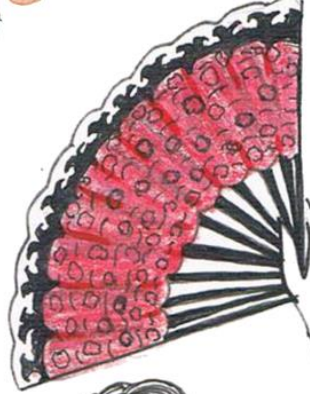


THE
POWER
OF
WORDS

Traditions



2015/2016



SREDNJA
VZGOJITELJSKA
ŠOLA IN
GIMNAZIJA
LJUBLJANA

THE POWER OF WORDS

2015/2016

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**GOD SAVE
THE QUEEN**

About Bridges and a Devil

Klara Drnovšek Solina, 3.h

In Slovenia there are a lot of stories, or better to say legends, about bridges and construction of them. Even on Wikipedia you will find four quite similar stories about building not only bridges, but dams too. What all these stories have in common is a devil that helped to build a bridge (or a dam). So why is the motif of a devil so common within legends of building bridges? The answer can be found in Slovenian common lore. It says, that water was a natural border and anyone who dared to cross it, for example by building a bridge, would upset a water ghost. Therefore, construction of a bridge was a difficult task that only a devil could fulfil.



Devil's Bridge in Stara Fužina

Knocking on Wood

Many times when we feel lucky or safe we knock on wood, or at least use the idiomatic phrase of doing so, to make sure the state of good luck prolongs. But why do we do it? It is usually just a reaction that we were trained from our younger years and no one asks himself for the origin of this weird practice which comes from pagan times. Back then, they used to knock on wood with the purpose of awakening a good wooden spirit that lay in wood and was a patron of human happiness.



Bonfire Lighting

This common practice is today mostly connected with the 1st of May or Labour Day when firstly back in 1980 bonfires were lit up with the purpose of emphasising the rights of labourers in Europe. Throughout the history bonfires were used in many different aspects, from warnings against the Turks, to protection against witches. But probably the oldest use of bonfires



reaches back to pagan history when, at the end of April, at the time of spring equinox, bonfires were set to help awake the sun from winter sleep. By lighting up the bonfires, people encouraged the Sun to shine stronger.

Queen's Birthday Celebration

Hana Vrtovec, 3. G

Our leaders have birthdays. When, we do not really care. For us this is just a normal day that passes by. Meanwhile, the British have a different perspective on what the day should be like.

Queen Elizabeth II's birthday is on 21st April but her official birthday celebration takes place on the first, second or third Saturday in June. Like Edward VII, whose birthday was on November the 9th, moved the celebration to the summer in hope of good weather. On that Saturday in June a lot of people come to London, on the Horse Guards Parade, to see the ceremony called Trooping the Colour, which is also called the Queen's Birthday Parade. The whole ceremony is broadcast live by the BBC.

In the ceremony her Majesty travels down from Buckingham Palace to meet all her well-wishers. After the parade, the Queen joins other members of the royal family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace.

Nothing can be wrong with having two birthdays; I suppose if you are a queen you can afford to do that.

Art = Tradition

Jon Dobrun, 4.e

The term tradition denotes information and knowledge that needs closer insight as it is generally believed that it did not take only one tribe, only one nation, only one man to lift the cloud of cultural diversities. As it turns out, the human beings have shaped it into a refined medium serving their social occasions and festivals.

It is obvious that people like to express their customs and beliefs through many different forms of art. What made Cavemen draw on the walls of their caves? When giving it a closer look, it becomes clear that the first records of festive occasions were expressed through pre-historic art from the beginning of our existence. The first time the Cavemen heard the sound of two stones beating against each other, it became a part of a singing ritual which after some time changed into a refined medium, serving as a basis for many occasions: praising god or creating forms of art. African-American church is a fine example of people expressing their love for god through music and dance for over two centuries. The need to communicate our way of life that is constantly changing to other nations has made art a powerful tool of expressing feelings as well as preserving customs.

On the other hand, art enables people, mostly young generations, to release their frustrations and also point out the flaws of their ancestors' festive occasions and traditions in order for the society to become aware of its conservatism and to realise the outlived traditions need a change. In many cases, revolutionary artists were those who tried to bring about changes in customs and styles. But in order to survive they had to put aside their own motives and take orders from wealthy institutions, like the Church, which wanted its rules and consequences of disobedience to be depicted in frescoes adorning cathedrals' interior. In spite of artists' financial dependence on such institutions, their beliefs were the exact opposite to the scenes they portrayed.

Nevertheless, the traditional values and beliefs still live on and their forms have changed so many times during the centuries that they simply became the strongest and most abused evolving creation of mankind. For example, the existing religions teach people to live in peace, moderation and to love each other but at the same time these religious beliefs, traditions and practices are tearing the world apart instead of uniting it. On the other hand, there are religious festivals common to many nations, like Easter when people do not only try to preserve their ancient customs but come together with family and friends with only one thought: peace to the world.

To conclude, both, art and tradition play one of the most important roles in human life. There is not a day that passes without us seeing many shapes or forms of art in the streets; the purpose of some is to spread religion whereas the purpose of others may be spreading love which in some cases can be considered tradition. As human beings we have found a way to turn most traditions into beautiful art forms. Tradition is a bond between people, and this bond is so strong that it makes us aware of our background and where we belong.

Just your normal Christmas

Breda Hribernik, 2.a

Tom sighed as he saw the date on the calendar: 1st December.

"I can't believe it's almost Christmas!" his younger sister Darcy shouted as she attacked him, already wearing a Santa hat. Tom almost lost his balance, but the many (only 15 actually) years living with Darcy have made him almost immune to her shenanigans. Almost.

"It's still 25 days, why are you so excited about something that will not happen for 25 days?" her older brother David asked her from where he was playing some stupid, it was only stupid in Darcy's opinion, her brothers found brilliance in it, video game on the couch.

"Yeah, but there's also St. Barbara, which isn't that exciting because I only get to chop of a few branches from the cherry in the backyard, St. Nicholas, which means candy and St. Lucy, which yeah means that I might as well set my hair on fire again."

"I am not letting you put burning candles on your head. We are not repeating last year's scenario." Her papa Chris warned her.

"Oh come on, we've had quite the laugh." Darcy joked as she went to the kitchen where her father was cooking God-knows-what.

"Yeah and you were screaming because you thought your scalp was going to melt of!" David's twin brother Alex shouted after her.

"Oh my God dad what if I'll never be pretty again?????" David mocked her, soon earning a bag of crisps that came flying from the kitchen directly to his face.

"Thanks sis, was feeling bit famished." Tom laughed as he took the bag from David's lap, opening it. Soon Alex's shouts of victory were heard.

"You brat, you made me loose against Lex! You are so getting it now!!" David screamed, throwing the controller on the couch and running to the kitchen, to chase his sister who was already running away from him.

"Can I please come home to a normal family and not mayhem once? Please!" their dad Dan shouted, making them all stop in their tracks.

"I doubt it'll grow any faster if you watch it." Chris said to Darcy, who was staring at the cherry branch in the vase.

"I just thought that maybe my childhood dreams would come through if I tried them as an adult." She sighed, moving her attention to her father who was now seated next to her.

"You are not an adult yet Darc. You have three more years..." he told her whilst sipping his coffee.

"And if you are worried about the petals I can tell you about a little girl, that always wanted to be a grown up and she'd always step into her aunties heels and put on her makeup, maybe wear her necklace. But after a few steps she would always fall down in tears. And so she gave up on her dreams, but as times changed so did she. And before she realised she became what she wanted to be." He smiled at Darcy.

"Dang it papa why do you tell me these sappy stories." Darcy said while hugging her father, who noticed the colourful bracelet on her wrist.

“Amber gave you that?” he questioned his daughter.

“Mhm. We’ve had our own secret-not-so-secret-Nicholas or something like that.”

“En angenäm morgonstund. En angenäm morgonstund.

You know that I'm never going to be able to pronounce this correctly right?” David asked his father.

“You can try David, you can try.” Alexander reassured him, being that annoying little brother he always is.

“Okay, enough of that language we call Swedish and you two arguing.” Dan restored them back to peace. Meanwhile Chris stood up from the table and went to turn off the lights, so the kitchen was only illuminated with the light of the candles and the little lights on Darcy’s crown. She insisted that she’d still want to represent St. Lucy so she and Tom went to search through a few costume stores, finally finding something she could wear after a good hour. She also added a white shirt, which was slightly longer almost resembling a gown and a red stash around her waist.

“Anyway, while you two were out fanatically shopping, I and David made these.” Chris said while placing a plate of St. Lucy’s buns on the table.

“Be vary people, they might be poisonous.” Darcy joked as her older brother lightly hit her on her shoulder.

“I thought you were meant to be a Saint?”

“They were only human bro.” she replied as she reached out for one of the buns. While reaching for it, her hair came in close contact with one of the candles and soon caught fire.

“Oh my God!!” she yelled, while hitting her hair, trying to somehow suffocate the fire. Alexander started hitting her with a cloth only a second later. The fire died out, but the kitchen was now filled with the smell of burned hair.

“We seriously can’t go one year without me burning my hair can we?” Darcy stood up and ran to the bathroom.

“Half of it burned!” she yelled through the whole house. Dan stood up from the table, while the others tried to clean up the mess.

“It can’t be that bad...”

“It’s so uneven.” Darcy began pointing out all of the mistakes.

“We can go to the hairdresser’s tomorrow.”

“It’s a Sunday, no one is working – “

“No one, unless Sarah.” Darcy smiled.

“My aunt is so rad.”

Darcy sat in the cold sand, it was hard to believe that it might’ve been warm at some point of the year.

“C’mon Alex try again.” David encouraged his brother, who was trying to Skype-call their aunts in Australia.

This was one of their family pre-Christmas traditions. Since Dan’s younger twin sister’s moved to Australia before even Tom was born, they would all go on the beach at the same time, meaning it was a sunny day in Australia and cold Friday night in Britain.

"Heeeey Alex!" Darcy could hear one of her aunts say.

"And we have contact!" he screamed as the whole family piled up in front of the computer.

They've chatted for about an hour, they both commented on Darcy's hair, which was now shorter and curlier than before and of course how much they all grew, how Tom can basically can get married and have kids already, how Alex and David would still look like the same person if their styles weren't so different and how happy they are for them remembering to call.

After the call ended they set up a net and decided to play a game of volleyball. In the dark. Like most years prior it was a parents against kids, but out of solidarity Darcy joined the parent's team.

"All righty Jones-Littman family are we ready for the annual pre-Christmas game of volleyball?" Dan asked the whole family to which he received howling and screams with a few yeah's. The game went smoothly till Chris received the ball and accidentally aimed it to close to the sea. The ball then swiftly rolled towards the waves, which soon engulfed it.

"I'm going after." David yelled as he ran towards the sea, taking off his jacket.

"No! David leave it be! By any luck a kid in France might get it." Dan yelled after him.

"But who won?" Tom protested, walking over to the web, leaning on it.

"I guess we'll find out next year."

Darcy sighed while placing the Nativity scene on the fridge. *5 days till Christmas and the stupid branch still didn't want to bloom.*

"It'll come with time, don't worry." Amber explained to her, passing her a sheep.

"What if it doesn't though? What if it's just a children's tale?"

"Don't be so negative-"

"It didn't bloom last year, why would it bloom this year?" She complained, taking a step back to view her work.

"I don't know. I mean we don't have these problems at home." Amber replied while inspecting a figure with her hand.

"Yeah, but you guys don't have the Christmas traditions that we do."

"You call playing volleyball at midnight a tradition?" David teased her, while passing through with a box of decorations.

"Maybe one day, when we'll be rich and famous, we can move into our own flat and start our own traditions." Amber daydreamed.

"One of mine would totally be shirtless decorating to Christmas rock music." Darcy replied, causing them both to laugh.

"Damn your ideas." Amber said whilst laughing.

"Darcy! The tree is ready!" Alexander yelled while running into the kitchen with a bandana.

"Turn around please." He said and gestured to her to turn around.

"I hope it's worth the wait." She sighed as Alex and Amber spun her around. Each took one of her hands and led her to the living room.

"Worth every red and white ribbon."

Darcy shivered in the cold late December air. It was currently three days till Christmas and she and her brothers came up with the bright idea to wrap up Chris' car. In the middle of the night.

"Darc?" Tom whisper shouted at her.

"Come here and help me wrap up this wheel." She skipped over to him, with a roll of wrapping paper.

"I swear if we don't get caught I am going to marry a butterfly." Alex whispered.

