

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE »KOFUTNIKOVA DOMAČIJA« HOMESTAED IN SREDNJE JARŠE

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The goal of our research work was to find out what objects were in the rooms of a 400 hundred – year – old, wooden Kofutnik's house and how they were placed in the house. We have made an inventory of the object in the residential part of the house and of the outbuilding. The house was in the centre of the property. There they had a baker's oven, a corner for praying, a table, benches, two beds, a sewing machine, a writing desk and a wardrobe. They were eating, praying, doing manual work and warming themselves at the baker's oven. The father, who had been a mayor for twelve years, had the writing desk, while the mother was sewing for them on the sewing machine. Every week the house was changed into the bathroom for everyone was bathing in the tub. When a member of the family died, a catafalque was set up. In the hall there was a cupboard, while the stove, built of stone, was replaced by a metal one which used wood. The "black kitchen" (a kitchen where the smoke is not carried off by a chimney) is still well- preserved, with the exception of the shelves for pots and the big kettle that are not there any longer. In the small room there are two wardrobes, two beds and two bedside tables with chamber pots in it. Women slept in this room, while men slept in the house. In the stone stable they had a horse, a cow and one to two heifers. In winter they also had pigs and hens in the stable. The stable continues into a wooden shed, where they kept leaves and straw for strewing. There was also a pigsty, a privy and a tools shed. Scythes and rakes were hung on the beams. Hay was kept under the roof of the outbuilding. In front of the house entrance there was a summerhouse where the family dined in the summer. Under the jutting roof they had rabbits, access to the henhouse, a work table for repairs, a stool for wood sawing and a kettle for distillation of spirits.

THE OLD HOUSE NAMES IN SREDNJE AND SPODNJE JARŠE

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The goal of our research was to find out the old names of the houses in the middle and lower part of the town of Jarše. *Status animarum*, kept in the parish office in Mengeš, was our main written source. On the basis of that source and with the help of the local people we have done a map which presents the distribution and preservation of the old house names. We have found out that the majority of preserved names of the houses originates in the names of the owners (41%), for instance: *Jozeljček, Tomažek, Žibert, Mohor, Janček, Pepa*, etc. Furthermore, a lot of names of the houses originate from occupations, for example: *Malenska* (a miller), *Kovač* (a smith), *Stari mežnar* (an old sexton), *Šuštar* (a shoemaker), or from animal names, such as: *Murđnc* (a cricket), *Kravar* (a cow), *Zajec* (a rabbit), *Polž* (a snail), *Mlakar* (a type of a snail-lymnaeidae). The other old names come from family names, fallow names, the names of the towns from where our predecessors came (e.g. *Gorenc, Štajarka*), plants, food, etc. *Bunkež* (a kind of a bump, or swelling) is an interesting name, denoting an owner of the house who often punished children. The elderly villagers pronounce the old names, almost without exceptions, in the dialect of Upper Carniola (Gorenjska). A vocal reduction is very frequent, so at most names they do not say "U" at the end of a word, or letters "I" or "E" at the end of or in the middle of a word are not pronounced, for instance: *pār Borc, pār Hodnik, pār Stelet, pār Šol, pār Zajc, pār Gmajnšk*. A reduced vowel, the so-called schwa /ə/, is also used, such as in: *pār Jozeljčkə, pār Šunkarjə, pār Šuštarjə, pār Plevnə, pār Pintarjə, u Malnə*. The so-called »ukanje«, where you say »U« instead of »O« in the middle of a word, is also present, e.g. *pār Kuvač, pār Mučivnk, pār Kubalc*. There are also examples of "ž" at the end of a word transforming into "š" (*pār Bunkəš, pār Čajš*), and a voiced fricative »g« changing into »h« (*pār Groh*). Fortunately, the majority of the old house names of the houses is still in use and alive.

A NEW SETTLEMENT IN SPODNJE JARŠE (LOWER JERŠE)

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The goal of our research work was to find out who the inhabitants of the new settlement are, the building density and the building completion. 25 people from the new settlement answered the questionnaire, which led us to a conclusion that adults are aged between 31- 50 and live in four – member families. The majority of them immigrated from Ljubljana. The educational attainment of adults is mainly non university colleges and universities (49%). They work in Ljubljana (77%), and they go there by car. The first owners of the new houses began building in 2002, while the majority started to build in 2004. This place was chosen due to a nice location by the Kamniška Bistrica river (46%) and attractive prices (28%). The majority of houses has cellars (88%). All houses are residential, only one house has handicraft business as well. Small parcels (with the size of 300 square metres at maximum) prevail (64%), and that leads to high building density. The land around the house is usually used for lawns and yards, while there are only few gardens. All houses have waterworks, electricity and the sewage system. Furthermore, the majority of homes has the telephone network, half of the houses has access to Internet and satellite TV. The majority of inhabitants is satisfied with the location (84%) because of the closeness of shopping and employment centres, the good traffic location and the nice surroundings. Some people are troubled by high building density and noise, which is caused by building work. With the help of mapping it has been found out that 43 new dwelling houses have been built (34 detached houses, 4 semi- detached houses, 7 block of flats with four apartments and 2 block of flats with twelve apartments) in the last five years. There are only five houses still under construction. When all the houses are built, there will be 90 new apartments in Spodnje Jarše. Supposing that a four – member family lives in each apartment, this means that there will be 360 new inhabitants. The new settlement can spread to other, uninhabited areas in Groharjeva or Jakičeva Street, whereas Šubljeva and Smoletova Street are completely built up.

LONG- DISTANCE COMMUNICATION

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The goal of our research work was to find out how young people communicated long distances 40 years ago and how they communicate today. 21 adults, aged over 40, and 100 pupils, from fourth to eighth class, were given the questionnaire. We have found out that 95% of inquired adults wrote letters in their youth, and 90% of them also sent postcards. 57% of questioned adults still write letters occasionally, while 81% still send postcards. Pupils from fourth class do not write letters, whereas 25% of eighth class pupils do write letters. When today's adults were children they did not use telephones widely. Only 29% of questioned adults used them. Nowadays, telephones are widely used, furthermore, 86% of questioned adults also have mobile phones. Among the fourth and eighth class pupils 65% of the questioned have got mobile phones, which are also used for sending SMS messages. Today a lot of youngsters (73% of questioned pupils from eighth class and 32% of questioned pupils from fourth class) use Messenger (MSN) to communicate long distances. The majority (65%) talks with their friends and schoolmates on messenger every day. It has been found out that boys started to use messenger before girls did. In addition, animation, music, pictures and movies are also more widely used by boys, while girls insert more smileys. We suppose that this difference is the consequence of different upbringing. Only 28% of pupils from eighth class use e-mails and 13% talk in chat rooms. We have concluded that nowadays the youth communicate more because of the fast development of communication technology, but on the other hand, they probably have fewer personal interactions.