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Srna MANDIČ, Valentina HLEBEC: COMMUNITY AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE: BETWEEN TRADITION AND INNOVATION

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The article examines the ambiguity of the concept of community, and in reviewing the literature, it systematically addresses the wide spectre of its meanings, from those proposed by the most influential early theoreticians to modern conceptualisations marked by the explosion of a variety of new manifestations of community and community practices. Our aim is to identify the key layers of the meaning of community and thematise their meaning from several aspects. First, in regard to the modern differentiated and segmented social science we find that these layers of meaning appear in a variety of numbers and in different combinations, which is why a coherent and theoretically substantiated understanding of community requires the connection to a narrower framework limited to a coherent corpus of knowledge constituted by societal, territorial or policy dimensions. Second, our aim is to identify the presence of these layers of the meaning of community in the concepts of the quality of life and well-being, and in their operationalisation for the needs of empirical research, with highlighting the problem of coherent and theoretically grounded interpretation of empirical results. Finally, we establish the specific characteristics of

of modern communities which, as opposed to traditional communities that are based on tradition, are often based on innovation, such as new models of making connections, collective action and also participation in public policies.

Keywords: community, quality of life, community wellbeing, indicators

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Zdenka ŠADL, Valentina Hlebec: FAMILY CARE OF ELDERLY PARENTS AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SLOVENIA

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Although adult children are the most feminised group of family carers, and care of the aged parents remains the area of the most tenacious gendered division of labour, the problem of gender inequality in the care for parents has not been seriously foregrounded both in the studies in gender equality and family care as well as in social policies. Based on data from the representative study on the users of social in-home care and their family

carers the article examines gender structure of family carers in Slovenia. The findings show that daughters care for parents regardless of diverse circumstances, while the sons mainly engage in it, when living in common household with their parents, and depending on the level of resources with which they dispose (lower education, lower income). Moreover, gender differences are also obvious in the intensity of help offered with the Activities of Daily Living and Instrumental. Activities of Daily Living with daughters carrying out both kinds of care more intensely than sons. Empirically identified differences between the genders can be explained by the ideology that views women as carers and that has spreaded to the level of aging policies and gender division of labour (household work, care for children) that has spread to the field of family care for parents.

Keywords: family care, daughters, sons, aging policies, gender norms

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Tatjana RAKAR, Maša FILIPOVIČ HRAST: DIVIDING UP RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY WITHIN THE WELFARE MIX: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORUM
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Population ageing is a major structural change impacting the development of all European welfare states, including Slovenia. Trends in restructuring welfare systems undertaken for various reasons frequently show retrenchment of the welfare state and, at the same time, the growing role of other actors in providing welfare, such as the market and the community (family and civil society organisations). In the article, we analyse the role of different actors in the welfare triangle – the state, the market and the community – in the future provision of care for the elderly. The article is based on analysis of data gathered using the democratic forums method where the participants discussed the welfare state's future and priorities in Slovenia in 2040. Based on qualitative data analysis, the main findings are that the participants perceive the obligation to care for the elderly as largely being based on the principles of reciprocity and need. They perceive the welfare state's role as a priority, the role of the market as being minimal, while the role played by the community is seen as important for reassuring social inclusion and preventing isolation of the elderly.

Keywords: well-being, welfare mix, care, elderly, democratic forum

Majda PAHOR, Matic KAVČIČ: NEW MODELS OF HEALTH PRODUCTION AT THE INTERSECTION OF SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY: LOCAL HEALTH PROMOTION GROUPS AND HEALTH PROMOTION CENTRES
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The article examines new models of community health approach. We are interested in how the »system« (social or its health subsystems) and the »lifeworld« interact through the introduction of various social innovations, with an emphasis on the role of users. Based on the role of the social determinants of health, the contact between the health system and the »lifeworld« in a community can be, in the sense of ideal types, placed on a continuum that illuminates their relationship with changes in the presence of either systemic or community actors and their influence. New actors involved in the relationship between the health system (the community health center and its health promotion center) with the support of the National Institute of Public Health and the local community (and its local health promotion group) could, with ongoing monitoring and evaluation, enable a development of a local health policy in Habermas's sense of »lifeworld rationalization«.

