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PAST VS FUTURE: PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTING OF NEW IDENTITY IN UKRAINIAN LITERATURE OF THE FIRST HALF OF XXTH

Dichotomy 'past - future' in Ukrainian socio-cultural discourse of the first half of the twentieth century - one of the leading. It determines the specificity of the Soviet temporality and the basic concepts of time, which were formed in 1920-1930 years. The process of secularization that fall in the domestic socio-cultural space at the end of XIX - beginning of XX century, led to a radical rethinking of relations in the «past - present - future» and transform the concept of time in the Soviet reality of the period. Temporytm era when lived and worked Ivan Mykytenko, Miroslav Irchan, Mykola Khvylovy, Eugene Pluzhnyk, Paul Ticino and others can be described as a dynamic variable.

Post harmony temporytmu era and temporytmu dramatic work - had studied modern Ukrainian literature. However, a comparison of these two aspects makes it possible to make interesting observations on literary texts, the logic of ideas and meaningful formal features of the work. This article analyzes the formal and semantic features, which demonstrated a new understanding of the past and future of the example plays Ivan Mykytenko.

In the literature show new sociocultural hierarchy, a new idea of «the past - the future», by which the authorities tried to structure the social face of society. Form of national and social identity seized past as an integral continuous space. Memories of him, as the historical memory of the people, its monuments, famous historical figures, holidays, etc. deformed, and the viewer's imagination theatrical performances, reader of fiction fixed new interpretive model of the past - negative. History as a holistic goal story took on a new form: not emphasized nation-building as a powerful social and cultural formation, and the formation of Soviet man, whose history begins with a new date – the 1917 revolution. And the new ideologically sustained chronicle fit socially marked subjects (hence - the origins of the so-called industrial subjects in prose and drama), new models of human behavior, new characters and artistic techniques. Past experience replaced the periphery and Ukrainian literature of the first half of the twentieth century, more and more drawn to the image of time as the future. This will lead to tragic consequences in social and cultural terms, as to cause deformation of national identity and collective and individual identity Ukrainian.