

Folklore and social networks

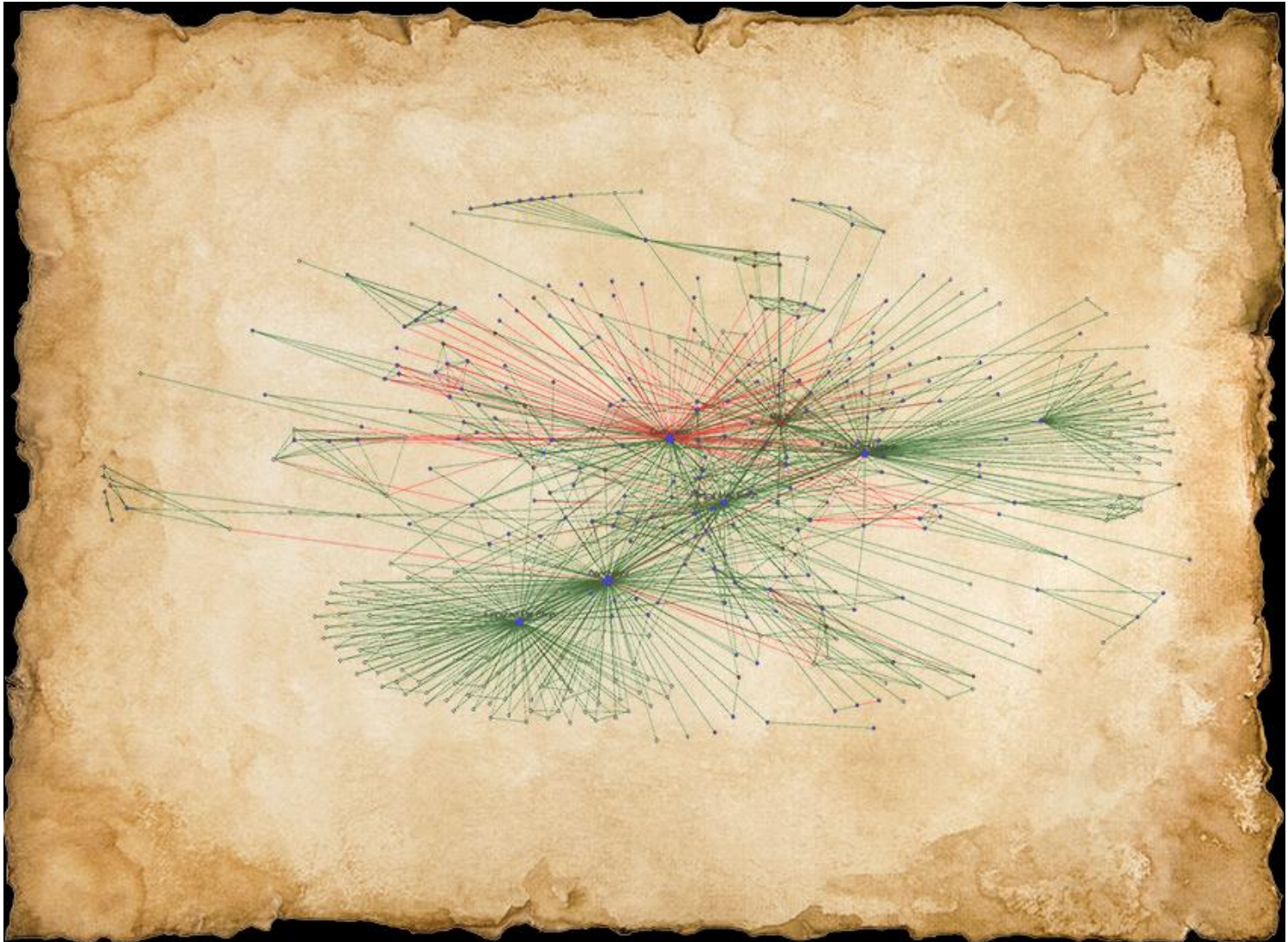
Part I

Mari Sarv

ELM, Estonian Folklore Archives

Network of Cú Chulainn

(Ralph Kenna & Pádraig Mac Carro)

