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LONGREADS, NONFICTION BOOKS AND LITERATURE JOURNALISM

Modern literary journalism (LJ), called sometimes as 'creative nonfiction,' presents the fusion of stylistic storytelling techniques associated with fiction and truth-telling journalism, making an emotional appeal and forcing the audience to feel the facts. It is well suited for overcoming gaps between classical journalism and modern, multimedia applications. "This work researches the combination of classic journalism constituents, including immersion reporting, in-depth reportage, truthful facts, issues of social importance, linear chronology and literary devices apt to fiction, as well as multimedia components applied in longreads and non-fiction books as the most widespread long forms of literary journalism. Five US long-form articles and ten non-fiction books were taken as an illustrative sample for this research. The analysis exposes that they apply literary and stylistic devices appropriate to fiction (metaphor, hyperbole, antithesis, oxymoron, bathos, irony, satire, alliteration, gradation, character development, emotional appeal, dramatic tension, symbols, etc.). All these examples reveal the features of journalism too: immersion reporting, in-depth reportage, truthful facts, issues of social importance, linear chronology. The main topics: various crimes and fights against them, the life of African Americans, feminism, history studies. The key symbol is justice. Three researched longreads are focused on ordinary people and their problems. Two of them are devoted to multimillionaires and billionaires. In the non-fiction books, taken for consideration, eight of them describe the lives of ordinary people; two books of this sample depict the problems of billionaires. All non-fiction book writers spent years of their lives to communicate with real characters, to study and delve into the investigated situations. All researched books and longreads follow the linear chronology. The studied texts of longreads and non-fiction books, chosen for the article, are accompanied with such multimedia components as photos or illustrations.

Key words: *literary journalism, narrative nonfiction, storytelling, longread, literary devices, stylistic devices.*

Methods of research: content analysis, empirical approach, stylistic and literary analysis, multimedia monitoring.

Literary journalism. Though the first classic examples of literary journalism are considered to be 'The San Francisco earthquake' (essay) by Jack London, 'A Hanging' (a nonfiction essay) by George Orwell and 'The Watercress Girl' (a profile) by Henry Mayhew, according to the opinion of modern researchers [16], in the modern meaning, for the first time, this term was used by Edwin H. Ford in his work 'A Bibliography of Literary Journalism in America' in 1937 [6].

Bearing in mind that the historic period from the beginning of the WW2 (when journalists started describing events emotionally and excitedly) to the present days is characterized with the surge of literary journalism, we can find out numerous definitions of this non-fiction trend.

In our opinion, the following definitions look as the most comprehensive. The first is given by R. Marnane, "Literary journalism, as a form of reportage that employs narrative techniques more com-

monly associated with fiction, remains uniquely suited for bridging gaps between class content and contemporary, real-world applications" [13, p. 137].

The second belongs to Norman Sims who wrote, "Among the shared characteristics of literary journalism are immersion reporting, complicated structures, character development, symbolism, voice, a focus on ordinary people...and accuracy. Literary journalists recognize the need for a consciousness on the page through which the objects in view are filtered" [20, p. 7].

We can add just only one remark saying that literary journalism presents a fusion of common journalism with storytelling and stylistic devices used in fiction, making an emotional appeal and forcing the audience to feel the facts. The application areas of literary journalism are different (politics, economics, business, ecology, social issues, etc.) but it relates to traveling, entertainment, art and other soft news spheres too.

Longreads. One of the main forms of literary journalism is a 'longread' which belongs to long-form journalism. According to the opinion of a number

of American journalists, including M.J.Tenore, N.Angier and M.Armstrong, longform journalism covers the high-quality articles with the depth of reporting, having staying power, “more tools to give them a longer lifespan,” big ideas, beautifully crafted structures, and having more than 1,500 words [23].

Simply speaking, a ‘longread’ as a type of longform journalism presents a high-quality long literary journalism story, enriched with details, insights, fiction devices, enhanced with multimedia tools, and having more than 1,500 words.

We take and analyze 5 most successful longreads from Washingtonian.com website published in 2021 [15].

1. Trump Hotel Employees Reveal What It Was Really Like Catering to the Right Wing Elite [19]. The feature text has 3400 words and 4 chapters.

Hyperboles, “the restaurant wanted to avoid the horror of turning away the leader of the free world.”

Antithesis, “Behind closed doors, we were all celebrating... But also, oh, God, we’re all going to probably have to find other jobs.” Irony and alliteration: “And when the star appeared, you had to stick to the script.” Alliteration, “special-ordered super-sized shrimp...” A pun or a word play, “Next time, they’d better beef up the beef.” Metaphors and similes, “a place that served as center stage for the ... drama and its entire cast of characters.” Bathos and hyperbole, “The biggest pain in my butt...”

Detailed description, “A polished tray with chilled bottles and highball glasses was already prepared for either response. Directions for pouring the soda were detailed in a process no fewer than seven steps long...” Satiric and sad tonality. Dramatic tension. Emotional appeal. Symbols – Hotel and Justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. A focus on high-rank people. Dialogues.

6 photos looking like advertising of Coca-Cola.

