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**PEASANT PARADISE T.OSMACHKA
(STORY «THE OLDER GROOMSMAN»)**

In this article the features of artistic realization of leading reasons in the story «The Older Groomsman» by T.Osmachka are studied. The problems of the author's genesis of artistic thinking, his aesthetic ideals, correlation of profane and sacred components of work are considered.

Compensation through art of shortage of harmonious existence's possibility in real life is an important task of culture. The motif of paradise, Promised Land became central for artistic creativity work from ancient times. This is due to the perennial dream of human happiness.

The author of «The Older Groomsman» was an apologist for the rustic old-Ukraine; he identified it with the village. Genetic memory of Ukrainian Literature was reflected here, it was long considered what rustication is perfect. This is also due to the T.Osmachka's memories of his childhood in village and tragedy of Ukrainian peasantry during the communist dictatorship.

The author of article drew attention to the reception of the T.Osmachka's story features by Y.Sherekh. From 40 years of the twentieth century.he pointed that «The Older Groomsman» in a sociological perspective is based on the Shevchenko's ideal of peasant paradise, and in the aesthetic terms – on the Gogol's mythology.

T.Osmachka made sacred image of Ukraine in the story. Ukrainian paradise exists until the collision of sacred and profane worlds, resulting in disaster.

The protagonist's greatest curse is that he is doomed to perpetual exile. The fate of national adversity invariably hangs over the characters. Christian moral and ethical code and nationalist ideology is the author's alternative to it. The fact is that T.Osmachka's protagonist, "teacher at heart", does not believe in romantic riot. He offers an educational program, rooted in the nation's Code of ethical principals.