

Summary

The present publication brings forward the contributions of the participants to two pivotal projects organised by the Faculty of Arts to mark its centennial in 2019 – a cycle of public lectures titled *Faculty of Arts' Speeches* and a scientific symposium *The Place and Mission of Humanities and Social Sciences: A view of the past, a vision of the future*. The papers intertwine in six sections: *ars poetica*, *historia facultatis et universitatis*, *litterae slovenicae*, *transitio*, *societas* and *humanitas*. Within a vast thematic concept, the authors look backwards to the past, seeking key causes and movements that have led to the present position of humanities and social sciences. At the same time, they critically examine the present and outline the options and the vision of the future by discussing the arts, the establishment and development of the faculty and university, its areas of expertise and its people, in the broadest sense. They look at the nature of the attitude towards other local and foreign academic centres, the relevance of language, communication, text and the conceptualisation of the qualitative view of the world and society as a whole, university reform and, last but not least, the fundamental criteria of humanity and humanism.

In a magistral manner, the publication is introduced with a section titled *Ars poetica* by **Boris A. Novak** and his paper *A poet at the Faculty of Arts*, which, uniquely, takes readers through 'HiStory', associating art and science – two complementary anchors of the author's activities.

The section *Historia facultatis et universitatis* offers the contributions associated with the history of the Faculty of Arts and the University of Ljubljana. The first

six papers present the history of particular departments of the Faculty of Arts or particular scientific disciplines and personalities that tailored their development. The paper titled *Tantae molis erat seminarium condere philologicum Labacensem – The beginnings of the Department of Classics at Ljubljana University*, by **Matej Hriberšek**, puts the most relevant events and personalities associated with the beginnings of the Department of Classics in the foreground. In his paper *The Slovenian ethnology and its crossroads: from the criticism of folk culture to useful conceptions*, **Rajko Muršič** outlines his personal view on the historical development of ethnology and the relevant milestones of the discipline with special attention on the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology. In *A hundred years of geography studies at the University of Ljubljana* **Jernej Zupancič** presents the study and the role of geography as one of the fundamental areas of the Faculty of Arts. There follow two papers associated with the development of the Department of Philosophy. **Andrej Ule** and **Ana Mehle** in *The role of Veber and Meinong library for the establishment of the study of philosophy at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana* put focus on France Veber, the first Professor of philosophy at the newly-established Faculty of Arts, who obtained his doctorate degree under the supervision of Alexius von Meinong, a distinguished Graz philosopher. *What is the “soul” of the library of philosophy?* by **Marjetka Ščelkov** gives an in-depth view of the history and activity of the library at the Department of Philosophy. The author gives special attention to donations, such as Meinong’s library, which is of utmost relevance to the Faculty, as well as the methodical purchase of library material, which was seen as essential for the library’s stepwise development. The paper by **Velko S. Rus**: “*You will not find the limits of soul, so deep a logos does it have*”: the outstanding national and international topicality of creative scientific, professional, social and human contributions by Prof. dr. *Vojan Rus (with a brief outline of his life and work)* brings forward the scientific, expert and social work of Prof. Dr. Vojan Rus in the national and international context. The last two papers in this section conceptually reach beyond the Faculty of Arts. The contribution by **Kajetan Gantar**, titled *The Faculty of Arts and the establishment of new faculties*, presents the role of the Faculty of Arts as a relevant centre to introduce new faculties and new courses of study. **Anna Zelenková**, in her contribution titled *The Czechoslovak context in the establishment of the Comenius University in Bratislava*, manifests the process of the establishment, formation, development and dilemmas of the third ‘Czechoslovak’ university, associated

with the Comenius University in Bratislava. In addition, the paper allows for a comparison of the establishment of various Slavic universities.

