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STUDIES
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURES IN SLOVENIA

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Why English Exhibits Determiner-Possessor Complementarity and Slovene Doesn't

The aim of the paper is to provide an explanation for the following difference between
English and Slovene: whereas in English a definite determiner and a possessor are in complementary
distribution, in Slovene the two categories are perfectly compatible. Arguing
that the traditional approach to determiner-possessor complementarity is inadequate, the
paper proposes an explanation that has been developed within the framework of generative
grammar: languages exhibiting determiner-possessor complementarity are characterized by
the presence of the [~def] feature on the functional head Pos. The generative approach also
shows that (with the definite article and a demonstrative occupying different structural positions),
determiner-possessor complementarity is in fact twofold, comprising (i) article-possessor
complementarity and (ii) demonstrative-possessor complementarity.

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Some Aspects on the Systemic Functional Model in Text Analysis

The article presents some aspects of text explanation in the systemic functional model of language.
In the systemic functional model text is conceived as a semantic unit created in the
process of selection and realization of meaningful choices encoded in words and structures.
This implies that in order to uncover what types of meanings are being encoded in the text
one has to take into account the lexico-grammatical patterns which realize it. The article treats
some of the possibilities for the application of this model in a comparative text analysis involving
texts in different languages. As an illustration it presents a comparison of some aspects of
the experiential function of two presidential speeches, one in English and one in Slovene. The
comparison focuses on the distribution of different process types in both texts.

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On the Content of Prepositions in Prepositional Collocations

The article aims to shed some light on the problems faced by non-native speakers in the
formation of so-called prepositional collocations (i.e. typical, recurrent combinations of
verbal, nominal or adjectival bases with prepositional collocators). The reasons for frequent
mistakes mainly lie in the meaning of the preposition used as part of a collocation, which
tends to be even more dispersed, abstract and difficult to define than that of the preposition
used in a free combination. However, the preposition when used as a collocator seems to act,
at least to some extent, as a carrier of some content; this can be proven by valency patterns:
meaning-related content words (collocational bases) tend to regularly combine with identical
prepositions. The fact that prepositions used in collocations also have their semantic part
to contribute to the whole unit should also be considered in the classification of collocations
into grammatical and lexical ones.

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Language Impairment and Generative Analysis

This article deals with different types of language impairment from the perspective of generative grammar. The paper focuses on syntactic deficiencies observed in aphasic and (SLI) (specific language impairment) patients. We show that the observed ungrammatical structures do not appear in a random fashion but can be predicted by that theory of universal sentence structure which posits a strict hierarchy of its constituent parts. The article shows that while the hierarchically lower elements remain unaffected, the higher positions in the hierarchy show various degrees of syntactic impairment. The paper supports the implementation of recent developments in the field of generative grammar with the intention of encouraging further theoretical, experimental and therapeutic research in the field.

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Delexical Structures Contrastively: A Common Trap for Non-Native Speakers

This article deals with delexical structures and in particular with the problems non-native speakers are faced with when encoding. First, it gives reasons why it is necessary to study the structures and then it discusses the delexical structures in English (monolingual context). The second part of the article focuses on the bilingual aspect, i.e. the translation of English delexical structures into Slovene. Some problems concerning the bilingual context are presented, especially as regards aspect and the difference between the translation of English delexical structures in isolation (e.g. in a dictionary) and within the context. The last part of the article concentrates on the dictionary treatment of delexical structures and provides some examples taken from the latest editions of the leading EFL monolingual dictionaries.