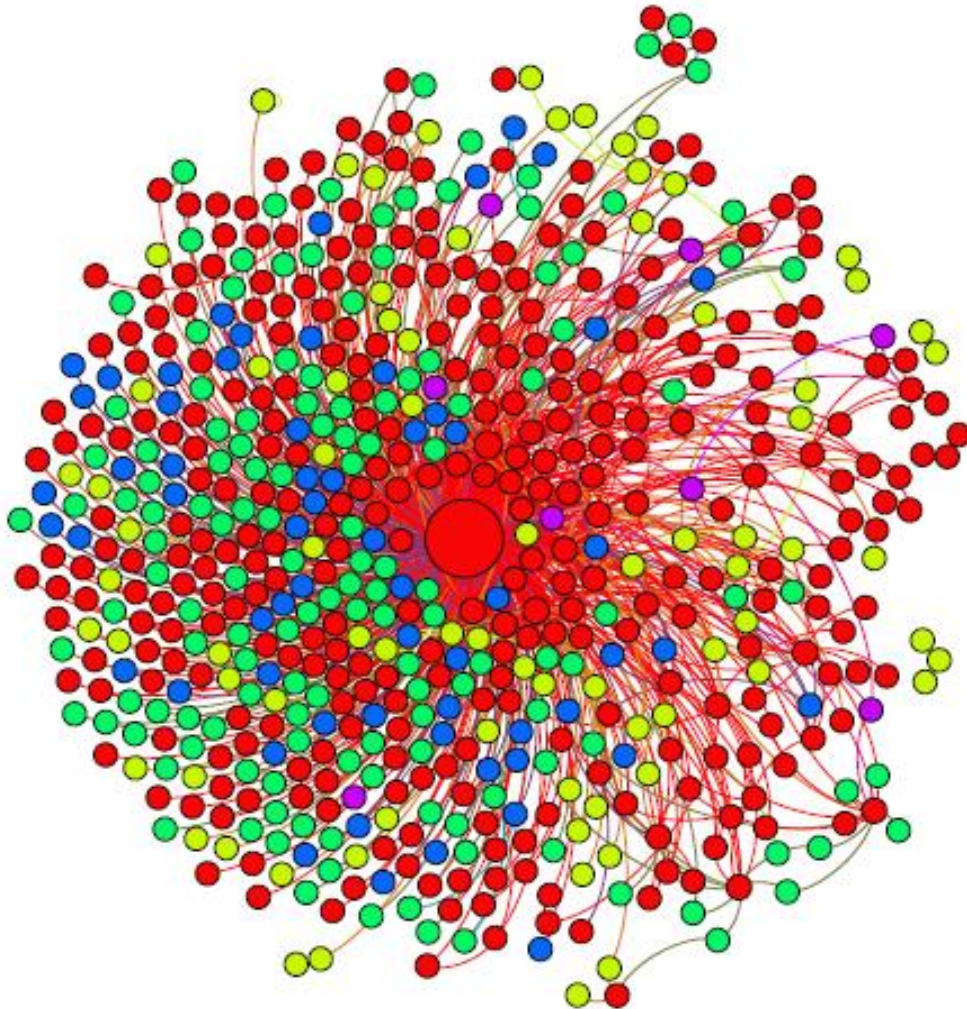


Network of Icelandic Sagas

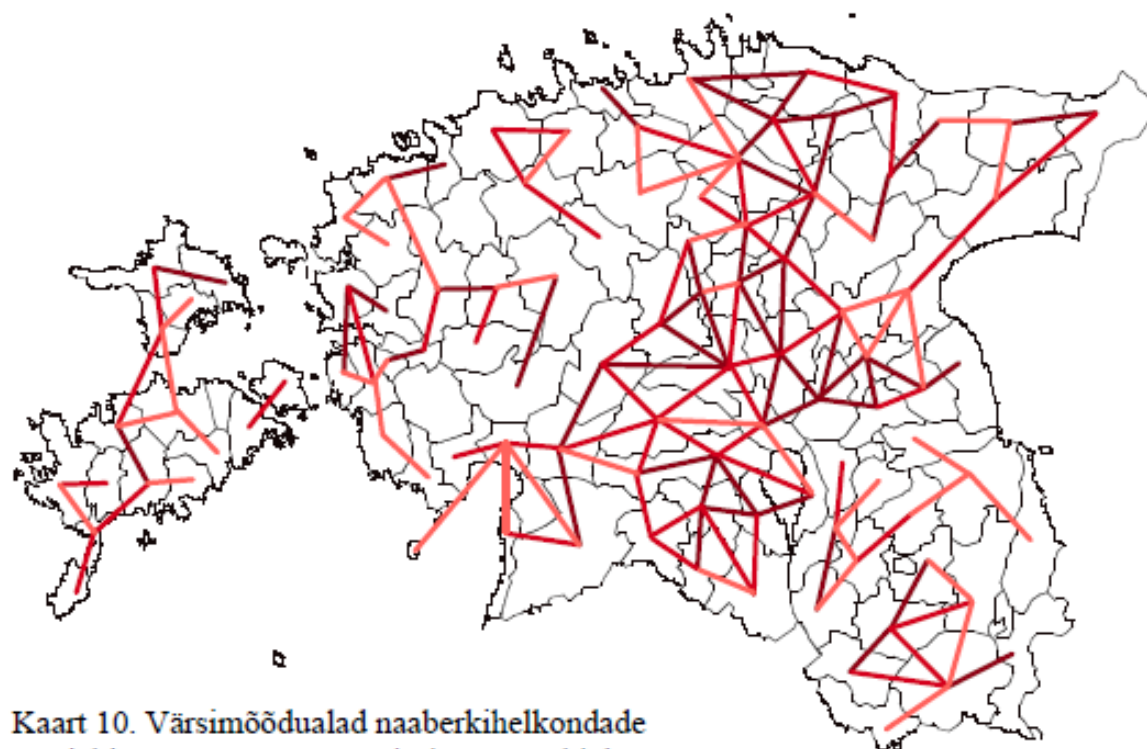
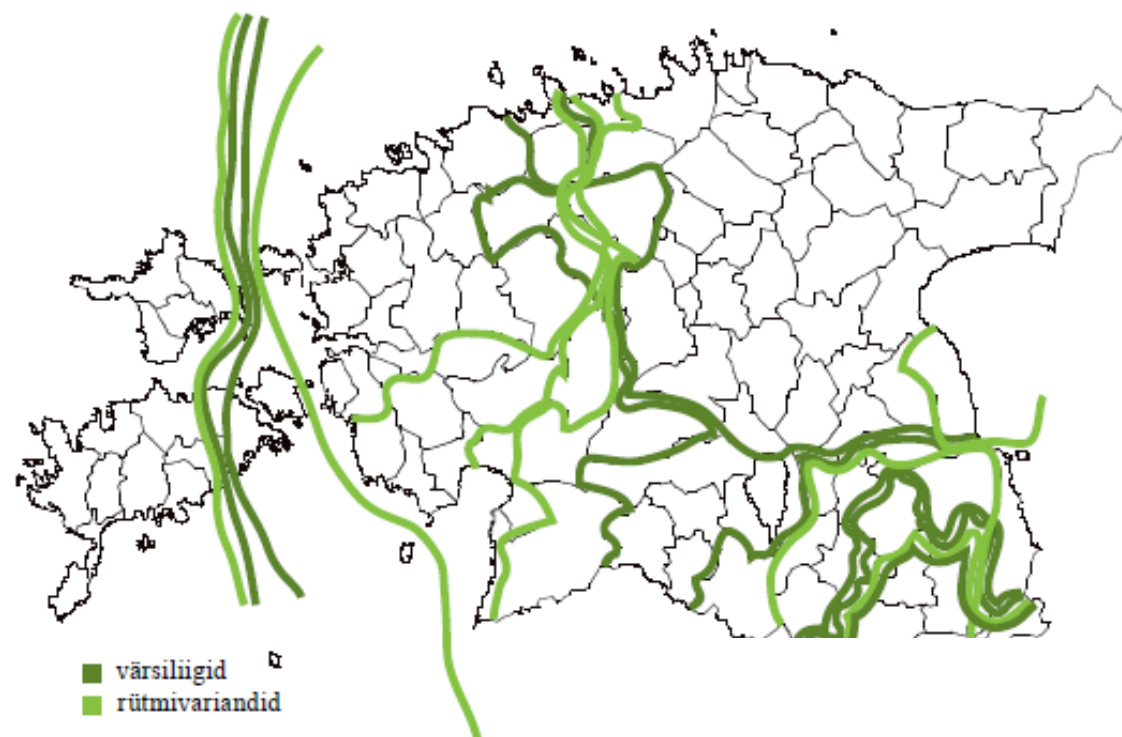
(Ralph Kenna & Pádraig Mac Carron)