"Alex are you okay?" David asked him.

"Must be the sleep deprivation." Tom said and they all giggled. A few minutes later they were done wrapping up as much as they could in the middle of the night.

"Okay let's all go inside." David said and while Alex followed him, Tom and Darcy stayed behind, because the antenna still needed a cute bow. Darcy started climbing on it while Tom kept watch.

"Darcy get down, there's a light." They both ran behind the car and crouched down so they wouldn't be seen. Soon they heard footsteps and the door open a bit.

"What-why is this unlocked?" their dad said and shut the door. Their stomach's dropped when they heard that he locked it.

"How are we supposed to get inside now?" they cursed as they made their way to the backyard. Hopefully David might be in the bedroom pretending to sleep on the couch after a long evening of virtual battling.

"The TV's on." Darcy whispered as she quietly knocked on the glass door.

"C'mon Dave save your siblings." She whispered as some mantra that would actually help in anyway. The person laying on the couch stood up and tiptoed to them. They sighed in relief when they saw David's face.

"You idiots, we almost broke of Alex's happy engagement." David greeted them as they jumped into the not-so-warm-but-still-warmer-than-outside house.

"Yeah amazing, you weren't the one that got locked out." Tom scolded him.

"Okay enough for now. I'm calling it a night. Sweet dreams you two." Darcy tiptoed to her bedroom and laid underneath the covers. The time read 1:03 am on her clock. She had sleep for at least 7 more hours. At least 8 till Chris needs to use his car. And about 481 minutes till they all get in trouble.

"And remember this one? When Darcy just learned how to walk and she decided to tear down the tree?" Tom asked and the whole living room laughed. They were all sat around on various objects in the living room, having a bit of a Christmas throwback before they had to attend mass. The family was now bigger for four people, one of them sleeping in her older brother's lap.

"Sh, can you turn down the volume a tad? She's just fallen asleep." Sam whispered while stroking his little sister's-Sophie's hair.

"We're gonna have to wake her up in two hours though." Darcy replied, while Sarah got up and scooped Sophie from Sam's arms.

"I'm gonna put her in your room, okay Darc?" the girl nodded, while her aunt carefully made her way up the stairs.

“Tom, do you still play guitar?” Kyle asked after Sarah was out of hearing range. He nodded in response and then added “Yeah, why?”

“I don’t know, just an idea, maybe we could sing some songs?”

“Tom? Can you get your guitars?”

And that is pretty much how they spend that evening and most of the night. It was something they had later on decided to become a tradition.

Because no matter the presents it still had so much more worth, something you can’t even put in digits.

And the cherry branch bloomed.

Red, White and Blue

Kaja Kokalj, 3. G

Food, drinks, parties and fireworks in July may sound like an American holiday, but just 10 days after America’s Independence Day, on 14th of July, the French also have their own red, white and blue holiday - Bastille Day. Bastille Day is the French national day and it carries its name in honour of the starting day of the French revolution and storming of the Parisian fortress Bastille.

This national holiday is a huge celebratory event. In Paris that means lots of flags and lots of parties. From morning to night, a raft of exceptional events goes down and everybody is welcome to join in.

The celebrations begin the night before with Firemen’s Balls. Firemen dressed in full gear host parties at their fire stations. These events include plenty of music, food, games and dancing. Even though these are charity fundraising events, some of them even have strip routines performed by the firemen.

The celebration of the Bastille Day starts in the morning with a Military Parade that passes down the Champs-Élysées from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde. People are in a full holiday spirit; they even hand out little French flags for you to wave with when the parade passes by. Everybody is excited about it. Of course, there is a big crowd so people arrive prepared - most of them even have little ladders or chairs to climb them in order to see better. And if they do not have that they just climb on a fence, a stone wall or even traffic signs.

A holiday would not be a holiday without spending lots and lots of time with family and friends. Celebrating the holiday means eating outdoors and enjoying casual meals and picnics. You will find every park full of happy and cheerful people sitting on blankets and eating food out of their baskets.

And if you thought that Eiffel Tower was extraordinary every day, just wait until you see it on Bastille Day. The day ends with a display of colourful fireworks launched from the tower to the beats of popular songs and that makes it simply magical. It is the most beautiful thing you will see in Paris. Traditionally every bridge near the Eiffel tower is packed with admirers.

Naturally, you will also spot a boat or two on the Seine with a couple in love on a romantic date.

But just remember - if you wish a happy Bastille Day to a French man or woman, they will just look at you in a confused manner and think that you are nuts. The French call their holiday Le Quatorze Juillet (14th of July) and they do not think of it as Bastille Day. If you ever find yourself in Paris in July remember to check it out, because it is a beautiful holiday with a wonderful tradition.

Media's impact on today's culture

L. M.

In today's world media has an exceptional role in our lives. Everywhere you go, there is always information getting pumped into your brain, ads and commercials brainwashing you into wanting expensive products and treatments.

But I can't help to wonder if media really is telling us everything. The way I perceive it, media only tells us bits and pieces of information they want us to know. The rest is conveniently left out, therefore we're never given the whole story. I understand that the cold, hard truth these days has become something people fear. It's always been like this though, and unfortunately too many have the mentality that we can't do anything to change it and as long as it's not happening to you, you can brush it off your shoulder.

The first thing that popped into my head when I read the word "media" were the immigrants fleeing to Europe. The reason I bring this topic up is because we don't mention it enough. My generation and future generations to come are going to have to deal with the consequences and instead of history repeating itself, instead of it leading to a new war, we can make a difference. People of all ages are scared and intimidated by past events and worried about the future and this is completely understandable. My only question is why keep the very generation that can make a change in the dark? Why not educate us on important political and historical matters instead of pretending like nothing is happening. Why imply that they are "bad" and we are "good"? Too many people have made assumptions that all Muslims are terrorists based on media's black and white broadcasts. This is exactly how media quickly spreads a negative impact on us and our culture, causing chaos.

On a final note, I realize we can always educate ourselves by researching information on the refugees online, but thinking realistically-how many will actually put in the effort?

It's easier to stay in denial than face the music, but it's time we do.

Korean Gaming Habits

Hana Kužnar, 2.e



It's funny how when we were kids, we were told, that sitting in front of our computers and playing video games won't get us anywhere in life. But guess what? In South Korea, gaming is a way of living.

Video Gaming culture

In the last few years, South Korea is known for their fastest internet, but that may also be the reason, why the gaming industry has increased that much. More than half of Korean people play video games daily, mostly at local gaming rooms, called 'PC bangs'. There, they usually spent money on cheap multiplayer games, but since there are over 20000 active 'PC bangs' or gaming centres, it's no surprise, the gaming industry makes a lot of money in South Korea. However, if that's not enough, some Koreans train to become professional video gamers, who are in this country treated like A-list celebrities; gaming events are broadcasted and placed in big stadiums, as if you were going to a concert. And the gaming habit is just a piece that helped turn South Korea into one of the world weirdest societies. But as good as the 'make money by playing games' sounds; there are always negative sides to a matter, and South Korea seems to suffer mostly from:



Gaming Addiction.

They say, professional gamers are well known for their fingers, since the sounds of their fingertips drumming against a keyboard can override a sound of human conversation. But to be perfected this highly, some of those 'celebrities'



took hours from their daily lives just to train in Cyber games and later attend and win at different gaming events.

Some Koreans get addicted to gaming that much, they ignore sleep, food or basic hygiene and every year, over hundreds of Koreans get hospitalized just because of gaming addiction. It also occurred, that some people pushed themselves too far and died or caused someone else to die, while they were too busy playing video games: In 2005, a man died from cardiac arrest, after he played video games for 50 hours straight as in 2009, a married couple got so into gaming, they actually forgot to feed their baby, which starved to death.

So yeah, gaming addiction can be taken as a very serious business. And since the addiction got so far, South Korea created a strict gaming curfew law in 2011, which denies access for teenagers, younger than 16, to access the internet from 12 AM to 6 AM.

Some professional gamers, who have struggled with addiction at the beginning of their gaming careers, said things like: *'When I played StarCraft for the first time, it felt like a fantasy, as if I discovered a new joy of life'* or *'I feel like the game is pulling me,'* when they tried to stop. Some Korean students had actually skipped school because of gaming or started living with their gaming teams, as they all together prepared for the

World Cyber Games.

WCG is now an international eSport event, which was formed and sponsored in 2000 by South Korea and is also considered as *Olympics* of the online gaming world. At the beginning of the event, there is a ceremony and after that, pro-gaming players compete for medals. This competition was only held in South Korea at first, but it quickly became an international event in 2004, as it has been hosted in United States, Italy, Germany, China and Singapore. Now, WCG hold over 500 pro-gamers, competing from over 40 countries in different games, such as StarCraft, League of Legends (these are the most popular in South Korea), World of Warcraft and Counterstrike. The event is always broadcasted worldwide.



But even, if this event itself is so big, there are also other gaming events, which were firstly held in South Korea and then became international. One good enough to mention is the League of Legends World Championship, which was held in South Korea last year. The event was broadcasted worldwide from a big stadium, where it was placed, and the

opening ceremony was hosted by Imagine Dragons, a popular American band, which recorded an anthem for the last year's championship, called *'Warriors'*.

I find this habit extremely interesting, since it's pretty random and rare, but will probably grow in the future because of the way today's society works. So in the end, I guess the best and the cheesiest thing to say is: if you really like to do something, do it. But know your boundaries and don't let it ever control you, so it never becomes an addiction, like gaming habit is for South Korean citizens.

Spanish and Romanian Culture

Hana Fekonja, Manca Kropivšek, Tjaša Robič, 4. A

There are many different cultures in the world that's why we also now many traditions. We decided to compare Spanish and Romanian culture specially their unique New Year's Eve celebrations.

In autumn holidays, me and my schoolmate visited Spain. I thought that the description of the celebration of the New Year was interesting. On the last day of the year, people there buy grapes. They must have twelve grapes for one person. The stores sell 12 grapes in the Bunches. Countdown starts when there is twelve minutes to midnight. *In Slovenia* we begin counting down 10 seconds before midnight. Every second people eat one grape. One grape represents one month in the year. They believe one grape berry brings happiness for one month in year. For that they eat twelve grapes. It is also different greetings for the New Year. We wish happy New Year. Spanish people say: *Próspero Año Nuevo*. That means successful New Year.





Everything and everyone in Spain moves very slowly. Their slow lifestyle is seen in stores, restaurants, hotels and so on. In one store we had the chance to see that. Seller started packing up what we bought. As she was doing that she was looking around even talking and laughing with other seller. We were standing there by cashier not knowing if we should say something or just stand there and wait. Finally she told us the price for what we bought. We paid up and left the store. Our tourist guide told us that if anything is wrong with our hotel room we shouldn't worry to quickly. We should just tell them and they will fix the problem. That could happen slowly but they will fix it.

And now culture and tradition of Romania. First of all to think that all you will see is primitive old villages and Roma people isn't accurate. They do have the largest population of Roma but that isn't all. Although Roma people really stand out specially women with bright coloured clothes. Their architecture is simply amazing and cities like Cluj Napoca and Brasov are often called Little Paris of the East. The hotels we stayed in were very tidy, nice and everything was functioning even though they weren't modern. Celebration of New Year's Day is placed on 1st and 2nd January. The New Year is brought in by a procession of people dressed as goats. In a rural tradition called plugusorul, a plow is decorated with green leaves and pulled throughout the village. Of course that is only one tradition of celebrating New Year. Celebrations aren't the same in all parts of the country.

We came to the conclusion that even though we all celebrate New Year's Eve it doesn't mean that we do it the same way. That's a beauty of having some many interesting and exceptional cultures.

Dying traditions – Easter

Petra Slokan, 4.h

Traditions around the world are slowly dying out. They began in the past as a part of a frequent belief in some cosmic and supernatural powers, usually, because our ancestors were not able to explain the natural phenomena. With the advance of science the human race concentrated more on explaining the phenomena rather than resorting to traditional ways of celebrating them, believing them to be something greater than the human race itself, thus causing many traditions to lose their original meaning.

To begin with, Easter, the most important Christian holiday, which also used to be one of the many festive seasons of the year, is celebrated in a traditional way in only a few families nowadays. But in the past everybody used to go to church to attend the mass and confess their sins; in every home there was positive and creative energy. The whole family would decorate their home, the traditional food was cooking, the cakes and home-made bread were baked and every home was filled with the smell of tasty dishes. On Easter morning, eggs, cakes, ham and horseradish, which were blessed in church the day before, were eaten. After the church ceremonies families would come together to spend some quality time, feasting on the food. People would play Easter games, for example, egg rolling in which you had to roll your egg as far as possible without cracking it, egg cracking in which you'd try to hit (using a coin) a hard-boiled egg so hard that the shell cracks. Children would enjoy hunting Easter eggs on Sunday morning, which meant looking for eggs in grandma's garden competing who would find the most beautiful one or collected as many eggs as possible.

