

PERIODICALS

Database Analysis

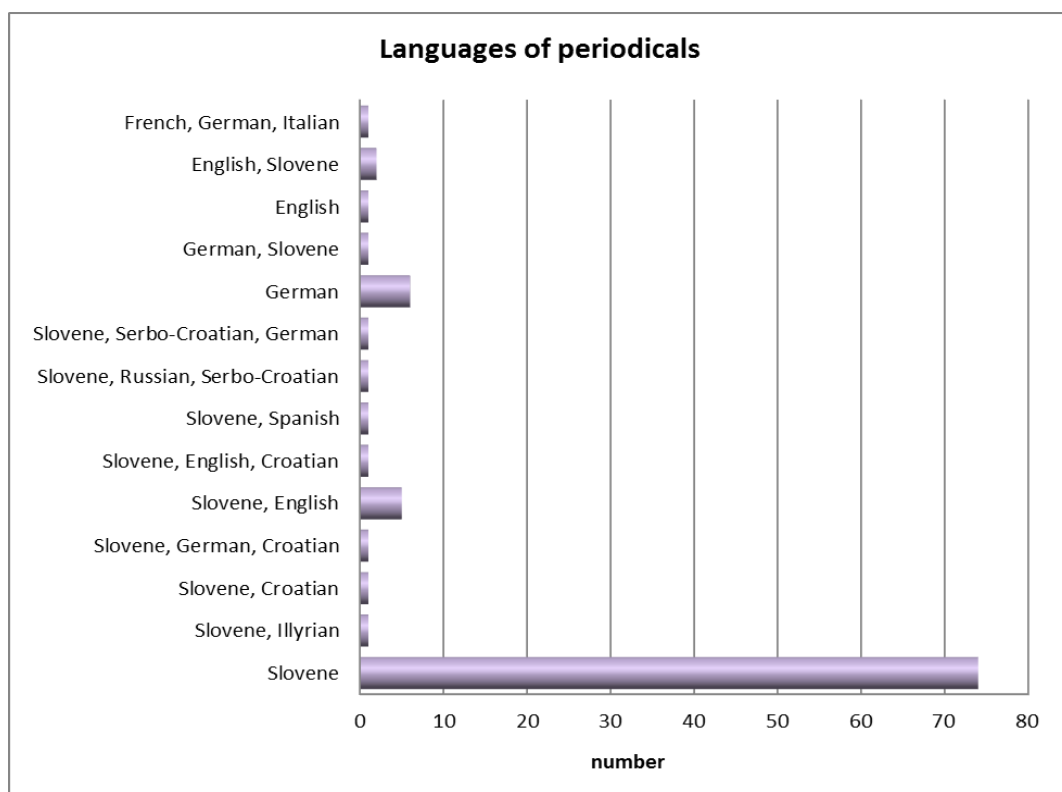
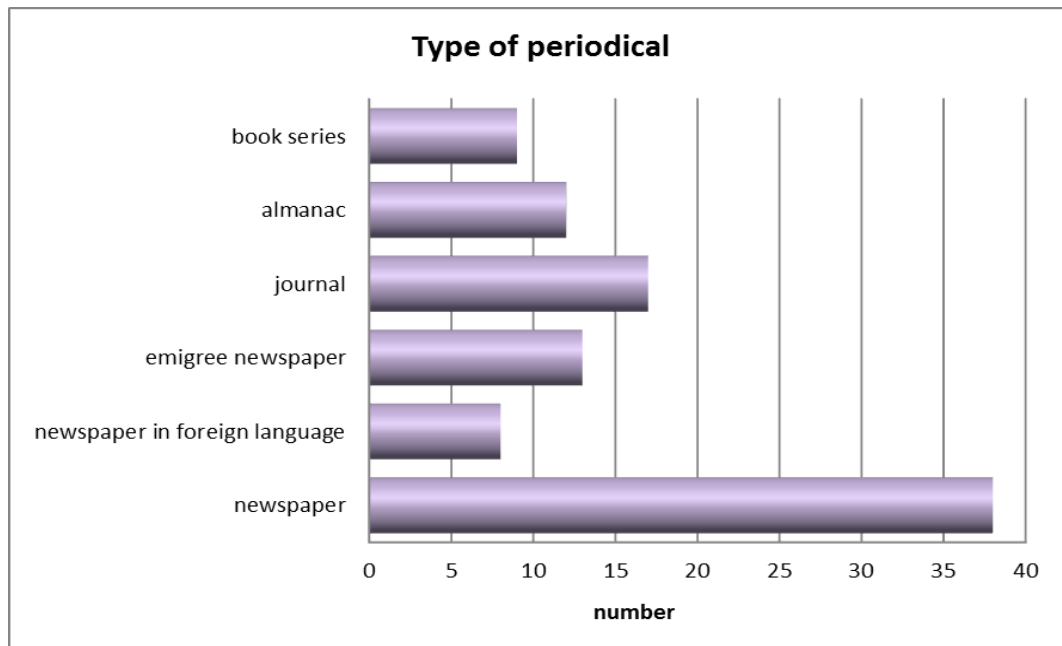
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