially with self-management and socialism, known as self-governing socialism, as the central socio-political ideas of socialist Yugoslavia. Such a defence also presupposes the revelation of the "actual" or at least analytical approach to the debate on the (in)autonomy of journalism in the socialist Yugoslav system.

Key words: autonomy, self-governing socialism, action, political emancipation