However, the saddest thing about dying traditions is losing the sense of bonding with your family or relatives. Nowadays people do not take enough time for their families as most of



them work hard and are tired at the end of the day, which has turned us into isolated individuals not members of a tightly-knit community. That is destroying our social relations, we are losing personal contacts, contact with nature, traditions and customs have become work-free days when most of us want to relax and rest at home. Consequently, there is less expectation and happy holiday spirit. Religion used to make people stick together,

sharing ideas or joint beliefs which made them closely connected even in their hardships whereas nowadays, the number of believers is decreasing, which might be considered the reason for traditions dying.

To conclude, I think traditions should not be forgotten because of their utmost importance for communities, customs, cultures and humanity. Instead of focusing principally on accumulating wealth, considerable effort should be put in cherishing customs, spiritual and social values which enable people to regain empathy and a strong sense for the less fortunate.

Chinese New Year

Tina Černuta, 3. g

Different countries have different cultures. We may think everyone celebrates New Year's Day on January 1st but this is not quite true.

In China they celebrate it on the first day of the first month of the Lunar Calendar, so their celebration could fall at the end of January or in February. This is the largest and most important celebration for them. Their New Year's origin comes from an old legend about a beast named Nian, which was afraid of the noise and red color. So they started decorating their houses with red lanterns and started using fireworks.



The holiday ends on the 15th day of celebrations with Lantern Festival.

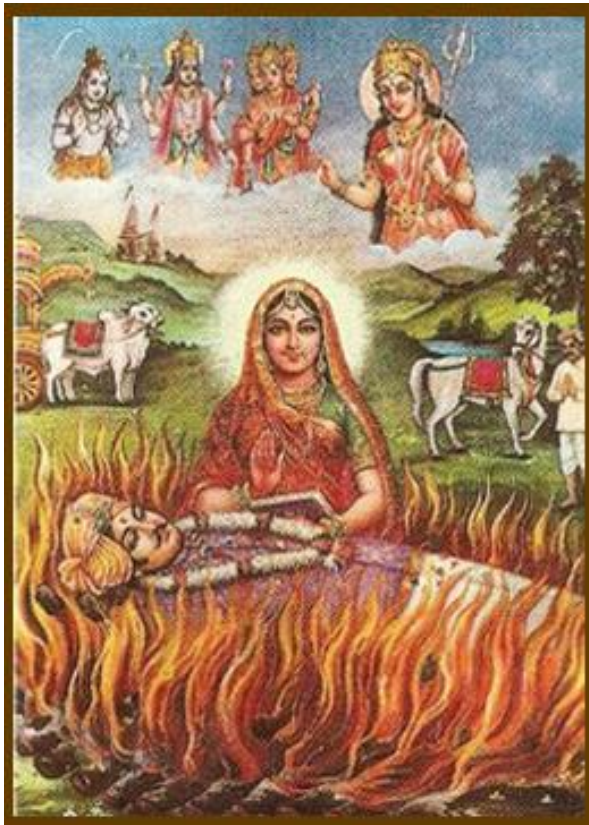
It is very interesting we celebrate New Year's Day without any legends but it is still fun to go out with your friends and enjoy the exciting atmosphere. Our celebration unfortunately lasts only for a day but we at least try to get the most out of it.

Sati Connects

Tina Resman, 3. G

My grandfather Hukum died last month. He was 103 years old and a very clever man. I loved him so much, mostly because of his life stories and many caring words he always had for me. I never realised he would leave so soon. He always said: "*Tina, life isn't an infinite thing. But there are infinite strings in our souls.*" I've written down his famous quote that means so much to me. I'm 12 years old, which makes me his fourteenth grandchild. Since I'm very proud of my grandpa I asked my mother if I could read this quote at his funeral. My mother said yes and I was thrilled.

A few days later I was heading to my grandfather's funeral with my family. I'd never really been to a funeral before but I knew I was going to see my grandpa's incineration. Sounds scary, I know, but it's a tradition. It was a sad moment for everyone. While the priest was talking I glanced at my grandmother Ikkhata. She was crying on my mother's shoulder and her two sons and other two daughters were standing there, too. *She must be so desperate, I thought, she'll never see her husband again.* Some of my younger cousins who were between three and seven years old didn't quite understand what was happening there. My three brothers were crying but my father wasn't. He managed to stay calm, although he later told me it was very hard for him. When the priest stopped talking he invited me to come up to say what I had to say. I glanced at my mother and she nodded so I went up. Suddenly I became very nervous. A huge crowd of people were staring at me and at that time I realised what an important man my grandfather was. I became scared but it was okay, because those people were my family, relatives and other family friends. I quickly concentrated on grandpa's words and told them to the crowd. After that I smiled and some more people were crying.



Suddenly something quite bizarre happened. My grandmother Ikkhata yelled out some words which I didn't understand. None of my younger cousins did really, but my older brothers Karan and Dawar seemed quite scared and surprised. Other adults looked quite shocked and my mother started crying and she begged my grandmother in tears: "*Please, please, don't do it! We need you here, you can't! Don't, please!*" At that very moment I knew something was wrong so I became very scared and I ran into my father's arms. I was shaking. The priest didn't seem to be surprised at all and he invited Ikkhata to come up. I didn't understand what was happening. Is my grandmother going to incinerate grandpa? I had no idea. Ikhata hugged her children and they were all crying. She also hugged every single one of her grandkids and when she came to me I asked her: "Granny, what's going on?"

"Goodbye, my dear. Be good," she whispered to me softly and caressed my cheek.

I started crying because I didn't understand: "Where are you going, granny?"

And she just kissed me on my head and headed towards the priest. I saw her lie down next to grandpa hugging him tight. And the next minute they were both incinerated. I was shocked. Not just that I've lost my grandfather, now my granny is gone, too.

My mother is still so sad and there's nothing I can do. My father explained to me later that it is a tradition here for widows to go along with their husbands when they die. And that was it. I couldn't believe what I saw that day but now I know; they loved each other so much and they're together now. I know they are.

Wedding Customs

Sara Kupec, 3.f

There are several wedding customs all around the world. They are unique and are based on tradition.

In Slovenia most couples get married on Saturdays and both, the bride and the groom, choose their best man and the maid of honour. Several weeks before the wedding, a stag party and a hen party is held for the bride and the groom by their best man and maid of honour. This is their last party where for the last time they can do whatever they like and they also say goodbye to their singleness. When the couple wants to have a civil ceremony they normally say yes in some old castle or in wedding halls, but on the other hand, when they want a church wedding they find a suitable church and a priest that is going to marry them. Usually there are many wedding guests and when the ceremony is over, they all gather at a reception in a restaurant where they continue celebrating happiness with the newly married couple.

There are many other customs from all over the world too, for example in the Philippines the bride and the groom release a pair of white doves which represent a harmonious relationship for the newly married couple. In China for example, the groom shoots his bride with a bow and arrows several times. During the ceremony he collects the arrows and breaks them to ensure their love lasts forever.

In my opinion, the wish of every girl is to get married with the boy of her dreams. I find different wedding customs from all around the world very interesting and I am sure that every bride enjoys her dreamlike wedding regardless different customs.

Holi

Tjaša Robič, 4.a

Once some time ago a girl named Elizabeth had a very bad case of skin disorder called Vitiligo. This is a skin disorder in which white patches of skin appear on different parts of the body. She was bullied a lot in school as she was called names such as “Milky”. Her mother couldn’t handle seeing her pain so she home schooled her. Elizabeth was very miserable, she wanted to have some friends and meet someone who would love her the way she was in spite of her appearance. She thought it was impossible for her to enjoy life as a normal teenager until ...



One day while she was looking thru books in library se found a book called Legend of Holi festival. The legend was talking about the starter of Holi festival celebration. The legend goes something like this ... In the Braj region of India the Hindu deity Krishna grew up. As a baby, Krishna developed dark blue skin colour because the she-demon Putana poisoned him with her breast milk. Krishna didn’t know whether his sympathy Radha and other girls would like him because of his skin colour. His mother, tired of the desperation, asks him to approach Radha and colour her face in any colour he wanted. This he does and so Radha and Krishna became a couple. Ever since then the playful colouring of Radha's face has been commemorated as Holi. So the Holi festival is 16 days lasting celebration of magnificent love of Radha for Krishna. Elizabeth has fallen in love with story of Radha and Krishna. She thought Krishna was much like her as they bought had extraordinary skin. Her excitement lead her to seek some more literature about Holi. She learnt that at first people gather near fires, sing and dance. Then children spray coloured powder solutions at each other, laugh

and celebrate and adults smear dry coloured powder on each other's faces. Visitors are first teased with colours, then they are served with Holi delicacies, desserts and drinks. After playing with colours, and cleaning up, people bathe, put on clean clothes, and visit friends and family. She thought that this was exactly what she needed as the colours all over her would make it easier to blend in in the crowd. So she asked her mother for a favour and she took her to India in the time of the festival. Eizabeth was thrilled with excitement. The celebration began. At first she didn't want to leave their hotel room so the mother put some coloured powder on her face and too her to the streets. Everybody was covered in bright colures and they would all sing and lough. She was pulled away from her mother by her hand. Young girl of her age pulled her in the middle of young people group. They all spoke English and that made it easier to communicate. New friendships were made and they would dance and have fun all 16 days in a row. She totally forgot about her skin condition and in the first time of her live she felt free. Going back home was hard however she was grateful for this experience and new friends.



Each year her mother would take her to the festival and Elizabeth would let herself be who she was without feeling ashamed of her appearance. She mates a boy there and the fall in love and she moved to India. She never thought that this beautiful tradition would tur her life around however it did. Traditions became very important to her and she would teach her children of many different traditions and cultures because she would never forget that tradition changed her life.

Tradition Is An Obstacle To Progress

Jon Dobrun, 4.e

How can one determine if the statement above is a truth or pretense? The answer depends on each person's beliefs and customs handed down from generation to generation. Tradition is shown in many forms every day. It is somehow engraved on our skin and leaves a different mark on every person. If there is a closely-knit community in which an arranged marriage seems natural, like in India, then an individual would respect the custom, even if it might not be his/her idea of a happy marriage.

Following our history, it is obvious that there have been different kinds of traditions which have affected transformation, maybe delayed it a bit, or just erased the possibility of finding out what would happen if tradition were not an obstacle to progress. For example, religion is one of the most widespread beliefs. The Church, therefore, is the founder of a tradition and it is the Church, which sets the rules. In turn these rules transformed into tradition over time. Are these rules or tradition holding back people who are told how to live their lives, what to do or not to do, how to distinguish right from wrong, moral from immoral? Taking each individual into consideration, it can be said that someone would devote his/her whole life to following the rules of religion while others would pursue their own course, therefore, it has no effect on progress.

What about traditional foods? Each nation has its traditional dishes but there are many chefs and food enthusiasts who still use recipes of their ancestors. On the other hand, there are special sorts of traditions based on pre-historic feasts which are nowadays considered primitive, however, even nowadays some festivals are based upon celebrating food, such as the Harvest festival. Even though ways of preparing food still follow traditions and their marks will stay forever, that does not affect progress.

To sum up, civilisation has been formed up layer after layer but it has never stopped us from moving forward as well as keeping in touch with our culture within. Again the world has become a fascinating ground where a variety of customs and cultures has formed a vital force that makes human life so extraordinary, even if it is faulty and backdated at places.

What Is Culture And Why It Shall Never Be Lost

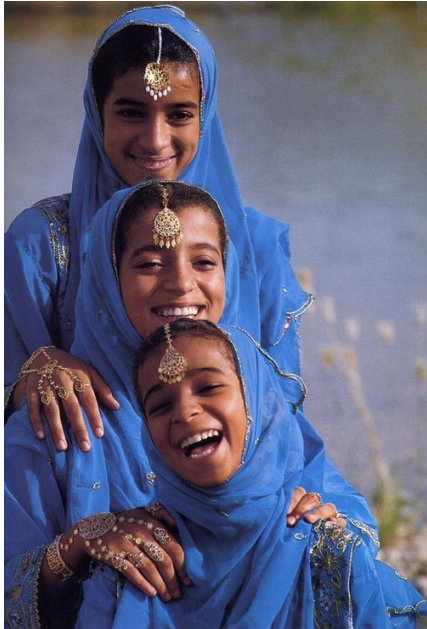
Maja Bernot, 3. f

Culture is a way of life of a group of people – their behaviour patterns, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next. It is one of those indescribable and ineffable concepts that could never be defined because of their wide range of meaning. But it is also a lot more than that. Culture, for me, is a process of dedication, trust and the expression that connects Art with our everyday lives.