Keywords: local community, community health approach, health care system, user involvement, users' roles in health services, health promotion centers, local health promotion groups.

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Damir GLOBOČNIK: THE FIRST EDITORS OF *SLOVENSKI NAROD*
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In the early years of being published, the *Slovenski narod* (Slovenian Nation) newspaper played a part in the life stories of three editors and several other personalities who would go on to earn mention in Slovenian cultural and political historical overviews. The newspaper was founded by patriots from Slovenian Styria, while the course of its programme was set out by Dr Janko Srnec based on Fran Levstik's outline. Its final form was defined by its first editor Anton Tomšič, a legal secretary at the office of Maribor-based attorney Dr Ferdinand Dominkuš. Josip Jurčič helped Tomšič in his work as an editor. His radical editorial style saw Tomšič become entangled in a number of lawsuits triggered by Levstik's hard-hitting articles (in 1868

and 1869). In 1870, pressured by the owners of *Slovenski narod*, Tomšič publicly denounced Levstik's satirical paper *Pauliha*, becoming the main reason for its termination. In May 1871, Tomšič died in mysterious circumstances. In the three months following his death, *Slovenski narod* was edited by interning notary Ivan Železnikar, after which the Styrian Young Slovenians entrusted the job to Josip Jurčič. In 1871, the Young Slovenians established a printing press in Maribor and tried publishing a satirical paper entitled *Sršeni* (Hornets) with Železnikar as the editor (only two issues were ever published). In January 1882, Železnikar became the editor of *Slovenski narod*.

Keywords: Young Slovenians, Slovenian politics, United Slovenia, professional journalism, media litigation, satirical papers

UDK 070:323.1(497.4)"18"

Jernej AMON PRODNIK: THE ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISMS: THE NEWSPAPER *SLOVENSKI NAROD* IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LONG 19TH CENTURY

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The newspaper *Slovenski narod* (Slovenian Nation) was initially published in 1868 and became the first daily paper to be published in the Slovenian language in 1873. Like most other newspapers published in the 19th century, it was firmly entrenched in political struggles. The paper focuses on its role in imagining and expanding the Slovenian national identity. The study is based on the process of how communities become imagined through the construction of specific solidarities (Benedict Anderson), while also focusing on the direct promotion of national identity via nationalistic content in newspapers. *Slovenski narod* is analysed in the context of the rise of nationalisms that characterised the 19th century, with newspapers published in the Slovenian language related to periodicals released in other comparable states and milieus. I was interested in whether similar tendencies existed elsewhere – thus enabling a wider, international perspective – and whether any generalisations are possible. Because the 19th century was defined by deep social transformations that went beyond local frameworks, the analysed institutions and processes are dealt with in the context of the long 19th century.

Keywords: Slovenski narod, Slovenian nation, history of journalism, nationalism, nineteenth century, imagined communities, newspapers, partisan press

Marko ZAJC: THE NEWSPAPER *SLOVENSKI NAROD* AND SLOVENIAN YUGOSLAVISM BEFORE YUGOSLAVIA

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The significance of the newspaper *Slovenski narod* (Slovenian Nation) (1868–1943) for the construction of Slovenian nationalism is undisputed. *Slovenski narod* may be defined as the first durable Slovenian political newspaper which, 4 years after its establishment – despite the unfavourable political situation, became the first Slovenian daily journal. The author analyses Yugoslavism in *Slovenski narod* as a category of practice in the period 1868–1890. In order to better understand the complexity and ambivalence of the category of Yugoslavism in that newspaper, the author deals with four forms of the phenomenon: Yugoslavism as self-identification; Slovenians as a ‘wall of Yugoslavism’ (the antemurale myth); Slovenians as the mediators of Western culture to other South Slavs; the women–Yugoslavism relationship. The author’s main intention is to draw attention to the long-term construction of Yugoslavism as an integral part of Slovenian nationalist discourse and to emphasise the important role played by the *Slovenski narod* newspaper in this process. Yugoslavism and Slavism were both, in essence, Slovenian nationalism, which in this form was able to symbolically transcend its narrow borders.

