

SECTION 5

MODERN RESEARCH IN PHILOLOGY. INNOVATIVE METHODS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AT HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

ORIGINALITY OF A. KICHYNSKY'S POETIC LANGUAGE

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Many Ukrainian scientists (K. Goloborodko, I. Golubovskaya, T. Kosmeda, A. Prikhodko, A. Selivanova, etc.) wrote about the idiosyncrasy of the authors of works of art. They considered that it is inextricably linked with the linguistic picture of the world and not only individual (author's), but also general (collective) ethnic one which represents some features of the poetic language and the concepts of that ethnic group.

A. Kichinsky is called as a poet of “two centuries” not purely formally as their representative but due to his creative activity both under the conditions of the Soviet system and under the conditions of independent Ukraine with appropriate perceptual reference points and motives.

In the area of originality of A. Kichinsky's language we admitted poetic experiments that provide wordplay, originality of versification and verbal innovations including author's metaphors.

Wordplay

In the stanza “*I Krym, i Rym, i Rymaruk, // i ryma «ruk» do slova «kruk», // i tvorchykh muk ofsetnyy druk, // i chornyy rynek ranku*”[1, 6] the consonant gradation of the consonant sound **r** should be also added to the highlighted paronyms (single-format nouns) (even in the phrase *chornyy rynek ranku*) which is generally associated with well-known speech therapy puns (“Karl u Klary vkrav koraly”).

Such rhyming creates expression through the poetic rhythm for which inversion occurs. In such cases, the word order may not be changed: “*Zhyttya prodovzhuvalo yty, // yak svitlo sered temnoty*”[1, 7]. These fragments of one poetry contain signs of temporal dynamics, expressed in phrases *zhyttya prodovzhuvalo yty* and *znayde svoyu dorohu* by the verb predicate verb *prodovzhuvalo yty* and the noun *doroha*.

Originality of poetry

The peculiarities of versification and the complex of cinematic features of A. Kichinsky's poetic language create the expression of his landscape

descriptions. For example, this is achieved through various repetitions with a semantic gradation function:

- repetition of one word: "*Hoydayet'sya kolyska. // Hoydayet'sya hoydalka. // Hoydayet'sya mayatnyk*" [2, 7] (it creates a dynamic picture in form and a temporal one in semantic content);

- repetition of two constructions within one stanza (one thematic context): "*I bude stezhyna syra. // I bude rukoyu podaty // do nashoho z vamy sela, // do biloyi nashoyi khaty*" [2, 6] (repetition of the same forms);

- repetition of various forms of one adjective "*Malesen'ka // malyusin'ka, // manyun'ka, // odnym odna, // samisin'ka-sama, // na yablun'tsi // rozkryla dz'obyk // brun'ka, // a navkruhy – // kudy ne hlyan' – // zyma*" [2, 7];

- gradation of different units of one semantic field "*Lyshen' rozkryla dz'obyk – // i shchebeche, // tsvirin'kaye, // vyt'okhkuye, // kuye*" [2, 8]

Author's metaphors

A. Kichinsky creates many of his own metaphors in a certain micro-context they play an amplifying role. For example, in the stanza "*Otozh-bolystya na derevakh // pomichayemo lysh tadi, // koly vono pochynaye padaty. // I shcho bil'she yoho lyahaye na zemlyu, // to hustishe u nebi ptakhiv, // napolokhanykh kol'orom vohnyu*" [1, 45] the highlighted phrases represent a semantic-syntactic cause-and-effect model "*chym – tym*" while strengthening the coloristic content. More red leaves falls, more this solid mass resembles fire from above and it attracts the attention of not only birds but also of people.

According to studying the individual features of the language of A. Kichinsky's poetry we can conclude that in his work as a poet of "two centuries" there are traditional features of the ethnic linguistic picture of the world and innovative achievements in the conditions of the rapid development of the world are manifested and combined as well as the metaphor of the landscape descriptions and situational application of original verification techniques and stylistic figures.

References:

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