Generally, culture means the reason for seeing extraordinariness in everyday life, the reason for us to be able to appreciate every moment we experience and a cause that gives life and

all of us our uniqueness, and with it – beauty. Somehow, we could say that it is a representation of the indescribable – the human race.

To many, culture and its variety is the cause of an uncontrollable desire for travelling, meeting the diversity, experiencing the habits of faraway cultures and a desire for distant places that can all be described in one word – *fernweh*.



On the other hand, every one of us has certainly already experienced, that it is the unwillingness to understand beliefs and habits of other cultures, judge them solely by the values of one's own culture, described with the term ethnocentrism. With it, there are movements that try to abolish the diversity and habits that *differ* from their own, striving to impose their cultural idea to all the cultures, believing their belief is the only “right one”. Some cultures are already under the dominion and settlement of other people, which leads to a danger for their culture to be completely lost. Something we should all know about is that this *diversity* is the greatest wealth a human race possesses. The globe shows a wide variety of different beliefs and different ways of life – but we can only remain ourselves in our own environment. The beauty and the reason for the meaning of human life means keeping our origins and culture alive. To be natural, sincere, authentic,

unique and *different*.

Each of us must respect the way a person chooses to live, our culture, our own way of being, because every person is unique and instead of neglecting that, we should try to show it – show our own way of life, the way we conceive life and we should show proof that we are different from other people, because –in the end– *beauty* is in the eye of the beholder.

“Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilisation.”
– Mahatma Gandhi



THE POWER OF WORDS 2015/2016



*For now I am winter,
my heart feels like ice.
I want to find someone
to bring me back to life.
I feel like I'm flying,
but bumping into things.
I'm cold as the snowflakes
that dance in the wind.
My head keeps spinning,
as the tornado around.
But there is no damage
just confusion is found.
These feelings keep rising,
I don't understand.
What happened to the girl,
that used to sing in an old jazz band.*

Lia Zuljan, 1.h

MORNING THOUGHTS

*Dedication makes it better,
I'm sending you a love letter.*

*I never gave up on us,
we built up a lot of trust.*

*I've tried to hold you inside my arms,
many times in a row but all I do is tell,
and can't show.*

*I'm afraid of love too,
frankly I'm scared to have you to think that I can lose you.*

*It was like a turtle race,
and I was the one out in the chase.*

*My heart started to melt,
that's how it felt...*

*Because I try so hard and you don't care,
it's like I'm gasping a poisonous atmosphere.*

*Tears running down my cheek
as my soul begins to leak.*

*Remember the time that you took me to the park,
that was the time when I felt a spark.*

But after that everything was dark.

*It left a mark on me forever,
you stood all pretty and clever.*

*I miss your nice and warm hugs,
to me you're like some potent drugs.*

Now come already, end my misery.

What remains after we remain a mystery?

Lia Zuljan, 1.h

SNOWFLAKE

*Look out the window
white houses, white land,
I have to go now
forgive me my friend.
I tried to be patient
but I don't know how
cuz there is a snowflake
that fell on my heart.
And snowflake is melting
with it also my faith,
stop trying to win me
I'm afraid it's too late.
The winter is coming,
cold weather and snow,
without you I'm smiling
just happy on my own.*

Doria Janša 4.g

THE NIGHT WILL EVENTUALLY WIN

*Day says goodbye,
every second brightness will die.*

*Here it comes night,
she has won a battle with light.
Black curtain it is all over the sky,
instead of a comet there is a lie.*

*Heavy thoughts make out with mist,
now black it is even east.*

*Dreams want to own our lives,
nightmares sharpen their bloodstained knives.*

*The cemetery only it is not black,
there is a candle in hands of Death.*

*Graves seem to have a soul,
air goes hand in hand with empty shouts of owl.*

*Moon and stars mock our fear,
in clearing breathes frightened deer.*

*Loving death it is our only chance,
we have to learn life's dance.*

Anonymous

MISERABLE TITLE

*Hall goes to hell, my masked face is a swell
Someone rings a bell on my door as well.
I open a box full of candies, shaped like a fox.
Torches burn for Halloween, laughter is felt where I have been
And again I win due to the fact I have gin.
I stand in the middle of a street, can't feel my feet
Just my head in the weed.
Way up in the cloud I stand out of the crowd
My soul, all in blood, created a dreadful flood
So searching the way out of it, I stopped at something that I'd hit.
I spit on everything that walks around,
then try to turn off the roaring sound
Like a lion running along the snowy ground.
I smash my face on unknown place out of this space
with a rocket base to a lower case.
I say " Hello, confess a sin!" coloured green
I found my twin and around I spin within, on Halloween!*

Nika Murtič, Zala E. Podreka, 4.h

WE DIG OUR ROW TO HELL

*Coffins made of human fights,
people share their contagious bites.*

*You are my executor and I am yours,
between us there is a killing force.*

*No point, no aim,
everything for a minute of fame.*

*Deep graves are not overgrown,
inside procreate evil qualities that I own.*

*Even thunderstorm does not stop our intent,
we never, never repent.*

*You are my executor and I am yours,
we are always going to be behind these doors.*

*Wars, hate and death are hell on the earth,
I truly ask myself what is the point of birth.*

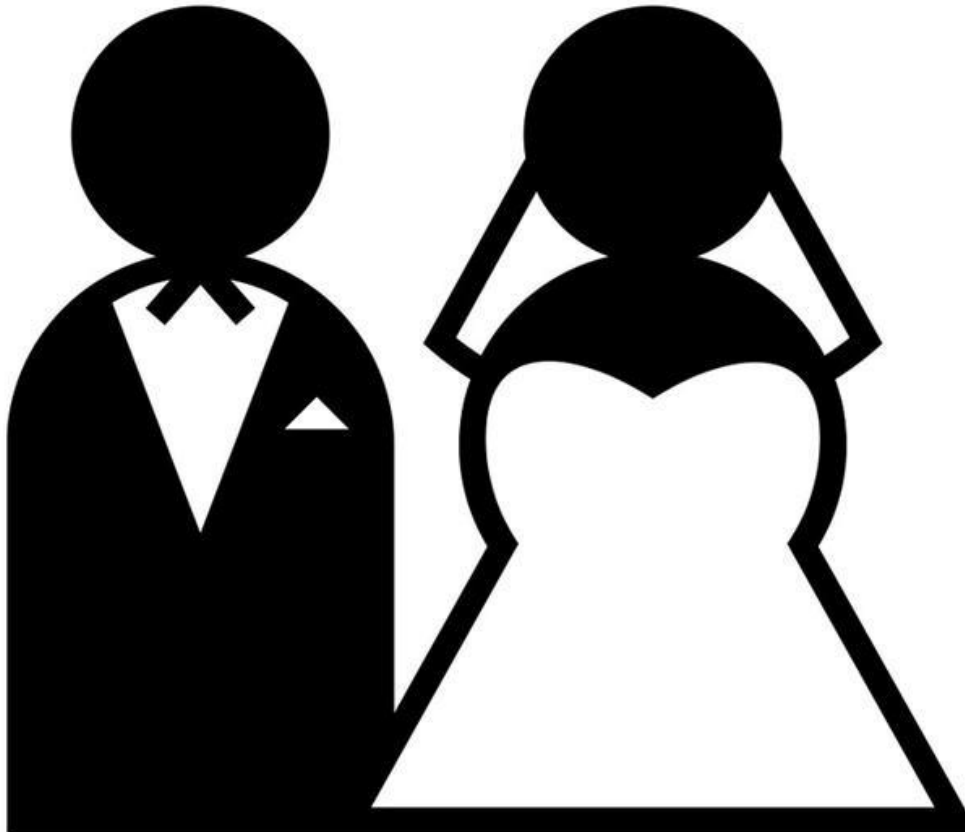
Aleša Tomašič, 4. G

Feste und Bräuche



Deutsche Gewohnheiten bei der Hochzeit

Živa Kadunc, 3.h



In Deutschland gibt es mehrere Hochzeitsbräuche, die gelegentlich von Brautpaaren aufgegriffen werden. Manche dieser Traditionen begegnet man öfters als anderen, da nicht alle so populär sind.

Ein 'übliches Brauch vor der Hochzeit ist der sogenannte u Hochzeits antrag'. Bei dieser Tradition was es üblich, dass der Mann dem Antrag macht. Heutzutage sieht man immer öfter, dass auch Frauen den Antrag wagen.

Blumenkinder sind auch sehr beliebt bei der Hochzeitzeremonie. Diese sind dazu da, um Blumen auf dem Weg des Brautpaares zu streuen. Dieses symbolische Verstreuen der Blumen soll die Fruchtbarkeitsgöttin anlocken, welche den frisch Vermählten viele Kinder beschert so.

Am Ende des Tages ist es üblich, dass der Bräutigam zu Hause angekommen die Braut über die Türschwelle trägt. Diese Tradition entstand durch einen Aberglauben, der besagt, dass Geister unter der Türschwelle hausen. Mit dieser Geste beschützt der Vermählte die Braut.h

Eine Besondere Tradition In Unserem Ort

Doroteja Juričan, 2.g

In unserem Ort haben wir manchmal einen besonderen, Brauch. Er wurde in der Zeit meiner Großeltern gehalten. Diese Tradition besteht heute nicht mehr. In alten Zeiten haben die Frauen zu Hause ihre Kinder zur Welt gebracht. Bei der Geburt haben die Geburtshelferinnen geholfen. Ärzte waren häufig nicht da. Sie waren zu teuer. Eine Woche später, haben die Dorfbewohner die seine Frau und ihr Kind besucht. Sie haben Mehl, Eier, Wein und Brot gebracht. Das Brot war hausgemacht in dem Backofen.



Meine Ureltern haben eine interessante Geschichte. Reiche Verwandte haben Geld unter dem Kissen des Kindes verborgen. Meine Urgroßmutter hat Zwillinge geboren. Als das erste Kind geboren was, hat mein Urgroßvater ein Kilo Fleisch gebracht. Er war überrascht, als er zurückgekehrt ist. Er hat noch einen zweiten Sohn bekommen. Er mußte noch ein Kilo Fleisch bringen.

Fasching oder Karneval in Deutschland

Mitja Vidmar, Aleks Kogoj, Pino Tacar, 4.e



Fasching wird in Deutschland auch als die 5. Jahreszeit bezeichnet und wird sehr stark gefeiert. Eigentlich wird Fasching (oder der Karneval) schon am 11. 11. um 11 Uhr und 11 Minuten traditionell eröffnet. Dann ist erstmal Ruhe und die Deutschen feiern im Dezember Weihnachten. Anfang Februar geht dann der Straßenkarneval los. Die drei wichtigsten Tage sind **der Rosenmontag** (immer 7 Wochen vor Ostern), **der**

Veilchendienstag und **der Aschermittwoch**. In diesen Tagen finden viele Straßenumzüge statt und es wird lustig und laut in der ganzen Stadt. Typische Figuren sind: die „Narren“, politische Persönlichkeiten und aktuelle Szenen.



Viele Deutsche machen hierbei mit oder sie schauen sich das Spektakel an, aber *alle* verkleiden sich mit bunten Kostümen und traditionellen Masken und singen und tanzen durch die Straßen.

Am meisten feiert man Fasching in den Städten am Rhein entlang zum Beispiel in Köln, Mainz, Düsseldorf, aber auch in Luzern (in der Schweiz). In diesen Städten gibt es sogar Karnevalsvereine und einen Karnevalsprinzen mit seiner Karnevalsprinzessin.