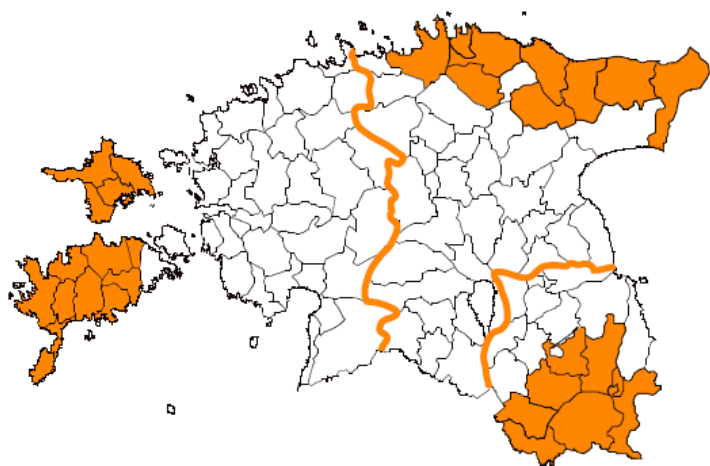
Interactions in Estonian folksongs



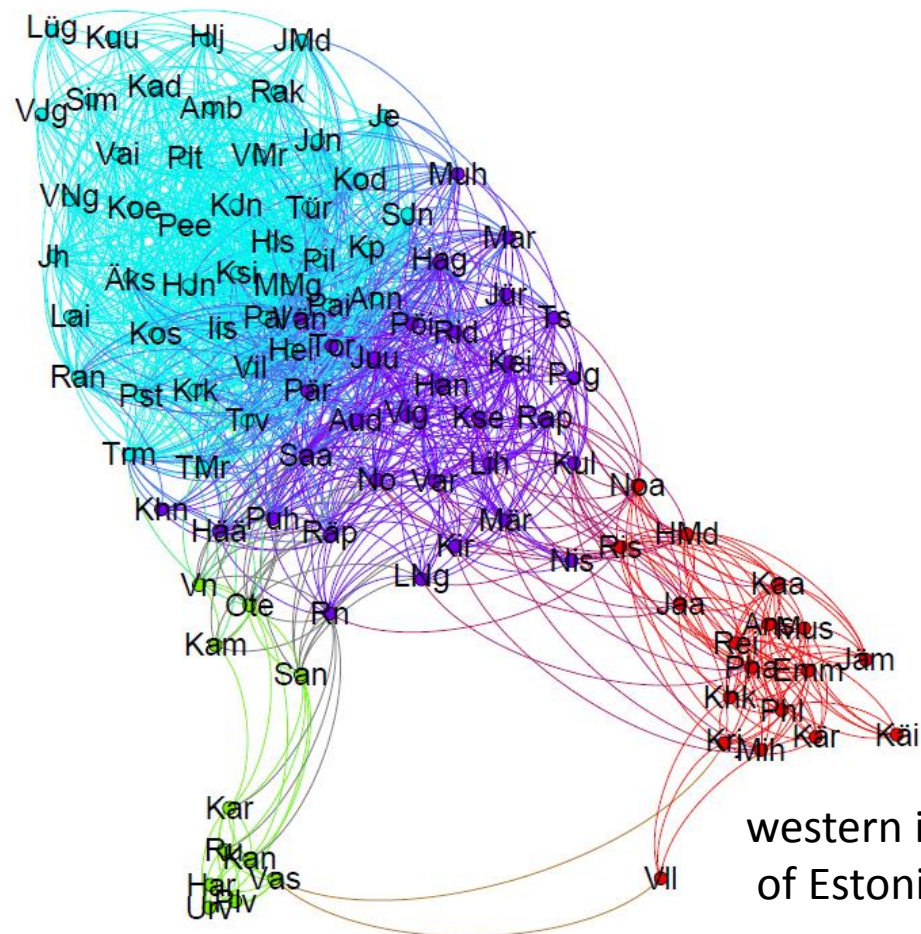
- human persons (53%)
- tangible objects (23%)
- animals (13%)
- intangible phenomena (10%)
- supernatural beings (1%)



Kaart 10. Värsimõõdu alad naaberkihelkondade
 värsimõõdu alade sarnasusega

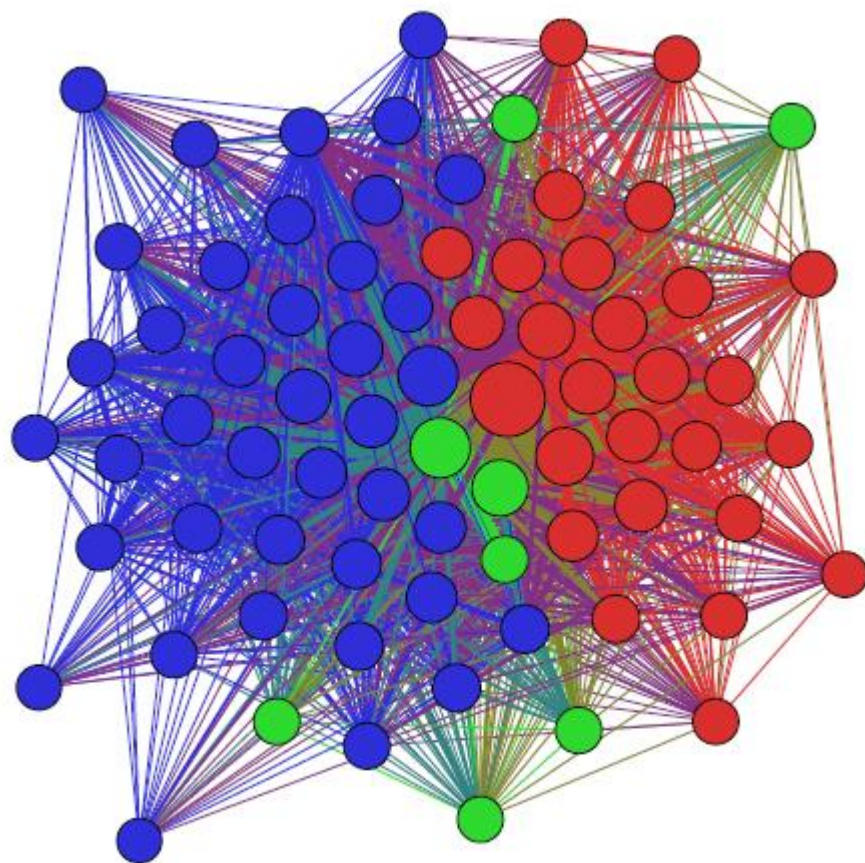
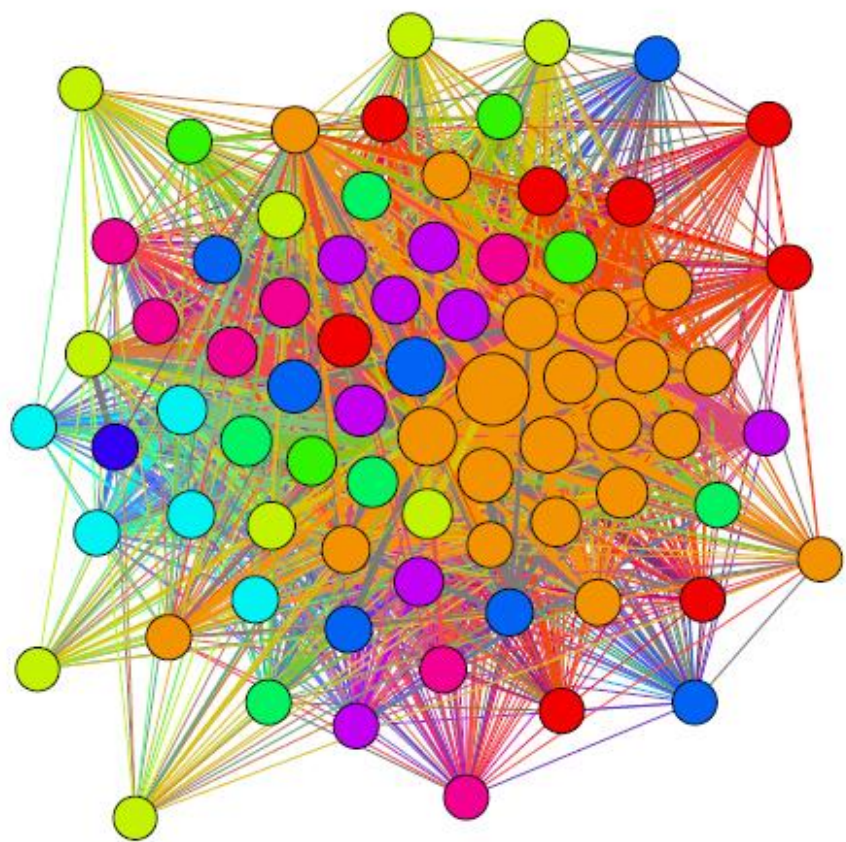


