MEANS OF INTELLECTUALIZATION OF POETIC SPEECH
BY M. DRY-KHMARA

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In recent decades, the interest of scientists in the problems of artistic expression of those authors, whose creative works have been removed from literary circulation for a long time, is growing noticeably. The totalitarian system of the communist era destroyed most of the best representatives of literature and art, including Ukrainian "neoclassicists". Their works were inaccessible to the general public and forbidden for study [2].

Writers whose language was marked with a high intellectual level undoubtedly include neoclassicists. Strictly speaking, their linguistic and literary practice, translation activity played an exceptional role in the history of the development of the Ukrainian literary language.

The poetry of each of the neoclassicists is a unique and original work. According to the modern researcher Yu. Kovaliv, the neoclassicists carried out an aesthetic program of spiritual renewal of the artistic consciousness in particular and the nation as a whole, brought Ukrainian literature with its outdated complexes of incomplete structure and excessive involvement at the expense of aesthetic qualities into the stream of natural gravity, disciplined the emotional element of the generation of the "Executed Renaissance" [1].

The intellectualization of poetic speech is a special phenomenon in the context of the Ukrainian linguistic and cultural discourse, which has not received an in-depth study in the practice. At one time, the researcher L. Petrova wrote that the means of intellectualization have not yet become the subject of analysis in the idiolect of an individual author, their significance for the study of the individual author's way of language thinking has not been established. Nevertheless, since then researchers have increasingly been paying attention to this problem. Recently, linguists have considered and studied precisely the means of intellectualization of poetic speech and their semantic load in many writers' works [3].

Intellectual poetry hides a deep meaning, makes the reader think. It contains not only the concept of the writer, but also such equally important aspects as: the peculiar character of the lyrical hero, the character-idea, symbolic images. The language of poetry is a rather broad field for study since poets use a large number of different lexical devices. Intellectualization of poetic speech is an elevation of the language level of poetry through such means as: abstract vocabulary, proper names (of works of outstanding art, notable artists etc.), terminological vocabulary, emotional vocabulary etc.

Having analyzed the means of intellectualization of M. Dry-Khmara's poetic speech, their meaningful and cultural load in poetic texts, we came to the following

conclusions: M. Dry-Khmara enriched the spiritual treasures of national culture and science. His translation activity raised issues of historical memory, European and international literary relations. Scientific-research literary work contributed to the study of the stylistic syncretism of Ukrainian poetic creativity. Due to the multifaceted interests of M. Dry-Khmara in Slavic studies, we should talk about the scientist's significant contribution to the development of the Ukrainian literary language.

Mykhailo Dry-Khmara widely uses various means of intellectualization in his poems, in particular:

1) Proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms), which provide the most diverse functions in the work: nominative, chronotopic, informative, characteristic, and the functions of expressiveness and imagery. Proper names represent the author's image of the artistic development of the world in all its dimensions. The use of proper names is one of the literary techniques of the Ukrainian neoclassicists, the use of which became its native spiritual stimulator for the activation of the interest of the Ukrainian people in the world heritage in general.

2) A large number of highly specialized terminology and lexemes characteristics of other styles. Terminology, even when used in a direct nominative sense, acquires a new sound in the literary context. The use of terms in Dry-Khmara's poetry confirms the conclusion that their use is not limited to scientific texts, but, on the contrary, expands the scope of their functioning in literary texts in general.

3) Use of loanwords. In literary and fiction texts loanwords are often a means of intellectualization of the text, that is, they testify to the education, familiarity with foreign culture of the author of the text or the characters of the work. Thus, the appropriate use of loanwords of various types in Mykhailo Dry-Khmara's poetic speech (from the Spanish, English, and Turkic languages) emphasizes the intellectual level of the author.

4) Use of occasionalisms. Occasionalisms, characterized by deep lyricism and poetics in Mykhailo Dry-Khmara's works, replenished the vocabulary of the Ukrainian literary language, revealing its unlimited expressive possibilities.

As a result of the research, the world of Dry-Khmara's poetry appears as a self-sufficient phenomenon. His poetics is based on folk song traditions, creative assimilation of classical and modern contemporary poetry. This is clearly demonstrated by the vocabulary of Dry-Khmara's poetry — special, innovative, rich and original. The best features of neoclassicism, symbolism, and impressionism are combined in the aesthetics of M. Dry-Khmara's poetry. This combination together with the individual original features creates a special identical and unique aesthetics of his poetry, Dry Khmara's own style.

To sum it up, it should be noted that the specificity of Mykhailo Dray-Khmara's use of words of the national language, his word creation and wide use of numerous words of the Ukrainian language of various thematic groups, within

which there are also author's innovations, confirm the significant influence of the writer on raising the intellectual level of the Ukrainian literary language, on strengthening its expressive capabilities.

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OCCASIONALISMS AS A MEANS OF AUTHOR'S SELF-REALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION

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Every year a lot of new words enter the language. This is due to the fact that the progress of mankind does not stand still and each day a lot of new things, terms and concepts appear, and they need their own name. Such words are called *neologisms* and eventually they become common words that are widely used in the everyday speech of every person. But in linguistics there are also unique words called *occasionalisms,* or *nonce words* that are not used by people in their everyday speech and do not go beyond the literary or discursive context.

Among the means of formation of such words, one can single out those created by changing the word, those created by inventing the word and those created with traditional word-building models. This classification is simple, but almost each occasionalism can be attributed to one of these three types.

The method of changing the word-form is the least productive and sometimes resembles a grammatical error, and only the general context allows us to draw an unambiguous conclusion about the occasional lexical unit. Most often, these are occasional uses of either the category of the number of nouns or the category of the comparative adjective.

The invention of new words can be found in science fiction and in trademark names. Those that appear on the pages of fiction novels are usually not part of the language system; they remain units of a quasi-language, although within a certain novel they are used as units of the language system.

The most productive means of creating occasionalisms is the use of word-formation models. These include suffixing, prefixing, conversion, substitutive