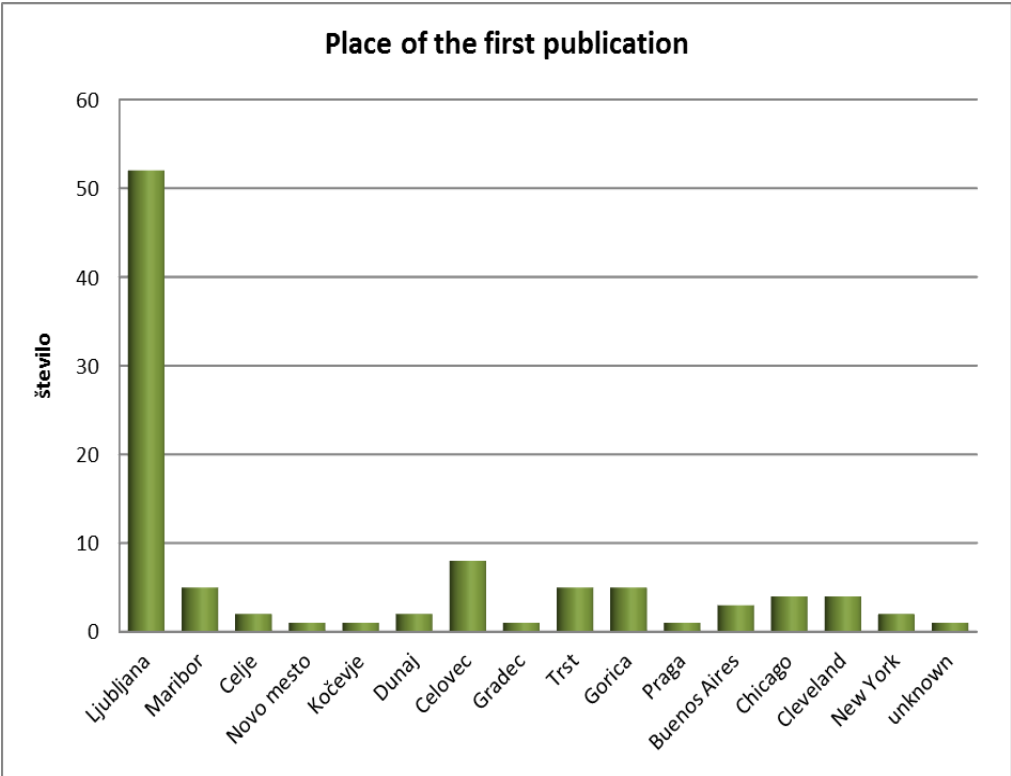
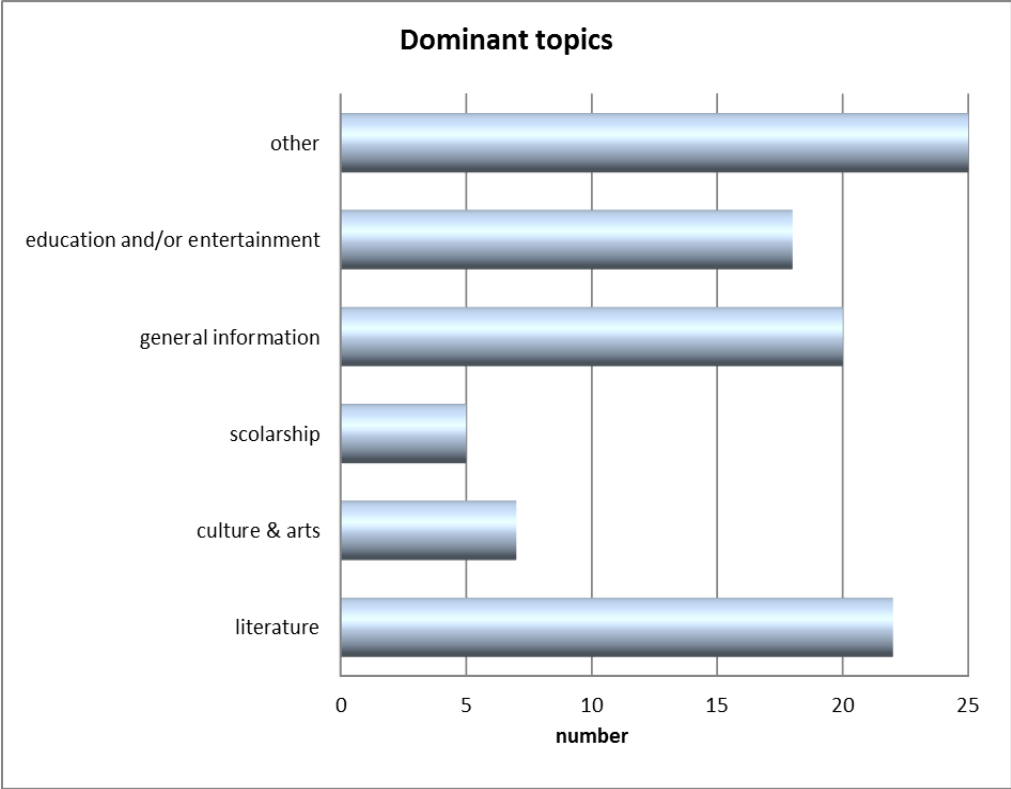
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Summary

