**Note: where more than one course is organised at each level, this form should be copied and completed for each course**

**ERASMUS INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES**

**2013-14**

**ORGANISING INSTITUTION’S INFORMATION FORM**

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| INSTITUTION NAME: | University of Ljubljana  Faculty of Arts  Centre for Slovene as a Second/Foreign Language | |
| ADDRESS: | Kongresni trg 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana | |
| COUNTRY: | Slovenia | |
| EILC LANGUAGE: | Slovene | |
| LEVEL COURSES ORGANISED: | LEVEL I (BEGINNER) | LEVEL II (INTERMEDIATE) |
| NUMBER OF COURSES: | 2 |  |
| DATES: | 2–26 September 2013 |  |
| WEB SITE | www.centerslo.net/courses | |

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| **PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL STUDENT EILC APPLICATION FOR OUR EILC SHOULD BE SENT BY E-MAIL TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:** |
| EILC@FF.UNI-LJ.SI |

**STAFF**

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| CONTACT PERSON FOR EILC | |
| JOB TITLE | Head of Slovene Language Courses |
| NAME | Branka Gradišar |
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| FAX | +386 1 241 86 44 |
| E-MAIL | branka.gradisar@ff.uni-lj.si |
| MOBILE | / |

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| PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROGRAMME |
| Prof. Radovan Stanislav Pejovnik, Ph.D.  Rector of the University of Ljubljana |

**PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION**

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| **DESCRIPTION OF TOWN** |
| SHORT HISTORY AND LOCATION |
| Ljubljana is the political, scientific, economic and cultural centre of slovenia. It has a great geographical position as it not only lies at the crossroads of important thoroughfares, but also represents the border between the alpine world to the north and the mediterranean world to the south. Consequently, it is possible to leave ljubljana by car, and within an hour reach the peaks of the alps, ski resorts or the shore of the adriatic sea.  Around 2000 bc, ljubljana marshes were settled by lake dwellers living in wooden dwellings built on stilts driven into the marsh ground or lake bed. The site of the present ljubljana was first settled by the veneti, and later by the illyrians, the illyrian-celtic tribe of iapydes, and, in the 3rd century bc, by the celtic tribe called taurisci.  Emona, the roman predecessor of ljubljana, was an important early christian centre with flourishing trade. Its decline was simultaneous with the downfall of the western roman empire. In 452 ad, emona was sacked by the huns under attila. For long decades during the migration period it was wrapped in darkness.  The slovenians' slavic forefathers arrived in the area at the end of the 6th century and began to build a settlement under the shelter of the present castle hill. The settlement gradually turned into a medieval town.  During the 9th century, slavic settlements gradually fell under the rule of the francs. The period saw frequent hungarian raids. Around 1000, the hungarians were defeated by the germans and their territories were ceded to various german noble families. Later the ljubljana basin passed into the hands of the carinthian family of the dukes of spanheim.  Ljubljana's rapid growth began in the 13th century. The town, called laibach at the time, consisted of three urban cores including old square (stari trg), town square (mestni trg) and new square (novi trg). In 1220, ljubljana was granted city rights. Its own money was minted at ljubljana castle. In 1278, ljubljana fell under the hapsburg rule as part of the province of carniola. In 1461, the ljubljana diocese was founded and ljubljana's church of st. Nicholas became a cathedral.  After the earthquake of 1511, the city was rebuilt in the renaissance style and surrounded by a new town wall. In the 16th century, when ljubljana had a population of 5,000 people, 70 percent of them speaking slovenian as their mother tongue, it became the centre of the slovenian reformation movement and culture. 1550 saw the publishing of primož trubar's catechismus (katekizem) and abecedarium (abecednik), the first two books ever written in slovene, and jurij dalmatin's slovenian translation of the bible. At about the same time, ljubljana got its first secondary school, public library and printing house.  In 1597, jesuits arrived in ljubljana and founded a gymnasium, which later developed into a college. The end of the 17th century saw the foundation of the academia operosorum, which attracted architects and sculptors from abroad and ljubljana's renaissance appearance disappeared under baroque façades. A jewel in the crown of baroque ljubljana was the work of the sculptor francesco robba.  1701 saw the establishment of the academia philharmonicorum, one of the first institutions of the kind to be founded outside italy. The 18th century saw a manufacturing boom in ljubljana but its economic importance still lay in its being a transit point.  Under french occupation (1809–1813) ljubljana was the capital of the french empire's illyrian provinces. Slovene became one of the official languages. In 1821, after the re-establishment of austrian rule, the city hosted a congress of the holy alliance which brought together several european rulers determined to put a brake on emerging nations' endeavours to achieve political freedom and constitutionality.  In the first half of the 19th century, ljubljana was home to the greatest slovenian poet, france prešeren (1800–1849), who made a name for himself for his romantic poetry and endeavours to modernize the slovene language. He is particularly famous for his sonnets and the poem a toast (zdravljica), later adopted as slovenia's national anthem.  1849 saw the arrival of the first train from vienna and a few years later from trieste. The 1860s saw the foundation of the slovenska matica national society. Ljubljana was becoming the nation's cultural centre. In 1895 it suffered a devastating earthquake. Afterwards, it was rebuilt to designs by mainly austrian and czech architects. Several new streets and a large number of art nouveau-style buildings were constructed.  At the turn of the 20th century, ljubljana was provided with several new services including water (1890), electricity (1898), modern sanitation (1898), tram system (1901) and cinema (1907). World war i affected it only indirectly. In 1918, after the disintegration of the austro-hungarian empire, slovenia became part of the kingdom of serbs, croats and slovenians, and ljubljana its administrative, political and cultural centre. The years to follow saw the foundation of the university of ljubljana (1919), the national gallery (1918) and the academy of sciences and arts (1938).  Between the two world wars, the city's appearance was thoroughly changed by the architect jože plečnik, who managed to strike a balance between the romance baroque and the germanic secession. He put such a distinct personal stamp on ljubljana that the term plečnik's ljubljana was coined to refer to a whole period in the city's architectural history.  During world war II, ljubljana was occupied first by the italian and later by the german army. In order to break its strong resistance movement, in 1942 the occupiers surrounded it with a 30-kilometre barb wire fence, whose course is now the course of a recreational path. After world war ii, ljubljana became the capital of slovenia, one of the six republics constituting the socialist yugoslavia. It witnessed a rapid economic development, which attracted numerous immigrants and resulted in the city's expansion.  On 23 december 1990, the citizens of slovenia voting in the independence plebiscite decided in favour of an autonomous and independent state. The independent slovenia was declared on 25 june 1991 and ljubljana was named its capital. In may 2004 it entered the european union.  Adapted from: www.visitljubljana.si (ljubljana and more / history of ljubljana) |
| MAIN LOCAL/CULTURAL EVENTS |
| For the people of Ljubljana culture is a way of living and thinking and is very much a part of everyday life. Over 10,000 cultural events take place in the city every year, among which there are 10 international festivals.  Several events will be held in autumn: in September Slovenia will host the EuroBasket 2013, in the second half of September the Ex Ponto, an International Festival of Contemporary Theatre Production takes place, in October the 18th Ljubljana Marathon, the 19th City of Women Festival, an international festival of contemporary arts, in November the Ljubljana Wine Route and the 24th Ljubljana international film festival Liffe, which adds vibrancy to the city's autumn cultural life by presenting the best and the latest in European and international film production. There are also the 29th Book Fair, the Lesbian and Gay Film Festival, the 9th animated film festival Animateka… On 3 December, the Day of culture, museums, theatres, galleries, libraries and other cultural institutions open their door and entrance is free of charge. In December the Holiday Winter Fair takes place, several concerts and other events are held daily.  More information: http://www.visitljubljana.si (events); http://www.ljubljana.info/events/ |
| HOW TO REACH TOWN (LINKS FROM THE NEAREST AIRPORT, TRAIN OR COACH STATIONS) |
| Getting to Ljubljana  From the Jože Pučnik airport:  Travel time is 20–30 minutes (30 km). You can reach the Ljubljana main bus and railway station by shuttle (reservations needed) or coach:  www.prevozi-markun.com: shuttle approx. every 2 hours from 5.50 am to midnight, price EUR 9.00  www.mnj.si: shuttle approx. every 2 hours from 6.00 am to midnight, price EUR 9.00  www.ap-ljubljana.si/eng: coach leaves every hour from 5.00 am to 8.00 pm, price EUR 4.10  By coach: Ljubljana has good international coach connections. More information: http://www.ap-ljubljana.si.  By train: Ljubljana has good international rail connections. More information: http://www.slo-zeleznice.si.  Getting to the Faculty of Arts  City buses nr. 2, 9 and 27 will take you from the maint train/bus station (city bus stop Kolodvor) to the Faculty of Arts (nr. 9 to the bus stop Mirje, nr. 2 and 27 to the bus stop Križanke). |
| TRANSPORT IN TOWN (BRIEF INFORMATION ON THE MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT AVAILABLE) |
| In order to use the city bus you need to buy the Urbana Smart Card (available for EUR 2 at the main bus station, any newsstand or "Urbanomat" machine). Single fare (EUR 1,20) enables free transfers within 90 minutes. Students can use the monthly school card which costs EUR 17. More information: www.jh-lj.si (city public transport).  You can ride around Ljubljana using bicycles from Bicikelj, a self-service rent-a-bike system. The first hour is free of charge, however, you need to register online. More information: en.bicikelj.si. |

