



**Register nesnovne
kulture dediščine Slovenije**
(2008–2023)

**Register of the Intangible
Cultural Heritage of Slovenia**
(2008–2023)

Register nesovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije (2008–2023) / Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (2008–2023)

Urednici / Editors: mag. Anja Jerin, dr. Nena Židov

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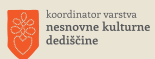
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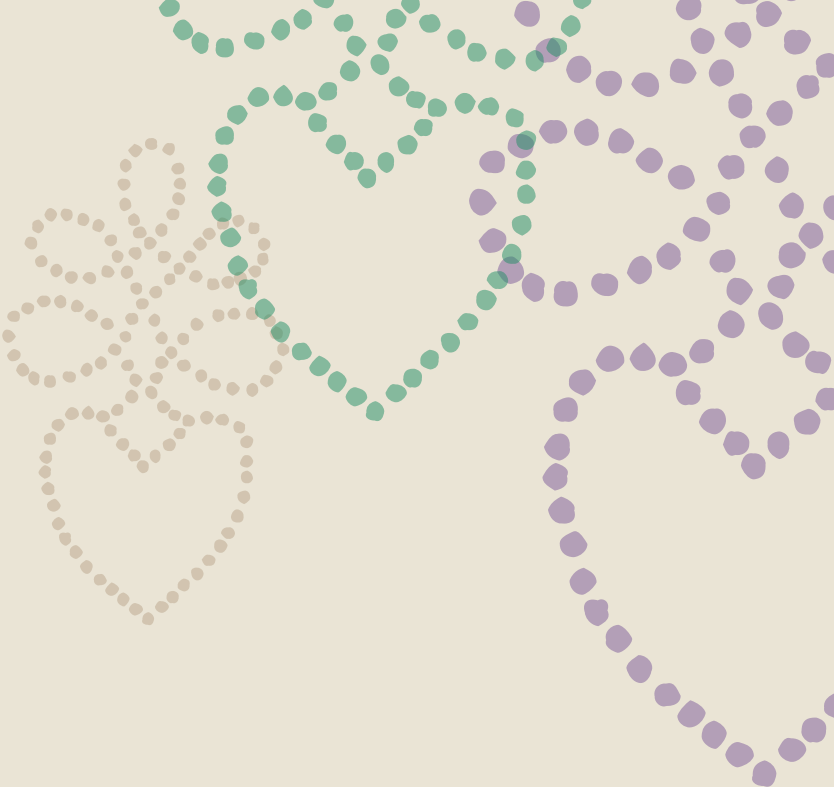
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Uvodnik

Pred nami je peta, dopolnjena izdaja publikacije *Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije (2008–2023)*.

Publikacijo izdajamo v letu, ko tako pri nas kot v vseh državah podpisnicah obeležujemo 20-letnico sprejetja *Konvencije o varovanju nesnovne kulturne dediščine*. Unesco jo je leta 2003 sprejel z namenom, da bi prispevala k zavedanju o pomenu nesnovne kulturne dediščine, spodbujala njeno varovanje in spoštovanje ter zagotavljala mednarodno sodelovanje in pomoč.

Slovenija, ki je Konvencijo ratificirala leta 2008, je nesnovno kulturno dediščino vključila tudi v novi *Zakon o varstvu kulturne dediščine (2008)*. Isto leto je kot eden od mehanizmov za varovanje nesnovne kulturne dediščine na nacionalni ravni začel nastajati tudi *Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine*, ki sodi med zaveze držav podpisnic Konvencije.

Register, v katerega se lahko vpisujejo le enote z ozemlja Republike Slovenije, vodi Ministrstvo za kulturo RS, predloge za vpis pa pripravlja Slovenski etnografski muzej, ki od leta 2011 opravlja naloge Koordinatorja varstva nesnovne kulturne dediščine.

V publikaciji s kratkimi opisi in fotografijami predstavljamo 115 enot, ki so bile v Register vpisane od leta 2008 do konca maja 2023 in jih ohranja do sedaj evidentiranih 335 nosilcev. Enote nesnovne kulturne dediščine so v publikaciji razvrščene po zvrsteh, kot jih opredeljuje Konvencija: ustno izročilo, izrazi in jezik, izvedbene umetnosti, družbene prakse, rituali in praznovanja, znanja in prakse o naravi in svetu ter tradicionalne obrtne veščine. V publikaciji si enote sledijo glede na leto vpisa. Še zlasti opozarjamo na enote, ki so bile samostojno, kot del slovenskih ali multinacionalnih nominacij vpisane na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Z dvojezično publikacijo želimo domače bralke in bralce seznaniti z raznovrstno in bogato, v Register že vpisano nesnovno kulturno dediščino Slovenije, nosilce pa spodbuditi k pripravi novih pobud za vpis. Angleški prevodi bodo tako za nosilce kot tuje strokovnjake za nesnovno kulturno dediščino dobrodošli še zlasti pri načrtovanju multinacionalnih nominacij. Prepričani sva, da bo, podobno kot prejšnje, tudi ta publikacija dosegla svoj namen.

Anja Jerin in Nena Židov

Introduction

This is the fifth, updated edition of the publication, the *Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (2008-2023)*. It is published in the year in which, both here and in all the signatory countries, we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, which was adopted by UNESCO in 2003 with the aim of contributing to awareness of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, encouraging its safeguarding and respect for it and ensuring international cooperation and assistance.

Slovenia ratified the Convention in 2008 and included the intangible cultural heritage in the new *Cultural Heritage Protection Act (2008)*. In the same year, the Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage began to be created as one of the mechanisms for the safeguarding of the intangible

cultural heritage at the national level, which is one of the commitments of the signatory countries of the Convention. The register, in which only units from the territory of the Republic of Slovenia may be registered, is managed by the Ministry of Culture, and proposals for inscription are prepared by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum, which has been performing the duties of Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2011.

We present in the publication 115 units, with short descriptions and photos, that were inscribed in the Register from 2008 until the end of May 2023 and are practiced by the 335 bearers registered so far. In the publication, the units of intangible cultural heritage are classified by domains as defined by the Convention: oral tradition, expressions and language, performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and

traditional craftsmanship. Within each domain, they are listed chronologically according to the year of entry. We draw particular attention to units that have been inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity* independently, as part of Slovene or multinational nominations.

We want the bilingual publication to acquaint the domestic readership with the diverse and rich intangible cultural heritage of Slovenia, which is already inscribed in the Register, and to encourage bearers to prepare new initiatives for entry. English translations will be welcomed by both bearers and foreign intangible cultural heritage experts, especially when planning multinational nominations. We are sure that, like the previous ones, this publication will also achieve its purpose.

Anja Jerin and Nena Židov



Posavsko šteharvanje / Sava Valley šteharvanje
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2020



Izvedbene umetnosti

Performing arts



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Škofjeloški pasijon (2008)

Škofjeloški pasijon je spokorniška pasijonska procesija po besedilu patra Romualda Marušiča iz leta 1721, ki se uprizarja v velikonočnem času v Škofji Loki. Škofjeloški pasijon je bil leta 2016 vpisan na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Škofja Loka passion play (2008)

Škofja Loka passion play is a penitential passion procession based on the text by the Capuchin monk Romuald Marušič from 1721, which is staged at Easter time in the town of Škofja Loka. The Škofja Loka passion play has been in 2016 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin 2014

Posavsko štehvanje (2012)

Posavsko štehvanje je konjeniška igra in prireditev, na kateri jezdec med dirom s kovinskim kijem razbijajo na drog nasajen lesen sodček. Štehvanje vsako leto organizirajo v Savljah, eni od nekdanjih vasi ljubljanskega Posavja.

Sava Valley štehvanje (2012)

The Sava Valley *štehvanje* is a tournament involving games in which horseback riders in motion have to break a small barrel fastened to a pole with a metal club. *Štehvanje* is organised each year in Savlje, a part of Ljubljana near the Sava River that used to be a separate village.



Foto / Photo: Jure Rus, 2016

Pandolo (2013)

Pandolo je tradicionalna istrska družabna in športna igra. Dve ekipi s po tremi igralci tekmujeta v osvajanju ozemlja. Ošiljeno leseno paličico (pandolo) skušata z leseno palico (maco) odbiti čim dlje od začetne točke (baze) v označeno igrišče.

Pandolo (2013)

Pandolo is a traditional Istrian social and sporting game. Two teams, each with three players, compete to take over a territory. The players use a wooden bat known as a *maco* to knock a short, sharp wooden stick or *pandolo* as far as possible from the base within a marked playing area.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2017

Vuzemski plesi in igre v Metliki (2013)

Vuzemski plesi in igre se odvijajo na velikonočni ponedeljek v srednjeveškem jedru Metlike in so sestavljeni iz plesanja metliškega kola in plesnih iger: rešetca, al' je kaj trden ta vaš must, robčeci, kurji boj in turn.

Easter dances and games in Metlika (2013)

Easter dances and games take place on Easter Monday in the medieval centre of the town of Metlika. They involve the folk dance known as the *kolo* (circle dance) and local games.



Foto / Photo: Roman Kos, 2011 (Arhiv godbe Domžale / Archive of the Wind orchestra Domžale)

Godbeništvo (2013)

Godbeništvo je oblika družbenega delovanja glasbenikov v okviru godb na pihala, kjer igrajo na pihala, trobila in tolkala. Razširjeno je po celotni Sloveniji in ima dolgo tradicijo.

Wind orchestra (2013)

Wind orchestra refers to the social activity of musicians in brass bands involving wind, brass and percussion instruments. This kind of activity is widespread around the whole of Slovenia and has a long tradition.



Foto / Photo: Nives Hvalica, 2011

Škuljanje (2016)

Škuljanje je tradicionalna primorska družabna in športna igra, pri kateri posameznik ali ekipa v igralno polje meče škuljo (ploščat obklesan kamen ali polovico opeke) in jo skuša čim bolj približati balinu. Zmaga tisti, ki prvi doseže 13 točk.

Škuljanje (2016)

Škuljanje is a traditional game in the Primorska region, where an individual or a team throws a škulja (a flat, carved stone or half-brick), trying to get it as close as possible to a jack. The person or team who first gets 13 points is the winner.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Narodno-zabavna glasba (2017)

Slovenska narodno-zabavna glasba je fenomen, ki je vpet v vsakdanje in praznično življenje. Izvaja se na vokalno-instrumentalni ali instrumentalni način ob prevladujočih ritmih polke in valčka.

Folk-pop music (2017)

Slovene folk-pop music is an integral part of both everyday life and festive occasions. It is performed by vocal-instrumental or instrumental groups, mainly to the rhythm of the polka or waltz.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Pritrkavanje (2018)

Pritrkavanje je način izvajanja ritmičnih obrazcev z udarjanjem kemblja ob obode cerkvenih zvonov. Kot del ljudske glasbene tradicije ga skupine pritrkovalcev izvajajo po celotni Sloveniji, največkrat na dan cerkvenega praznika.