Fasching

Nika Vajnhandl, 2.g

Bei den Deutschen ist es ein sehr beliebter Feiertag. Fasching ist eine Zeit, in der man die Alltagsroutine vergessen kann und man entspannt und verkleidet sich. Die Karnevalsumzüge oder Kostümfeste werden gefeiert. Für diese schelmische Zeit werden verschiedene Begriffe verwendet, wie Fasching in Bayern und auch in Österreich, Fastnacht in den Bundesländern Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland und noch anderswo (auch in der Schweiz und im westlichen Teil Österreichs) sowie Karneval im Bereich von Köln, Bonn, Aachen und Düsseldorf. Die deutschsprachigen Länder sind sich nicht einmal über den Anfang der Faschings-Zeit einig. Im Rheinland fängt es schon am 11.11. um 11:11 Uhr an, im schwäbisch-alemannischen Raum am 6. Januar. In Berlin und anderen deutschen und österreichischen Städten wird der Fasching-Donnerstag an Ostern angepasst. Einige nennen diese Zeit auch die fünfte Jahreszeit, da sie mehrere Monate dauert. Am Fasching-Donnerstag wird Fasching überall gefeiert – in der Schule, am Arbeitsplatz, in den Bars oder auf der Straße. Besonders beliebt ist Fasching für die Kinder und einige gehen von Tür zu Tür und singen Karnevalslieder, wobei sie dafür Geld oder Süßigkeiten bekommen. Am Faschings-Montag finden Karnevalsumzüge statt, wobei die größten und bekanntesten in Köln, Düsseldorf oder Mainz stattfinden. In den Umzügen sind die Wagen geschmückt. Es gibt viele Masken, Clowns, Bands, Kapellen, Funkmariechen, welchen die (maskierten) Zuschauer Bonbons oder Schokolade werfen – häufig werfen aber auch die Masken auf den Wagen Süßigkeiten für die Kinder ins Publikum. Oft sind die Masken satirische Abbildungen von bekannten Politikern.

Zum Fasching gehören natürlich auch süße Speisen – Berliner, Pfannkuchen oder Krapfen. Am Aschermittwoch endet aber die Zeit der Freude und Streiche und es beginnt die Fastenzeit, die bis Ostern dauert.

Karneval

Tjaša Povšnar, 3.e

In Slowenien gibt es viele Traditionen. Für mich ist Karneval am interessantesten, weil alle Leute neue Karnevalsmasken haben.

Karneval ist am Samstag, Sonntag und am Dienstag im Februar jedes Jahr. In Slowenien ist Kurent eine typische Karnevalsmaske. Ich finde, alle Touristen sollen nach Ptuj gehen, weil es in Ptuj den besten Karneval gibt. Beim Karneval gehen die Kinder von Haus zu Haus und bekommen viele Süßigkeiten und Berliner.

Ich finde die Traditionen sind sehr wichtig für die Kultur. Ich liebe Tradition, weil wir zusammen sind. Jeden Tag gehen wir zum Karneval, weil Karneval jedes Jahr anders ist.

Kurentovanje

Aleš Ljoljo, 2.g



Kurentovanje in Ptuj ist die größte Faschingsveranstaltung in Slowenien. Es gibt mehr als 100 Veranstaltungen. Die sorgen dafür, dass die Entwicklung und Erhaltung des immateriellen kulturellen Erbe und ethnologische Tradition weiter geht.

Kurent oder Korant, ist die beliebteste traditionelle Karnevalsfigur. Seine Herkunft ist noch immer nicht geklärt.

Er ist verbunden mit der illyrisch keltischen Überlieferung. Nach dem alten Glauben soll der Kurent ein Dämon sein, der den Winter vertrieben hat und den Frühling ins Land lockte. Heute hat er zwar seine magische Kraft verloren, trotzdem ist er aber keine gewöhnliche Karnevalsmaske. In ihm steckt noch immer etwas Geheimnisvolles und Mächtiges. Manchmal waren Kurents nur junge unverheiratete Männer. Das ist jetzt nicht mehr so genau definiert. Wir können Kurent auch Frauen oder Kinder sehen.



Bräuche und Traditionen in Slowenien

Lara Jeraj, 3.e

Kultur ist in allen Ländern für Ausländer sehr wichtig und interessant, denn jedes Land hat seine eigene Kultur, die Ausländer gerne kennen lernen. In Slowenien möchten haben wir verschiedene Gewohnheiten, Bräuche und Traditionen, die ein integraler Bestandteil der sozialen Kultur sind. Wir haben eine Menge von traditionellen Veranstaltungen, die nur mir bekannt sind. Die berühmtesten von ihnen sind Karneval, Ostern, Maifeiertag, St. Martin, und andere... Alle Bräuche oder Traditionen haben ihre eigenen Merkmale. Zum Beispiel: Kurents verjagen mit Klingeln Winter oder auf am St. Martin wird Most zum Wein. In Slowenien sind die Bräuche und Traditionen je nach Landschaft verschieden. Einige Traditionen sind typisch für ganzes Slowenien. Man findet sie auch in Europa oder sogar weltweit. In Slowenien haben wir sieben Landschaften (Küsten, Steiermark, Kärnten ...). Jede Tradition ist für das Land sehr wichtig und interessant für die Bürger und Ausländer.

Traditionen

Lidija Simaković, 3.e

In Slowenien haben wir viele interessante, kulturelle und religiöse Feiertage. Jeder Feiertag hat seine Sitten.

Ich mag am liebsten Ostern. Ostern ist jedes Jahr zu anderer Zeit. Ostern ist der wichtigste Feiertag in der katholischen Kirche.

An diesem Feiertag wird Auferstehung von Jesu Christi gefeiert. Die Symbole dieses Feiertages sind: Lamm, Hase, Eier, Kuchen.

An diesem Tag tragen die Leute Körbe mit Osterspisen in die Kirche zum Segnen. Es werden folgende Speisen gegessen: Eier, Schinken, Merretich, Kuchen.

Ich finde die Tradition sehr interessant. Ich mag Feiertage, weil ich zu Hause bleibe.

Weihnachten

Helena Fajfar 2.g

Am 24. Dezember wird in Deutschland der "Heiligabend" gefeiert. Die meisten besuchen die Kirche und haben anschließend ein festliches Essen Zuhause. Die zwei darauf folgenden Tage also der 25. und der 26. Dezember sind der erste und der zweite Weihnachtstag. Es ist üblich einen Weihnachtsbaum aufzustellen und alles in Weihnachts-Deko zu schmücken. Man umgibt sich mit den Leuten die man liebt, die Familie und die Freunde und üblicherweise



beschenkt man einander (Die Geschenke werden herkömmlich unter den Weihnachtsbaum gelegt). In der Weihnachtszeit gibt es so gut wie immer Weihnachts-Feste in denen es Attraktionen gibt. Die Straßen & Häuser werden alle schmückt. Auch in Deutschland ist der "Weihnachtsmann" bekannt und auch in Deutschland gibt es viele Sendungen über ihn und mit ihm. Bekanntes in Deutschland ist auch das

Wichteln: In einer Gruppe (z.B Freunde) werden die Namen auf Zettel geschrieben die dann gefaltet und gemischt werden, jeder zieht einen Zettel und der Person dessen Name man gezogen hat kauft man ein Geschenk dies findet noch vor Weihnachten statt. Während der Weihnachtszeit gibt es Personen die sich als "Weihnachtsmann", "Reh" etc. verkleiden. An manchen Orten so wie im Zentrum gibt es manchmal Aufführungen zum Thema "Weihnachten". Es werden in Deutschland beinahe überall Advents-Kalender verkauft in denen hinter jeder Tür etwas versteckt ist. Es ist üblich, dass jeder in einer guten Stimmung an Weihnachten ist.



Nikolaustag

Nadja Šega, 3. e

Der ältesten Braüche ist der heilige Nicolaus am 6. Dezember. Am Tag zuvor gehen die Jungen, verklädet als Taufel, durch das Dorf. Sie gehen im Umzung von Haus zu Haus und sie erschrecken umerzogene Jugendliche. Sie haben Ketten, Seilen und Schwanz.

Der Nicolaus bringt Geschenke in der Nacht zum 6. Dezember in jedes Haus. In der Vergangenheit war die Geschenke sehr bescheiden und leicht. Heute bekommen die Kinder teure und größere Geschenke.

Das Nicolaus trägt ein weißes langes Kleid und eine weiße Kopfbedeckung. Er hat weiße Handschuhe und einen großen Stab. Er hat einen weißen braunen Schal.

Für Kinder ist der Nikolaustag ein geschätzte Feiertag.



Oktoberfest

Maja Tuma, 2.g

Das Oktoberfest in München ist das größte Volksfest der Welt. Es ist ein 16 Tage Festival. Es dauert jedes Jahr von Ende September bis Anfang Oktober. Das Oktoberfest ist ein traditionelles Fest des Bieres. Dieses Fest wird jedes Jahr von mehr als 6 Millionen Menschen besucht. Es ist ein Symbol für Deutschland. Das Festival findet auf der Theresienwiese, abgekürzt Die Wiese, statt. Es stammt aus den Feierlichkeiten bei der Hochzeit von König Ludwig I.



Heute ist es eine Tradition, dass der Bürgermeister von München pünktlich um 12Uhr das Oktoberfest öffnet und alle Gäste mit dem Trinkspruch: »O zapft is! « begrüßt und das Oktoberfest ist offiziell eröffnet.

Für diese Gelegenheit wird ein besonderes Bier getrunken, dieses wird in 1 Liter Gläsern, s.g. „Maß“, angeboten. In Bierzelten können nur bestimmte Brauereien ihr Bier servieren. Diese sind: Löwenbrau, Spaten, Augustiner, Itofbräu, Paulaner und Hacker-Pschorr. Außer Bier, wird den Besuchern noch viel Essen angeboten: Würstchen, Hühner, Sauerkraut und Brezeln.

Das Oktoberfest ist dermaßen bekannt, dass auch andere Städte in verschiedenen Ländern der ganzen Welt (einschließlich Slowenien) ähnliche Feste veranstalten.

Obwohl ich noch nie das Oktoberfest besucht habe, finde ich diese Tradition sehr interessant und einzigartig.



Oktoberfest

Urška Rožman, 2.g

Das Oktoberfest ist das berühmteste Bierfest auf der Welt. Es findet in München statt und wird jedes Jahr von rund sechs Millionen Menschen besucht. Eröffnet wird es stets am Samstag nach dem 15. September, Ende des Festes ist traditionell der erste Sonntag im Oktober. Seit 2000 gilt folgende Regel: Ist der 1. oder 2. Oktober ein Sonntag, wird das Fest bis zum Tag der Deutschen Einheit am 3. Oktober verlängert. Damit dauert das Fest mindestens 16 und höchstens 18 Tage. Jährlich arbeiten etwa 12.000 Personen auf dem Oktoberfest, davon 1600 Kellner. Durchschnittlich verkauft man jedes Jahr rund 60.000 Hektoliter Bier und knapp 500.000 Brathendl. Der Gesamtumsatz beträgt etwa 450 Mio. € (Stand 2009). Die Gäste kommen immer zahlreicher aus dem Ausland, vorwiegend aus Italien, aus den USA, Japan und Australien. Der übermäßige Alkoholkonsum eines Teils der Wiesnbesucher wird seit langem thematisiert. Nach 18 Uhr werden auch Schlager und Popmusik gespielt. Dies soll das Oktoberfest für Familien und ältere Besucher attraktiv halten. Das Oktoberfest ist nicht nur Feier und Bier. Die Wiese ist auch bekannt und berühmt für ihre vielen frischen Schmankerl. Nirgends gibt es bessere Hendl, nirgends werden fast 100 Ochsen im Ganzen am Spiess gedreht. Auch die Auswahl an süßen Schmankerl ist einmalig.



Ostern

Karin Ahčin, 2.g



Ostern ist der wichtigste christliche Feiertag. Christen feiern an diesem Tag, die Auferstehung Jesu von den Toten. Am Karfreitag wurde Jesus Christus gekreuzigt und am dritten Tag, am Sonntag ist er von den Toten auferstanden. Ostern ist das christliche Fest der Freunde und Hoffnung. Man glaubt dass Jesus mit seiner Auferstehung den körperlichen und geistigen Tod besiegt hat und für alle Christen Hoffnung bringt.

Ostern wird christlichen löndern gefeiert. Nach der Tradition wird am Karfreitag gefastet. Man soll am Karfreitag kein Fleisch essen. Es wird reichlich am Sonntagmorgen gegessen. Es werden gesegnete gerichte gegessen. Auch in Slowenien hat Ostern eine Symbolik, symbolisiert Trockenfleisch, den Schinken steht für den Körper christi, rote Ostereier simbol Blutropfen, Meerrettich stellt die Nägel dar, Kuchen und andere Backwaren, aber Dornenkrone.

Am Ostersonntag sind in Slowenien der Regel Prozessionen, an der Spitze davon trägt man die Statue des auferstandenen Christus. Fest selbst hat seine Wurzeln im Judentum, wie auch in den alten heidnischen Bräuchen, als man die Ankunft des Frühlings feierte.



