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## FROM HERDER'S IDEAS AND SLAVIC MUTUALITY TO SHAPING A SCHOLARLY DISCIPLINE, STUDYING THE CULTURE OF THE OTHER

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A conference was held in Ljubljana to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Matija Majar. Majar's work was the starting point for questions involving the study of ethnic and national culture, the role and significance of Slavic mutuality, and the shaping of the scholarly perspective on the study of the Other in the Slavic lands. The purpose of these endeavors was to use the many perspectives of "local" researchers to outline work on certain key issues in the development of the discipline that is today known as ethnology and folklore studies in Slavic countries. In addition, a bibliography of original texts in national languages from 1770 to 1880 and treatments of this period are also being prepared as a result of this. In a few years, overviews should also be published on the development of research in other Slavic lands: among the Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Macedonians, Ukrainians, and others.

Three articles are dedicated to Majar himself: one by Iskra Vasiljevna Čurkina, whose exhaustive 1974 work revealed the significance and breadth of Majar's work; one by Jurij Fikfak, dedicated to the relationship between Majar and ethnography; and one by Božidar Jezernik, who examines the issue of the exhibition itself and Majar's role in it.

In the second part, Alexander Maxwell addresses the reception of Herder's ideas by Ján Kollár and his Slavic mutuality. Vladimir Penchev and Valentina Ganeva-Raycheva deal with the development of ethnography in Bulgarian-speaking territory, and Mariam Kerimova's comprehensive contribution on the development of Russian ethnography examines the role of the imperial concept of research.

In the general third section, Tatiana Bajuk Senčar and Jeffrey David Turk address the European histories of the Slovenian "Eurocrats."

Jurij Fikfak

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## OD HERDERJA IN SLOVANSKE VZAJEMNOSTI DO OBLIKOVANJA ZNANSTVENE DISCIPLINE, RAZISKOVANJA KULTURE DRUGEGA

*Ob 200. letnici rojstva Matija Majarja smo v Ljubljani priredili konferenco, na kateri je bilo Majarjevo delo izhodišče za spraševanje o raziskovanju etnične, nacionalne kulture, o vlogi in pomenu slovanske vzajemnosti in o oblikovanju znanstvenega pogleda na raziskovanje drugega v slovanskih deželah. Namen teh prizadevanj je na podlagi številnih pogledov »lokalnih« raziskovalcev zasnovati delo o nekaterih ključnih vprašanih oblikovanja discipline, ki jo danes v slovanskih deželah poimenujemo etnologija in folkloristika. Ob tem nastajajo tudi nacionalne bibliografije izvirnih besedil iz obdobja 1770–1880 in poglobljenejših obravnav tega obdobja. Tako v naslednjih letih načrtujemo objavo pregledov o razvoju raziskovanja v drugih slovanskih deželah, tj. na Češkem, Slovaškem, Hrvaškem, v Srbiji, Makedoniji, Ukrajini idr.*

*Samemu Majarju so posvečeni trije članki, tj. Iskre Vasiljevne Čurkine, ki je Slovenecem v izčrpnem delu 1974 odkrila pomen in razsežnosti Majarjevega dela; besedilo Jurija Fikfaka obravnava razmerje med Majarjem in etnografijo; prispevek Božidarja Jezernika pa razkriva vprašanja same razstave in vloge Majarja na njej.*

*V drugem delu Alexander Maxwell razpira vprašanja o recepciji Herderjevih idej pri Jánú Kollárju in njegovi slovanski vzajemnosti; Vladimir Penčev in Valentina Ganeva Raičeva se ukvarjata z vprašanji oblikovanja narodopisja v bolgarskem jezikovnem prostoru; Mariam Kerimova pa v preglednem besedilu o razvoju ruske etnografije razkriva vlogo imperialnega koncepta raziskovanja.*

*V splošnem, tretjem delu Tatiana Bajuk Senčar in Jeffrey David Turk obravnavata evropske zgodbe slovenskih evrokratov.*

*Jurij Fikfak*