Bell-ringing (2018)

Bell-ringing involves the creation of rhythmic patterns through the ringing of church bells. This is part of folk musical tradition carried out all over Slovenia, particularly on church holidays.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic (2018)

Poslikavanje panjskih končnic obsega poslikave pročelnih deščic čebeljih panjev, predvsem kranjičev. Od srede 18. stoletja naprej je izvirna oblika popularnega likovnega izražanja, značilna za precejšen del slovenskega etničnega ozemlja. *Čebelarstvo v Sloveniji, način življenja* je bilo leta 2022 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Painting beehive panels (2018)

Painting beehive panels involves the decoration, often with figurative motifs, of the front panels of the box-like beehives found in the Carniolan type of apiary. Since the mid-18th century, this has been an original and popular kind of folk art, characteristic of a significant part of Slovene ethnic territory. *Beekeeping in Slovenia, a way of life* has been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Matjaž Marjetič, 2019

Ljubiteljsko gledališče (2020)

Ljubiteljsko gledališče je oblika gledališke dejavnosti, ki združuje prostovoljne člane različnih starosti, statusov in poklicev, ki pod okriljem raznih društev pripravljajo in izvajajo gledališke uprizoritve.

Amateur theatre (2020)

Amateur theatre involves volunteer members of different ages, social status and professions, who under the aegis of various drama societies prepare and stage theatre performances.



Foto / Photo: Karmen Grnjak, 2019

Petje na tretko (2020)

Petje na tretko je pevski način, ko se osnovnemu triglasju pridruži četrti glas, imenovan tretka. Način petja na tretko je bil razširjen po celotnem slovenskem ozemlju, danes ga izvajajo le posamezne skupine.

Four-voice singing (2020)

Four-voice singing (*na tretko*) is a way of singing in which basic three-voice singing (voices forward, bass and over) is joined by a fourth (highest supporting) voice, known as *tretka*. This way of singing was once widespread across Slovenia, but today it is carried out only by individual groups.



Foto / Photo: Danilo Lebar, 2017

Sotiš (2021)

Sotiš je prekmursko poimenovanje za ples v paru tipa šotiš, ki ga opredeljuje plesna struktura, sestavljena iz dveh trikorakov naprej (ali v desno – levo) ter obrata v štirih korakih (ali trikorakih). Ponekod del izvedbe vključuje tudi ploskanje.

Sotiš (2021)

Sotiš is a name given in the Prekmurje region to a variety of couple dance known as »šotiš« (schottische). It is defined by a specific structure of two triple steps forward (or right-left), and a four-step turn (or triple steps). In certain variants, a part of the performance includes clapping.



Foto / Photo: Niko Matko, 2019

Šamarjanka (2021)

Šamarjanka je prekmurski ples v paru z dvodelno strukturo: za prvi del je značilna ponavljajoča izvedba dveh bočnih korakov in polobrata, za drugi del pa ponavljajoči polobrati v levo in desno. Plešejo ga ob melodiji v tridobnem taktovskem načinu.

Šamarjanka (2021)

Šamarjanka (Varsovienn) is a couple dance from the Prekmurje region with a two-fold structure: the first part is characterised by a repetitive performance of two side steps and a half turn, while the second part consists of repetitive half-turns to the left and right. It is danced to a tune in a three-beat mode.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2021

Petje na četrtko (2021)

Petje na četrtko je pevski način, ko se osnovnemu štiriglasju v najvišji legi pridružita tretji (*tretka*) in četrti (*četrтка*) glas nad basom. Način petja na četrtko je znan na območju Luč v Zgornji Savinjski dolini.

Six-voice singing (2021)

In six-voice singing, basic four-voice singing is joined in the higher registers by a 'third' (*tretka*) and 'fourth' (*četrтка*) voice above the bass. This kind of singing is found around Luče in the Upper Savinja Valley.



Foto / Photo: Tončka Jankovič, 2018

Tamburaštvo (2022)

Tamburaštvo je skupinsko igranje na glasbila iz družine tamburic. Sodi med ljubiteljsko glasbeno dejavnost in ima na Slovenskem bogato zgodovino tako v ljubiteljski kulturi kakor tudi v različnih glasbenih praksah, povezanih z ljudskim izročilom.

Playing the tambura (2022)

Playing the tambura is the group playing of musical instruments from the tambura family. There is a rich tradition in Slovenia of amateur music making involving the tambura and the instrument is involved in a number of musical practices related to folk tradition.



Vuzemski plesi in igre v Metliki / Easter
dances and games in Metlika
Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014



Venčki sv. Ivana / St. John's wreaths
Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2022



**Družbene prakse,
rituali in praznovanja**

**Social practices,
rituals and festive events**



Foto / Photo: Maja Kostric, 2012

Cerkljanska laufarija (2012)

Laufarija je pustna prireditev v Cerknem, na kateri sodelujejo liki laufarjev z značilnimi lesenimi naličji. Obsega koledovanje, nedeljski sprevod po ulicah in branje obtožnice pusta ter iskanje lesenega kladiva in usmrnitev pusta v torek.

Shrovetide custom in Cerkno (2012)

The *Laufarija* (from the German laufen, to run) is a Shrovetide carnival event in the town of Cerkno, involving figures known as *laufarji* with characteristic wooden masks. It includes carolling, a Sunday parade through the streets and the reading of the indictment of Shrovetide, as well as searching for a wooden mallet and the execution of Shrovetide on Tuesday.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2017

Borovo gostüvanje (2012)

Borovo gostüvanje je za Prekmurje značilna pustna šega in prireditiv. V uprizoritvi simbolične poroke z borom se prepletajo ženitovanijske in pustne šege. Prvotno so borovo gostüvanje izvajali le v vaseh, kjer v predpustnem času ni bilo nobene poroke.

Shrovetide marriage to a pine tree (2012)

The *borovo gostüvanje* or pine wedding is a characteristic Shrovetide event of the Prekmurje region. The symbolic marriage to a pine tree involves both a wedding and carnival masks. At first the *borovo gostüvanje* took place only in villages where no marriages were taking place before Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2012

Obhodi pustnih oračev (2012)

Obhodi pustnih oračev so obhodna šega v severovzhodni Sloveniji. Pustni orači s plesom kurentov, šalami, z norčijami, glasbo, obrednim oranjem in s starim ritualnim voščilom voščijo domačinom zdravje in bogat pridelek.

Rounds of the Shrovetide ploughmen (2012)

Rounds of the Shrovetide ploughmen is a masked parade in the north-east of Slovenia. The Shrovetide ploughmen, along with dancing masked *kurent* figures, make jokes, act the fool, play music, do ritual ploughing and pass on traditional greetings to wish the locals good health and a rich harvest.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2007

Škoromatija (2012)

Škoromatija je pustna šega na južnem obrobju Brkinov in Podgrajsko-Matarskem podolju. Na pustno soboto ali nedeljo škoromáti pobirajo darove po hišah, na pepelnično sredo pa pusta pokopljejo ali zažgejo.

Škoromatija, a Shrovetide custom (2012)

Škoromatija is a Shrovetide custom on the southern edge of the Brkini hills and around Podgrad. On Shrove Saturday or Sunday *škoromati* go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they bury or burn Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo: Adela Pukl, 2016

Obhodi kurentov (2012)

Obhodi kurentov so pustna šega in prireditev na Ptujskem in Dravskem polju, v Halozah in Slovenskih goricah. Kurent je najbolj množičen tradicionalen pustni lik, ki po ljudskem verovanju preganja zimo in vabi v deželo pomlad. *Obhodi kurentov* so bili leta 2017 vpisani na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Door-to-door rounds of *kurenti* (2012)

Rounds of the imposing masked figures known as *kurenti* is a Shrovetide custom on the Ptuj and Drava plains, in the Haloze hills and in the Slovenske gorice area. The *kurent* is more numerous than any other traditional Shrovetide figure; it is believed to drive away winter and invite spring into the countryside. *Door-to-door rounds of kurenti* have been in 2017 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2009

Drežniški in Ravenski pust (2012)

Drežniški in Ravenski pust sta šegi in prireditvi v Drežnici ter Drežniških Ravnah, na Jezercih in v Magozdu. Značilni liki so ta grdi, ki lovijo in s pepelom oprashaujejo mladež, ter ta lepi, ki obiskujejo domove, kjer dobijo darove in zaplešejo.

Shrovetide custom in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne (2012)

These rituals and events take place at Shrovetide in Drežnica and Drežniške Ravne, on Jezerca and in Magozd. The main figures involved are "the ugly ones", who chase youngsters and cover them with ashes, and "the beautiful ones", who visit homes to receive gifts and to dance.



Foto / Photo: Matjaž Krivec, 2010

Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav (2012)

Pisanje pirhov ob prazniku šempav poteka vsako prvo nedeljo v maju, ko se ženske iz Poljubinja in okolice zberejo in z rdečo barvo barvajo ter z različnimi motivi in verzi popišejo kuhana jajca. Njihova posebnost je izdelava zunaj velikonočnega časa.

Decorating eggs to celebrate šempav (2012)

Decorating eggs to mark the holiday known as *šempav* takes place on the first Sunday in May, when the women of Poljubinj and the area around it collect eggs, boil them, colour them red and decorate them with verses. The unique feature here is that this takes place outside Easter time.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Izdelovanje ljubenskih potic (2012)

Ljubenske potice so cvetnonedeljske butare, značilne za Ljubno ob Savinji in okoliške kraje. Izdelane so iz naravnih materialov, njihova posebnost so unikatne figuralne oblike. Na cvetno nedeljo jih družine nesejo blagoslovit v cerkev.

Making Palm Sunday bunches in Ljubno (2012)

Ljubno *potice* are Palm Sunday bunches characteristic of Ljubno and nearby villages. They are made from natural materials and are unique, thanks to the various forms they take (imitating everyday objects). On Palm Sunday they are taken by families to church to be blessed.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Velikonočne igre s pirhi (2012)

Igre s pirhi so del velikonočnih šeg in jih izvajajo na velikonočno nedeljo ali ponedeljek. Najbolj znane so trkanje, trkljanje in ciljanje pirhov. V 90. letih 20. stoletja so v številnih krajih Slovenije ponovno oživili predvsem ciljanje pirhov.

Easter egg games (2012)

Easter egg games are a custom that takes place on Easter Sunday or Monday. The best known are knocking, rolling and aiming eggs. In the 1990's there was a revival in many Slovene places of such games, particularly aiming eggs.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2008

Izdelovanje belokranjskih pisanic (2012)

Belokranjske pisanice so pobarvana in v batik tehniki z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca. Do danes so se ohranile le še v Adlešičih in okolici, kjer jih kot turistične spominke in priložnostna darila izdelujejo vse leto.

Making Bela krajina decorated Easter eggs (2012)

Bela Krajina *pisanice* or Easter eggs are coloured and ornamented for Easter using the batique technique. Today, they are made only around Adlešiči, where they are produced all the year round as gifts and souvenirs.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2019

Otepanje v Bohinju (2012)

Otepanje je šega, ki jo pred novim letom izvajajo maskirani koledniki oteповci v vaseh Zgornje Bohinjske doline. Obiščejo vse hiše v vasi in voščijo srečno novo leto, družine pa jih obdarujejo.

