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**Towards GIS-mapping of literary cultures: a Slovenian example**

Despite its postmodern articulation, the spatial turn is productive for literary studies because, paradoxically revisiting Kant’s modern attempt to base the structure of knowledge on the presumably scientific character of geography and anthropology, it has improved methods of historical contextualization of literature through the dialectics of ontologically heterogeneous spaces. The lecture discusses three recent appropriations of the spatial thought in literary studies: the modernization of traditional literary geography in the research of the relations between geospaces and fictional worlds (Piatti, Westphal), the systematic analysis of the genre development and diffusion with the help of analytical cartography (Moretti), and the transnational history of literary cultures (Valdés, Neubauer, Domínguez, etc.). In the second part, the author presents the results of the research project that, using GIS technologies, maps and analyses data about the media, institutions, and actors of Slovenian literature in order to explain how the interaction between “spaces in literature” and “literature in spaces” has historically established a nationalized and aesthetically differentiated literary field.

The ethnically Slovenian territory was multilingual and multicultural; it belonged to different state entities with distant capitals, what was reflected in the spatial dynamic of literary culture. The socio-geographical space influenced the development of literature and its media. On the other hand, literature, through its discourse, practices, institutions, and memorials had a reverse influence on the apprehension and structuring of that space, as well as on its connection with the broader region, Europe, and the world. The literary discourse in Slovenian was able to manifest itself in public dominantly through the history of spatial factors: (a) the formation, territorial expansion, and concentration of the social network of literary actors and media in ethnically Slovenian lands; (b) the persistent references of literary texts to places that were recognized by addressees as Slovenian, thereby creating and giving meaning to the idea of an ethnically coherent space.