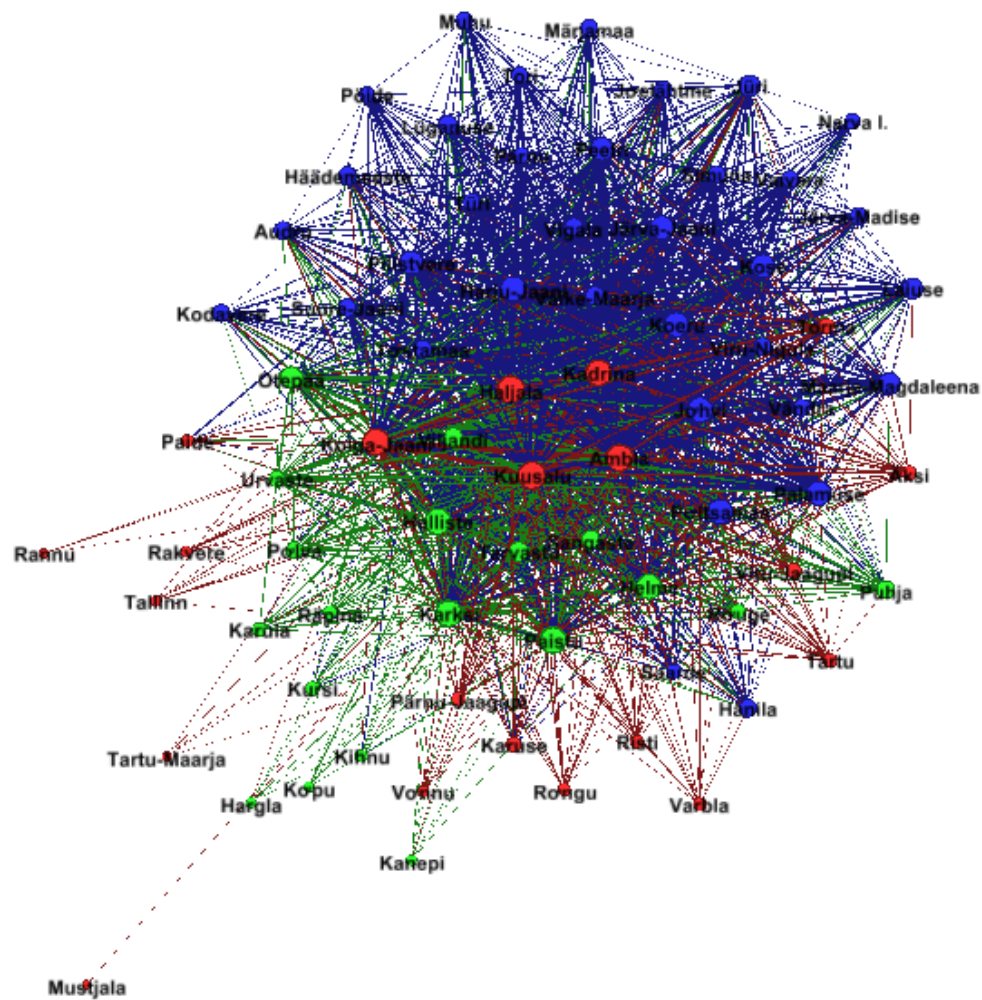
north-eastern
and central area



south-east of
Estonia

western islands
of Estonia





Folklore and social networks

Part II

Liisi Laineste
ELM, FO

Focal points

- Humour and the Internet, Internet as the source / object of research
- Jokes and other forms of humour
- Doing Internet fieldwork
 - ❖ collecting, storing and analysing data
 - CAQDAS programmes
 - ❖ QDA miner as a tool for analysing data (Database: jokes about women)
 - ❖ SQL and MediaWiki databases (Database: three nation jokes)
- Study: material and results
- Conclusions

The joke

- **Joke is a piece of folklore: anonymous, traditional in form, and transmitted via communication**

Jokes are:

- popular;
- stereotypical and standardised form of communication;
- are (or intend to be) humorous;
- everywhere, but at the same time are culturally specific

A question in the 1990s, but now self-evident: Is there a need to analyse online folklore as a separate although related phenomenon? Does it differ from folklore in face to face communication? Is it authentic?