New Year carolling in Bohinj (2012)

Otepanje is a custom carried out before New Year by masked carol singers in the villages of the Upper Bohinj Valley. They visit every house in the village to wish the families a Happy New Year and receive gifts in return.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2013

Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana (2013)

Spletanje venčkov sv. Ivana na kresni večer in njihovo obešanje na vrata domov je značilno za vasi na Krasu. Šega temelji na ljudskem verovanju v posebno moč rastlin, nabranih na kresni večer, ki naj bi ljudi in domove varovale pred nesrečami.

Weaving St. John's wreaths (2013)

Weaving St. John wreaths on Midsummer's Eve and hanging them on the front door is characteristic of villages on the Karst plateau. The custom is based on folk belief in the special power of plants gathered on Midsummer's Eve, which were thought to protect homes against accidents.



Foto / Photo: Cveto Zgaga, 2011

Izdelovanje cvetnonedeljskih butar (2013)

Cvetnonedeljske butare so šopi, izdelani iz določenih vrst in določenega števila šibja oziroma rastlin, lahko tudi z okrasjem, kot so pecivo, jabolka, pomaranče in barvni krep papir. Na cvetno nedeljo jih verniki nosijo blagoslavljat v cerkev.

Making Palm Sunday bunches (2013)

There are different types of Palm Sunday bunches with a varying number of branches and decorated with, for example, pastries, apples, oranges or coloured crepe paper. The bunches are taken to church to be blessed on Palm Sunday.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Šelmarija (2013)

Šelmarija je pustovanje, značilno za Kostanjevico na Krki, ki poteka od pustne nedelje do pepelnične srede. Vsi značilni pustni liki, imenovani šelmarji, so člani družčine Prforcenhaus, simbol pustovanja pa je kovinska glava, imenovana Šelma.

Šelmarija, a Shrovetide custom (2013)

Šelmarija is a Shrovetide custom characteristic of Kostanjevica na Krki that takes place between Shrove Sunday and Ash Wednesday. All the characters, known as *šelmarji*, are members of the Prforcenhaus Shrovetide Association, whilst the symbol of Shrovetide is a metal head called *Šelma*.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2013

Vrbiške šeme (2014)

Vrbiške šeme so pustna skupina, ki jo sestavljajo bele in črne šeme z usnjenimi naličji, najbolj značilna lika pa sta bel in črn lovec. Na pustno nedeljo nastopajo v Vrbici in Ilirski Bistrici, v torek je poberija po vasi, v sredo pa pusta sežgejo.

Shrovetide custom in Vrbica (2014)

The Shrovetide group from Vrbica consists of white and black characters with leather masks. The most typical characters are the white and black hunter. On the Shrove Sunday the group performs in Vrbica and Ilirska Bistrica. On Shrove Tuesday they go around the houses collecting gifts and on Ash Wednesday they ceremonially burn the Shrovetide.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Zagoriške mačkare (2014)

Zagoriške mačkare so pustna šega z elementi ljudskega gledališča. V Zagorici pri Dobropolju pustna skupina z značilnimi liki in naličji na pustno nedeljo dopoldne pobira darove po hišah, popoldne uprizori poroko, babji mlin, žaganje babe in oranje.

Shrovetide custom in Zagorica (2014)

The Shrovetide group from Zagorica near Dobropolje performs Shrovetide custom with elements of folk theatre. On Shrove Sunday morning, this group of typical Shrovetide characters goes around the houses collecting gifts. In the afternoon, they stage the wedding, women's mill, sawing of the women and ploughing.



Foto / Photo: Mateja Huber, 2014

Izdelovanje prekmurskih remenk (2015)

Remenke so pobarvana in v batik tehniki ali s pomočjo praskanja z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca, ki jih izdelujejo v Prekmurju.

Making Prekmurje decorated Easter eggs (2015)

Remenke are Easter eggs produced in the Prekmurje region, coloured and decorated using the batik technique or scratching with characteristic ornamentation.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Ponikovske mačkare (2015)

Ponikovske mačkare so pustna šega z elementi ljudskega gledališča v Ponikvah v Dobropolju. Fantovska skupnost na pustni torek uprizori poberijo po hišah, predstavo s šaljivim programom, večerni ples po hišah, zabavo in na pepelnično sredo sežig pusta.

Shrovetide custom in Ponikve (2015)

Ponikve *mačkare* represent a Shrovetide custom with elements of theatre in Ponikve near Dobropolje. On Shrove Tuesday the community of young men go from door to door collecting gifts and put on a humorous programme, an evening dance around the houses and a party, and on Ash Wednesday the burning of a Shrovetide figure.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2015

Izdelovanje ljubljanskih butar (2016)

Ljubljanske butare so cvetnonedeljske butare, ki jih izdelujejo v okolici Ljubljane in so prepoznavne po vpletenih raznobarnih smrekovih oblancih.

Making Ljubljana Palm Sunday bunches (2016)

Ljubljana Palm Sunday bunches are characteristic of Ljubljana and nearby area. They are made from different coloured spruce shavings woven together.



Foto / Photo: Jelka Pšajd, 2015

Gančki majoš (2016)

Gančki majoš je šega, ki jo ob pomoči sovaščanov vsako leto 30. aprila izvedejo mladi iz Gančanov, ki v tekočem letu dopolnijo 18 let. Po vasi nosijo smrekov vrh s papirnatim okrasjem in ga pritrdijo na mlaj, ki ga postavijo na nogometni stadion.

Gančki majoš (2016)

Gančki majoš is a custom carried out on 30 April in the village of Gančani by youngsters who reach the age of 18 in the current year, with the help of the villagers. The top of a spruce tree decorated with paper decorations is carried around the village and then attached to a Maypole in the football stadium.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2018

Pohod po Poti ob žici (2016)

Pohod po Poti ob žici je množična rekreativna in športna prireditev. V spomin upora meščanov proti sovražniku poteka okoli Ljubljane po trasi, kjer bila od leta 1942 do 1945 ograja z bodečo žico in bunkerji, ki so jo postavili italijanski okupatorji.

Walk on the Path of remembrance and comradeship (2016)

This is a mass recreation event. In remembrance of the uprising of the people of Ljubljana against the occupier in World War 2, a mass walk is held following the route of the barbed wire fence and bunkers that the Italian occupiers used to encircle the city from 1942 to 1945.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013

Spušcanje gregorčkov (2016)

Na predvečer godu sv. Gregorja (12. marec) otroci po vodi spustijo gregorčke – hiške in druge predmete z dodanimi gorečimi svečami. S tem zaznamujejo prihod pomladi in se spomnijo tradicije obrtnikov, ki so na ta dan nehali delati ob luči.

Launching gregorčki models for St. Gregory's Day (2016)

On the eve of St. Gregory's Day (12 March), children go to waterways to launch *gregorčki* – little model houses and other objects with lighted candles inside. This marks the arrival of spring and the tradition of craftsmen who on this day stopped working by artificial light.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Peka velikonočnih oblatov (2017)

Velikonočni oblati so velike okrogle ali ovalne hostije s krščansko simboliko, ki jih iz nekvašenega testa pečejo pred veliko nočjo v številnih krajih po Sloveniji. Nosijo jih k blagoslovu in jih uživajo kot del velikonočnih jedi.

Baking Easter wafers (2017)

Easter wafers are large round or oval Communion breads (hostia) with Christian symbolism made from unleavened dough before Easter in many places around Slovenia. They are taken to be blessed and eaten as an Easter speciality.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Pust Mozirski (2017)

Pust Mozirski je skupno imenovanje za pustno skupino Mozirskih pustnikov in pustne šege, ki v Mozirju v Savinjski dolini potekajo vsako leto od debelega četrтка do pepelnice.

Shrovetide custom in Mozirje (2017)

Shrovetide custom in Mozirje is the collective name for the Shrovetide figures and customs present in Mozirje in the Savinja Valley from Maundy Thursday to Ash Wednesday.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2018

Streljanje z možnarji (2019)

Streljanje ali pokanje z možnarji je tradicionalna oblika praznovanja velike noči, prvega maja in nekaterih lokalnih praznikov ter slovesnosti. Izvira iz ljudskega prepričanja, da hrup odganja zle sile. Izvajajo ga skupine možnaristov po vsej Sloveniji.

Firing a mortar (2019)

Firing a mortar is a traditional way of celebrating Easter and May Day, as well as certain local festivities and ceremonies. It originates from the folk belief that noise drives away evil forces. It is carried out by groups all across Slovenia.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2018

Obisk dedka Mraza (2020)

Dedek Mraz je prijazen starec z dolgo belo brado in brki, ki pred novim letom obiskuje in obdaruje otroke doma, v vrtcih, šolah, delovnih ustanovah in na raznih prireditvah. Oblečen je v vezen kožuh in pokrit s polhovko.

Visit from Grandfather Frost (2020)

Grandfather Frost is a friendly old man with a long white beard and moustache who just before New Year visits children at home, in nurseries, schools, workplaces and at various events. He wears an embroidered sheepskin coat and a dormouse skin hat.



Foto / Photo: Adela Pukl, 2019

Pustni obhodi ločkih koscev, oračev in svatov (2020)

Pustni obhodi ločkih koscev, oračev in svatov so pustna šega v vasi Loče pri Dobovi. Skupina sedmih našemljenih otrok gre na pustni torek po vasi. Zgodaj zjutraj so oblečeni kot kosci, nato se preoblečejo v orače in popoldan v pustne svate.

Shrovetide rounds of mowers, ploughmen and wedding guests in Loče (2020)

Shrovetide rounds of mowers, ploughmen and wedding guests is a Shrovetide custom in the village of Loče near Dobova. On Shrove Tuesday, a group of seven costumed children goes round the village. In the early morning they are dressed as mowers, then they become ploughmen and in the afternoon Shrovetide wedding guests.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Vleka ploha (2020)

Vleka ploha ali ploharija je pustna šega, ki simbolizira poroko in jo v pustnem času uprizarjajo v krajih, kjer se v predpustnem času ali v preteklem letu ni poročilo nobeno dekle. Ohranila se je v nekaterih vaseh na Gorenjskem, Štajerskem in Koroškem.

'Pulling the plank' (2020)

'Pulling the plank' is a Shrovetide custom that symbolises marriage and is staged when during the pre-Shrovetide period or the previous year no local girl has got married. It is preserved in some villages in Gorenjska, Štajerska and Koroška.



Foto / Photo: Rajko Žbogar, 2019

Liški pust (2020)

Liški pust je pustna šega na območju Kanalskega Kolovrata, za katero so značilni liki, kot so ta lepe in ta grde maske. Posebnost so naličja iz tolčenega aluminija. Domačije sedmih vasi liški pustjé obišejo na pustno nedeljo.

