

SUMMARY

This research has three basic determinants: word – image – territory. Word – in the form of narrative about working in a corporation, covering both my experiences and those of research subjects. An image – in the form of photographs requested as a starting point for an interview, which allowed me to learn what working in a corporation looks like during a pandemic. The territory – understood as a space in which life and work take place at the same time, and symbolically – as a common ground for word and image, in the form of action taken by research subjects.

On that basis, I formulate the subject of the research, which are the traces of emancipation practices of corporate employees, and the purpose of the research, which is the description of these traces. To answer the main research question, I formulate 5 detailed ones. These are: How does work in a corporation look like? How do the respondents perceive their workplace? How does work in a corporation affect the shape of the respondents' lives? What are the corporate operating strategies? What are the emancipatory tactics in the corporation?

Based on the analysis of research material, I have described what the work and life of corporate employees look like during a pandemic, sharing stories about work in a corporation, its positive and negative aspects, how it intertwines with life, and how the respondents separate these two spheres. I describe the institutional strategies of corporations: education, security, control, all of them represented in research chapters. Those strategies determine actions undertaken by the respondents, which I describe in a form of nine emancipation tactics. I call them: distance, micro resistance, rules of the game, cam war, secret, tricks, self-confidence, forbidden fruit, two ends. Each of the tactics has a different freedom, development and emancipation potential. In their formulation, I use Giroux's category of resistance.

Theoretical and research assumptions are based on the critical thought and paradigm, accompanied by interpretative paradigm. Such a combination allows to see reality from the macro perspective of power, institutional level, and micro level, which is dedicated to individual experiences.

Main method of research is autoethnography, which allows me to combine not only my own experiences but also those of respondents. It also enables usage of photography as a source of data in my research and explains live, first-person language in researcher's first-person narrative.