- Ellis 2001
- Oring 2003
- Blank 2009; 2012

Sources

Static
sources

Published

archival

Dynamic
sources

conversation

INTERNET

- Static context-free
- Static context-bound

- Dynamic context-free
- Dynamic context-bound

Material

- Database of Estonian Contemporary Jokes (from 1994 - ...)
- www.folklore.ee/~liisi/o2/

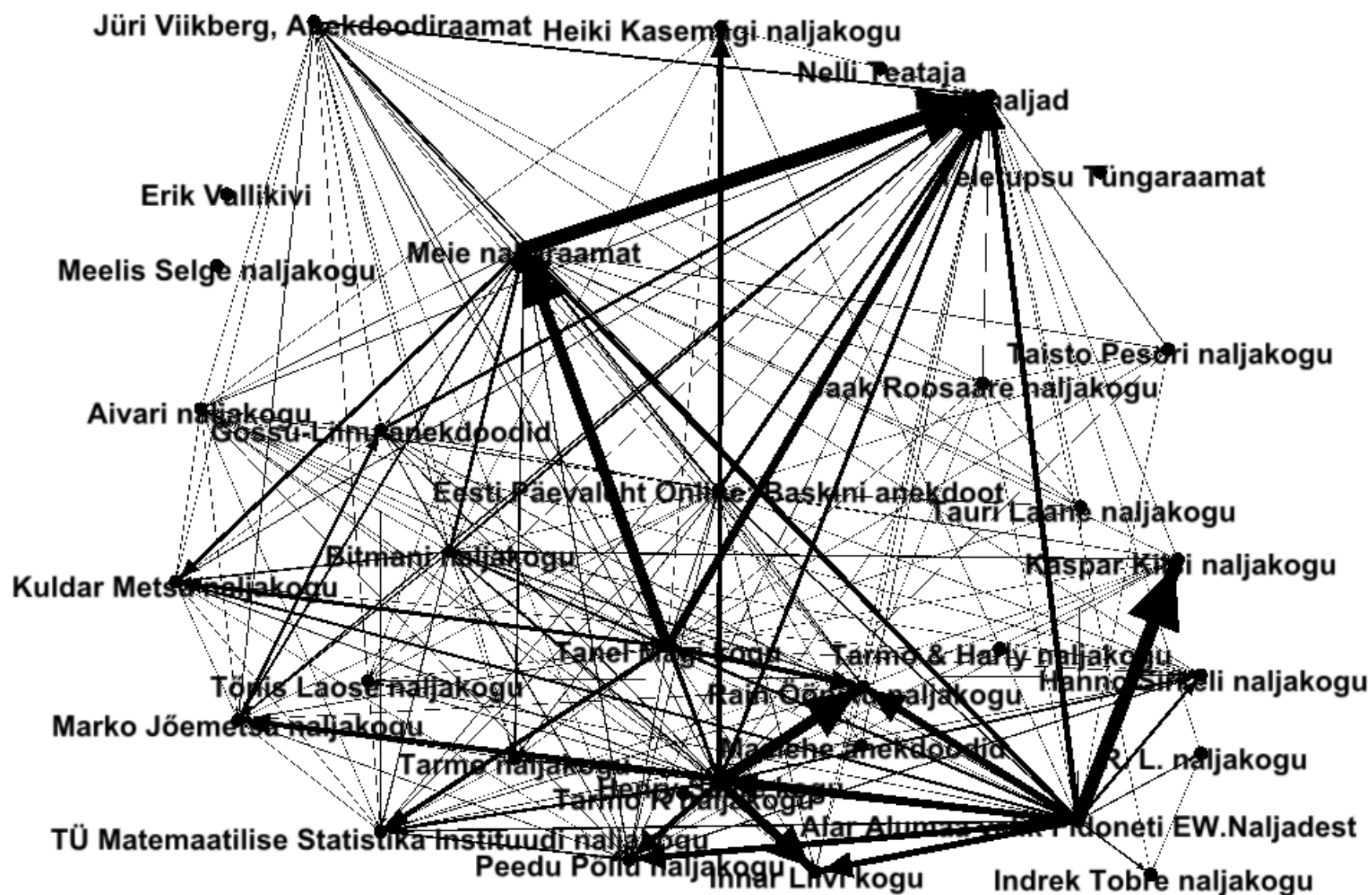


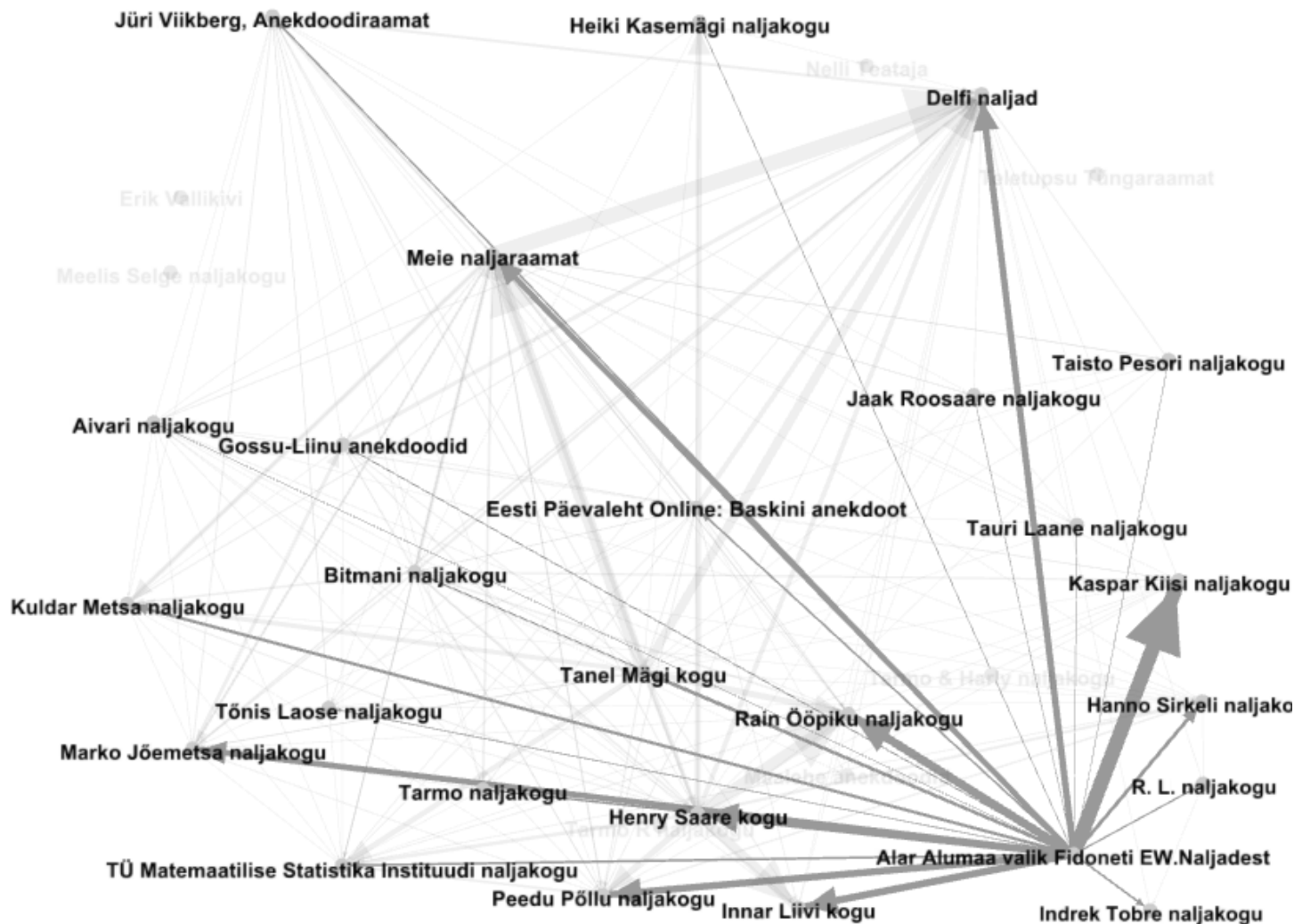
Otsing [Kataloog](#)