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From Fact to Fiction – An Introduction to the Mythology of Ice Hockey in Canadian Life and Literature

The title of Alice Munro's *Who do you think you are?* could just as easily be asked of Canada, without eliciting an easy answer. In ethnic, linguistic, even geographical terms, Canada is hardly homogeneous. Because of this, we can only dream of a unified identity; we are, as Leonard Cohen writes in *Beautiful Losers*, condemned to "nightmares of identity." If Canada is too complex for a uniform national identity, one derived from a convenient mythology and distilled into simple symbols, it often seems we have yet to realize it. We long for a mythology, even a modern, and blatantly constructed one. In contemporary Canadian society, ice hockey has filled that symbolic role, serving as a mythology that binds a fragmented people. This paper examines the role of ice hockey as a mythologized symbol of Canadian unity in literature, and questions the appropriateness of that usage.

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A Stylistic Analysis of Four Translations of J. D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye

The paper looks at stylistic differences between four translations of J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* – two Slovene translations, a Serbo-Croatian, and an Italian translation. Firstly, stylistic components relevant to the novel in question are identified. In this respect, the translation of teenage speech and idiom appears to be not only the most conspicuous stylistic feature of the original but also the hardest to translate. Secondly, the ways in which the different translations have rendered certain formal and lexical features of style are compared by determining and describing their function. A large number of examples have been submitted to critical scrutiny, of which only a few representative ones are listed and explained

in the paper. Finally, this paper points to some particular difficulties of the four translators in their attempts to reproduce the stylistic components of the original.

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Mapping the Woman's body in Michael Ondaatje's The English Patient

This article shows that fixed national identities in Ondaatje's The English Patient are not only questioned but relinquished in favour of a flux of multiple, incessant becomings, while the specificity of a woman's identity, far from being decentred and evacuated of its discursively produced socio-symbolic meanings, continues to be addressed in terms of supposedly homogeneous female body and its institutionally sanctified appearances. Imbued with socially marked distinctiveness, such female body consequently gives forth a particular embodiment of feminine which comes to operate as its unproblematic facticity, thus simultaneously narrowing down the scope of identity options from which the feminine is compelled to derive the make-up of its very much truncated existence. The paper then seeks to apply the argument developed here to a classroom situation and students' creative approach towards redressing the problem of gendering the text at the expense of women characters by lending them their own voice.

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Concept of Self in Avant-Pop Literature

The treatise is an investigation into the construction of character and understanding of subjectivity in general as it appears in the literature of writers associated with the Avant-Pop movement. As a movement, the Avant-Pop emerges at the beginning of the 1990's – the time of substantial social, cultural and economic changes conditioning deeper changes of basic Geistesgeschichte paradigms marking the rise of a new, postmodern era. This article on the one hand examines the paradigm of subjectivity by discussing examples from Avant-Pop literary production in the light of prevailing theoretical opinions and speculations on postmodernity, and – on the other hand – connects the findings to broader social, cultural and technological aspects of contemporary living.

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Classroom Interaction and Communication Strategies in Learning English as a Foreign Language

The article focuses on the development of interaction in a foreign language classroom. Teachers can help students to develop their interaction skills and students themselves can apply various strategies to become effective communicators in a foreign language. Firstly, different teacher and student roles are presented. Secondly, different classroom organisation types for encouraging interaction among different participants in the classroom are described. Next, Flander's Interaction Analysis Categories (FIAC) and Byrne's model for classroom interaction are given as two models upon which to analyse classroom interaction and plan activities for developing it. In the final part some communication strategies are described and exemplified in detail. If all the techniques and strategies are put into practice, one can expect an improvement in classroom interaction and furthermore in everyday-life situations when students communicate with foreign speakers.

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Can Literature Teaching Be Functional for Students?

The essay discusses the dilemmas of literature teaching as first raised by student unrest towards the

late 1960s because of the inefficiency and lack of interest of the established forms of literary studies and literature teaching of the time, and the later resolutions of these dilemmas towards the end of the century. The process of long-term experimental examination of the existing alienating forms of studies and teaching started when the criticism of students came to be supported by some of the most distinguished professors of literature.

The second section centres on some more successful efforts to surpass such inefficient old forms of literature teaching with the major shift from teaching data about literature to the discoursal analysis of texts and to promoting students' competence of critical understanding of literary texts and the functioning of language.