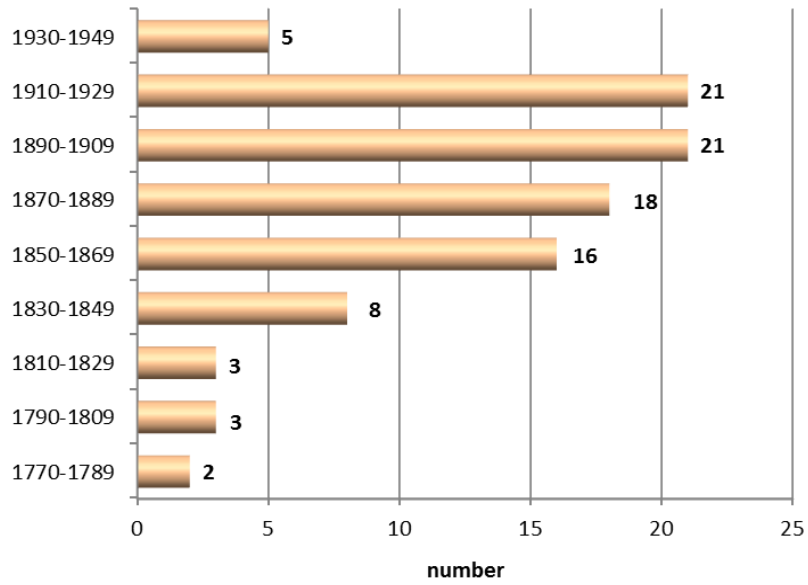
This section offers a statistical presentation of the database of the periodicals of Slovenian literary culture. The database was created in the framework of the project “The Space of Slovenian Literary Culture.” The database includes a selection of 97 periodicals from the period between 1780 and 1940. The data is presented by nine graphs and one map. The graphs cover the following categories: type of periodical, language, thematic scope, place of first publication, year of first publication, year of last publication, number of years of publication, frequency, and target space. On the basis of the data there emerges the hypothesis that Slovenian-language periodicals, which were far more present than periodicals in other languages, were to a large extent employed in the process of imagining the national community and were hence actively involved in shaping the space of the Slovenian national culture. For example, the massive presence of thematically heterogeneous, news-oriented periodicals as well as literary periodicals can support Benedict Anderson’s theory of imagined communities, according to which the national community is imagined mostly via newspapers and literary works such as novels. Furthermore, by far the most frequent place of first publication is Ljubljana, the center of the Slovenian cultural space; even those periodicals that emerged on the periphery of Slovenian territory (Klagenfurt, Trieste, Gorizia) or beyond it (Vienna, Graz, Prague, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Cleveland, New York) were more often published in Slovenian than bilingually. As far as the time of publication is concerned, the main period of the emergence of periodicals were the decades preceding and following 1900. Only rarely did periodicals emerge in the decade marked by World War I or anytime before 1870. The dates of the last issues of periodicals and the periods of their presence manifest not only generational rhythms, but also the impact of major geopolitical processes (World War I and II, the rise of fascism after the former and of socialism after the latter) and cycles of capital accumulation (the Great Depression in the interbellum), which govern the so-called print capitalism, which Anderson connects to the process of imagining national communities. If one looks at the frequency of publication, the low or at least heterogeneous numbers show the relative underdevelopment of the trade; this impression is corrected, however, by the fact that the number of publications with high frequencies (e.g. weekly, semiweekly, or daily) is twice as high as of those with low frequencies (e.g. annually, semi-, or triannually). Finally, the dominance of the entire Slovenian territory as the target space of periodicals strengthens the hypothesis that these periodicals played an active role in imagining the Slovenian national community. In the end, the graphs that support this hypothesis are, as mentioned above, supplemented with a map of the places of the first publication of Slovenian periodicals between 1780 and 1940, which opens yet another perspective on the database.