Keywords: Slovenski narod, history of journalism, Slovenian Yugoslavism, 19th century, nationalism

Maruša PUŠNIK: *SLOVENSKI NAROD* IN THE AGE OF EARLY MEDIATIZATION: FROM TELEGRAPH TO CINEMA

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This paper examines how the newspaper *Slovenski narod*, a central Slovenian media outlet in the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, responded to radical changes in the media landscape accompanying electrification and industrialisation. These changes came during the second wave of mediatisation, which started in the Slovenian space with the introduction of electronic media and drastically altered the entire media landscape. The article examines how *Slovenski narod* faced these considerable media changes. For a detailed case study, I chose the arrival of cinema at the end of the 19th century and studied how *Slovenski narod* discussed

its first appearance and widespread entry into Slovenian society. I was interested in the discursive frame built by *Slovenski narod* around the arrival of cinema because we may also make conclusions based on this regarding how the press has responded to other radical, more intense changes to the media occurring later in the 20th century upon the introduction of electronic media (first radio and then television).

Keywords: Slovenski narod, mediatisation, electrification, cinema, cultural transformations

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Helena DOBROVOLJC: ABOUT CULTIVATED SPEECH AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN *NOVICE* AND *SLOVENSKI NAROD*

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The article presents selected newspaper reports and polemical responses in the daily newspaper *Slovenski narod* (Slovenian Nation) which reflect efforts to establish a particular kind of speech as a means of social distinction. “Reading by the letter” is interpreted as a social stereotype that some bourgeois writers sought to assert, initially in parliamentary discourse, as early as in the 1860s. In the choice of ‘their’ speech, the Slovenian bourgeoisie in fact opted for one that differed to the greatest extent from the folk speech or parole characteristic of lower-class Slovenians. In *Slovenski narod*, the theme of speech surfaced once again in 1912, when Oton Župančič, the first theatre ‘language adviser’, rejected demands to pronounce the /l/ consonant sound as a clear /l/ when appearing at the end of a word in ‘theatre’ speech, describing it as artificial and an inorganic development of the language. At the end of the 1930s – again in *Slovenski narod* – tendencies arose to prescribe speech by the letter, this time on the grounds of euphony. The former mayor of Ljubljana, Ivan Hribar, responded to these demands, encouraged by his bourgeois spirit and propensity for hypercorrect Slovenian said to have been supported by an affinity to written speech.

Keywords: language codification, pronunciation of the consonant l, stereotype, social marker

Nataša LOGAR: THE *SLOVENSKI NAROD* NEWSPAPER: PARENTHESIS
AS AN ELEMENT OF THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SLOVENIAN
REPORTING STYLE

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In the article, we explore inter-sentence inserts (parentheses) as a text-construction technique. A sample of 253 examples of inter-sentence inserts, and a further 121 sentence-independent inserts were collected from 30 issues of the newspaper *Slovenski narod* published in 1873, 1893, 1913 and 1933. Syntactic and orthographic analyses were performed, along with analysis of the content. Our study revealed the dominant use of exposure inter-sentence inserts (in contrast to a smaller number of by-inserts). Approximately half the exposure inter-sentence inserts were marked with a comma. Content-wise, almost three-quarters of the inter-sentence inserts in the sample were metadiscoursal. The study confirmed that inter-sentence inserts were indeed an important part of the beginnings of the news reporting genre in Slovenia.

Keywords: inter-sentence inserts, parenthesis, inserted clause, punctuation, syntax, discourse, metadiscourse