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| **SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISING INSTITUTION** |
| The University of Ljubljana practices basic, applied and development research, striving for excellence and quality of the highest standard in all fields of science and arts. Based on its own research projects as well as advances in research at home and abroad, the University provides instruction and training to prominent scientists and experts.  The Faculty of Arts produces highly-educated individuals with an open, questioning and progressive approach to the humanities and social sciences. The faculty cultivates research work, supports inter-disciplinarity, opens up new academic areas, and creates new educational programmes for its students.  The Centre for Slovene as a Second/Foreign Language is a part of the Department of Slovene Studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana and extends understanding of the Slovene language, literature and culture on an international scale. It encourages international research in Slovene language and literature, organises professional and scientific conferences and develops the complete infrastructure for attaining, examining and certifying proficiency in Slovene as a second/foreign language. The Slovene language courses programme offers various ways of learning Slovene in a stimulative environment, with experienced teachers and quality materials and has more than 30 years of experience in the organising of courses. |

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| **ACCOMMODATION** |
| SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMMODATION OFFERED (HOTEL, APARTMENTS, STUDENT HALLS, OTHERS; IF THERE ARE COOKING FACILITIES) AND ON THE RENT TO BE PAID PER WEEK |
| For accommodation in student dormitories please contact the University's Office of International Relations – applications until 15 May (first semester/full year) or 15 November (second semester):  Helena Deršek Štuhec  Univesity of Ljubljana  Office of International Relations  Kongresni trg 12  SI-1000 Ljubljana  Tel.: 00386 1 2418 592  Fax: 00386 1 2418 593  E-mail: intern.office@uni-lj.si  www.uni-lj.si  For accommodation in private room please contact the International office of the Student organisation of the University of Ljubljana:  International Office ŠOU v Ljubljani  Kersnikova 4  1000 Ljubljana  Tel.: +386 1 43 80 245  E-mail: rooms@sou-lj.si |

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| **MEALS** |
| SHORT DESCRIPTION ON THE SERVICES OFFERED (UNIVERSITY CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS, BARS, OTHERS) |
| The city of Ljubljana offers a great variety of cuisine. Most restaurants serve food until 11 pm, but some do so until early in the morning. There are also numerous specialised national restaurants: Chinese, Indian, Italian, Georgian, Japanese, Mexican, Thai, Spanish...  Being an exchange student, you can use a system of subsidized student meals. The system is used in the majority of restaurants in Ljubljana and also in other cities in Slovenia. The subvention for a meal is EUR 2,63. To be able to register you need your mobile phone for identification and the student card issued by the university. More information: www.studentska-prehrana.si |

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| **RECEPTION OF STUDENTS** |
| MEETING POINT (PLACE, DATE AND TIME OF FIRST MEETING - FOR EACH COURSE WHERE DIFFERENT) |
| 2 September 2013 at 9.45 am in the entrance hall of the Faculty of Arts, 2 Aškerčeva, Ljubljana |

**EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

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| SITE VISITS |
| Although Ljubljana is a European capital, it is so small that all of its sights can be easily visited on foot: the charming old town centre, the Tivoli park with lots of walking trails, floral arrangements, fountains and statues, Ljubljana's most prominent landmark the Ljubljana castle…  More information on what to do and see in Ljubljana:  - In Your Pocket city guide (www.inyourpocket.com)  - Ljubljana Tourism (www.visitljubljana.si)  - The Official Travel Guide by Slovenian Tourist Board (www.slovenia.info) |
| SPORTS FACILITIES (SWIMMING, TENNIS, GYMNASIUM; OPENING DAYS AND AVAILABLE INFORMATION) |
| Each faculty has its own sports programme. You can choose among different sports activities (e.g. fitness, aerobics, and swimming) which are free of charge or available at student firendly prices.  Other sports facilities in the wider city centre:  - Šport Ljubljana: information on different sports and public sport facilities in Ljubljana (www.sport-ljubljana.si)  - Fit & fun: fitness, aerobics, pilates, zumba, spinning (www.fit-fun.si)  - Faculty of sport: basketball, volleyball, swimming, aerobics, fitness… (www.fsp.uni-lj.si; www.pocitnice-fsp.si)  The Student organisation ŠOU šport offers special sports programmes for students: www.sousport.si. |
| ENTERTAINMENT (CINEMA, THEATRE, ETC.; BRIEF INFORMATION ON PLACES AND STUDENT FACILITIES) |
| Ljubljana city centre has cinemas Kino Komuna, Kinodvor (for film connoisseurs) and Slovenska Kinoteka (cinematheque). You can also decide to take the bus nr. 27 to the shopping centre BTC where you can find the Kolosej multiplex cinema and Xpand digital 3D cinema. Slovenia's largest cultural institution is the cultural and congress centre Cankarjev dom that houses concerts, theatre performances, film screenings and conferences.  There are several different theatres in Ljubljana: Slovenian national theatres SNG Drama (theatre) and SNG Opera in balet (opera and ballet), contemporary theatre Gledališče Glej, city theatre Mestno gledališče ljubljansko, dance theatre Plesni teater Ljubljana, youth theatre Slovensko mladinsko gledališče, Šentjakobsko gledališče and SiTiTeater (in the shopping centre BTC).  There are also several cultural centres: cultural centre Španski borci, arts and cultural centre KUD France Prešeren, centre for contemporary and urban creativity Kino Šiška and alternative culture centre Metelkova mesto. Metelkova mesto is also a vibrant venue for concerts and club nights in Gala hala, Klub Channel Zero, Klub Gromka, Klub Monokel, Klub Tiffany, Menza pri koritu etc.  Nightlife is vibrant in many clubs, such as Cirkus, Sputnik Wordly Café, Scratch Rock Bar, Hugo Barerra Club, Ethno club Zlati zob, Brooklyn, Orto bar, TOP Eat&Party, KMŠ... More information: www.visitljubljana.si (Entertainment). |

**PART II: COURSE(S) DESCRIPTION**

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| COURSE NO: | 1–2 |
| I: Beginner course | II: Intermediate course |
| PERIOD: | FROM: 2 September | TO: 26 September 2013 |

**LANGUAGE COMPONENT**

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| SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE COMPONENT: OBJECTIVES AND TEACHING METHODS |
| The Erasmus intensive language course (1–2) takes place before the winter semester of the academic year 2013/14: 2–26 September 2013 (approx. 34 students in 2 groups).  The course is intended for beginners and takes place from Monday to Thursday from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm (there is a break between 10.30 and 11.00 am).  The language course takes place in the classroom (contact hours and conversation), outdoors (field trips), in the computer room and language laboratory. The classroom work consists of introductory motivation, working with texts relevant to students, a variety of communication activities, theoretical interpretation of linguistic rules, practical exercises etc.  Teachers combine different methods in class: frontal interpretation, individual work, work in pairs, groups. They also use information and communication technologies (internet, computer presentations, audio-visual materials etc.), a variety of games, songs, flash cards, authentic material from everyday life (e.g. maps, commercials, newspapers) and literature.  Successful completion of the course should enable students to communicate in predictable situations (e.g. a customer in a shop, a guest in a restaurant), integrate in the Slovene environment, upgrade their knowledge of Slovene by themselves or attend a course at a higher level. The 64-hour beginner course provides students with the theoretical insight into the Slovene grammar; to what extend the students are able to use this knowledge depends on their knowledge of similar languages and on the individual. Field trips enable students to use Slovene in real situations and offer useful knowledge on how to cope in everyday life in the Slovene environment. |

