SLOVENŠČINA 2.0: »JEZIK IN DRUŽBENI SPOL«

Vojko GORJANC, Marko STABEJ

Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani

Gorjanc, V., Stabej, M. (2019): Slovenščina 2.0: »Jezik in družbeni spol«. Slovenščina 2.0, 7(2): i–iv.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4312/slo2.0.2019.2.i-iv>

Pripravo letošnje tematske številke revije Slovenščina 2.0 »Jezik in družbeni spol« zaključujemo ravno v času, ko je založniška hiša Merriam-Webster za besedo leta razglasila zaimsek *they* v edninski rabi za referiranje na osebe, ki se glede svojega družbenega spola ne opredeljujejo binarno, kar kaže na aktualnost teme, ki jo naslavljamo. Čeprav je bil povod za aktualno diskusijo o vključujočem jeziku v slovenskem prostoru na prvi pogled precej benigna, predvsem simbolna gesta Senata Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, ki je aprila 2018 sprejel sklep o novi spolni dikciji v fakultetnih pravilnikih, je ta v slovenskem prostoru povzročil pravi vihar. Številko tako začenja zapis razprave »Jezik in spol«, ki je bila posledica prav te te senatne odločitve in s katero se je v slovenskem prostoru nadaljevala razprava o poskusih uveljavljanja bolj spolno vključujoče rabe slovenščine.

Neposredno sta s tem povezani prvi dve razpravi. **Mojca Šorli** analizira javno razpravo, ki jo je spodbudil sklep Senata Filozofske fakultete in s časovno distanco ovrednoti različnost stališč v razpravi o spolnih kategorijah in identitetah, pri čemer so v ospredju njene kvalitativne analize strokovne in ideološke opozicije kot osrednjega vodila celotne diskusije. Z nekoliko drugačnim pristopom argumente, ki zavračajo spremembe v jeziku, s katerimi se želi prispevati k večji vključenosti spolov, obravnavata **Jasna Mikić** in **Monika Kalin Golob**. Njuna razprava se osredotoča na argumente nasprotnikov in nasprotnic jezikovnih sprememb, in sicer s primerjavo argumentov v angleškem okolju že iz 70. let prejšnjega stoletja z aktualnimi pri nas.

Drugi sklop prispevkov so razprave, ki z različnimi pristopi naslavljajo vprašanje družbenega spola v treh jezikovnokulturnih okoljih. **Vít Kolek** v

razpravi o enem od možnih neheteronormativnih označevanj oseb v nemškem jeziku z analizo diskurza ob uvajanju zvezdice (*), ki se vstavlja med obliko za moški spol in ženskim sufiksom *-in*, ugotavlja odnos do predloga jezikovne intervencije na področju neheteronormativne jezikovne rabe v različnih javnih diskurzih. O živahni razpravi v zadnjih petih letih o jezikovnih reformah za bolj spolno vključujočo poljščino govori članek **Agnieszke Kielkiewicz-Janowiak**, ki analizira jezikovne reforme z željo po večji družbeni enakosti in javno diskusijo o njih. Avtorica tovrstno razapravo v okolju s precej konzervativnim odnosom tako do družbenospolnih vlog kot jezikovnih norm umešča tudi v polje jezikovne politike z razmisleki o poti do uveljavitve jezikovnih reform. Sklop zaključuje razprava **Margarete Bašaragin** in **Svenke Savić**, ki analizirata pedagoški diskurz, pri čemer ju zanima odziv učiteljev na govor osnovnošolk in osnovnošolcev pri pouku in njegova vloga na oblikovanje jezikovnih, kulturnih in družbenospolnih identitet v dvojezičnem osnovnošolskem izobraževanju v Vojvodini.

Tematsko številklo skleneta poročilo o spolno občutljivi rabi jezika na slovenskem oddelku Generalnega direktorata za prevajanje Evropske komisije **Mojce Šauperl** in predstavitev hrvaške monografije o jeziku, družbenem spolu in seksualnosti **Igorja Marka Gligorića**.