The third part deals with trends in literature teaching within the framework of English literature as anticipated by the new Slovene curricula for English as a foreign language and the preparation of teachers for it. It emphasises the importance of the intercultural dimension of teaching according to the new curricula and the rich possibilities

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Training Pre-Service Language Teachers

This article considers some ways of tackling input in pre-service teacher training. First, it highlights the context and structure of a pre-service course currently provided by the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Then it goes on to describe the process of designing a syllabus for the course capitalizing on its methodology component which draws on a wide range of current reflection-oriented models and approaches to teacher training. From these models, a teacher-training activities 'generator' is derived, which allows for the formation of many teacher-training procedures. It is argued that such methodology, besides giving trainees the opportunity to examine their attitudes, beliefs and assumptions, also echoes classroom practice.

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Word Order and Markedness in a Slovenian Poem and Its English Translations

When systemic differences between languages preclude the possibility of a truly »faithful« translation, the translator may choose to preserve either the form of the original, that is its syntactic structure, or its function, which includes not only the meaning but also stylistic effects such as the degree of markedness. Faithfulness to the original form may result in a different degree of markedness in translation, or even in a reinterpretation of the structure, with a concomitant change in meaning. On the other hand, the preservation of the original function by introducing structural devices congenial to the target language may obscure the original cohesive devices, including figures. Since the balance between form and function is particularly delicate in poetry, this paper examines the choices between them in two English translations of »Belo«, a free verse poem by the contemporary Slovenian poet Dane Zajc. The central issue discussed is the ordering of constituents, which is dominated by different principles in the two languages. Since both form and function play a vital role in poetry, such an analysis cannot yield a formula for each type of translation problem; nevertheless, it can locate the points of divergence in the source and target languages, as well as use the translators' choices to draw conclusions about the nuances of acceptability in the target language.

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Harold Pinter in Slovene Translation

This article examines the translation of Harold Pinter's most notable stylistic peculiarities into Slovene, illustrating its main points with examples taken from his play The Homecoming. The findings demonstrate above all a marked degree of non-observance of the special verbal pattern (special cohesion) of the originals, a failure to convey Pinter's special configuration of meaning (special coherence), and a disregard for internal unifying coincidences. It argues that the Slovene translations of Pinter rely mostly on traditional theories of meaning and of language norms, thus preventing the reproduction of those emotional and psychological actions

of Pinter's characters which are usually not expressed by means of the rhetorical, informative elements of his dialogue, but by its form and sonority, i. e. the length, strength, and level of articulation of verbal expression. This blurs Pinter's famous logic of emotion, narrows the proverbial openness and conceptual uncertainty of his plays, and limits their potential vitality in translation. Taking into account current drama and theatre translation practices in Slovenia ? i.e. the rarity of published drama translation and the dependence on a translated performance text for subsequent theatrical productions ? the article argues that in such cases the drama translation should be retrospective, i.e. aiming at a maximum reconstruction of all relevant linguistic, stylistic, and textual properties of the original, leaving expressly subjective interventions in the text to the theatre practitioners.

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Narrative Perspective and Focalisation in Translating Fictional Narratives

The main objective of this paper is to present the complex processes of the shifting of narrative perspective (point-of-view) and focus in translating English prose texts into Slovene. For that purpose, a narratological discourse analysis of James Joyce's story 'Eveline' (*Dubliners*) is introduced, drawing on K. M. van Leuven-Zwart's comparative and descriptive model. The model, which has been expanded by three additional categories – narrative mode, narrative perspective, and focalisation –, brings to the forefront the cause-and-effect relationship between the micro- and macrostructural shifts on the one hand, and the shifts in narrative perspective and focalisation on the other. The results obtained show that the model is empirically verifiable and repeatable. This means that it can also be used with other integral translations, particularly if translation shifts are subtle enough and/or consistent with the translator's dominant strategy and norm.