Selected tables, graphs, and maps

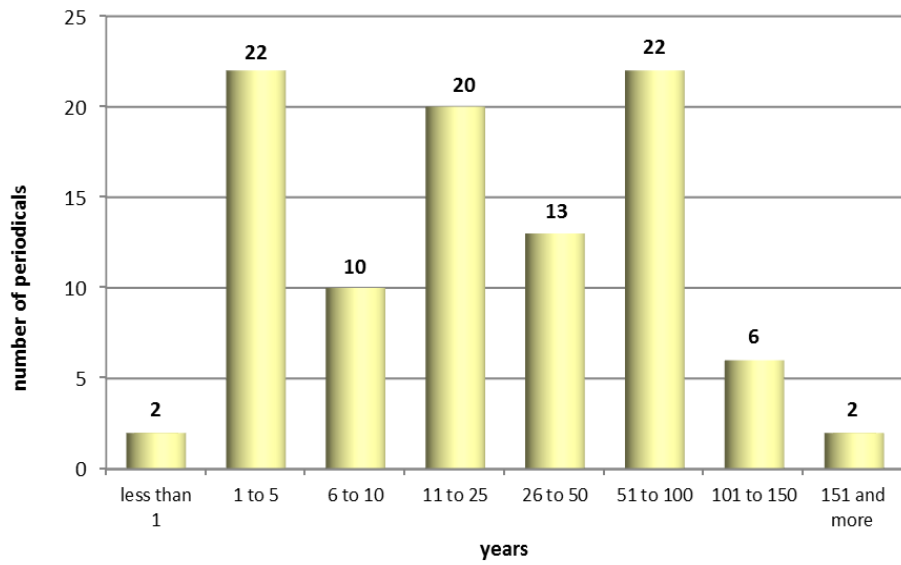




Periods of the first issue of periodicals



Duration of periodicals



Map: The first appearances of periodicals (from 1770 to 1789, etc.), Number of periodicals (1, 2, etc.)