[Täpsem otsing](#)

☒ etnilistest anekdootidest ☐ kõigist

[Kõik anekdoodiotsingust](#) - [Lingid](#)





size

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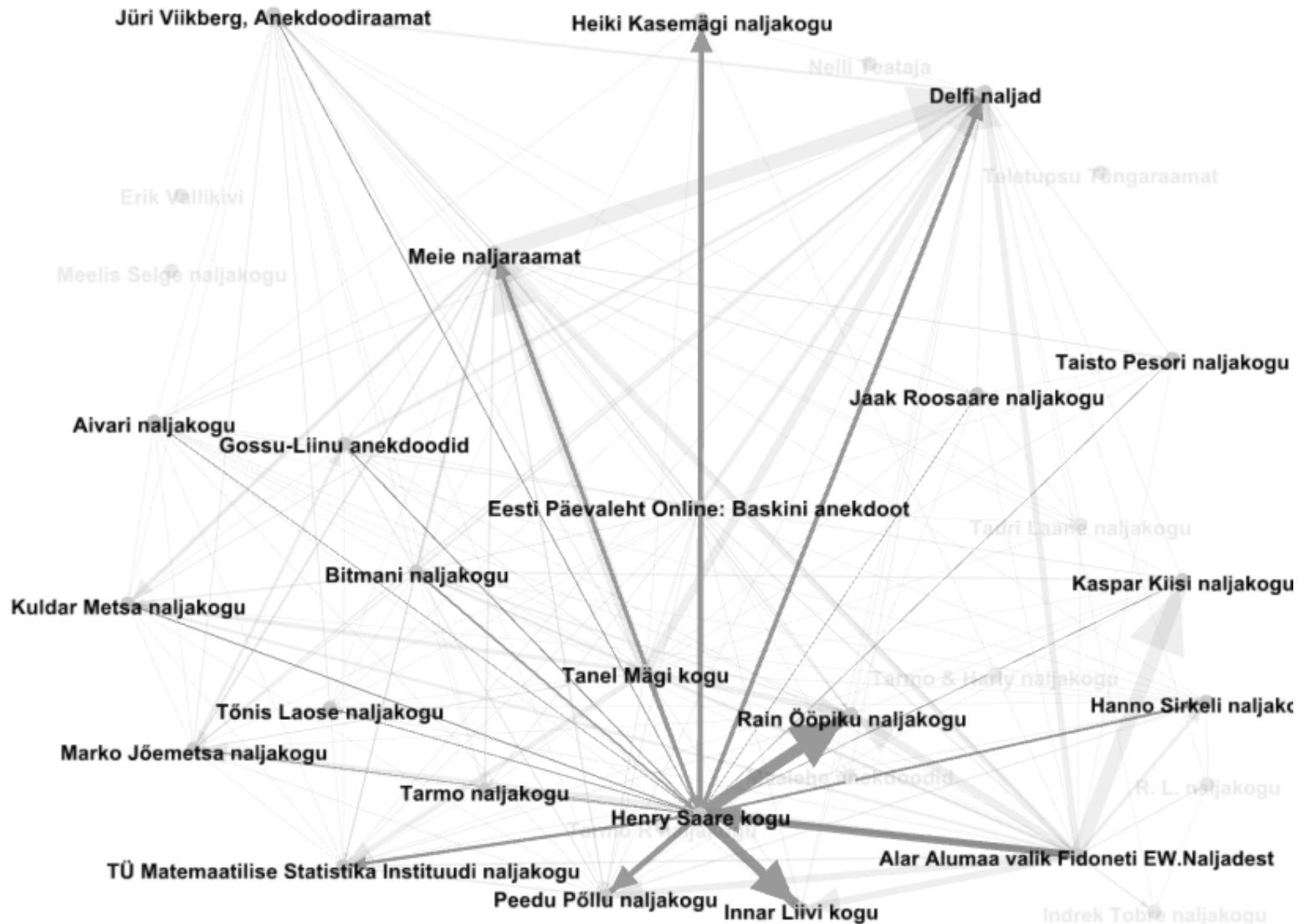
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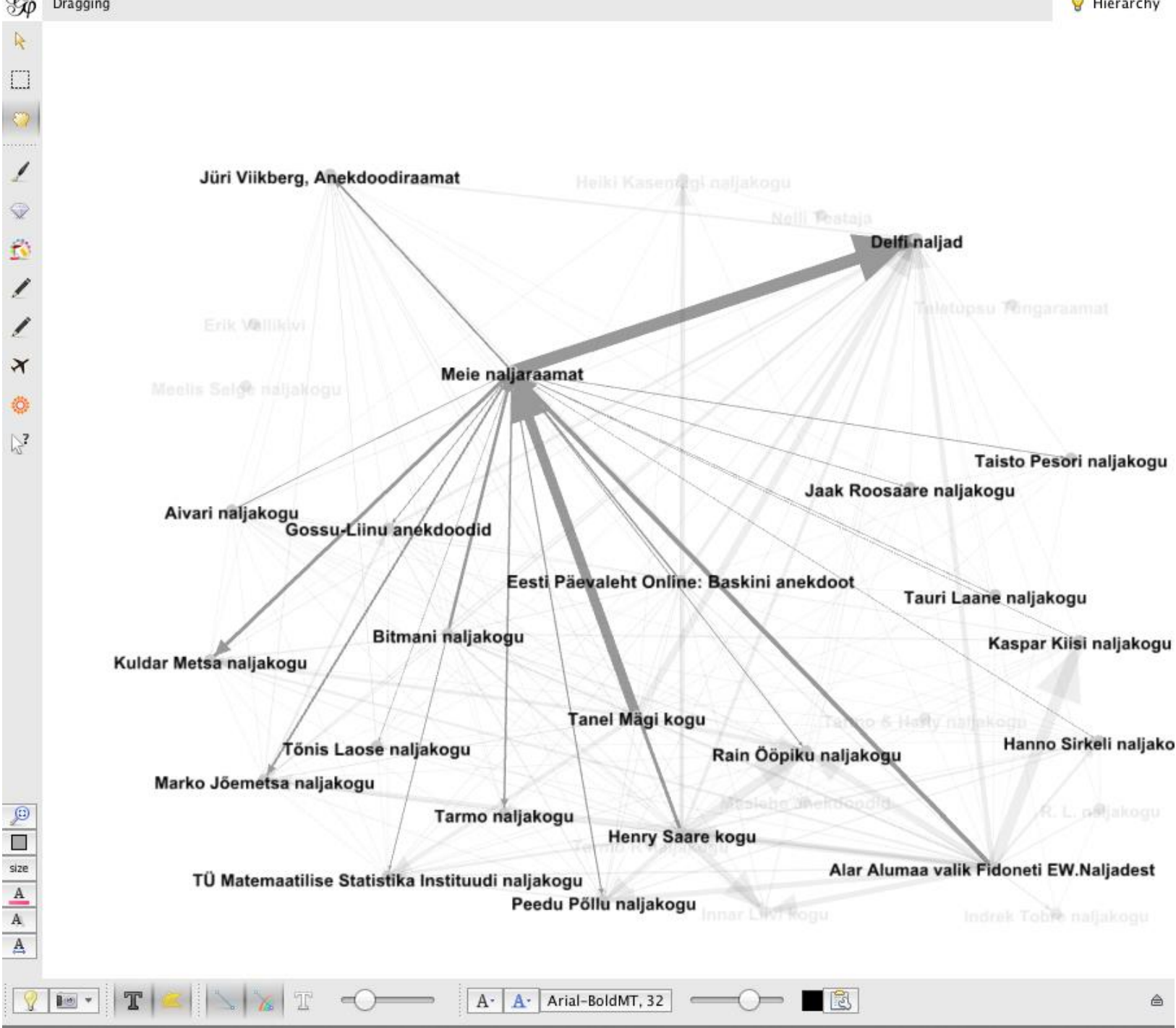
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A Arial-BoldMT, 32



