

Abstract of the doctoral dissertation

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Title of doctoral dissertation: Creations and functions of movement in the poetry of
Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński

Doctoral dissertation entitled "The Creations and Functions of Movement in the Poetry of Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński", is aimed at presenting various images of movement present in the poetry of the author of "Niobe", as well as the functions they perform in his work.

The theoretical part of the dissertation, which at the same time constitutes an introduction to the study of poetic texts, systematises the notion of movement. Firstly, it shows its understanding in a philosophical perspective throughout the ages - from ancient philosophy to modern times. Secondly, it introduces and explains concepts from Martin Heidegger's fundamental ontology, which, in the context of understanding various modi of movement, have been chosen as the basic conceptual apparatus allowing for the fullest possible systematisation of this notion in K. I. Gałczyński's poetic output.

The practical part, on the other hand, is divided into three main chapters that expose the basic areas of poetic reality created by 'Master Ildefons' in which movement is thematised. These are: movement in the world, movement in relation to time and movement of thought.

The first and at the same time the most extensive section is the one that covers motion understood through the prism of a change in the position of a body or object in space. The internal division of this part of the work, for which the criterion was objects subject to different types of movement, helped to systematise this notion and show the scale of movement in this area. For K. I. Gałczyński, the whole world, and with it all objects and characters that co-create it, are subject to movement. The poetic language, which the poet uses to describe reality, is full of dynamism. Its manifestations are discernible both on a macro scale, in which, together with the subject of his poems, the reader can embark on an intercontinental journey, and on a micro scale, which brings out even the slightest trembling or swaying in the image of everyday life. This way of constructing reality and telling stories about it, underpinned by various modi of movement, testifies above all to the poet's sensory sensitivity and his attentiveness to the world around him. This is shown in a particular way in the subsections that undertake an analysis of

works centred around particular creations of movement, showing that they are often linked to the function the poet gives them.

The next chapter takes up the issue of movement understood as a way of experiencing, describing and communicating about time. Martin Heidegger's conceptual apparatus used to analyse Gałczyński's poetic works made it possible to show the subject of his poems as Dasein - a subject fully aware of his being-in-time.

The final part of the dissertation is an analysis of the issue of movement, which is read as the dynamics of thought. This notion includes both reminiscences and Gałczyński's poetic reflections on passing and being-to-death. As it has been proved - in all these categories, movement is a tool used by the author of "Niobe" to communicate these very reflections to the audience. However, it also remains a tool through which it is possible to read intertextual references - e.g. to biblical motifs or other arts (music, literature).

Undoubtedly, the analysis of 'stillness', which was included in the first part of the dissertation, remains an interesting element of the present work, as it mainly concerns the static nature of the world described by the poet. Thanks to a thorough study of the research material, which consisted of all poetic works by Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński, it was possible to show these atypical modi as a unique and deserving of a deeper analysis image of movement.

It should be noted, therefore, that due to the thematic scope of the dissertation, it complements the hitherto research into the works of K. I. Gałczyński. It reveals a new way of reading his works that has not yet been attempted by literary scholars. It is also a proposal for further research into this issue.