2. Inside the Making of the Britney Spears Musical [3]. The feature article text has 4,500 words and 3 chapters. Hyperbole, “*I SAW THE WORLD’S BUZZIEST SHOW BEFORE EVERYONE ELSE.*” Metaphor and simile, “I’m like the ringleader, I call the shots.”

Simile, “like a silent-movie star,” “talented as hell,” “like jet-rocket fuel.”

Metaphor and hyperbole: “[he] was fluttering around a theater in Midtown Manhattan, hyper-anxious to hear his lines spoken aloud,” “peak intrigue,” “public outrage swelled.” Alliteration, “ingenious and improbably funny,” “shell-shocked damsels.” Oxymoron, “Start, stop, again.” Bathos, “You want a Bugatti? You better work, b-tch.” Dramatic tension, cheery tonality, emotional appeal. Immersion report-

ing. A focus on ordinary people. Symbols – justice and talented girl. Dialogues. 7 photos and 3 photo collages.

3. More and More Women Are Paying Alimony to Failure-to-Launch Ex-Husbands. And they’re Really, Really, Not Happy About It [7]. The feature article text has 4,500 words and 4 chapters. The structure includes many dramatic short stories of divorced women. Puns and linguistic creativity,

‘Galimony-alimony’ paid by girls. Metaphors, “to wrap their arms around this phenomenon,” “to walk on eggshells,” “I’m breaking my neck,” “We don’t nickel-and-dime.” Alliteration, “legal loopholes,” “convoluted court maneuverings,” “spousal support.” Oxymoron, “Along with Christianity and smallpox blankets...” Linguistic creativity, “mom-and-pop-shop,” “spouse-of-the-power-spouse,” “stay-at-home-mom stuff,” “generally-less-than-lucrative professional fields.” Bathos: Slang and taboo words, including “nitty-gritty,” “YAAA” for “you are an asshole,” “YFD” for “you f-ing dick.” Dramatic tension, emotional appeal. Immersion reporting. A focus on ordinary people. Symbol – justice. Dialogues. 3 photo collages and 2 quotations with a bigger font.

4. The New York Energy Mogul Who is Remaking An Eastern Shore Town [21]. The feature article text has 4700 words and 5 chapters. Gradation, “I start, then I get enthusiastic, then I get really enthusiastic.” Alliteration, “signature sweet,” “vigor and vitality,” “wealthy weekenders.”

Linguistic creativity, “by-appointment-only porcelain-and-crystal boutique,”

Irony, “have gone to bed in Easton and woken up in ‘Pragerville.’” Hyperbole, “It’s friggin’ tricky,” “Covid has fueled a fire I’ve never seen before.” Metaphors, “sales skyrocketed,” “to bust their balls,” “snake in the grass.” Slang, “chummy.” Dramatic tension. Emotional appeal. Character development. Immersion reporting. A focus on high-rank people. Symbols – justice and successful businessman. Dialogues. 12 photos.

5. The Maddening Twisted Story of the Diplomat Who Became a Troll [17]. The feature article text has 5,700 words and 8 chapters. Bathos, slang and taboo words, including, “F-k James Zogby,” “you f-ing ... shit.” Metaphor, “They will burn in hellfire on this earth...,” “noose,” “the life of the party,” “FBI’s slap on the wrist,” “a space of unknown unknowns.” Hyperbole, “burn in hell for eternity.” Alliteration, “cracked cases of public corruption,” “cordial and calm,” “prosecutors pleaded.”

Antithesis, “...booted...[and got] an award for ‘special and outstanding service.’” Dramatic tension.

Emotional appeal. Character development. Immersion reporting. A focus on ordinary people and crimes. Symbol – justice. Dialogues. 4 photos, one collage.

Our short analysis proves the idea that longreads from the US multimedia belong to literary journalism or creative nonfiction as a type of journalism because they utilize stylistic and literary devices inherent in fiction. These are following: metaphors, hyperboles, antithesis, oxymoron, bathos, satire, irony, alliteration, gradation, character development, dialogues, emotional appeal, dramatic tension, etc. All these examples present good examples of immer-

sion reporting, three of them have a focus on ordinary people, and two of them have a focus on high-rank people. From the multimedia components, photos and photo collages are used in all longread (longform) examples.

Literary Journalism books. A number of contemporary journalists, such as L.W. Williams and D.Riley, consider that a lot of books of modern authors relate to the literary journalism style. Both of them compose the lists of 50 best books of literary journalism [18; 24]. We will take a sample of 10 books from these lists, trying to analyze some of their features.