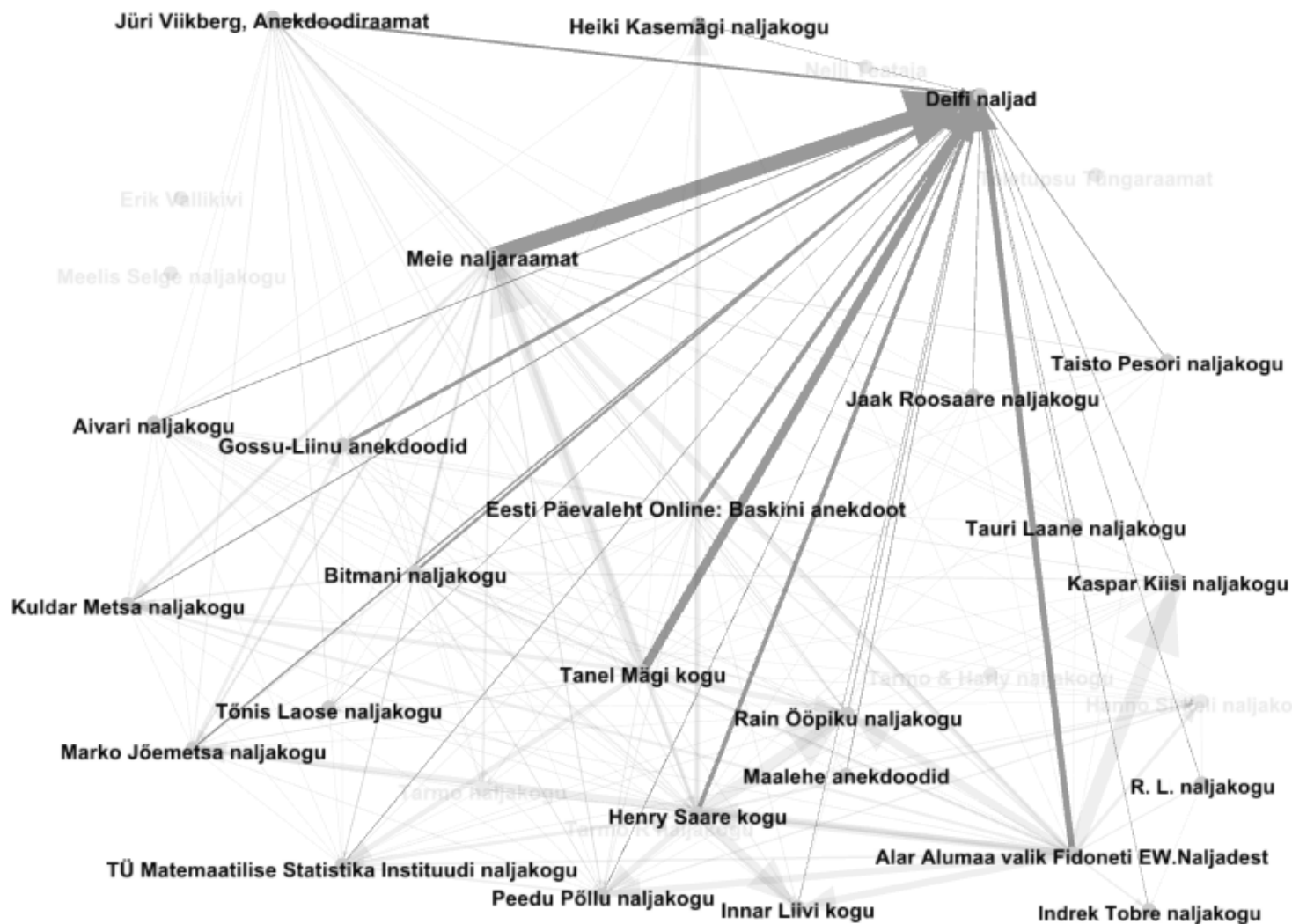
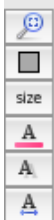






