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THESIS:

NARRATION IN PRINT MEDIA IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

Our focus in this paper is to unveil narration within print journalism in Kosovo without going into extensive media environment that today exists. We are aware that narrative journalism has different forms and is widespread in many dimensions of journalistic writing. Depending on the talent and creativity of the author who makes his intellectual production public through the media, the narrative takes form in journalistic texts through language and those non-language tools, such as photography, cartoons, design and other visual tools etc. Journalistic environment that draws narration, we will understand in this paper, there is not only the conventional one, expressed only through a newspaper to print, but is also environment called "Online" which is expressed through the Internet and is not conditioned by letters.

Narration as a direct manifestation in journalism starts in the headlines of a newspaper, where together provide the "narrative" of the total, within a space of time on what is happening, and extends on the extraordinary events, those opinion makers, social and political in curiosities and interesting stories that start from the facts of everyday life and are perceived as impressive tales.

The wall between the news and the story about it, then opinion, expression of feelings, descriptions, etc. within a period of time, are issues that we have arisen to explore in this paper. Then the extent of narratiion in many areas of everyday life goes through a "watching" journalist to give us reasoned stories, will be some of the topics that we will provide.

Relations between art literature and writing journalism focusing on their grounds, on the one hand, on the imaginative ground that literature has, on the other hand, in the stage of documenting the events that journalism has, will also be part of this study.

A columnist article doing the commentary of alarming figures of deaths and injuries in traffic and gives his opinion on this situation. This article reinforces that part of the narration that starts from the cover of the newspaper and leaves the reader still inside the surface of the week's topic. In this way the problem still remains, but this time on an commentary opinion adding here and there the new information, as for example when the author tells about the level of knowledge of traffic rules to children, says: **When we the pedestrians, and the researches in the field go to concerning conclusions about the level of knowledge of children to behavior rules in traffic.**

The narrative on this issue remains current in an interview. Thus, we have an interview with the headline: Krasniqi: Government should not confine itself with the citing of the statistics of accidents. The reader receives information from the angle of the professional field, after the interviewer, according to the note at the beginning of the interview, is expert for road traffic. The narration here is filled with arguments and opens debate, perhaps the reader will take as tips for citizen awareness about the problem. But for us it is important that within that number is gradually achieved that this problem remains within the sphere of special interest, this time on an expert opinion. Another article titled: The scary street of "Kodra e Trimave" is a report from a country where, according to the report, there have been many accidents. Here narration is further developed. The report begins with an emotional presentation describing the words of a citizen for her testimony in the place of the accident. This report is interesting because in addition to several witnesses of the events of accidents, transmits to the reader the painful feelings and descriptions. Even this report completes the story picture with other events, ranging from those how the events of accident traffic have happened up to the emergence of emotions as for example when the author cites a witness: "There was big crack as if NATO got in ". Also, to picture is added additional information on how citizens send their children to school with a companion. For this, the author quotes a citizen who said: "For children is the worst. We send our children to school, and we take them from school which is very difficult". The reconstructed picture of the story before, if we add this article too, the reader except feelings mentioned earlier, in his confession it can be added those following parts:

People feel pain and fear. In fact, they even can not send children to school unaccompanied.

We saw that each of the writings, on the paper met the picture of a confession, filled with information and confessed feelings and emotions. When these mini stories come together, coming as a result of reading from a careful reader, the narration is filled and creates a kind of wall between factual information and the story of the narrated events. Thus the reader is between two different perceptions, on one side is filled with information about the problem of accidents in traffic, with professional documentations and opinions, with evidence of people and their experiences, and on the other hand, has followed a linear line of the story in between all this, has read a story in a form that is disconnected from all of this information and report. This is a narrative type facing a problematic set up as separate, unique and important agenda, from a media newsroom.

CONCLUSION

Prospecting written narrative journalism in Kosovo, by selecting a random sample, has surfaced us some issues which have an impact on the thinking of journalism writing. Genuine journalism has always the talent and creativity of writers, therefore the journalist and the media environment is just in front of it, and then in various forms goes to readers and sends him that reality also in various forms, by confessing , informing, exciting, amazing him etc. Within all this, however, the interesting story in print journalism remains, and we made efforts (certainly not to drain the debate on this issue) to investigate the general sides and ways of the manifesting.

We saw that written narrative journalism draws events one after another, turning our attention and to "provoke" our perception so that we push them toward foreign policy stance. Curiosity of readers already, with a narrational line within journalistic text has mutual focus: read narrative that comes from events, and get the information that comes from that event.

Media event for which a journalist writes usually events that raises the level of interest from a number of readers. Following the interest of readers, but these events besides having arguments, they provide a multi-faceted cultural, narrative and impressive. I think this was argued that in writing to certain events, we find the other nuances that go "beyond news", which are structured like a story.

In this paper I also think we saw how massiveness of using the Internet to transmit information almost transformed journalism. This new technology and ever-evolving, presents many challenges and requires many studies from different angles. Easy access for placing various events of information brought another challenge, the exposure before journalism distortion and abuse.

Success in all forms of media production depends in some way by the use of advanced techniques of writing, and narration is part of the technical part and media articles which are read today. We hope that this work has contributed to the study of the manifestation of narration in print journalism in Kosovo.