The section *Litterae Slovenicae* is a collection of contributions pertaining to the development and the challenges of the Slovenian Literary Sciences. In *The Graz University lectures on Slovenian literature in the Slovenian language until 1919*, **Tone Smolej** examines the oldest lectures on Slovenian literature from the mid-19th century until the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire that were attended by the students of the Faculty of Theology, University of Graz and, thus documents the origin of the present literary history discipline as it was outlined by some of the lecturers of the University of Graz. **Janko Kos**, in *The Slovenian Literary Science at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana (1919 – 2019)*, addresses the evolution of the Slovenian Literary Sciences from their establishment at the newly-founded Faculty of Arts until the present day. The paper by **Aleksander Skaza** *The philological legacy of Professor Anton Slodnjak* gives a view of Slodnjak's personal and expert premises that were the basis of his expert approach along with the values that may be recognised in them and the barriers that he encountered on the way. **Miran Hladnik** and **Urška Perenič** make an introduction to their paper *The Perspectives of the Humanities and Slovenian literary science* with a presentation of Slovenian Literary Science as it was outlined by Ivan Prijatelj on the occasion of the establishment of the University of Ljubljana. Further on, it is placed alongside contemporary literary science and a reflection is made on its future development. **Albina Nečak Lük**, in her contribution *Applied Linguistics – interprofessional intersection and the crossroads of humanist, social, natural ... sciences*, gives a critical review of the position and role of applied linguistics in terms of a diversified interdisciplinary area of research that involves numerous humanistic, social and natural sciences. In *The role of the Faculty of Arts in fostering the development of Youth Literature 1919–2019*, **Milena Mileva Blažič** addresses the hundred year-long development of Slovenian youth literature from the perspective of youth literary science and the outspoken role of the Faculty of Arts in this process. The section concludes with the paper by **Andrej Blatnik**: *The role and the future of text*, which focuses on expressions, texts and reading habits. Reading habits are constantly changing and the phenomenon of digital content has raised many issues and allowed for various interpretations on the new function of texts.

The section *Transitio* comprises two papers addressing the subject of transitions. The first is **Marta Verginella's** *The milestone character and continuity of transitions. The remake of the Slovenian 20th century history* and explores the understanding of the concept of transition as a notion and a historical concept, later focusing on the Slovenian aspect of transition with special attention on the milestones or events in the years of 1918, 1945 and 1991. **Božo Repe**, in his paper *Transitions and modernisations in contemporary Slovenian history*, elaborates on the modernisation and transition processes, two concepts with a rich history of mutual exchange and conflict within contemporary historiography. In examining both processes in Slovenia in the past century or more, the author puts various aspects of social development in focus.

The next section, *Societas*, associates the papers examining various societal subjects. **Ljubica Marjanovič Umek**, in *Childhood, growing-up and the educational process*, examines social inequality from the perspective of gender in children or youth and the social background of their families, which increasingly tends to be reproduced in school culture. *Researching the margins of disregarded social groups of women*, by **Milica Antić Gaber**, explores marginalised groups of women and tells the life stories of immigrant women and women serving prison sentences into focus. In the final paper of the section, titled *Communication-saturated society*, **Jože Vogrinc** determines that it is not true that we communicate excessively in the society we live in, but rather that everywhere in present society, our communication is embedded in the very substance of our environment, social practices and activities. Consequently, he draws attention to some serious problems stemming from a lack of communication.

The central theme of the final section, titled *Humanitas*, is represented by the issues of humanity, humanism and humanities. The author of the first paper *The world in multiple worlds: globalisation and humanism* is **Cvetka Hedžet Tóth**. Her contribution brings essential reflection on the position of the humanities and intellectual commitment in the contemporary neoliberal and globalised world by putting into focus a particular politically-driven reform of university studies and education, i.e. scholarisation of university. **Marko Marinčič**, in *Humaniores litterae and national culture*, discusses the relation between humanistic universalism and ethnic exclusivism in relation to mother tongue. In the paper *The future of humanities and the notion of humanology in the work by Mikhail Epstein*,

Igor Škamperle first elaborates on the foundation of humanities' thought in classical antiquity and the continuity of the fundamental premise of openness and indefiniteness of human nature to then critically approach the horizon of contemporary social science theory, which focuses on the negative consequences of technological development pertaining to the foundations of humanism. **Borut Ošljaj**, in *The humanity of a human versus the humanity of a machine: from homo deus to deus machina*, is concerned with a topical subject associated with one of the fundamental areas of human activity: interpersonal and social communication. The author departs from the relation between human and machine, urging the need for critical reflection due to the fast development of digital information technologies. **Mojca Ramšak**, in her paper *Interdisciplinarity of the humanities and medicine*, presents the medical humanities, their subject of study and meaning, their historical development as well as the topical issues that local and foreign researchers deal with. The final section is concluded by a paper by **Jana S. Rošker** titled *The role of humanities in the contemporary globalised world – the relevance of philological analysis of classical texts for understanding contemporary Chinese society in the case of ideologisation of the notion of harmony*. The author exposes the multi-layered character of the issues encountered by the humanities in the contemporary world, but nevertheless shows the inadequacy of defining contemporary science using technocratic-neoliberal criteria of applicability that neglects the meaning of the findings provided through qualitative methodology.