

Magdalena Jaszczyk-Grzyb. *Mowa nienawiści ze względu na przynależność etniczną i narodową w komunikacji internetowej. Analiza porównawcza języka polskiego i niemieckiego.* Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM. 2021. Pp. 375

The book by Magdalena Jaszczyk-Grzyb entitled *Mowa nienawiści ze względu na przynależność etniczną i narodową w komunikacji internetowej. Analiza porównawcza języka polskiego i niemieckiego* (Hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality in online communication. A comparative analysis of the Polish and German language) was published by Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu in 2021. Magdalena Jaszczyk-Grzyb, the author of the book, is an assistant professor at the Institute of Applied Linguistics of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. She primarily deals with the study of hate speech, corpus linguistics, German for specific purposes (medical) and teaching foreign languages online. From 2014 to 2016 she participated in the RADAR project (*Regulating Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Racism*), co-financed by the European Commission. The monograph is an amended and updated edition of her doctoral dissertation, which was defended on 5 November 2020 at the Faculty of Modern Languages at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

The book focuses on the issue of hate speech directed towards those who are culturally different, which in recent years has been a particularly frequent subject of scientific and social discourse. It provides an important voice in the debate on counteracting discrimination and xenophobia. The author defines the main aim of the work as follows:

The main aim of this paper is to analyse qualitatively and quantitatively corpus data containing hate speech uttered on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality the recipient in order to present discursive practices (p. 135).

The book runs to 375 pages, of which 334 constitute the main text, including the bibliography, and the remainder is taken up by appendices (8 appendices), a list of figures, a list of tables and summaries in English and German, with a list of acronyms provided before the introduction.

The monograph has been divided by the author into two parts: theoretical and empirical. In the first chapter, the author describes the concepts of speech, hate speech, ethnicity and nationality which arose as a result of the decomposition of the term "hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality". This chapter presents a historical outline of the legal definition of hate speech with a criminal law approach from a linguistic perspective, and definitions of hate speech formulated on the basis of recent research from an interdisciplinary perspective.

The second chapter discusses hate speech in the light of the latest research from an interdisciplinary perspective.

The third chapter deals with the specificity of online communication in the paradigm of linguistics, as well as the characteristics of social media, including the social networking site Facebook.

The fourth chapter contains a description of theoretical and methodological assumptions (including the genesis of the research problem, the objectives of the work, the research hypothesis and research questions, as well as the selection of data collection techniques). It also presents the concepts of discourse in the French and Anglo-Saxon tradition, as well as

Polish and German concepts, information on corpus linguistics, principles of constructing a language corpus and classification of language corpora.

The fifth chapter contains a description of the pilot study, presentation and interpretation of the results of the qualitative and quantitative analysis carried out as part of the main study. It presents the results of the pilot study, the results of the document analysis and the results of the analysis of frequency lists, collocations, keyword lists and concordances.

Chapter six presents a summary of the results of the analysis of the research material and indicates the advisability of conducting further research in this area.

The examined hate discourse concerns four selected groups (Muslims, Roma, Ukrainians and Jews). A methodology combining the assumptions of critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics is developed. In the course of qualitative analysis, hateful discursive practices for particular minority groups are identified and presented from a comparative perspective. This is followed by an analysis of frequency lists, keyword lists, collocations and concordances. The author collected the first comparable corpora of hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality in the Polish and German communication online, containing public posts and comments posted on the social networking site Facebook. A total of 1,185 posts were analysed, including several thousand comments from 2018-2019 and January 2020.

Thus, the author carries out a qualitative and quantitative analysis of corpus data containing hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality, in order to present discursive practices and to compare them from a comparative perspective within two languages: Polish and German. A qualitative and quantitative analysis was carried out based on research material which has not been analysed hitherto in the context of hate speech, namely comments on the social networking site Facebook.

The methodology developed as part of the study combines the assumptions of critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics. By using corpus-based techniques within critical discourse analysis, it was possible to significantly increase the amount of data analysed.

The precise definition of the scope and research tools testifies to a mature scientific approach to the elaboration of the problem of hatred in the media. The publication is also innovative due to the research methodology applied, as well as the way it presents and popularises scientific research through providing solid empirical knowledge about the actual functioning of hate speech. The benefits of using corpus techniques within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis also include limiting the selectivity of researchers in relation to the analysed material thanks to the use of transparent criteria for selecting the corpus. SketchEngine software was used to generate frequency lists, keyword lists, collocations and concordances for Polish and German.

The pilot study was the first element of the research process - it enabled the initial verification of the author's knowledge and provided an opportunity to test the usefulness of the set of research tools developed. The subject of the pilot study was discourse on the Muslim minority, which was alphabetically first on the list in Polish, and the Ukrainian minority, which was the last on the list in German (60 posts in Polish and 60 in German).

In order to investigate the actions of content moderators who are responsible for the partial removal of content, it was assumed that an in-depth interview would be used as a research technique. Due to the lack of respondents, this research technique was replaced by document analysis, based on documents available on the social networking site Facebook regarding

content moderation policies and publicly available interviews. The book brings together the first comparable corpora of hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality in Polish and German online communication, containing posts and comments posted on the social networking site Facebook. The analytical part of the publication is particularly worth appreciating, as it offers an excellent tool for further research in the field. The monograph is needed in today's research world – the book can be used by political scientists, sociologists, politicians, researchers of educational policy, communication scientists or lawyers. The additional use of the analytical techniques of corpus linguistics made it possible to obtain a representative number of texts for analysis (a total of 1,185 posts were analysed, including several thousand comments) – in order to collect the research material, lists of keywords containing inflectional forms of ethnonyms of four nationalities and ethnic groups, recorded in a specific time frame: for the years 2018 – 2019 and January 2020, were compiled.

The monograph can be of use to those who come into professional contact with victims of racist or xenophobic violence, or with people from migrant backgrounds. The book is an important academic and editorial project in the Polish context. The author's intention - in my opinion - has been entirely successful and the research conducted into the phenomenon of hate speech has been fully accomplished. It is an innovative work with a strong preference for creating practical scientific tools to confront this phenomenon. It will undoubtedly be a source of further research inspiration, as well as excellent material for discussions on the subject of hate speech on the grounds of ethnicity and nationality in online communication.

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