Tepežni Tag

Mateja Satler, 2.h

Tepežni Tag war einmal eine große Freude für Kinder. An diesen Tag konnten sie eine Rute nehmen und ihre Eltern und andere Erwachsenen sanft schlagen. Die einzige Möglichkeit um die Kinder weg zu kriegen, war Geld oder Süßigkeiten. Manche haben geglaubt, dass dieses Schlagen ihnen Glück bringt.

Es ist am 28. Dezember und dauert den ganzen Tag. Die Kinder sollten die Erwachsenen Gesundheit, langes Leben, viel Glück, eine gute Ernte und viele Freude bringen. Die Rute muss grün sein. Sie ist aus Hasel, Birke oder Fichte.

In der heutigen Zeit kriegen die Kinder manchmal Geld und keine Süßigkeiten mehr von den Erwachsenen. Diese Tradition ist schon sehr alt. Sie ist gefeiert nur in einigen Gebieten Sloweniens, zum Beispiel Prekmurje und stirbt langsam aus der Steiermark.



Traditionen und Bräuche an Ostern in Deutschland

Blaž Cunk, 3.h

In der letzten Woche vor Ostern der Karwoche, welche mit dem Palmsonntag beginnt, machen einige ihren Frühjahrsputz und bereiten sich so auf Besuche und Feiern für Ostern vor.

Am Gründonnerstag kommen manchmal noch junge Zweige in die Vase, welche mit Ostereiern dekoriert werden und das ist der Osterstrauß. Einige dekorieren sogar die Bäume draußen im Garten mit Ostereiern.

Es ist ein Brauch an Gründonnerstag oder auch am Karsamstag, dass man in einem Weiehkorb die Speisen zur Segnung bringt, das sind der Osterschinken, verschiedene Würste, Meerrettich oder Kren wie die Österreicher sagen, Eier, das Osterbrot, und ein Kuchen in Form eines Osterlammes. All diese Speisen kommen dann zu Hause auf den Tisch beim Osterfrühstück.

Am Karsamstag werden bereits seit dem 12. Jahrhundert traditionell Eier gefärbt. Zunächst wurden sie nur mit roter Farbe gefärbt, heute sind die Farben beliebig. Oft werden die gefärbten Eier auch verschenkt.

Am *Ostersonntag* suchen die Kinder mit großer Freude die Ostereier oder auch Süßigkeiten, welche die Eltern in der Wohnung, im Garten, im Haus oder einem Park in der Nähe verstecken. Die kleinen Kinder sind davon überzeugt, dass der Osterhase die Ostereier versteckt hat, welcher traditionell als Überbringer der Ostereier gilt.

Beim Osterfrühstück mit der ganzen Familie ist es Brauch, dass die Familienmitglieder mit den Eiern ticken und bei demjenigen, wo die Schale des Eis nicht kaputt geht, der hat gewonnen.

In der Neuzeit sind auch Ostermärkte immer beliebter mit einem großen Angebot von Speisen bis hin zu Osterbüchern oder zu Spezialmärkten nur mit Ostereiern.

Meine Meinung zu den Traditionen und Bräuchen an Ostern in Deutschland ist, dass die Deutschen Ostern viel intensiver feiern als wir hier in Slowenien. Die Menschen kommen zusammen und haben eine schöne Zeit. In Slowenien werden diese Traditionen und Bräuche nicht so gefeiert.

Weihnachten

Andraž Žigart, 2.g

Weihnachten ist die Zeit der Geschenke. Die Feier beginnt am 24. Dezember mit Weihnachtsmessen. Christen gehen in die Kirche. Die Messe beginnt um Mitternacht. Der Weihnachtsmann bringt die Geschenke in der Nacht zum 25. Dezember und legt sie unter den Weihnachtsbaum. Die Kinder finden die Geschenke am Morgen. Der Weihnachtsmann bringt oft Obst und Süßigkeiten. Auch Erwachsene beschenken sich. Weihnachten ist auch die Zeit der Wohltätigkeit.

Weihnachten

Eva Koplan, Klara Kadič, Urška Zagorc, 4.e

In Deutschland dauert Weihnachten zwei Tage. Der 25. Dezember ist der erste Weihnachtsfeiertag und der 26. Dezember ist der zweite Weihnachtstag. Aber eigentlich beginnt Weihnachten schon am 24. Dezember. Das ist der Heilige Abend. Hier gibt es auch die Bescherung, das bedeutet, dass man die Geschenke übergibt und auch selbst Geschenke bekommt.

Ein traditionelles Essen, das auf ganz Deutschland zutrifft, gibt es nicht, aber es gibt viele regionale Spezialitäten: zum Beispiel ein gedünstetes Fischgericht oder ein Salat auf Salzheringen mit Kartoffeln. In einigen Regionen gibt es nach der Christmesse verschiedene Würste mit Sauerkraut und natürlich viele Süßspeisen wie zum Beispiel der Christstollen, die Plätzchen und den Lebkuchen oder Marzipan.

Nach dem Essen liest man in vielen Familien die Weihnachtsgeschichte. Im Anschluss darauf singt man auch gerne Weihnachtslieder und musiziert auf Instrumenten dazu.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IS4wTuvR7Ik>

Liberté



La poésie française

FITISOP NEGATIF

riuous elbel snttemon	9	Noir coeur dans moi corp
smatuxso ruff	0	Encadrement qui me limite
cuog ellosqso riuousa e	2	Grand orgueil gens
stamitqo elhotqmrabn	1	Apercevoir ignorant
riugjèn sa awam iug sntâsnt	T	Taire important vérité
ubmetne siamog is'in si iug sèb	!	Imagination qui elle opprimer société
ellivms	7	Fatigue me se calmer

Pia Praček, Pia Kušar, 3H

FOLIE

Folie est éclipse de la lune.

Folie est matin sans café.

Folie est diminution.

Folie est école.

Folie est conduire le vélo sur la neige.

Folie est casser l'ongle.

Folie est habiller rose avec des vêtements rouges.

Folie est étudier pendant les vacances.

Folie est se promener sans parapluie quand il pleut.

Folie est parler avec le conducteur.

Folie est penser à toi.

Veronika Železnik, Hana Vrtovec, Rene Markič, 3.g

BELLE

La bouche est grande et superbe
Vos yeux sont séduisants et mystérieux
Vos cheveux brillants et doux.
Vos seins sont riches
Votre derrière est ferme et grande
Vos jambes longues et élégantes
Tout de vous est parfait
Mais quelque chose me distrait
Un peu de vraiment important
Quelque chose que vous remarquez
Votre grand nez!

Špela Dobrovoljc, Nika Smiljanič, 3.h

L'AMOUR PEU AIMABLE

Je dois te dire.
Je veux te voir.
Mais, tu vas me rire
et mon monde va devenir noir.

Pourquoi?
Je ne sais pas.
Je suis effrayée parfois.

Parce que cet amour
ne me rend pas heureuse.
Quoique n'est pas oublieuse
cet amour est peu aimable.

Ivana Aleksić, 3.g

L'âge, la cage, la page sont ces mots en âge.

Je dis le mot, en fait je dis plusieurs mots. Ces mots ont : je ne dis pas des mots.

Elle veut valoir. Je veux valoriser. Tu veux vanter. Je veux voler. Toul le monde veut voler.

Klara Drnovšek Solina, 3.h

Soleil

ou au soleil nous deux,
la main dans la main,
regardons lumière

lumière?
clarté des étoiles?
amour lumière
à la noire lumière

Non! Lumière de tout.
Mon cœur.
Et ce cœur,
Ma lumière,
qui est en-haut,
là, seulement pour toi.



Tadeja Peternel, 3.g

Mes pensées tournent comme la tornade
au milieu de la nuit d'été.
Hier, aujourd'hui et demain dans l'éternité.
Je suffoque
dans mon époque de la panique.
Quand je me suis endormie
j'ai senti
la vague qui m'a anéantie.

Maša Radi, 3.h

AMIS!

Les amis sont le plus beau cadeau.
Si vous êtes triste, ils te calment,
Si vous êtes seuls, ils te rendent visite,
et s'ils sont heureux,
ils partagent le bonheur avec vous.

Seuls les vrais amis,
te portent dans leurs cœurs.

Tjaša Šuligoj, Veronika Markonja, Maruša Odar, Ana Klančar, 3.h

INÉVITABLEMENT

La liberté est courageuse
et tu es belle.

La liberté est brillante
et tu es heureuse.

La liberté avec l'égalité
passe dans la fraternité.

Le soleil est très gratuit
avec la mer bleue ce sont la lumière.

Et je suis passé à travers la vie
avec l'arc-en-ciel et la pluie.

Je suis juste un ombre
sur le nuage gris.

Et finalement tout fondu
sauf la liberté restée connue.

Tina Resman, 3.g

TOUS LES MEMES

Noir ou blanc.

Tous les mêmes.

Vieux ou jeunes.

Tous les mêmes.

Ceux qui aiment les hommes ou les femmes.

Ou ceux qui aiment tous les deux.

Tous les mêmes.

Sain ou malade.

Court ou grand.

Gros ou maigre.

Tous les mêmes.

Ceux qui croient en Dieu ou Allah

Ceux qui croient en tout ou en rien.

Tous les mêmes.

Ceux qui écoutent les conseils de Bouda

Ceux qui se mettent leurs règles.

... Ou ceux qui les violent.

Nous sommes tous les mêmes.

Tina Černuta, Pia Lapanja, Ana Novak, 3.g

BERCEUSE

Le soleil s'est couché
L'étoile s'est illuminée.

Elle a mis le pyjama,
Elle s'en est allée coucher.

Tout le monde déjà dort.

Son nounours dort.
Sa sœur dort.
Sa mère dort.

Elle ferme ses yeux et rêve.

Elle rêve du nounours.
Elle rêve de la sœur.
Elle rêve de la mère.

Elle rêve du matin.

Lara Drinovec, Kaja Kokalj, 3.g





Tradiciones y costumbres

El 31 de octubre

Živa M. Petrovec, 4. F



Halloween también conocido como la Noche de Brujas o el Día de Brujas es una fiesta moderna que se celebra en la noche del 31 octubre, sobre todo en los países anglosajones como Los Estados Unidos, Canadá, el Reino Unido e Irlanda y también en los países como América Latina y España. A pesar de pertenecer al mundo anglosajón, en Australia y Nueva Zelanda no se observa esta costumbre tanto como en los demás países. La fiesta está dedicada a la memoria de los muertos. Su origen se relaciona con una festividad celta y la celebración del Día de todos los Santos que se celebra el 1 del noviembre.



El día se asocia a menudo con colores naranja, negro y morado y es ligado a símbolos como la jack-o'-lantern que es una calabaza tallada al mano. Halloween tiene muchas actividades típicas. Una actividad muy famosa es truco o trato donde los niños recorren las casas

pidiendo la gente con las frases: »¿dulce o truco?«, »¿dulce o travesura?«, »¿truco o trato?« o »¿me da mi calaverita?«. El truco es una amenaza de broma a los dueños de la casa en el caso de que no se proporcionen los dulces. Otras actividades son las fiestas de disfraces donde la gente se disface en brujas, héroes y heroínas, protagonistas de dibujos animados, animales o en algo horripilante. También son conocidas las fiestas de hogueras, la lectura de historia de miedo o el visionado de películas de terror.



En los países de Latinoamérica se acostumbra a salir por la noche con los niños más pequeños disfrazados a pedir dulces y cantando. Los mayores suelen ir a fiestas nocturnas después de llevar a los más pequeños a pedir dulces. También se hacen las fiestas para los niños aunque durante el día.



En Eslovenia hay fiestas de Halloween en algunos clubes y alguna gente se disfraza pero normalmente solo se pinta la cara. En algunas casas se puede ver las calabazas talladas por las ventanas. Aunque no tenemos la costumbre de pedir dulces, pienso que esta fiesta se expandió también en nuestro país.



Las costumbres y las tradiciones de la gente Serbia

Suzana Stojinović, 2.f

La gente serbia es muy alegre, amable e hiperactiva, con un temperamento que se parece mucho a la gente de España y América Latina. La mayoría del tiempo libre la gente está con la familia y los amigos durante las fiestas y las celebraciones. Algo que no puede faltar en la fiesta es *rakija*, que es una bebida alcohólica muy fuerte hecha en casa.

Una parte importante de la mentalidad serbia es “*como pagar la cuenta*” en un restaurante. Cuando el hombre de la casa invita a alguien a comer en un restaurante, nunca le va a dejar que su invitado pague la cuenta, porque cuando el invitado viene con el dueño, el dueño paga todo.