Table 1

Titles of books	Genre / number of pages/ photos and illustrations	Characters and literary journalism features
Behind the Beautiful Forevers [1].	A nonfiction book 256 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people in India (Poor people from Mumbai slums). Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbol – rubbish dump. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
The Warmth of Other Suns [25].	A historical study 622 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people of African American origin. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – freedom and migration. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Killers of the Flower Moon [8].	A nonfiction book 352 pp. It has photos and illustrations	A focus on ordinary people of Native American origin inherited wealth, criminals. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – oil and justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Random Family [11].	A narrative non-fiction study. 432 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people and crime. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – family and survival. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Between the World and Me [4].	A narrative nonfiction book. 176 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people of African American origin. Autobiography. Real life rendering. Dramatic tension. Emotional appeal. Symbols – the fight against racism and justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Say Nothing [9].	A nonfiction book. 513 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people of the Irish origin in the periods of the Troubles, crimes. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Ghettoside [12].	A nonfiction book. 384 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people of African American origin, crimes. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – the fight against racism and justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Hidden Valley Road [10].	A narrative nonfiction book. 400 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on ordinary people suffering from schizophrenia. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – schizophrenia as illness. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Dark Money [14].	A nonfiction book. 464 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on several billionaires and their criminal financial schemes. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.
Bad Blood: Secrets and Lies in a Silicon Valley startup [2].	A nonfiction book. 64 pp. It has photos and illustrations.	A focus on a young billionaire and her criminal Silicon Valley games. Dramatic tension. Real life rendering. Emotional appeal. Symbols – justice. Character development. Immersion reporting. Dialogues. The linear chronology.

Our content analysis shows that all these books are really written in literature journalism style. Nine books (90%) are written in the narrative nonfiction or just nonfiction genre. One book (10%) presents the history study genre. Eight books (80%) are focused on ordinary people, rendering their real lives; two books (20%) are centered on billionaires and their criminal schemes and real-life situations. Three books (30%) portray the fight of African Americans for their rights; six books (60%) describe the crimes and their negative impacts on the society. All books of the sample are characterized with the dramatic tension, the emotional appeal to empathy, character development, dialogues, symbols, various stylistic figures, and immersion reporting. All writers spent years to socialize with characters, to study and delve into the investigated situations. All books (100%) follow the linear chronology. The written texts of the books (100%) are accompanied with such multimedia components as illustrations and photos.

Conclusions. As a result of the monitoring of the US multimedia, employing content analysis, empiri-

cal approach, stylistic analysis, we found out that the literary journalism style is widely represented in longform features called longreads (approximately 1,500 -10,000 words) and nonfiction books. Five US longreads and 10 nonfiction books were taken as a sample for our research. They use typical literary and stylistic devices apt to fiction (metaphor, hyperbole, antithesis, oxymoron, bathos, irony, satire, alliteration, gradation, character development, emotional appeal, dramatic tension, symbols, etc.). All these examples include the features of journalism too: immersion reporting, in-depth reportage, truthful facts, issues of social importance, linear chronology. The prevalent topics: various crimes and their neutralization, the life of African Americans. The most widespread symbol is justice. Three researched longreads are focused on ordinary people and their problems. Two of them are devoted to multimillionaires and billionaires. All written texts are accompanied with such multimedia components as photos or illustrations.

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Харченко О. В. ЛОНГРІДИ, КНИЖКИ НОН-ФІКШН ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРНА ЖУРНАЛІСТИКА

Сучасна літературна журналістика (ЛЖ), яку іноді називають «творчою нехудожньою літературою», представляє злиття стилістичних технік оповідання, пов'язаних із художньою літературою та правдивою журналістикою, створюючи емоційне звернення та примушуючи аудиторію відчувати факти. Він добре підходить для подолання розривів між класичною журналістикою та сучасним мультимедійним застосуванням. Ця робота досліджує комбінацію складових класичної журналістики, включаючи репортаж із зануренням, глибокий репортаж, правдиві факти, проблеми соціального значення, лінійну хронологію та літературні прийоми, що застосовуються у художній літературі, а також мультимедійні компоненти, що застосовуються в лонгрідах і книжках нон-фікшн як найпоширеніші у великих за обсягом формах літературної журналістики. П'ять розгорнутих статей США та 10 книжок нон-фікшн були взяті як зразки для цього дослідження. Аналіз показує, що вони застосовують літературні та стилістичні засоби, відповідні художній літературі (метафора, гіпербола, антитеза, оксюморон, бафос, іронія, сатира, алітерація, градація, розвиток характеру, емоційна привабливість, драматична напруга, символи тощо). Усі ці приклади також розкривають риси журналістики: заглиблений репортаж, глибокий репортаж, правдиві факти, суспільно важливі питання, лінійна хронологія. Основні теми як лонгрідів так і книжок нон-фікшн: різноманітні злочини та боротьба з ними, життя афроамериканців, фемінізм, історичні дослідження. Ключовий символ – справедливість. Три досліджувані лонгріди присвячені звичайним людям та їхнім проблемам. Два лонгріди присвячені мультимільонерам і мільярдам. У книжках нон-фікшн, взятих для розгляду, вісім з них описують життя звичайних людей, дві книжки цієї вибірки змальовують проблеми мільярдерів. Усі автори нон-фікшн витрачали роки на спілкування з реальними героями, на вивчення та вникнення в досліджувані ситуації. Усі досліджені книги та лонгріди дотримуються лінійної хронології. Тексти книжок нон-фікшн та лонгрідів, взяті для розгляду, супроводжуються такими мультимедійними компонентами, як фотографії чи ілюстрації.

Ключові слова: літературна публіцистика, наративна нон-фікшн, оповідання, лонгрід, літературні прийоми, стилістичні прийоми.