

**Dialectologist, Ethnographer, Writer: Strategies of Secondary Textualization
of Folk Tales in the Ethnographic Collection of the Archives of the Serbian
Academy of Sciences and Arts Until 1914**

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(Summary)

The Ethnographic Collection, today a part of SASA Archives, was initiated by Stojan Novaković in order to continue Vuk Karadžić's work on collecting folklore. The goal of the Academy was to get the material collected, systematized and published, and the task of collecting was entrusted to individuals, such as teachers and priests, who lived among the people and were literate enough to record various forms of folklore. The questionnaires they used were intended for ethnographic and anthropogeographic research, which means that there were no clear instructions for recording folk tales. In this paper, I use the term textualization (after Lauri Honko), defined here as secondary, because it refers to the representation of the written (rather than spontaneous oral) text, in order to point out different models/strategies of recording folk tales used by collectors in the last decades of the 19th and first decades of the 20th century. Depending on their position, recording of the folklore material was sometimes influenced by ethnography or dialectology, considering that the mentioned disciplines were on their rise, while the literary model appears as a regional distinction.

Keywords: ethnographic collection; archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts; secondary textualization; dialectologist; ethnographer; writer

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