

SHAPING OF A MODERN SERBIAN NATION AND STATE-BUILDING

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This research presentation sets out to show linguistic aspect of ideological framework in making both the Serbian national identity and national state building program created in the first half of the 19th century by two different Serbian writers. In the following decades this "linguistic" framework of national identity has become one of the cornerstones of Serbian national ideology and foreign policy which ultimately led to the creation of Yugoslavia in 1918 on the ruins of both the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy. The question of national identity and the creation of a national state occupied the first place of agenda in the mind of the leading Serbian intellectuals and politicians in the first half of the 19th century. Imbued by ideas of German Romanticism and French Revolution, Serbian patriotic public workers set up a goal to create an ideological background for national liberation under Ottoman and Habsburg lordships. Their endeavours became fruitful at the beginning of the 20th century when the Kingdom of Serbia succeeded in her fight against the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary (1912-1918) by creating the unified Serbian state which became at the same time a single South Slavic state. An ideological background of Serbian liberation and national unification, realized in 1918 with the creation of the common South Slavic state, had several frameworks, many of them designed at the first half of the 19th century. The works "Srbi svi i svuda" ("Serbs All and Everywhere") and "Nacertanije" ("Draft") belonged to this group of national projects which created an ideological scheme of Serbian unification. Moreover, those works became one of the most meaningful and influential theories and awareness of the national idea, national aims and directions for the national work in the future. Both of these works are written almost at the same time by different authors. "Serbs All and Everywhere", written in 1836, was published as a theory in Vienna in 1849, by Vuk Stefanovic-Karadzic (1787-1864), one of the most famous Serbian intellectuals. This work appeared in the magazine "Treasurebox for the History, Language

and Customs of Serbians of All Three Faiths" ("Kovcezić za istoriju Srba sva tri zakona") and in this way was open for the wide scope of the society. "Nacertanije", written in 1844 by Ilija Garašanin (1812-1874), the leading statesperson and bureaucrat of the 19th century Serbia, composed a secret plan of foreign national policy with the final aim to create a single national state, which should be composed by the Serb settled territories in the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy (Austria-Hungary from 1867).