

Use [An Introduction to Academic Research](#) to guide you through each step of the research process. There are videos and written instructions for each part. Compile the evidence of your research process and the conclusions you have drawn in this form:

1. Google Scholar:

a. List Keywords for your search:

Wisława Szymborska

b. List 3 Works Cited Citations in MLA style for articles you found:

Source 1:

Carpenter, Bogdana. "Wiśława Szymborska and the Importance of the Unimportant." *World Literature Today* 71.1 (1997): 8-12.

Source 2:

Hirsch, Edward. "Wisława Szymborska." *The Wilson Quarterly* 21.2 (1997): 110-112.

Source 3:

Szymborska, Wiśława. *Poems, new and collected, 1957-1997*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2000.

c. If an article is full text, add notes from your reading. Include the bibliographic information and the page number for each note.

Wisława Szymborska uses heavy topics and words, which causes her explanation of heavy topics to seem frivolous while its really her toiling to make it sound simple for the readers who may have not experienced such a thing before. ("Wiśława Szymborska and the Importance of the Unimportant.", page 1)

2. Were you able to find any full text articles for Google Scholar sources that we just abstracts in another search (Google, Utah's Online Library: Ebsco, JSTOR)? If so list the bibliography reference in [MLA style](#) and notes. Give the page number for each note.

No, I wasnt able to find any.

3. Find one article from Utah's Online Library: Ebsco data bases on your topic. Save the file in your google drive and list the bibliography reference in [MLA style](#) and notes. Give the page number for each note.

There were literally no data bases or articles about anything Wisława Szymborska related.

4. Find one article in JSTOR on your topic. List the bibliography reference in [MLA style](#) and notes. Give the page number for each note.

BROWN, DEBORAH, et al., editors. "Front Matter." *Lofty Dogmas: Poets on Poetics*, University of Arkansas Press, 2005, pp. i–iv. *JSTOR*, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvmx3j3j.1>. Accessed 25 Oct. 2022.

Born in western Poland (1923– ), Szymborska has lived in the medieval city of Krakow since 1931. During the German occupation of Poland, she attended illegal classes and worked for a railroad company to avoid deportation to a labor camp in Germany. After the war she studied Polish literature and sociology at the Jagiellonian University and later worked on a Krakow literary magazine as poetry editor and columnist and helped to initiate the Polish Writers' Association. Her first two books of poems, subjected to Communist censorship, were written in the socialist-realist mode, and she has since repudiated them.

5. Take an article that you don't have full text access for and look it up in World Cat. Which Library near you can you find the text? List the bibliography reference in [MLA style](#)

Films for the Humanities & Sciences (Firm), Films Media Group, NPO/Netherlands Public Broadcast, "End and Beginning, Meeting Wislawa Szymborska" <https://www.worldcat.org/title/842541561>. Accessed 25 Oct. 2022

6. Take your notes from one or more of the articles you read. What insights into your poem or Wislawa Szymborska did you gain? Write at least a paragraph response to this question. Use MLA in-text citations to cite your sources. See the [Purdue Owl](#) for help.

Insight that I gained from doing academic research is that I was able to do research on Wislawas past, and use that information to understand better the context and experiences behind her deep and impactful poems. This is seen prominently in the themes of Szymborska's poems *Could Have* and *Hunger Camp at Jaslo*, as they touch on the terrifying events that Wislawa had grown up around as a child and young adult. She was born about 20 years before the start of world war 2 in Poland, and when Germany invaded during the war, she took illegal classes and worked in a railroad to avoid being sent to German work camps (Brown 2). This experience helped facilitate the writing of *Hunger Camp at Jaslo*, as she lived around many concentration camps and witnessed the horror of them first hand, and she uses that poem to criticize history for rounding up the deaths of victims during this time. Another one of Szymborska's poems, *Could Have* describes her experiences with near danger/death experiences. Because she nearly avoided concentration herself, she uses the poem to describe to people the feeling, even though it is incredibly difficult to explain in a way people can truly understand.