Lig Shrovetide custom (2020)

Lig Shrovetide custom in the Kanalski Kolovrat area is known for its main figures, such as "the beautiful ones" and "the ugly ones", with masks of beaten aluminium. On Shrove Sunday, homesteads of seven villages are visited by the Shrovetide group *Liški pustjé* (carnival figures).



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2021

Izdelovanje oljčnih palm (2021)

Oljčne palme so izdelane iz osnovne veje oljke, ki jo delno osmukajo in opletejo s pari listov oljke. S prepogibanjem in križanjem opletenih vej nastajajo oljčne palme različnih oblik, ki jih v slovenski Istri na cvetno nedeljo nosijo k blagoslovu.

Making olive palm branches (2021)

Olive palm branches are made from olive branches which are partly stripped and woven together with pairs of olive leaves. By bending and crossing the branches, palm branches of various forms are created, which in Slovene Istria are carried to church on Palm Sunday to be blessed.



Foto / Photo: Samo Brbre, 2019

Skok čez kožo (2021)

Skok čez kožo je rudarska šega, s katero novinci vstopajo v rudarski poklic. Običajno jo izvedejo ob koncu šolanja v sklopu rudarskega praznika. Novinec s skokom čez kožo simbolično preskoči rudniški jašek, dobi svojega botra in se zaobljubi poklicu.

The leather jump (2021)

The leather jump is a custom through which novices enter the mining profession. It normally takes place at the end of schooling as part of the mining festive day. With a jump over a leather apron, the novice miner symbolically jumps over the mine shaft, acquires a godfather and is sworn into the profession.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2016

Miklavževo (2021)

Miklavževo je otroški verski praznik, povezan s sv. Miklavžem, ki na predvečer svojega godu (6. december) sam ali s spremstvom obišče in obdaruje otroke na domu, v župnijah, obhodih po hišah, na raznih prireditvah in sprevodih po nekaterih mestih.

St. Nicholas Day (2021)

St. Nicholas Day is a religious holiday for children. On the eve of his name day (6 December), St. Nicholas, either alone or accompanied, visits and leaves gifts for children at their home, in parishes, during rounds of houses, or at various events and parades in towns.



Foto / Photo: Jožica Haller, 2019

Trikraljevsko koledovanje (2021)

Trikraljevsko koledovanje poteka pred praznikom svetih treh kraljev (6. januar), ko odrasli, mladi ali otroci v kostumih svetih treh kraljev obiskujejo domove, pojejo kolednice, uprizarjajo kratke dramske prizore, voščijo za novo leto in prejemajo darove.

Three Kings' rounds (2021)

Three Kings' rounds takes place before Three Kings' Day (6 January), when grown-ups, youngsters or children in festive costumes visit homes, sing carols, stage short dramatic scenes, bring New Year wishes and receive gifts.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Jasličarstvo (2021)

Jasličarstvo je dejavnost, povezana z izdelovanjem in postavljanjem jaslic v predbožičnem času. Upodabljanje Jezusovega rojstva v obliki jaslic je pomemben in zelo razširjen del praznovanja božiča.

Crib making (2021)

Crib making involves the making and setting up of cribs or nativity scenes in the pre-Christmas period. Depicting the birth of Jesus in this way is an important and very widespread part of the celebration of Christmas.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2022

Izdelovanje suhorskih pirhov (2022)

Suhorski pirhi so pobarvana in s pomočjo praskanja z značilno ornamentiko okrašena velikonočna jajca, ki jih pred veliko nočjo izdelujejo v kraju Suhorje v Brkinih.

Making Suhorje decorated Easter eggs (2022)

Suhorje *pirhi* are painted and with the help of scratching with characteristic ornamentation decorated Easter eggs, which are made before Easter in Suhorje in Brkini.



Foto / Photo: Jože Hvala, 2023

Jurjevo koledovanje na Sevnškem (2023)

Na predvečer godu sv. Jurija (24. april), ki po ljudskem koledarju predstavlja začetek pomladnega dela leta, v krajih okoli Sevnice domove obiskujejo skupine fantov in mož, ki prepevajo jurjevske kolednice in domačim voščijo srečo, ti pa jih pogostijo in obdarijo.

St. George's carolling in the Sevnica area (2023)

On the eve of St. George's Day (24 April), which according to the folk calendar marks the beginning of spring, in areas around Sevnica groups of boys and men visit homes, sing St. George's carols and wish good luck to the locals, who give them food, drink and gifts.



**SLOVAR
BOVŠKEGA
GOVORA**

BARBARA IVANČIČ KUTIN

BOVŠKI ZBORNIK

**Zakladnica
bovške
preteklosti**

*Literatura na temo bovškega govora in bovške slovstvene folklore /
Literature on the topic of Bovec dialect and oral folklore*

Foto / Photo: Blaž Verbič, 2021



Ustno izročilo, izrazi in jezik

**Oral traditions, expressions
and language**



Foto / Photo: Janez Ožura, 2006 (Arhiv Društva Osilniška dolina / Archive of the Osilniška dolina Society)

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi (2015)

Govori ob Čabranki in zgornji Kolpi od Babnega Polja do Mirtovičev so mešanica dolenjskega, rovtarskih, gorenjskega in južnobelokranjskega narečja z vplivi nemškega jezika Kočevarjev in sedanjega hrvaškega in slovenskega knjižnega jezika.

Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa (2015)

Dialects along the River Čabranka and the upper Kolpa, from the village of Babno Polje to Mirtoviči are a mixture of Dolenjska, Rovte, Gorenjska and south Bela krajina dialects, showing the influence of the German formerly spoken in the Kočevje area and the current Slovene and Croatian standard languages.



Foto / Photo: Jure Rus, 2017

Slovenski znakovni jezik (2017)

Slovenski znakovni jezik je poseben vizualno znakovni sistem uporabe rok, mimike obraza, oči, ustnic in gibanja telesa, ki ga uporabljajo osebe z okvaro sluha v Sloveniji za medsebojno komuniciranje, s tolmači tudi za komuniciranje s slišječimi.

Slovene sign language (2017)

Slovene sign language is used by people in Slovenia with hearing problems to communicate with each other and, via interpreters, with those who can hear. It involves the use of hands, facial expressions, eyes, lips and bodily movements.



Foto / Photo: Delvin Flisek, 2018

Gibanje Bralna značka (2019)

Bralna značka je slovensko kulturno gibanje in prostovoljna prostočasna dejavnost, ki z različnimi programi in akcijami spodbuja k branju predšolske in osnovnošolske otroke, srednješolce in odrasle.

The Reading Badge movement (2019)

The Reading Badge is a Slovene cultural movement and voluntary leisure time activity which, through various programmes and campaigns, promotes reading among pre-school, primary and secondary school children, as well as adults.

1. govoriti, oblikovati besede, stavke z govornimi organi: Gúcsati KM 1790, 93; Doszta ne negučí

semtám BJ 1886, 5; fteró bom miszlo, gúcsao KŠ 1754, 248; Ne bom vecs dofzta gúcsó zvami KŠ 1771, 316; je te fzelejpi í nejmi, gúcsao KŠ 1771, 39

2. izražati misli, mnenje: Prepovidávajo nám gúcsati KŠ 1754, 164; kakda morete dobra gúcsati KŠ 1771, 40; Gučfati za náfz BKM 1789, 44; Eta gúcsi í opomináj KŠ 1771, 659; dobro od nyega mízlimo í gúcsmo KŠ 1754, 54; gúcsste ífztino KŠ 1754, 58; zakaj nyim gucsis vprilikaj KŠ 1771, 42; z-fzvojege lafztivnoga gucsi KŠ 1754, 95; Gucsi zdvóma od fzvojege nafzledüvanya KŠ 1771, 24; Eden zdrügim márna gucsi TA 1848, 9; Csi hidou gucsimo KŠ 1754, 32; jálno gucsijo TA 1848, 5; vó bodem gucsao vsza csüda TA 1848, 7; düjh Ocsé vafega bode gúcsao KŠ 1771, 33; Ar nebudete vó gucsali KŠ 1771, 33; í gucsali bodo vfzo hüdo rejcs KŠ 1771, 14; fzem od Molitvi naduzi gúcsao KŠ 1754, 7a; geto fzem jáfz nej gúcsa KŠ 1754, 20; potom kak je on fnyimi gucfal SM 1747, 14; Drügo priliko je nyim gúcsao SM 1747, 45; Kak je on Gucfó BKM 1789, 17; lidjé fzo gucsali nadignyeni KŠ 1771, 338; naj gucsi, kako KŠ 1754, 22; naj ne gucsijo jálnofzt KŠ 1754, 59; od nyega ne gucsali TF 1715, 16

3. znati, obvladati: tüdi szlovenszki jezik gucsita AI 1875, kaz. br. 3; kak zdaj nafí Szlovenye gucsijo KŠ 1771, A5a; szo vszi z-edne féle jezikom gúcsali KOJ 1833, IX; bí po nyem gúcsali KOJ 1833, VIII

gučéči -a -e *govoreč*: odidoucsi molo je to ífzto rejcs gucsécsi KŠ 1771, 148; z-kacse gucsécsi vrág KM 1796, 6; Szlovenszki jezik gucsécsi národ AI 1875, kaz. br. 3; fzlífaví to rejcs gucsécso KŠ 1771, 117; Gucsécsi med fzebm z-'Zoltármí KŠ 1771, 584; sztrebi vó vszo szkazlivoszt í jezik gízdavo gucsécsi TA 1848, 9; Ország sze imenüje Vogrszki od po Vogrszkom gucsécseh Vougrov KOJ 1833, VIII; lidjé, vidoucsi nejme gucsécse KŠ 1771, 52

gučéči -a -e sam. *govoreči*: je nej vfzákomi dáno fzebm gucsécsega razumeti KŠ 1771, A4a; lepó gucsécsega KOJ 1848, 5

gúčani -a -o *govorjen, povedan*: stero je melo potom gúcsano biti KŠ 1771, 675; kak fze fzpozna, ka je gúcsano KŠ 1771, 518; gúcsano bode í tou, ka je ona vcsinila KŠ 1771, 88

Vir / Source: Slovar FRAN (<https://fran.si>)

Prekmurščina (2019)

Prekmurščina je narečje panonske narečne skupine, ki se deli na tri temeljna podnarečja: goričko, ravénsko in dólinsko. Do poenotenja slovenske knjižne norme sredi 19. stoletja je bila (pokrajinska) knjižna različica slovenskega jezika (ob kranjščini).

Prekmurje dialect (2019)

Prekmurščina is a dialect from the Slovene regions Goričko, Ravensko and Dolinsko. Until the standardisation of Slovene language norms in the mid-nineteenth century, this was a regional variation of the Slovene language (alongside Carniolan).