Una de las costumbres más importantes es besarse tres veces en la mejilla; la gente se saluda dando tres besos en la mejilla, porque es una forma de expresar el respeto que sienten.



Otra tradición muy importante es el baile serbio llamado *Kolo*; es un baile muy alegre y muy variado pero al mismo tiempo muy universal porque se baila en cualquier ocasión. Es un baile folklórico que todos lo conocen y hasta los jóvenes lo practican en grupos de 20 hasta 30 personas. Con ese baile también viene la música especial y el canto también. La música es muy alegre, con mucha energía, mucho ritmo y no parece a ningún otro baile – ES ESPECIAL. Aparte de la música especial que tenemos y el baile, muchas personas también actúan en las películas de historia serbia y presentan la cultura tal como es y las guerras que han ganado para conseguir lo que tienen hoy.

Los serbios tienen tradiciones muy complicadas y diferentes cuando se trata de los días festivos, especialmente la Pascua, que es muy importante. El día festivo se festeja en casa con la familia. Las mujeres preparan la sopa, *sarma* y el pastel, y los hombres la carne de cerdo o de cordero. Unos días antes de la Pascua pintan los huevos en el color rojo y el día festivo la gente toma un huevo y trata de romper el huevo de otra persona. Cuando se hace

esto, se dice *Hristos Vaskrse, Vaistinu Vaskrse*, que es el saludo más bonito y alegre que se puede decir.

La tradición de la boda se parece mucho a la de los Católicos, pero la fiesta dura tres días y todos bailan juntos y todos se quedan por lo menos hasta la medianoche. Sólo hay dos diferencias: La primera es que antes de que se vaya a la iglesia el novio tiene que tirar la manzana sobre la casa de la novia y la segunda es que en la iglesia se reza con *brojanica*, que es la pulsera con la cruz y Santa María, y se usa como el rosario y tiene un significado muy grande y muy importante. Está hecha de lana, el nodo se compone de siete cruces retorcidas para que el diablo no lo pueda desenmarañar.



En mi opinión, es una gente muy cariñosa y alegre, aparte de eso tiene mucho temperamento pero un carácter un poco fuerte y por eso no le cae bien a todos. Pero como no hay que juzgar a la gente por su apariencia y color de su piel tampoco no hay que juzgarla por la religión. Porque lo que importa, no es lo que dice la persona que va hacer delate de todos, sino lo que hace cuando nadie está mirando.

Janucá

Tamina Ogrin, 4.f

Janucá, la fiesta judía de la nueva dedicación, también conocida como el festival de las luces, es un festival de ocho días. Janucá es probablemente una de las fiestas judías más conocidas. Este año va a comenzar el seis de diciembre

Historia

Hace más de 2000 años, los judíos en Judea se rebelaron contra su gobernador sirio, Antíoco, porque él insistió que todo el pueblo judío adorara a dioses griegos. Después de tres años de lucha, los judíos derrotaron a Antíoco y desde entonces los judíos celebran este día.

Costumbres y rituales

Una canción de Jánuca **Ma'Oz Tzur**, tradicionalmente se canta después del encendido de las velas cada noche

- **Menorah**; es una palabra hebrea que significa "candelabro" y se refiere a la lámpara ceremonial de nueve brazos en los que las velas de Janucá se colocan cada noche de la fiesta. De los nueve brazos hay ocho para cada día de la fiesta, y un para el shamash de la vela que se utiliza para encender las demás.



- **El dreidel o el sevivon** en hebreo es una perinola de cuatro lados con la que los niños acostumbran a jugar en Janucá. Esta perinola de Janucá tiene cuatro caras, cada una de ellas con una letra en hebreo; -Nun - no ocurre nada, el jugador siguiente gira el sevivón. - Guimel - quien hizo girar el sevivón se lleva el pozo. -Hei - quien hizo girar el sevivón se lleva medio pozo. -Shin - quien hizo girar el sevivón agrega al pozo la misma cantidad que hay.



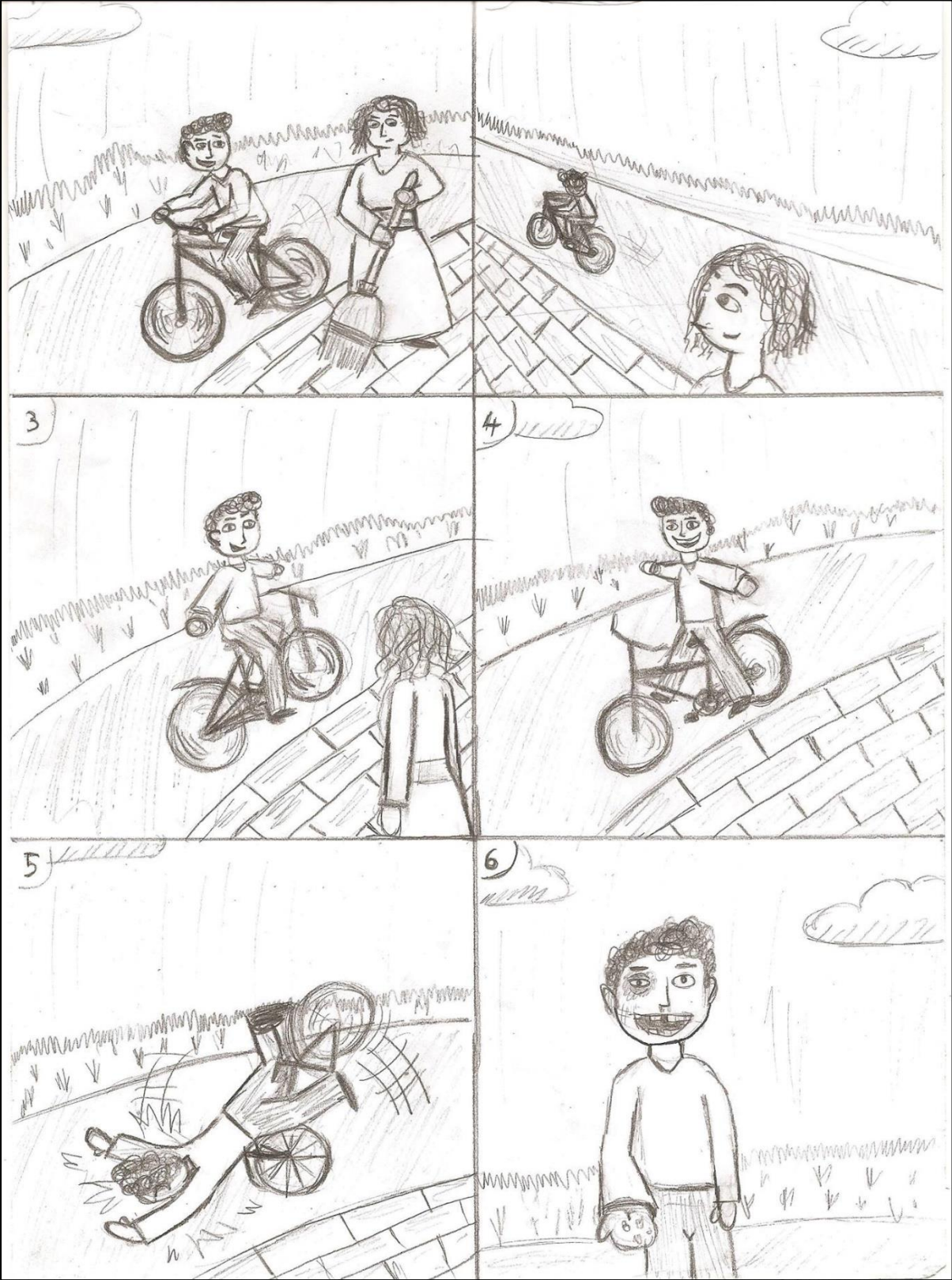
- **Gelt Chanukkah**, conocido como dmei Janucá en Israel, se distribuye a los niños durante el festival. La cantidad es por lo general en pequeñas monedas, aunque los abuelos o parientes pueden dar sumas más grandes.



Comida

Latkes y sufganiyot (rosquillas) –comidas hechas con aceite se comen tradicionalmente durante Jánuca.

Juan aprende a manejar la bicicleta.



La Navidad ortodoxa

Sandra Balić, 4.f

La Navidad es una de las ocasiones en el año cuando las familias se reúnen para celebrar el nacimiento de Jesús con cariño, amor, alegría y sinceridad.

Los ortodoxos en Bulgaria, Rumanía y Grecia lo celebran como el resto de cristianos el 25 de diciembre, pero en Serbia, Rusia, Georgia, Montenegro y Macedonia lo festejan el 7 de enero. Antes de celebrarlo la gente ayuna 6 semanas.

El día/noche antes de la Navidad se llama “Badnje večé”. La gente come el col, los pescados, los rábanos negros y las patatas y judías machadas. Por la noche las personas van a las iglesias para la misa donde esperan la Navidad. Después de misa queman el roble y cada persona toma leño y lo trae a su casa. Esto se llama “Badnjak” y representa el señal de recién nacido Jesús. Otros señales son el pan que representa su cuerpo, las velas- la luz de su doctrina, el vino su sangre y la paja el establo donde nació.



Las palabras para felicitar son “Hristos se rodi” y la otra persona dice “Vaistinu se rodi”. Para esta ocasión la gente come “sarma”, el pan de maíz, el carne de cerdo y los pimientos cocidos con perejil y ajo.

Una cosa especial es el pan-“česnica” que la ama de casa cocina a las cuatro de la mañana. Es tan especial porque la ama pone adentro una moneda. Después todos los miembros de la familia se reúnen delante de “ikona” (icono) y la vela que quema todo el día. La mujer gira con incienso en dirección contraria del reloj. La familia sube el pan sobre la vela, los miembros lo giran tres veces de la derecha a la izquierda y lo rompen. La persona que encuentra la moneda tendrá suerte todo el año.



Las costumbres y las tradiciones de Brasil

Filip Čepon, 4.f

Brasil es el país más grande de América del Sur. También es muy especial y tiene algunas tradiciones específicas que ninguno de los demás países de América del Sur tiene. Brasil es uno de los países más alegres y divertidos del mundo. Cuando pienso en Brasil pienso al fútbol, al carnaval, a las hermosas playas y a su cultura interesante. La capoeira es una danza pero por muchos considerada como toda una

obra de arte. Se trata de un tipo de arte marcial muy peculiar, también conocida como “la danza de la guerra”. La capoeira mezcla diferentes elementos de las artes marciales, la danza y el deporte. Históricamente, era practicada por los esclavos, quienes dieron origen y desarrollaron diferentes técnicas de una de las danzas tradicionales más importantes de Brasil. El carnaval más famoso del mundo es el carnaval de Río de Janeiro. En Brasil, el carnaval es una celebración que se vive como toda una verdadera fiesta nacional, en la que



todos bailan al ritmo de *las escolas do samba*, del más pequeño al más grande. El carnaval se desarrolla durante unos 40 días antes de la Pascua. Durante esos días, más de 2 millones de personas se reúnen en las calles, para observar y participar del desfile de los coloridos e inmensos carros alegóricos junto a los músicos, bailarines y *vedettes* con muy poca ropa.

El **samba** es un estilo musical muy popular en Brasil, que vino con los pueblos bantúes, los cuales llegaron desde África, además, recibió también una buena influencia portuguesa. Se trata de un ritmo fuerte, se utilizan toda clase de instrumentos de percusión y se vuelve realmente muy contagioso. Se ha convertido en un **género musical tan importante en Brasil** que ha dado lugar a muchos otros nuevos, como por ejemplo la **Bossa Nova**.

Si, la música, la danza y las fiestas son sumamente importantes en Brasil, pero si hay algo que puede considerarse casi tan importante, es el fútbol. Suele decirse que los niños brasileños antes de aprender cualquier otra cosa, en primer lugar deben aprender a bailar samba y en segundo a bailar samba en una cancha de fútbol, con una pelota.

El fútbol es realmente una tradición y una costumbre. Este deporte es una verdadera pasión y varios de los mejores futbolistas de la historia son brasileños. Entre otras tantas cosas, Brasil es el país que es el más veces campeón del mundo. La selección brasileña tiene muchos apodos y son conocidos en diferentes partes del mundo por varios apodos. Los apodos para el equipo en Brasil incluyen Canarinho, que significa "pequeño Canarias". Otros nombres como Amarelinha, Verde Amarelo, o "verde-amarillo", Pentacampeão que significa cinco veces campeón, Esquadrão de Ouro (el equipo de Oro). Algunas de las más grandes estrellas de fútbol del mundo han sido o siguen jugando para la selección brasileña.