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| SUBJECT-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE ELEMENTS | |
| (e.g. special modules for students in particular disciplines) | |
| YES | NO |
| IF YES, SPECIFY: | |
| Students are placed in groups according to their first language (e.g. Slavs, Germans) and their fields of study (e.g. law, social science). Teachers consider their interests when preparing topics covered in class. Based on their own interests students choose a text and translate it from Slovene into their first language (texts are later on published in the “Translations” publication). | |

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| DURATION | 4 weeks |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES | 64 hours |
| HOURS IN CLASSROOM | 28 |
| HOURS OF PRACTICE CONVERSATION/LANGUAGE LABORATORY | 30 |
| OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | |
| 4 hours of field trips  2 hours in the computer room | |

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| ASSESSMENT (SPECIFY IF THE ASSESSMENT IS MADE BY WRITTEN/ORAL EXAMINATION, ASSIGNMENT, ETC.) |
| Teachers assess students' progress every day in class, through homework and at field trips; students must translate a text from Slovene into their first language for the “Translations” publication. At the end of the course students take a written and oral exam: a written test to check their writing competence, listening and reading comprehension, an oral test to check their communication skills (e.g. dialogue in a restaurant, role playing). Both parts are graded. To obtain 3 credit points (ECTS) students must participate actively in class, have an 87.5% attendance and reach at least 60% in the written and oral exam. |

**COURSE FACILITIES**

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| TEACHING AIDS | |
|  | AUDIO/VIDEO MATERIALS |
|  | COMPUTER/SOFTWARE |
|  | HANDOUTS/PRINTED TEXTS |
|  | TRANSPARENCIES |
|  | OTHER : (SPECIFY) |
| Textbooks and flash cards ("Slika jezika") published by the Centre for Slovene are specialised for teaching Slovene as a second/foreign language. Students also get a copy of Jps!, a language textbook for learning Slovene, intended for foreign students in Slovenia. | |

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| LIBRARY | |
| YES | NO |
| IF YES, SPECIFY: | |
| TIMES | Each of the 18 departmental libraries of the 21 Faculty of Arts' departments has its own opening hours |
| OPENING DAYS | Monday to Friday |
| ADDRESS | Faculty of Arts, 2 Aškerčeva, 1000 Ljubljana |

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| LANGUAGE LABORATORY | |
| YES | NO |
| IF YES, SPECIFY: | |
| TIMES | 2 hours within the language course |
| OPENING DAYS | only accessible within the langauge course |
| ADDRESS | Faculty of Arts, 2 Aškerčeva, Ljubljana |
| COST | 0,00 |

**CULTURAL COMPONENT**

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| SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE COURSE: OBJECTIVES AND TEACHING METHODS | |
| Various activities (all free of charge) are carried out twice a week in the afternoon or evening and complement the language classes in the classroom. In the get-together afternoon students present their country, culture, traditions, gastronomy and get to know each other and Slovenia through fun activities. Slovene folklore is presented through different workshops (the folk dances, singing of Slovene songs) and traditional crafts through workshops of making of honey cakes, straw decorations etc. Students take a guided tour around Ljubljana. The cultural programme also includes sports activities (a hike to Šmarna gora mountain, slacklining, indoor climbing, rowing), a visit to the theatre or Slovenian Cinematheque to watch a Slovene film with English subtitles, a visit to a gallery or museum and some specific activities (comics workshop, visit to a chocolate house, karaoke night etc.). Students also get a taste of the Slovene cuisine (they visit a local winery) and get to know the Ljubljana night life (assistants take them to a few hot spots where students hang out). At the end of the course the closing ceremony takes place: students receive certificates and the "Translations" publication and enjoy some refreshments. | |
| DURATION | |
| TOTAL HOURS OF ACTIVITIES | 16–22 |

**TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF**

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| NUMBER OF: | |
| TEACHERS | 1–2 per course |
| ADMINISTRATORS | 1 |
| STUDENTS | 2–3 |