[Solčavski slovar]

neroden [neródn]: 1. napačen, slab (neč ga nima ráda, k je tak neródn, pije pa kadi, za déla ma pa ni) >napčen 2. nespreten

nerodno [neródna]: 1. nerad, z odporom (tak neródna grém h dóhtarja) (pégl'am še kar ráda, nájbál' neródna pa kúham) 2. težko, nerado (štè fèžu pa tak neródna gré pu préklah) (bárva gré neródna dôv) 3. neprijetno, sram (tak mi je neródna, ka ga nísam spuznála) (neródna mi je féhtat) 4. neprimerno, grdo (nkòl' več nábaš šov z mèn', ča se baš tak neródna ubnášu) 5. nespretno (neródna sam stópla, sam s' pa nôga usvénila)

nesti dol [nèst' dôv]: 1. povzročati hujšanje, pešanje (skrbí ja tak dôv nêseja) 2. pešati (zádne cájte ga je pa tak dôv nêsla)

nesti ga [nèst' ga]: 1. umreti (ča se nába áhtu, ga ba pa hmála nêsla) >pobratí ga, bek priti 2. ovirati, škoditi (tó ga nêse, ka ni sóle narédu) 3. prekašati (u matemátiki ga pa jes nêsem) 4. skopneti (kar čez

nga [ngá]: 1. enega (ngá júrja baš mi dáv, ča se t' na zdi prêveč) 2. nekega (ngá déda je pargnála u bájta) 3. kakega, približno (ngá dvándvájstiga je magla bêt, tam nêk')

ngor [ngór]: tam gori (ngór me pučaj, k je tist' imóvc)

ngorle [əngórle]: tamle gori (lih əngórle sma se sréčala)

ngorta [ngórta]: tja gor (ngórta še jèt' nmála puglédat)

níva [níva]: travnik (na zgórnih nívah sma včéra kusíl')

nker [ənkér]: nikjer (číst ənkér ga na nájdem)

nkol [ənkòl]: nikoli (tébe pa túd' ənkòl ni dôma)

nm [nam]: ne bom (neč več te nam pròsu)

no [nə]: in (pó pa prefétje brez kónca na krája)

nobel [nóbl']: 1. imeniten, gosposki, lep (en nóbl' kustim si kúp' za bírma, pa je) 2. prevzeten, fin (na bód' na tak nóbl', dov se vséd' pa jej) >noblíh 3. imenitno, lepo (kak nóbl' se ma je zdéla u mójma ávta pél'at)

noblíh [nóblíh]: domišljav, prevzeten (tak sa nóblíh, da še na puzdrávja ne)

nogavnica [nugávna]: hlačnica

Vir / Source: Stara sredica: priloga Utripa za ohranjanje solčavske nesnovne kulturne dediščine (Marta Orešnik)

Solčavski govor (2020)

Solčavski govor je najzahodnejši govor štajerske narečne skupine in različek zgornjesavinjskega narečja slovenskega jezika, ki ga govorijo na območju Občine Solčava. Poseben je zaradi arhaičnosti in mnogih vplivov koroške narečne skupine.

Solčava dialect (2020)

Solčava dialect is the westernmost member of the Štajerska dialect group and is a variant of the Upper Savinja Valley dialect of Slovene language. It is spoken in the Municipality of Solčava. It is special because of its archaic features and the many influences of the Koroška dialect group.

fejlilh*

fejlilh* || fê:jlih prisl. – točno (Bavšica): *prít fê:jlih*

fejst || fê:jst prisl. – **1.** ekspr. dober, pošten: *fê:jst čê:ča* > dobro, zaupanja vredno dekle;

2. močen, okrogel, debelušen: *fê:jst utrò:k*

fejst* || fê:jst prisl. – močno | TSVK; IT fest

fejstingja* || fê:jstingja -e; -e z – trdnjava

felja* || fê:lja -e; -e z – **1.** pletena kapa (Bavšica); **2.** pastirski klobuk (Soča)

fenjati* || fê:njá:tê -â:m nedov. – **1.** slabš. na drobno rezati; **2.** mečkati

fešta* || fê:šta -e z ed. – **1.** zabava; **2.** menstruacija | 2. gl. tudi maròvd, naròbe

feštnar* || fê:štnâr -ja; -jê m – gozdar | gl. tudi goljcar

feta* || fiê:ta -e; -e z – **1.** rezina: *'na fiê:ta ošokò:la*; **2.** kruh, ki se je med peko sesedel (Bavšica)

feterati* || fê:terâ:tê -â:m nedov. – **1.** slabš. mencati: *'kej fê:terâ:š tu riòcêh tù:ste*; **2.** ekspr. obotavljati se: *žie 'pou ù:re fê:terâ:* | 2. gl. tudi cincati, čujati se, metohati se, očajati se, očavljati se, ogrebati se, upuljevati se

je. niòtre nêdleyù; je. pà:rtic mo je imie, wâ:ŋka naj griê

fitirati* || fê:tiê:re:te -em nedov. – dajati v najem

fitnica* || fi:tê:nca -e; -e z – podnajemnica

fitnik* || fi:tê:nk -a; -ê m – podnajemnik | IT

fižol gl. bob

flahtelj* || flâ:htêlj -na; -nê m – trak iz blaga (Bavšica)

flajda* || flâ:jda -e; -e z – **1.** domača halja; **2.** slabš. opletajoče, preveliko oblačilo

flajšter* || flâ:jštâr -ja; -jê m – obliž | Plet. flašter; gl. tudi čerot

flanca* || flâ:nca -e; -e z – sadika | KKJ, PW

flancat gl. štravba

flancati* || flâ:ncê:te -em nedov. – vzgajati sadike, jih saditi, presajati: *riòže, sêlá:to flâ:ncê:te*

flankirati* || flê:nkiê:re:te -em nedov. – ekspr. pohajkovati, potepati se: *ciêy dà:n žie flê:nkiê:ra*

flaška || flâ:ška -e; -e z – steklenica | KKJ

flaškon || flê:škùon -a; -ê m – velika opletena trebušasta steklenica

Vir / Source: Slovar bovškega govora (Barbara Ivančič Kutin, 2007)

Bovški govor (2021)

Bovški govor spada v obsoško narečje, govorijo ga od Predela in Vršiča preko Bovške kotline do Srpenice v porečju Soče. Zaradi geografskih danosti in zgodovinskih okoliščin so v govoru ohranjene številne arhaične posebnosti.

Bovec dialect (2021)

Bovec dialect is part of the Soča Valley dialect. It is spoken from the Predel and Vršič passes across the Bovec basin to Srpenica. Due to geographic and historical circumstances, it contains numerous archaic features.



Avtorica ilustracije / Author of the illustration: Slavica Mlekuž

Bovška slovstvena folklor (2021)

Bovška slovstvena folklor je besedna umetnost govorjenega, narečnega jezika na območju od Vršiča in Predela prek Bovške kotline do Srpenice. Obsega folklorne pripovedi in pesmi ter folklorne obrazce, ki se prenašajo ustno med ljudmi različnih generacij.

Bovec oral folklore (2021)

Bovec oral folklore involves writing in the dialect spoken in the area from the Predel and Vršič passes across the Bovec basin to Srpenica. It includes folklore stories and poems, as well as folklore forms transmitted orally from one generation to the next.

Suzana Todorović

ISTRSKOBENEŠKI JEZIKOVNI ATLAS SEVEROZAHODNE ISTRE 1

vremenske razmere
geomorfologija
običaji in institucije
telo in bolezni



Vir / Source: Istrskobeneški jezikovni atlas Severozahodne Istre 1 (Suzana Todorović, 2019)

Istrskobeneški govori v slovenski Istri (2021)

Istrskobeneški govori so italijanski narečni govori, ki jih pri sporazumevanju uporabljajo pripadniki italijanske narodne skupnosti v priobalnih mestih slovenske Istre (Koper, Izola, Piran) in njihovih neposrednih zaledjih.

Istrian-Venetian dialect in Slovene Istria (2021)

Istrian-Venetian dialect is used by members of the Italian national minority in the coastal towns of Slovene Istria (Koper, Izola, Piran) and their immediate hinterland.



Foto / Photo: Miha Markelj, 2019

Soriški govor (2023)

Soriški govor je delno slovenizirano tirolsko (nemško) narečje, ki ga govorijo le še redki prebivalci zgornjega dela Selške doline, potomci tirolskih nemško govorečih priseljencev iz 13. stoletja, v Sorici, Danjah in sosednjih vaseh pod Ratitovcem v Občini Železniki.

Sorica dialect (2023)

Sorica dialect is a partially Slovenized Tyrolean (German) dialect, which is still spoken by only a few inhabitants of the upper part of the Selška Valley, descendants of German-speaking immigrants from the Tyrol from the 13th century, in Sorica, Danje and the neighboring villages below Ratitovec in the Municipality of Železniki.



Sušenje sivke / Drying lavender
Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2010



Znanja in prakse o naravi in svetu

**Knowledge and practices
concerning nature and the
universe**



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2015

Gradnja kranjskih sten (2013)

Gradnja kranjskih sten ali lesenih kašt je tehnika, ki se uporablja pri urejanju vodotokov in sanaciji erozijskih žarišč ter pogojno stabilnih pobočij. Za gradnjo kranjske stene se uporabljajo rešetkasto sestavljena debela in kamen.

Building Carniolan walls (2013)

The building of Carniolan wall is a construction technique used when regulating water courses and containing erosion damage, as well as stabilising hillsides. A Carniolan wall consists of a network of logs and stones.



Foto / Photo: Dolores Čarga, 2013

Lovska kultura (2015)

Lovska kultura je vrsta med seboj tesno povezanih aktivnosti trajnostne rabe, upravljanja in varovanja prostoživečih vrst divjadi in njihovega okolja ter šeg in navad, ki so del vsakdana slovenskih lovcev.

Hunting culture (2015)

Hunting culture refers to a range of closely inter-connected sustainable activities for the exploitation, management and protection of game animals and their environment, as well as customs and habits that are part of the everyday life of hunters in Slovenia.