S tematsko številklo želimo jasneje razmejiti pristope v jezikoslovju, ki se umeščajo na področje jezikoslovja družbenega spola, od tistih, ki spol v jeziku raziskujejo pretežno z vidika spola kot (zgolj) slovnične kategorije. S tem pa v reviji odpiramo prostor za raziskave jezika, družbenega spola in seksualnosti, ki izhajajo iz različnih jezikoslovnih poststrukturalističnih pristopov in z izrazito interdisciplinarnim pristopom oblikujejo raziskovalno polje jezikoslovja družbenega spola. Čeprav so bile poststrukturalne raziskave družbenega spola in jezika v tujini, tako kot tudi vrsta drugih v jezikovno in družbeno realnost usmerjenih jezikoslovnih raziskav, aktualne že sredi sedemdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja, je za slovenski prostor značilno, da tudi zaradi siceršnje težave z vključevanjem poststrukturalnih pristopov v jezikoslovje pri nas še niso dobile domovinske pravice. S tole številklo jo tudi na simbolni ravni podeljujemo.

SLOVENŠČINA 2.0: “LANGUAGE AND GENDER”

This year’s special issue of Slovenščina 2.0 (“Language and Gender”) was aptly being prepared for publication around the time when the Merriam-Webster publishing house declared *they* (as a single-person pronoun referring to non-binary persons) as the word of the year. This is a sign that the topic we are addressing is one of great consequence. Although the starting point for the recent discussions on gender inclusivity in Slovene was a benign and primarily symbolic gesture of the Senate of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, which adopted a new manner of dealing with generic forms in the Faculty’s internal guidelines in April 2018, this measure received intense public scrutiny. Thus, the issue opens with the transcript of the panel discussion Language and Gender, which followed the decision of the Senate and kept the debate on introducing gender-inclusive measures in Slovene going.

Two articles deal directly with this debate. **Mojca Šorli** analyzes the public debate spurred by the Faculty’s Senate, and weighs on the different attitudes in the discussion. She focuses on qualitative analyses of professional as well as ideological oppositions as the main drivers of the entire discussion. **Jasna Mikić** and **Monika Kalin-Golob** employ a somewhat different approach: their article focuses on the arguments of the opponents of linguistic changes by comparing the dated arguments from the 1970s in the English-speaking world with those that were recently brought up in the Slovenian public discourse.

The second segment features papers that use different approaches to address the issue of gender in three different cultural environments. In his article, **Vít Kolek** discusses one of the possible non-heteronormative designations for persons in German and analyses public discourse following the introduction of the asterisk (*) between the masculine form and the feminine suffix *-in*, and the attitude towards this linguistic intervention aiming for non-heteronormative use in different types of public discourse. In her article, **Agnieszka Kielkiewicz-Janowiak** deals with the lively debate that went on in Poland for the last five years, on a more gender-inclusive Polish. The text deals with the language reform aiming for greater social equality and the ensuing public debate, in a society with a relatively conservative stance towards social roles and linguistic norms, and thus also touches upon the field of language policy

with insights on how to implement linguistic reforms. This segment is rounded up by the article by **Margareta Bašaragin** and **Svenka Savić**, focusing on the classroom discourse. The authors are interested in the reactions of teachers to the statements made by eight-graders during class, and their role in the shaping of linguistic, cultural and gender identities in the bilingual education system in Vojvodina.

The special issue concludes with two papers, i.e. the report on gender-sensitive language at the Slovenian Department of the Directorate-General for Translation of the European Commission by **Mojca Šauperl**, and the presentation of a recent Croatian work dealing with language, gender and sexuality by **Igor Marko Gligorić**.

With this special issue, we aim to make a clear distinction between different approaches in linguistics: between those that fall within the purview of gender linguistics, and those that deal with gender (solely) as a grammatical category. Thus, we are creating space in the journal for the treatises on language, gender and sexuality that arise from various poststructuralist approaches and form the field of gender linguistics by employing a highly interdisciplinary approach. Although poststructuralist research on gender and language was relevant as early as mid-1970s, it is still excluded from the Slovenian research sphere, much like many other strands of linguistic research based on linguistic and social reality. This is characteristic of the Slovenian cultural environment, which has difficulties including post-structural approaches in linguistics. This special issue aims to open the door for them.

To delo je ponujeno pod licenco Creative Commons: Priznanje avtorstva-Deljenje pod enakimi pogoji 4.0 Mednarodna. / This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike 4.0 International.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>