

**Marinko Vuković, *Migracije i identiteti u selima slavonske Posavine: Povijesno-etnološka „studija slučaja”* [Migrations and Identities in the Villages of Slavonian Posavina: A Historico-Ethnological Case Study] (Slavonski Brod: Hrvatski institut za povijest – Podružnica za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje, 2017)**

## Summary

The work explores migrations, preservation and transformations of identity of sub-ethnic regional groups in rural communities of Slavonian Posavina. Two Croatian sub-ethnic regional groups are observed, indigenous (native) šokačka group and immigrant ličko-kordunska group. The work is a case study that is mostly based on detailed research of the mentioned groups from two rural settlements, Brodski Stupnik and Stupnicki Kuti. Holistic approach in this research, taking into account general theories of migrations and identity as well as historical and linguistic facts, has considered several scientific problems and confirmed scientific results. The whole work is based on the examination of cultural contents using synchronic and diachronic approaches. Furthermore, processes, causes and consequences of migrations are presented both in emigration and immigration areas, showing which were the prevalent modes of accommodation among the immigrants (assimilation, adaptation or readjustment). The results of the research confirm that the prevalent processes were adaptation and adjustment; a complete assimilation of immigrants was never realized.



The identity issues are also observed from ethnological, historical, psychological and sociological point of view. Based on an overview of various identities of other communities, clearer understanding of sub-ethnic identity has been provided. By comparing the cultural content the differences in groups' mentality are confirmed. The origin and development of groups' identity and identity of local community point out essential facts. First, multidimensionality of groups' and local communities' identities is visible. Second, there is a partial influence on identity by the institutions and the state as a means

of power. Third, different subjective and objective characteristics of groups' identities are represented. Fourth, there are boundaries between groups and local communities. Finally, by comparison of the same thematic contents, the maintenance, the presence of transformations and transfer of cultural elements among the groups is confirmed, so we conclude that the influence of migrations on the change of the regional and the sub-ethnic identity within Croatian ethnic community has occurred. Historical overview shows the genetic, linguistic and cultural complexity of the explored regional sub-ethnic groups, thereby determining the causes of different cultural contents in these groups. Also, an attempt is made to provide scientific interpretation of the genesis of the šokačka sub-ethnic group and the name Šokac. Holistic approach to the researched problem has enabled the elimination of inconsistencies and deficiencies that could come out of one-sidedness of the scientific pattern-setting.