Foto / Photo: Darja Kranjc, 2011

Suhozidna gradnja (2016)

Suhozidna gradnja je večina zidanja brez uporabe veziva, pri kateri z odbiranjem razpoložljivega lokalnega kamna, pridobljenega s čiščenjem in urejanjem zemljišč, ter ob razumevanju skladnje nastajajo različni tipi trdnih kamnitih objektov. *Veščine suhozidne gradnje, znanje in tehnike* so bile leta 2018 vpisane na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Dry stone walling (2016)

Dry stone walling is a skill of building without the use of a binding material, where different types of solid stone buildings are constructed from available local stone obtained by cleaning and arranging land plots and while understanding the concept of building by stacking. *Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques* have been in 2018 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2018

Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev (2016)

Tradicionalna reja in vzreja lipicancev obsega rejo konjev pasme lipicanec za izvajanje klasičnega dresurnega jahanja in vožnje kočij. Z rejo in vzrejo lipicancev se ukvarjajo v Kobilarni Lipica in zasebni rejci. *Tradicije reje lipicancev* so bile leta 2022 vpisane na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzan horses (2016)

The traditional breeding and raising of Lipizzan horses is aimed at classical dressage and carriage driving. Those involved in this activity include the Lipica Stud Farm and private breeders. *Lipizzan horse breeding traditions* have been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Blaž Verbič, 2020

Čebelarstvo (2018)

Tradicionalno čebelarstvo je kmetijska dejavnost gojenja čebel v gospodarske namene in preživljanje prostega časa. Slovenski čebelarji so razvili posebno znanje gradnje čebelnjakov ter oskrbovanja čebeljih družin in močno stanovsko organiziranost. *Čebelarstvo v Sloveniji, način življenja* je bilo leta 2022 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Beekeeping (2018)

Traditional beekeeping involves cultivating bees as a spare time and economic activity. Slovene beekeepers have a special way of building apiaries and caring for bees, as well as a strong professional association. *Beekeeping in Slovenia, a way of life* has been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Miha Špiček, 2017

Prevozno čebelarstvo (2019)

Prevozno čebelarstvo je prevažanje čebel v panjih za boljše izkoriščanje čebelje paše. Pri tem je treba poznati tehnologijo čebelarjenja in prevažanja, lastnosti medovitih rastlin, pozorno spremljati vremenske razmere in poznati ustrezno zakonodajo. *Čebelarstvo v Sloveniji, način življenja* je bilo leta 2022 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Migratory beekeeping (2019)

Migratory beekeeping involves transporting bees and hives to make best use of available forage. It requires a knowledge of beekeeping and transporting bees, of plants suitable for honey production and of the relevant legislation; it also demands that the beekeeper carefully monitors weather conditions. *Beekeeping in Slovenia, a way of life* has been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Franci Šivic, 2010

Vzreja čebeljih matic kranjske čebele (2019)

Vzreja čebeljih matic je dejavnost pridobivanja novih matic na podlagi odbire čebeljih družin z najboljšimi lastnostmi plemenskega materiala, in sicer z odvzemom vzrejnega gradiva iz njih, z gojenjem matičnih ličink ali z opravitvijo matic. *Čebelarstvo v Sloveniji, način življenja* je bilo leta 2022 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee (2019)

Queen breeding of the Carniolan bee involves producing new queen bees by selecting the best genetic qualities of bee families, taking breeding material from them and raising queen larvae or inseminating the queen. *Beekeeping in Slovenia, a way of life* has been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Franci Šivic, 2016

Apiterapija (2020)

Apiterapija obsega na tradicionalnih znanjih, izkušnjah posameznikov in kliničnih raziskavah temelječe preventivne in kurativne metode zdravljenja ljudi in živali s pomočjo zdravilnih učinkovin čebeljih pridelkov in čebel. *Čebelarstvo v Sloveniji, način življenja* je bilo leta 2022 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Apitherapy (2020)

Apitherapy involves the traditional knowledge and experience of individuals, as well as clinical research into preventive and curative methods of treating people and animals with the help of honey bees and their products. *Beekeeping in Slovenia, a way of life* has been in 2022 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Peter Vrčkovnik, 2021

Babištvo (2021)

Babištvo obsega posebna znanja in veščine porodne pomoči, namenjene ženski in otroku. Gre za podporo in posege v nosečnosti, med porodom in po njem, pri dojenju in negi dojenčka. Cilj je dober zaključek poroda in kakovosten začetek družinskega življenja.

Midwifery (2021)

Midwifery involves the special skills and knowledge required to assist women giving birth and their babies. It includes support and interventions during pregnancy, during and after the birth, with breastfeeding, and care of the infant. The aim is a successful outcome of the birth and a good start to family life.



Foto / Photo: Irena Plešivčnik, 2023

Zeliščarstvo (2022)

Zeliščarstvo je del ljudske medicine, ki zajema podedovano in izkustveno znanje, prakse, večine in načine nabiranja, gojenja, sušenja in hrambe zdravilnih zelišč ter znanje o njihovi predelavi v obliki receptur in načinov uporabe zeliščnih pripravkov v užitno-zdravilne in kozmetične namene.

Herbal medicine (2022)

Herbal medicine is part of folk medicine, which includes inherited and experiential knowledge, practices, skills and ways of collecting, growing, drying and storing medicinal herbs, as well as knowledge about their processing in the form of recipes and methods of using herbal preparations for edible medicinal and cosmetic purposes.



Vezenje po narisku / Embroidery following a stencil
Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik / 2022



Tradicionalne obrtne veščine

Traditional craftsmanship



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož (2012)

Izdelovanje papirnatih rož je večina oblikovanja različnih vrst papirja v dovršeno izdelane predmete, ki posnemajo naravno podobo rož in rastlinja in se uporabljajo ob različnih priložnostih, največkrat povezanih z obredi prehoda in praznovanji.

Making paper flowers (2012)

The making of paper flowers involves using different kinds of paper to skilfully produce items that perfectly imitate the natural appearance of flowers and plants; they are used on different occasions, most often in rites of passage rituals and during celebrations.



Foto / Photo: Anita Matkovič, 2011

Izdelovanje klobukov iz kostanjevega listja (2012)

Klobuk iz kostanjevega listja je rokodelski izdelek izpod rok spretnih izdelovalcev, narejen iz povsem naravnih materialov, prvotno namenjen nošnji v poletnih mesecih na paši.

Making hats from chestnut leaves (2012)

A hat from chestnut leaves is a handicraft product made by skilful craftsmen from natural materials; it would be worn in the summer months in pastures.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2013

Oglarstvo (2012)

Oglarstvo je dejavnost gozdnega gospodarstva, ki obsega pridobivanje lesnega oglja in z njim povezane posebne veščine in znanja priprave lesnih kop ter tehnike pridobivanja oglja.

Charcoal making (2012)

Charcoal making is a forestry management activity involving knowledge and skills including the preparation of the charcoal pit and the production of charcoal from wood.



Foto / Photo: Andrej Dular, 1992

Soseska Drašiči (2012)

Soseska Drašiči je poseben način povezovanja vaščanov v vaški skupnosti. Je oblika vaške samouprave, ki temelji na skupnem gospodarskem in družbenem interesu kmečkih gospodarjev pri urejanju zadev, pomembnih za celotno vaško skupnost Drašiči.

Drašiči Neighbourhood (2012)

Drašiči Neighbourhood is a particular way of bringing together villagers into a village community. It is a kind of village self-management based on the shared economic and social interests of farmers, aimed at arranging matter of importance to the whole village community of Drašiči.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2008

Tradicionalno izdelovanje kranjskih klobas (2012)

Izdelovanje kranjskih klobas izvira iz kulturne dediščine kolin. Njihova dokumentirana geografska opredelitev sega v drugo polovico 19. stol. in pomeni klobaso s Kranjskega na območju celotne habsburške monarhije kot tudi drugod po Evropi in v svetu.

Traditional production of the Carniolan sausages (2012)

The making of Carniolan sausages arose from the cultural heritage of pig slaughtering. Their documented geographical definition dates from the second half of the 19th century and encompassed sausages from Carniola throughout the Habsburg monarchy, as well as elsewhere in Europe and the world.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava poprtnikov (2013)

Priprava poprtnikov izvira iz tradicije kruhov, ki so morali kot glavna obredna jed stati na mizi od božiča do svetih treh kraljev. Sedaj gospodinje pečejo poprtnik v obliki hlebca s testenimi okraski največkrat pred svetimi tremi kralji.

Making *poprtniki* (2013)

Making *poprtniki* derives from the tradition that bread, as the main ritual food, should stay on the table from Christmas to Three Kings. Now *poprtniki* in the form of decorated loaves are most often baked before Three Kings.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava belokranjskih pogač (2013)

Belokranjska pogača je regionalno značilna jed, ki jo na območju Bele krajine pripravljajo vse leto. Danes jo ponujajo predvsem kot dobrodošlico ob prihodu gostov in kot prigrizek k vinu ali mesnim jedem.

Making Bela krajina pogača (2013)

Bela krajina pogača, a kind of flat loaf, is a regional speciality prepared throughout the year. Today it is offered primarily to welcome guests and as a snack with wine or meat dishes.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava prostih povitic in belokranjskih povitic (2013)

Prosta povitica in belokranjska povitica sta jedi, pripravljene iz vlečenega testa z različnimi nadevoma, ki ju vse leto pripravljajo v Beli krajini.

Making *prosta povitica* and *Bela krajina povitica* (2013)

Prosta povitica and *Bela krajina povitica* are made all the year round in the Bela krajina region from filo pastry with different fillings.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava bohinskega mohanta (2013)

Bohinjski mohant je tradicionalni polmehki sirarski izdelek z značilnim pikantnim okusom ter svojevrstnim vonjem in teksturo, ki ga na območju Bohinja pripravljajo vse leto. Je stara vrsta domačega sira in velja za kulinarčno posebnost tega območja.

Making Bohinj *mohant* cheese (2013)

Bohinj *mohant* is a traditional semi-soft cheese with a strong characteristic flavour and a specific smell and texture, which is prepared in the Bohinj area all the year round. It is an old kind of cheese and a culinary speciality for this area.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava prleških gibanic (2013)

Prleška gibanica je praznična pogača, značilna za območje Prlekije. Pripravljena je iz več plasti vlečenega testa ter nadeva iz skute in kisle smetane. To tradicionalno prleško jed so v preteklosti pripravljali ob velikih delih in praznikih.

Making Prlekija *gibanica* (2013)

Prlekija *gibanica* is a festive pastry characteristic of the Prlekija region. It is made from layers of filo pastry filled with cottage cheese and sour cream. Traditionally, it was made when major farm tasks were carried out or for festive occasions.



Foto / Photo: Božo Uršič, 2008

Klekljanje idrijske čipke (2013)

Klekljanje čipk je izdelovanje čipk s prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Na Idrijskem je prisotno od druge polovice 17. stol. V 19. stol. se je iz Idrije razširilo in uveljavilo v širšem prostoru, kjer razvija nove izrazne oblike. *Klekljanje čipk v Sloveniji* je bilo leta 2018 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Making Idrija bobbin lace (2013)

Bobbin lace making involves the use special tools called bobbins that hold the thread. Lace making has been present in the Idrija area since the second half of the 17th century. In the 19th century it spread to a wider area, where it has taken on ever new expressive forms. *Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia* has been in 2018 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2014

Tradicionalno lončarstvo (2014)

Lončarstvo je rokodelsko izdelovanje glinenega posodja in drugih predmetov, s katerim so povezana znanja priprave materiala, rabe orodij, veščine oblikovanja, krašenja in žganja izdelkov. Ohranja tradicionalne tehnike izdelave ter oblike proizvodov.

Traditional pottery making (2014)

Pottery making involves the production of hand-made clay vessels and other objects, involving knowledge connected with the preparation of materials, the use of tools, design and decorative skills, and the firing of products. Traditional production techniques and forms of products are thus preserved.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2013

Izdelovanje trničev in pisav (2014)

Izdelovanje trničev, posušenih sirov značilne hruškaste oblike, je značilno na območju Velike, Male in Gojške planine v Kamniško-Savinjskih Alpah. Izdelani so iz skute, smetane in soli ter okrašeni s posebnimi ornamenti, vtisnjenimi s „pisavami“.

