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**Narration about WAR in reportages by Wojciech Jagielski.
Cultural linguistic perspective**

The main research aim of the dissertation is to analyze the narration of war, which emerges out of book reportages by Wojciech Jagielski, one of the most renowned and valued contemporary Polish reporters. The research material consists of eight books written by former war correspondent of "Gazeta Wyborcza": *A Good Place to Die* (1994), *Praying for Rain* (2002), *Towers of Stone* (2004), *The Night Wanderers* (2009), *Burning Grass* (2012), *Trumpeter of Tembisa* (2013), *All Lara's Wars* (2015), *East of the West* (2018). Due to amount of material it was necessary to select the most representative contexts which were included in analysis. The dissertation is divided into two parts – first one is theoretical and descriptive (chapters I – V), whilst the second one is analytical (chapters VI – XI).

Methodology used in dissertation is based on notion of 'narration' and narrative categories which are fundamental to analysis. I portrayed in the first chapter the state of research on narration in selected fields, which allowed to present evolution of this notion from narrow literature one to an interdisciplinary one. The second chapter complements specialized study because it shows *narration* in light of lexicographical and contextual data. In the third chapter I presented selected narrative categories: event, time, space, subject, point of view and values. First I portrayed the most significant issues regarding each category, secondly – its linguistic ways of manifestation in Polish language. Reportage as a genre was described in the fourth chapter, including the following genre parameters: addresser, topic, ontology of story world, intention and function, addressee and values. The first part of dissertation is closed with a chapter in which I presented a portrayal of Wojciech Jagielski.

The analytical part consists of six chapters – each one on them containing particular study of the narrative categories. Considering the event category, as key features appeared lexical ones, especially verbs and others expressing diverse sensual experiences. Another important linguistic feature in research material is conceptual metaphor WAR IS (LIKE) A LIVING BEING, which depicts war as a phenomenon outreaching a human's control. In analysis of time manifested different imaginations of this category – linear and circular time. First one is present especially with reference to war time, before and post-war time, while second one

appears in specific conceptualizations of symbolic and looped time. Regarding space category, there have been analyzed issues connected strictly with war (war territory and space destroyed in war attacks), but also ethnic and axiological space. Apart from diverse lexical features, describing empty and filled space, untouched and ruined one, appeared also metaphorical imaginations of space and values connected with specific territory – Europe (West) and East.

The subject category (chapter nine) has been described from perspective of image of selected individual characters (political and military leaders, such as Ahmad Szah Massud and Nelson Mandela) and collective ones (such as children-soldiers, Taliban). In Jagielski's reportages subject is considered mainly to be male, which is why in character's image dominate figures of commander, soldier, warrior. Women are almost absent in the research material – the only individual character is Lara, whose point of view has been reconstructed in the following chapter, along with warriors' and refugees' points of view. In tenth chapter there have been taken into account also contexts in which characters are described from a different perspectives – it allowed to present various visions of the same people and circumstances under which the visions change. There has also been reconstructed reporter's point of view, who stays in war space, becomes a witness and participant of events as well as interacts with characters of his stories. In this chapter linguistic features appeared on different levels – lexical, syntactic, textual. What is worth emphasizing is that not only ways of conveying characters' words are important, but also their thoughts and emotions. In the last chapter values have appeared in a web, especially regarding to characters' values, such as identity and faith, faith and war (the idea of "holy war"). Particular values are perceived in specific way by a particular subject and that is why visions of values are also significant. Considering reporter's values the key role lies within ethical aspect connected with conveying the truth and testimony about war.

It is possible to distinguish three levels on which the narration of war appears in Jagielski's reportages – event, experience and story. On the first level the most important are events taking place in particular time and space, while the second one includes subject with their point of view and values, always connected with a specific subject. The story level appears mostly in ethical aspect (thus also axiological one) which is recognizing fundamental ethical and moral issues allowing the reporter honestly testify about war and pass over his testimony. Among listed categories a central place belongs to subject, who not only takes part in fight or travels to places where war is happening, but most importantly who experiences and capturing one's and others' experience is the main task of a correspondent. Fulfilling that

task becomes possible thanks to empathic meeting of different points of view, being in absolutely incomparable life situations and cultural worlds.

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