Dragging

Hierarchy



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Arial-BoldMT, 32

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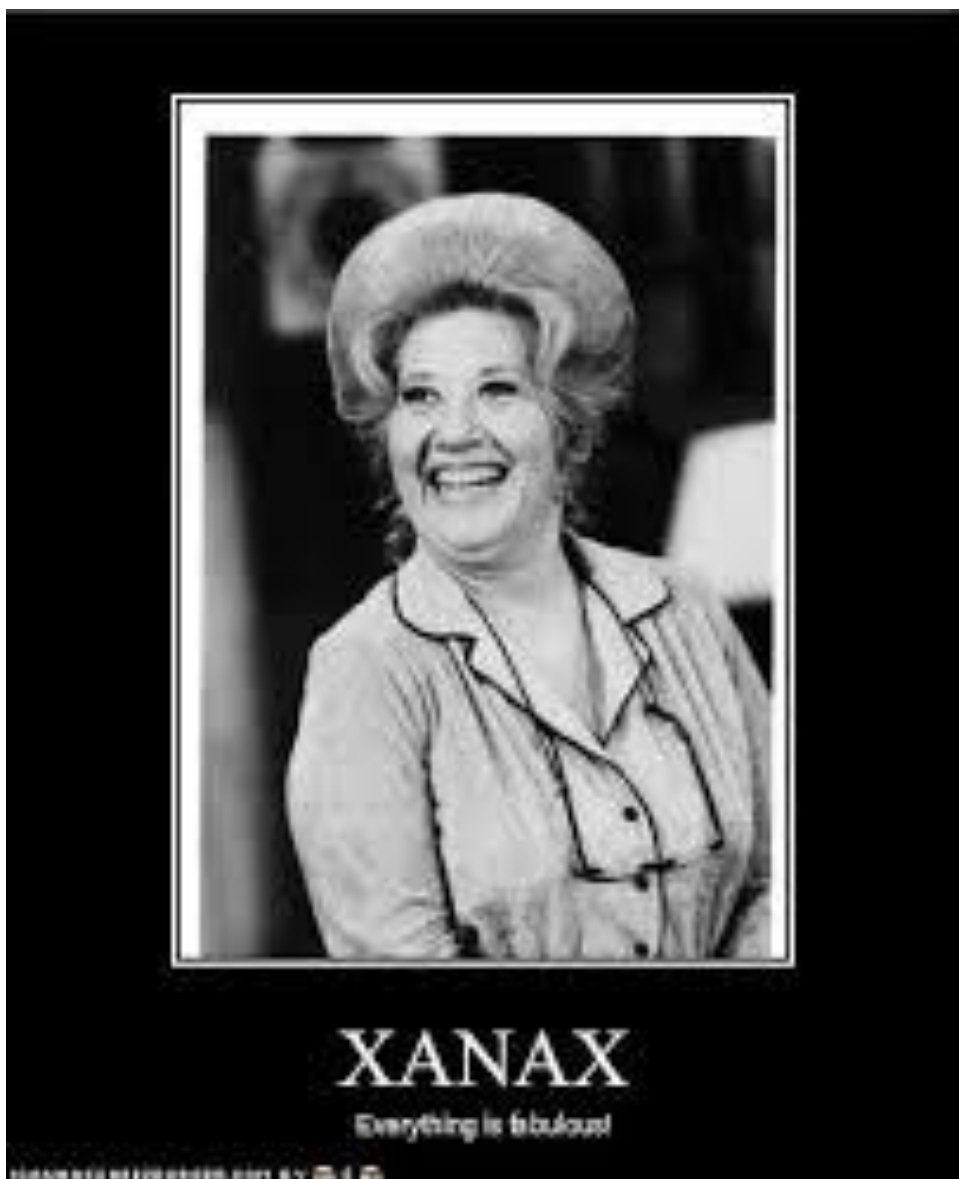
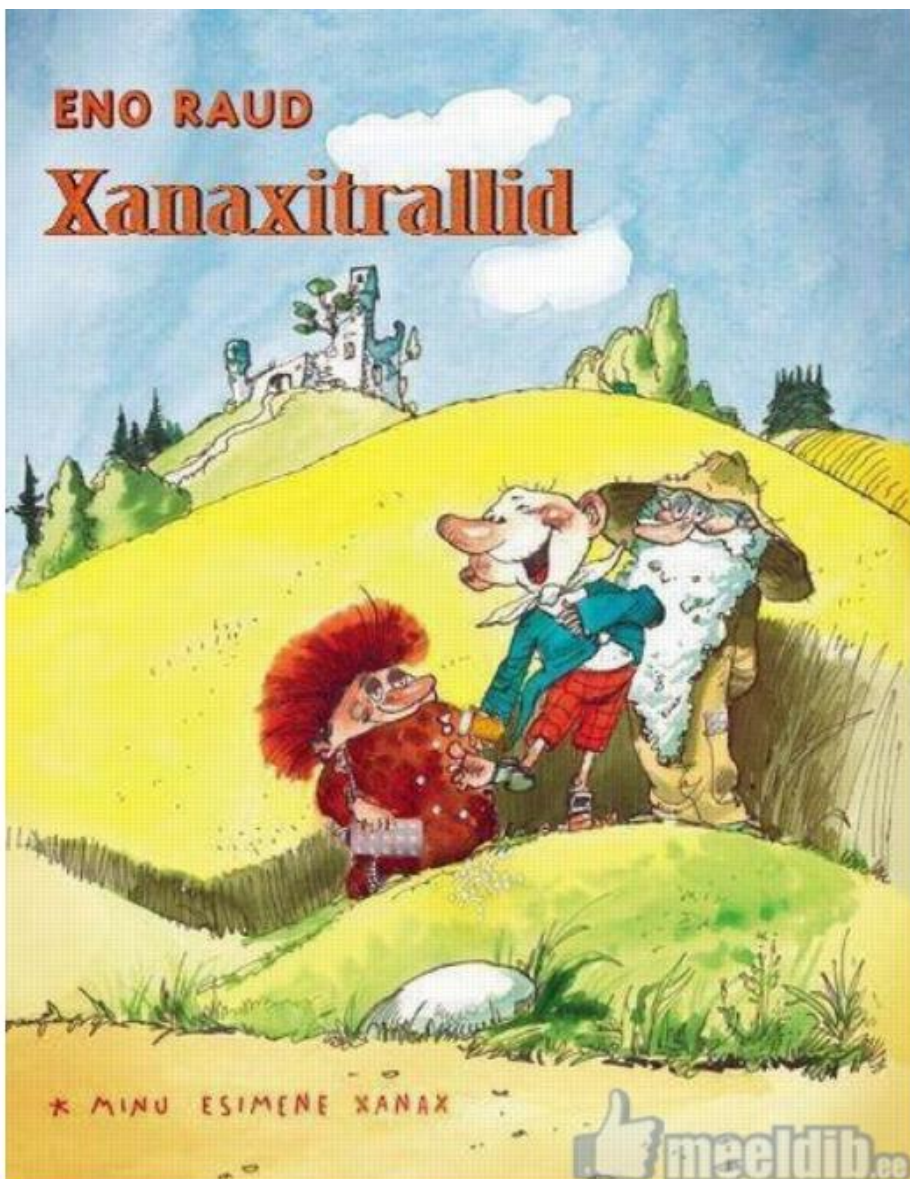
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Conclusions and further directions

- dynamic, context-bound sources (*Jokebook*)
- static sources (*Rain Ööpik joke collection*)
- the set of sources most closely connected to each other is formed by a group of informatics students - most probably also friends – who studied at Tallinn Technical University from 1993 to 2000.
- the sources most different from others are a few joke databases compiled by individuals unrelated to the group of informatics students (eg Gossu-Liinu joke collection) and Viikberg's joke collection (covers a wider time span, thus includes more varied joke types).
- A study targeting the most active joke senders of all dynamic sources would reveal social networks within particular sources



MediaWiki database visualisation with HyperGraph: Russian jokes about three nations