Making *trniči* cheeses and wooden markers (2014)

The making of *trniči* cheeses – small dried, pear-shaped cheeses – is characteristic of the mountain pastures known as Velika planina, Mala planina and Gojška planina in the Kamnik-Savinja Alps. They are made from curd, cream and salt, and decorated using special wooden markers.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2014

Slamnikarstvo na Domžalskem (2014)

Slamnikarstvo je domača obrt izdelovanja slamnikov in cekarjev iz pletenih slamnatih kit. V 18. stol. se je razvila v Ihanu in se razširila v Domžale in okolico, kjer je v 19. stol. prerasla v produkcijo slamnikov v obrtnih delavnicah in tovarnah.

Making straw hats and baskets in the Domžale area (2014)

Making straw hats and baskets from braided straw braids is a handicraft that evolved in the 18th century in Ihan and spread in Domžale region. In the 19th century, it grew in production of hats in craft workshops and factories.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava bovških krafov (2014)

Bovški krafci so krapci z nadevom iz suhih hrušk tepk. So najbolj prepoznavna sladica na območju Bovškega. To tradicionalno jed pripravljajo po domovih ob prazničnih priložnostih in je sestavni del jedilnikov lokalnih gostišč in kulturnih prireditev.

Making Bovec krafi (2014)

Bovec *krafi* are a kind of ravioli filled with dried pears. They are the best known dessert in the Bovec area. This traditional dish is prepared at home on festive occasions and features on the menu in local eateries and at cultural events.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Ribniško suhorobarstvo (2015)

Ribniško suhorobarstvo je rokodelska obrtna dejavnost, povezana z ročnim in s strojnim izdelovanjem uporabnih lesenih predmetov. Razširjeno je na območju občin Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobropolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje in Bloke.

Ribnica woodenware (2015)

Ribnica woodenware is a craft connected with the making of useful wooden objects by hand and machine. It is a widespread activity around the municipalities of Ribnica, Sodražica, Loški Potok, Dobropolje, Velike Lašče, Kočevje and Bloke.



Foto / Photo: Tjaša Zidarič, 2014

Izdelovanje kurentij (2015)

Kurentije so oprave za pustni lik kurenta, ki jih za lastno uporabo in za prodajo izdelujejo na območju Ptuja in okolice. Tam so kurenti najbolj množični tradicionalni pustni liki, ki nastopajo samostojno ali kot del pustne skupine oračev.

Making kurentija - the costume of kurent (2015)

Kurentija is connected with the outfit of the Shrovetide character of the *kurent* that is produced in the Ptuj area. Here, the *kurent* is the most numerous Shrovetide character, appearing individually or as part of a Shrovetide group of ploughmen.



Foto / Photo: Mojca Ferle, 2015

Klekljanje slovenske čipke (2015)

Klekljanje je ročno izdelovanje čipk s križanjem, sukanjem in prepletanjem niti, navitih na kleklje. Ime slovenska čipka se je uveljavilo med svetovnimi vojnami na ozemlju Slovenije, ki je bilo sestavni del Kraljevine Jugoslavije. *Klekljanje čipk v Sloveniji* je bilo leta 2018 vpisano na Unescov *Reprezentativni seznam nesnovne kulturne dediščine človeštva*.

Making Slovene bobbin lace (2015)

Bobbin lace-making refers to the production by hand of lace by crossing, twisting and weaving threads fastened to a bobbin. Slovene lace made a name for itself between the two World Wars, in what was then Yugoslavia. *Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia* has been in 2018 inscribed on the UNESCO *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2018

Tradicionalno pridelovanje morske soli (2015)

Tradicionalno pridelovanje morske soli obsega vsakoletna vzdrževalna dela na nasipih v solnem polju ter v izparilnih in kristalizacijskih bazenih, vzgojo petole, pobiranje soli, njeno spravilo ter skrb za solinarsko orodje.

Traditional production of sea salt (2015)

The traditional production of sea salt includes annual maintenance work on the levees in the salt fields, and in the evaporation and crystallisation basins, the cultivation of the biosediment petola, harvesting and storing salt, and care of salt-making tools.



Foto / Photo: Nena Židov, 2014

Izdelovanje drevakov (2015)

Drevak je leseno plovilo, katerega izdelava je značilna za celotno porečje reke Ljubljanice. Danes ga izdelujejo in uporabljajo le še na Cerkniskem jezeru: za ribolov, reševanje in v turistično-rekreativne namene.

Making drevak boats (2015)

The *drevak* is a wooden boat characteristic of the Ljubljanica River basin. Today it is made and used only on Cerknica Lake, for fishing, rescuing and recreational purposes, including tourism.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2011

Pletarstvo (2016)

Pletarstvo je izdelovanje predmetov s prepletanjem različnih, pretežno naravnih materialov, kot so šibje, vitre, slama in koruzno ličje. Razširjeno je kot domača, rokodelska, tudi dopolnilna in obrtna dejavnost z dolgo in bogato tradicijo.

Weaving (2016)

Weaving involves the use of natural materials such as wicker, wooden slats, straw and corn stems. It is widespread as a domestic, handicraft and supplementary craft activity with a long and rich tradition.



Foto / Photo: Barbara Sosič, 2016

Brodarstvo (2016)

Brodarstvo je prevažanje ljudi in tovora z enega na drugi breg reke z brodom, pripetim na jeklenico. Poganja ga rečni tok. Živo je še na Mostecu pri Dobovi ob spodnjem toku Save in na Muri v turistične namene ter za druge gospodarske dejavnosti.

Cable ferrying (2016)

Cable ferrying consists of transporting people and goods from one river bank to the other with a ferry attached to a cable. This tradition still survives in Mostec near Dobova on the lower course of the River Sava and on the River Mura, for tourist purposes and other economic activities.



Foto / Photo: Mojca Vasle Cejan, 2014

Ročno izdelovanje papirja (2016)

Ročno izdelovanje papirja je tehnološki postopek, s katerim iz bombažnih ali lanenih vlaken v več fazah ročne obdelave izdelujejo kose papirja, ki so po strukturi in obliki unikatni.

Making paper by hand (2016)

The making of paper by hand refers to the process through which sheets of paper are made through the hand-processing of cotton and flax fibres. The resulting paper is unique with regard to its form and structure.



Foto / Photo: Matej Povše, 2011

Skodlarstvo (2017)

Skodlarstvo je obrtna dejavnost z bogato tradicijo, ki obsega izdelovanje lesenih skodel in kritje streh stanovanjskih, gospodarskih, občasno naseljenih in drugih stavbnih objektov s skodlami, največkrat v višje ležečih območjih Slovenije.

Shingling (2017)

The rich craft tradition of making wooden shingles to roof houses as well as other buildings and structures, particularly in the high-lying areas of Slovenia.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Izdelovanje malih kruhkov in lesenih modelov (2018)

Izdelovanje malih kruhkov in lesenih modelov zanje je tradicionalna rokodelska dejavnost, značilna za Škofjeloško območje. Medeno pecivo izdelujejo z vtiskovanjem testa v ročno izrezljane lesene modele ali ga oblikujejo in krasijo prostoročno.

Making small breads and wooden models (2018)

Making small breads and wooden models is a traditional handicraft characteristic of the Škofja Loka area. The honey pastries are decorated by pressing on the dough with hand-carved wooden models or are shaped and decorated by hand.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Lectarstvo (2018)

Lectarstvo je rokodelska dejavnost, povezana z izdelovanjem in prodajo lecta, poltrajnega medenega peciva v obliki ploščic in okrašenih figuralnih piškotov, izdelanih s pomočjo pločevinastih modelov. Povezuje se lahko z medicarstvom in svečarstvom.

Making gingerbread (2018)

Making gingerbread is a traditional craft connected with the production and sale of gingerbread (*lect*), a decorated pastry made from honey dough, which is baked in tin moulds to make various shapes and figures. It can be connected with the production of honey products and candle-making.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava zgornjesavinjskega želodca (2018)

Zgornjesavinjski želodec je sušena mesnina, značilna za Zgornjo Savinjsko dolino. Z zmletim ali narezanim svinjskim mesom in narezano slanino napolnijo ovoj, potem pa izdelek sušijo in zorijo. Želodec je predvsem boljša, tudi praznična jed.

Making Upper Savinja želodec (2018)

Upper Savinja želodec (stomach sausage) is a cured meat product characteristic of the Upper Savinja Valley. A skin is filled with ground or sliced pork and sliced bacon, and then it is cured and matured. Želodec is eaten on special and festive occasions.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2012

Izdelovanje pleten in vožnja z njimi po Blejskem jezeru (2019)

Pletnarstvo je tradicionalno izdelovanje lesenih čolnov – pleten, pletnarjenje pa prevažanje ljudi in tovora med pristani po Blejskem jezeru. Pletno upravlja čolnar stoje z vesloma. Znanja pletnarstva in pletnarjenja se prenašajo iz roda v rod.

Making *pletna* boats and using them on Lake Bled (2019)

The knowledge regarding the traditional making of *pletna* wooden boats and using them to transport people and goods on Lake Bled is passed on from one generation to the next. The *pletna* is rowed by the oarsman standing at the rear.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2021

Priprava idrijskih žlikrofov (2019)

Idrijski žlikrofi so s krompirjevim nadevom polnjene testenine v obliki klobuka, ki se po tradicionalnem receptu izdelujejo na širšem območju Idrije in Cerkna ter pripravljajo kot predjed, priloga k mesnim jedem ali samostojna jed z mesno ali drugo omako.

Making Idrija žlikrofi (2019)

Idrija *žlikrofi* are hat-shaped pasta pockets with a potato filling which are made following a traditional recipe in the wider Idrija and Cerkno area. They are prepared as an entrée, as a side dish to meat or as an independent dish with a meat or other sauce.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2019

Piparstvo (2019)

Piparstvo ali fajfarstvo je ročno izdelovanje rezljanih in različno okrašenih lesenih pip ali fajf za kajenje tobaka. Danes je po tej nekoč bolj prisotni dopolnilni domači obrti znana le še vas Gorjuše nad Bohinjem.

Pipe making (2019)

Pipe making involves the hand carving and decoration of various kinds of pipe for tobacco smoking. This once widespread craft activity is now only present in the village of Gorjuše above Bohinj.



Foto / Photo Anja Jerin, 2018

Planinska paša in predelava mleka (2020)

Planinska paša je sezonska gospodarska dejavnost, ki obsega poletno selitev živine na pašnike nad gozdno mejo ali na krčevine ter v primeru mlečnih planin tudi molžo in predelavo mleka.

Mountain pasturing and dairying (2020)

Mountain pasturing is a seasonal economic activity involving the relocation of livestock to pastures above the treeline or in clearings and, in the case of dairy pastures, also milking and making dairy products.