La religión también ocupa un lugar muy importante en la vida de los brasileños y uno de los monumentos religiosos más populares del mundo se encuentra en Brasil: la imagen de Cristo Redentor en el Corcovado. Esta constituye una de las atracciones principales de la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, a donde durante todo el año llegan miles y miles de creyentes.



Las costumbres y las tradiciones en Venezuela

Kim Ranković, 4.f

Las costumbres y las tradiciones en Venezuela son unas de las más bellas y divertidas en América, van desde lo religioso, pasando por lo cultural y tradicional. Estas celebraciones tienen una gran fuerza pues encierran innumerables reuniones colectivas que hacen que las fechas sean muy especiales.

Todas estas celebraciones llenan de calor humano del venezolano que si algo tienen característico es ser un período donde la reunión familiar, la solidaridad y los valores humanos se apoderan de nuestras almas, entonces Venezuela se hace aún más cálida y llena de esperanzas y nuevos sueños por realizar.

El Día de Los locos y locaínas

El 28 de diciembre se celebra en varios lugares del país el Día de los Inocentes, con fiestas colectivas. Además de los llamados juegos de inocentes o bromas a familiares, amistades y público en general para hacerlos «caer por inocentes», es costumbre que algunos disfrazados de mamarracho recorran carreteras y lugares poblados, haciendo travesuras y pidiendo dinero. Son las fiestas de Locos y Locaínas.



Estas parrandas de locos se acompañan de música que animan la fiesta, los hombres y mujeres llevan vestuarios muy variados y vistosos, los papeles se invierten y los hombres llevan vestuarios de mujer así como las mujeres llevan vestimentas de hombres... Las fiestas de los locos eran una celebración pagana antiquísima en Europa que la iglesia pretendió exterminar haciendo ese día el de los Santos Inocentes, en nuestra tierra a sobrevivido porque se utiliza como una expresión de crítica social y una manera de liberación psicológica.

El año nuevo y El año viejo

El año nuevo y el año viejo son parte de nuestras tradiciones decembrinas poco antes de las 12 del 31 de diciembre, los venezolanos preparan un ambiente maravilloso para augurar un nuevo año lleno de amor, felicidad, prosperidad y salud. Entre las creencias más conocidas están el tomar un puñado de lentejas y tenerlas en la mano cuando llegue el nuevo año para tener prosperidad,



sacar las maletas a la calle para tener un nuevo año lleno de viajes, comerse las 12 uvas del tiempo para garantizar el cumplimiento de doce deseos, romper las copas para dejar el pasado atrás y abrir paso al futuro prometedor del nuevo año, el 31 de diciembre es una fecha muy especial para nuestro pueblo, esa noche se visten de fiesta y entre estrenos y alboroto se comparte una hermosa cena, que presenta los mejores platos. Se comparte con familiares y amigos. En algunos estados se quema “el año viejo”, se hace un muñeco que se viste de hombre y se llena de pólvora y al pasar las doce se enciende dejando estallar fuegos artificiales.

San Benito

En Mérida, específicamente en Mucuchíes se celebra una de las fiestas de San Benito más coloridas y hermosas, una tradición que se ha conservado intacta a través de los años. Los habitantes de la zona cuentan que en la época de la colonización los pobladores de los páramos se encontraban en guerra, pues no querían ser dominados por los españoles, entre luchas los hombres se enfrentaban, pero un día siendo



poco el ejercito de hombres y estando cansados no se dejaron abatir al invocar a San Benito, que bajó en una nube estruendosa de pólvora a infundirle valor a los hombres y espantar a los adversarios. Desde entonces se le rinde culto y de los poblados más lejanos del páramo merideño, bajan desde la madrugada del 29 de diciembre hombres, viejos y niños, descalzos, con las caras pintadas de una unción negra, vestidos de negros y con una capa roja, sombrero de cogollo coloridamente decorado, lentes y un trabuco con el que hacen explotar pólvora. San Benito es muy querido en esta zona, ese día en las puertas de las casas se saca al santo. Los habitantes de la zona creen profundamente en San Benito y durante todo el año se preparan para pagar sus promesas en esta fecha cuando la celebración engrandece al pueblo que es visitado por incontables cantidades de personas.

La Llorá

Es una danza folklórica parecida al vals, aunque la mujer debe realizar ciertos movimientos para lograr hacer caer a su pareja, este baile se realiza en un valle de Aragua. Cuenta con dos espacios uno pequeño para los músicos y otro más amplio para los danzantes.

Los hombres deben usar ropa de vestir color blanco, sombrero y un pañuelo en el cuello. Las mujeres usan blusa blanca y falda de muchos colores.





San Valentín esloveno

Tajda Junkar, 4.f

En todo el mundo los enamorados conocen el Día de San Valentín, pero en Eslovenia hay otro día festivo de los enamorados que desgraciadamente es un poco olvidado y se llama el Día de San Gregorio.

Cuando teníamos el calendario juliano se celebraba el primer día de primavera (el 25 de marzo) pero hoy tenemos el calendario gregoriano y el Día de San Gregorio lo celebramos el 12 de marzo.

En ese día las chicas miran hacia el cielo y el primer pájaro que lo ven anuncia que tipo de persona va a ser su marido. Por la noche los aldeanos hacen flotar las velas en los ríos, porque San Gregorio echa la luz al agua como la seña de salud y que vienen el sol y la primavera.

En Eslovenia decimos que el 12 de marzo los pájaros se casan.

Hay muchos días festivos en Eslovenia, algunos ya olvidados y es triste que los eslovenos no cultivemos estos días que son nuestros y aceptemos solamente las fiestas extranjeras.

Enamorados, aquí hay un día
que ustedes lo olvidan.
Aquí viene un día
cuando las chicas miran hacia el cielo.

El 12 de marzo se celebra San Gregorio,
se saludan la primavera y la llegada del sol.

Todos que se aman
hacen flotar una vela en el arroyo
con este día terminan
todos los días fríos.



La entrevista con Nacho Escriche

Katja Kunej, Lara Kobal, Sara Peterka, 3.f

-Preséntate un poco, por favor.

-Mi nombre es Ignacio Escriche y soy profesor de español. Todo el mundo me llama Nacho. Vivo en Eslovenia desde hace 12 años y doy clase en Gimnazija Ljubljana desde septiembre. Estoy felizmente casado y tengo una hija. Tengo 36 años.

-¿De dónde vienes? , ¿A qué te dedicas?

-Soy español, nací en Valencia. La mejor ciudad de España para vivir. Me dedico a dar clases de español desde hace 15 años.

-¿Por qué decidiste venir a Eslovenia?

-Por amor. Mi mujer es eslovena...

-¿Qué es lo que más te gusta de Valencia?

-El clima es lo mejor que tiene mi ciudad. El clima nos influye día a día: nuestras costumbres, nuestra personalidad y forma de ser. No es necesario ver la predicción meteorológica... ¡mañana hará buen tiempo!

-¿Qué platos españoles te gustan?, ¿Cuaál es tu receta preferida?, ¿Puedes describirla por favor?

-Me encanta la paella. Es el plato típico de mi región. Es una comida que se come los domingos en familia y con amigos. Necesitas una paella (ponev), arroz, carne y verduras. ¡Y azafrán!

-¿Qué platos eslovenos te gustan?

-A mí me gusta toda la comida. Mi comida eslovena favorita es la sopa de ternera, pero también me gustan la jota o el ričet.

¿Cuáles son tus costumbres favoritas? Explícalo un poco, por favor.

-Me encanta estar con mi familia, pasar horas y horas viajando, cocinando, jugando, paseando.... y cuando no estoy con ellas, estoy subido en mi moto o dentro del garaje. Esas son mis dos aficiones: familia y motos.



-¿Cuáles son tus fiestas españolas preferidas? Explícalo un poco, por favor.

-En España tenemos muchas fiestas típicas. La que más me gusta a mí es la Tomatina. Es una guerra de tomates que hacen en un pueblo muy cerca de Valencia. Es una locura y lo recomiendo hacer una vez en la vida.

-¿Te gustan algunas fiestas eslovenas? Cuáles?

-Mmmm, sí, alguna vez he participado en un "koline" o "martinovanje", son fiestas para estar con los amigos. También me gusta el 8 de febrero, el día de la cultura. Abrir los museos es una buena manera de celebrarlo.

-Te gusta trabajar con los alumnos?

-Claro, es la mejor parte de todo. Preparar los materiales, buscar cosas interesantes, tener reuniones... lo mejor es estar en la clase con vosotros.

-Gracias😊

Las tradiciones de la boda eslovena

Kaja Žgajnar, 4.f

En general, el día de la boda es más feliz y el mejor día para las personas que se casan y también para sus familias. En Eslovenia hay varias tradiciones conocidas típicas de la boda como lanzar arroz, ramo y liga, llevar algo viejo, nuevo, prestado, azul y la novia cubierta por un velo. Como una tradición muy importante es por supuesto usar el anillo en el dedo anular de la mano izquierda. Estas tradiciones de la boda en Eslovenia son muy grandes y podrían ser aún más. Hoy en día, no se tienen en cuenta todas estas prácticas.



El lanzamiento tradicional de arroz viene de la época de la antigüedad porque creían que



esto traería la felicidad de los recién casados, la abundancia y muchos niños. El hábito se ha conservado hasta nuestros días pero el arroz no es el único que tiramos en las bodas. También se utiliza soplando pompas de jabón, arrojando pétalos de flores y mucho más.



Lanzar el ramo y la liga se deriva de la Edad Media donde el vestido de novia representaría una especie de amuleto de fertilidad. Más tarde la novia empezó a tirar la liga que fue sustituida más tarde por un ramo de boda. Hoy el primero que coge el ramo es el próximo candidato para el matrimonio. Lo mismo es cierto para los hombres con la liga.

Dicen que el accidente en la ley se puede evitar teniendo en cuenta la costumbre de algo **viejo, nuevo, prestado y azul**. El color azul se supone que representa el amor, por eso una mujer bajo el vestido de novia llevaba una liga azul. Algo nuevo es el símbolo de optimismo y puede ser un accesorio o algo más. El tema de las tradiciones familiares puede representar algo viejo. Algo prestado normalmente se toma a partir de los amigos ya casados, ya que es una felicidad transferida a la nueva novia.



Desde que fueron en el pasado los matrimonios negociados **con la cubierta de la corona de la novia con un velo**, el velo simbolizaba la modestia de la novia. El novio pudo levantar el velo para conocer a su futura esposa. Hoy esos matrimonios que casi no existen más por lo que el velo se convirtió en un accesorio de moda romántica.



En el pasado se creía que la vena se ejecuta a través del anillo del amor que debe estar directamente relacionado con el corazón. Por lo que es el uso **de anillos en el dedo anular de la mano izquierda** significa que la persona está casada.

Hoy, creo que la costumbre de la boda en la mayoría de los casos no se tiene en cuenta. Algunos más, otros menos. La mayoría está usando el anillo en el dedo anular de la mano izquierda y tira el ramo y la liga.



CULTURA INFINITA

Maja Bernot, 3.f

Algo increíble
existe en el mundo,
en nuestra sociedad;
lo inefable
de la humanidad.

Es diferente
cada ambiente -
cada país,
cada ciudad
y cada lugar.

Se expresa en el arte –
en las lenguas,
en la voz.
Es una creación.

Se refleja
en la clásica conseja -
en la literatura y la historia
que sigue estar en la memoria.

Podemos llamarla La que sabe,
porque es como la ave -
está presente en todas las partes,
usando sus artes.

Pero, realmente,
se llama la Cultura.

De día a día
crea nuestra vida pura.

Para la entrada,
todo lo que tenemos que hacer,
es nacer,
crecer.
Ya que todos podemos crecerla.

Pero al mismo tiempo, los mismos todos
nos hace diferentes entre unos y otros,
porque cada uno
crea su propia cultura,
aumentando la riqueza,
que el ser humano compone ...

¿Y qué es tan atractivo
en la cultura, la variedad?
-¿Quizá la extranjería?
– tan misteriosa
tan hermosa,
y que se puede expresar
en todas las formas de actuar.

Y la llave para tener la armonía
en las culturas mundiales es ...

– Pertenecer,
es valer,
es aceptar
y, esencialmente, sentirse aceptado –
eso es lo que le da
su unidad
y eternidad.

Con el viaje y la exploración
buscamos los demás -
así nos acercamos más y más ...

Se halla la esencia
entre buscar
y explorar,
sin olvidar
el conocimiento tan importante –

La humanidad está finita,
pero sigue creciendo
porque algo desarrolla su vida
- es la eternidad de cultura,
cultura infinita.