Foto / Photo: Karla Kofol, 2006

Slamokrovstvo (2020)

Slamokrovstvo je celoletna obrtna dejavnost prekrivanja streh objektov. Obsega pridelavo, obdelavo in pripravo slame za kritino ter postopek kritja različnih stavb. S slamokrovstvom se v Sloveniji ukvarja le še nekaj posameznikov.

Thatching (2020)

Thatching is the craft of covering roofs with thatch. It includes the production, processing and preparation of straw for roof covering and the process of covering the roofs of different buildings. Thatching in Slovenia is now carried out by only a few individuals.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, Ljubljana, 2022

Peka potic (2021)

Potica je zavitek iz razvaljanega kvašenega testa, namazanega s slanim ali sladkim nadevom, okrogle oblike, z luknjo v sredini in pečen v pekaču potičniku. Potice različnih oblik pečejo povsod po Sloveniji, največkrat kot praznično pecivo.

Baking potica (2021)

Potica is a roll made from leavened dough, with a sweet or savoury filling, round in shape with a hole in the middle, baked in a Bundt pan. Different kinds of *potica* are made all over Slovenia, especially during festive periods.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2022

Priprava prekmurskih gibanic (2022)

Prekmurska gibanica je najbolj znana praznična sladka pogača iz Prekmurja. Pripravljena je iz krhkega in vlečenega testa, štirih različnih nadevov (skutnega, makovega, orehovega in jabolčnega) in smetanovega ter maščobnega poliva.

Making Prekmurje *gibanica* (2022)

Prekmurje *gibanica* is the best known festive sweet pastry from the Prekmurje region. It is made from shortcrust and filo pastry, four different fillings (cream cheese, poppy seeds, walnut and apple) and a creamy or fatty topping.

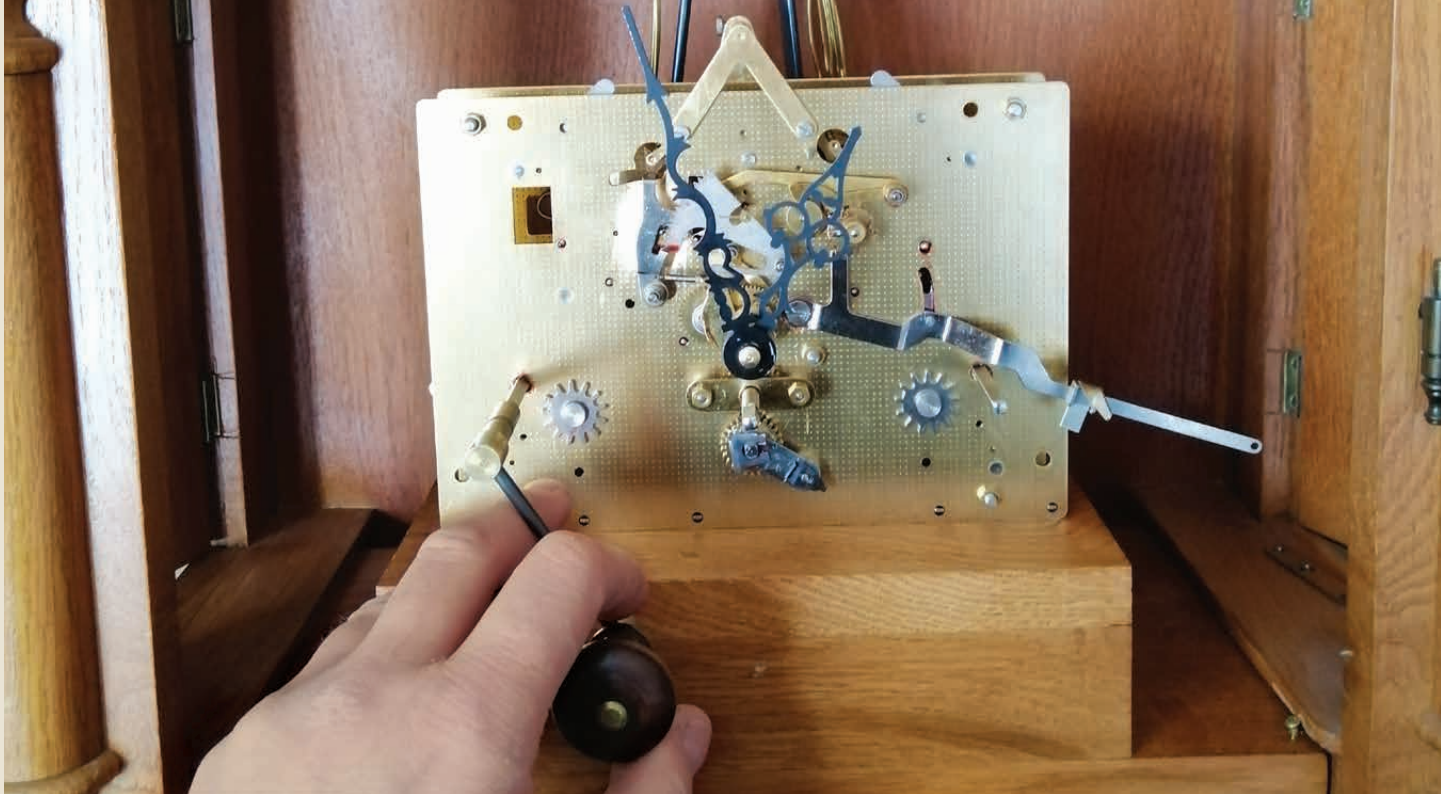


Foto / Photo: Samuel Kukovičič, 2022

Popravilo mehanskih ur (2022)

S popravilanjem mehanskih ur se pretežno ukvarjajo urarji. Njihova znanja in spretnosti so ključni za ohranjanje, oskrbovanje, restavriranje in delovanje mehanskih javnih, hišnih in osebnih ur.

Repairing mechanical watches (2022)

Repairing mechanical watches and clocks is mainly carried out by watch makers. Their knowledge and skills are vital for the maintenance, care, restoration and functioning of mechanical clocks and watches of all kinds.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2022

Vezenje po štetih nitih (2022)

Vezenje po štetih nitih je način ročnega krašenja tkanin z iglo in vezilno nitjo, pri katerem vzorec vezenja nastane tako, da vezilno nit v tkanino vbadajo na podlagi preštevanja niti osnovne tkanine.

Counted thread embroidery (2022)

Counted thread embroidery is a method of decorating fabric with a needle and thread, where the needle is inserted into the fabric on the basis of counting the number of constituent threads.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2022

Vezenje po narisku (2022)

Vezenje po narisku je način ročnega krašenja osnove (tkanina, polst, usnje) z iglo in vezilno nitjo, pri čemer vezejo po predlogi, narisani na osnovi, in jo krasijo z vezilno nitjo različnih surovinskih sestav ter dodatki.

Embroidery following a stencil (2022)

Embroidery following a stencil is a method of decorating different materials (fabric, felt, leather) by hand using a needle and thread, where the embroiderer follows a pre-drawn outline, decorating the material with various kinds of threads and additions.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2022

Pridelava bučnega olja (2022)

Bučno olje pridobivajo iz pešk oljnih buč – zmeljejo jih, zmešajo z vodo in soljo, pražijo in iz pridobljene kaše stiskajo olje. Dejavnost je najbolj razširjena v oljarnah na Štajerskem in v Prekmurju, kjer je bučno olje značilna sestavina kulinarike.

Production of pumpkin oil (2022)

Pumpkin oil is obtained from pumpkin seeds, which are ground, mixed with water and salt and roasted, then the resulting mixture is pressed to get oil. Most of the oil mills are in the Štajerska and Prekmurje regions, where pumpkin oil is a characteristic part of the cuisine.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2022

Priprava mlinčevk (2022)

Mlinčevka je pogača, pripravljena iz več plasti pečenega ali kuhanega testa – mlincev z nadevi, ki jo po nekoliko različnih recepturah ob večjih praznikih in šegah življenjskega kroga pripravljajo v Posavju, na Bizeljskem in Kozjanskem.

Making *mlinčevka* (2022)

Mlinčevka is a pastry prepared from multiple layers of baked or boiled pastry made for festive occasions, following different recipes, in the Posavje, Bizeljsko and Kozjansko areas.



Foto / Photo: Metka Starič, 2019

Sušenje sadja (2023)

Sušenje je eden najstarejših načinov trajnejšega shranjevanja sadja. Suho sadje je bilo nekdanj pomemben dodatek k prehrani, danes je sestavni del zdravih in energetsko bogatih obrokov. Sadje sušijo na zraku, v peči, sušilnicah ali sušilnikih.

Fruit drying (2023)

Drying is one of the oldest methods of more durably preserving fruit. Dried fruit was once an important supplement to the diet and today it is an integral part of healthy and energy-rich meals. Fruits are dried in the air, in ovens, drying rooms or dryers.



Foto / Photo: Anja Jerin, 2023

Tradicionalno čevljarstvo (2023)

Tradicionalno čevljarstvo je izdelovanje čevljev, škornjev in drugih pretežno usnjenih obuval na rokodelski način. Obsega znanje unikatnega modeliranja in pretežno ročnega izdelovanja obuval po meri ali želji naročnika.

Traditional shoemaking (2023)

Traditional shoemaking is the handcrafting of shoes, boots and other predominantly leather footwear. It includes knowledge of unique modelling and predominantly manual production of footwear according to the customer's wishes.



Foto / Photo: Tomo Jeseničnik, 2022

Priprava koroškega rženega kruha (2023)

Koroški rženi kruh gospodinje pripravljajo po stari recepturi iz kislega testa. Še danes ima pomembno vlogo v vsakdanji in praznični prehrani na Koroškem. Kislo testo hranijo od peke do peke. Svoje znanje priprave kruha največkrat prenašajo znotraj družin iz roda v rod.

Making Koroška rye bread (2023)

Koroška rye bread is made by housewives according to an old sourdough recipe. Even today, it plays an important role in the everyday and festive diet in Koroška. The sourdough is kept from one baking to the next. Their knowledge of making the bread is mostly passed down within families, from generation to generation.



Foto / Photo: Andreja Stržinar, 2016

Izdelovanje pripadnostih kostumov (2023)

Izdelovanje pripadnostnih kostumov je izdelovanje slovesnih preoblek, ki so namenjene izkazovanju narodne, pokrajinske ali lokalne identitete. Temelji na starih načinih krojenja, šivanja in krašenja oblačil ter poznavanju posebnosti preteklih načinov oblačenja.

Making traditional costumes (2023)

Making traditional costumes is the making of ceremonial clothes, which are intended to show national, regional or local identity. It is based on old methods of cutting, sewing and ornamenting clothes, as well as knowledge of the peculiarities of past forms of dressing.



Izdelovanje lecta v Pergerjevi delavnici v Slovenj Gradcu /
Making gingerbread in Perger's workshop in Slovenj Gradec
Foto / Photo: Toma Jesešnik, 2024

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