

Інтертекстуальність пов'язана з інтерпретацією, історичною поетикою, з історико-літературним процесом. Інтертекстуальність є мірою художньої ваги твору, адже в ній знаходить вираження механізм збереження та нагромадження культурної інформації, який через сполучення з інтертекстом допомагає запобігти вузькому прочитанню, зумовленому художніми особливостями конкретної епохи. Саме це і демонструє творчість О. Ірванця, що апелює до культурної пам'яті різних історичних періодів і сьогодення.

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## TRENDS IN SEARCHES IN UKRAINIAN LITERATURE OF RECENT YEARS

The concept of nationality and national identity, as part of the definition of identity as such, in postmodernism and society at the end of the 20th century – beginning of the 21st century, is much popularized. Not only in history, politics and sociological sciences it is quite clear, but it is also clear that this issue penetrates into culture, and

so also to disciplines dealing with the spectrum of its study. Not in the last ranks is literary studies, or more precisely comparative studies, comparing parts of different national literatures.

The movement of modern literary events is determined by the restoration of stylistic, genre, ideological and thematic rules. New themes, motives, images appear in the literature, different interpretations of traditional, „eternal” problems related to the existence of man, and his search for his place in the world are observed. The coexistence of mutually contradictory tendencies in contemporary Ukrainian literature is due to the functioning in the same culturological space of traditional stable artistic meanings of so-called elite and popular literature, male and female (feminist) prose, etc. [5].

For the creativity of the two-thousand-year-old writers a certain kind of disorder, depressive and pessimistic sentiments, provocations, perception of being as a grotesque, uncertainty, as well as inaccuracy of artistic and aesthetic orientation are characteristic. Most likely, these trends can be attributed to a significant reappraisal of values, uncertain attitudes towards traditional and the search for something new. After a bitter awareness that no ideological trends and ways to find meaning match the expectations, disappointment comes. The feeling of exhaustion of art, philosophy, history is a characteristic feature of understanding the world of many contemporary artists [3].

Speaking about another possibility of the emergence of modern Ukrainian literature, which is increasingly gaining popularity in literary discussions, it is worth noting that changes in art are often subordinated to other influential factors, which often become political, historical or global factors. In the prose of recent years, namely after 2014, we see quite significant changes both at the thematic level and in the aesthetic, which often touches on the search for self-identification, which in turn closely intertwines with the search for a national identity and a constant search for the home. These new trends in the Ukrainian novel can be divided into several key groups:

1. Searching for own identity during the difficult period of the war (Serhiy Zhadan “Internat”).

2. The return to the past for rethinking the present (for example, the novel by Natalka Snyadanko “The Cleansing Orders of the Archduke Wilhelm” or Tetyana Malyarchuk “Abandoning”).

3. Prose of places and cities, which obviously is gaining the greatest popularity on the current book canvas. Here we can include such novels as “The house for Doma” by Victoria Amelina, which is about finding their roots in a strange city and trying to find even a handful of love for it, a collection of stories by Katerina Kalytko “Land of the Lost, or Little Scary Tales” that will allow immerse yourself in the world of people's stories without feeling their home and country, the story of Ivan Kozlenko “Tangier”, which reveals all the secrets of the city of Odessa before us, breaking the stereotyped notions about it. And also the book by Markiyan Kamysh “Chormet” about people, the existence of which depends on the creepy, scanty and terrible place of residence, as well as the novel by Maxim Dupeshko “The History it’s Cost the Whole Apple Garden”, where we will find the history of one city, Chernivtsi, which became a century part of different states, and the only thing left to its inhabitants to speak of its nationality is that it is Chernivtsi. This list of recent literary novelties suggests that the city becomes an integral part of man, affects the perception of the world and the formation of views, and therefore writers are trying to reflect identity (their own, and so the whole nation) through a close connection with a smaller topos than is a state, so creating a peculiar mosaic, which will help us understand and deepen our understanding of this issue.

Modern writers who want to touch on the issues of national identity, often turn to the topic of the family, which is not surprising, because the search for its origin originates not only in the history of the nation, but also in the history of individual families, especially when it comes to multiculturalism. Note that one of the first writers of the 21st century who revealed the family problem in his novel was Volodymyr Lis, describing in the pages of his book “Century of Jakiv” the life of one man intertwining with the events of the whole Ukrainian Polissya. Jakiv lives to his hundred years, recalling the tragic events, the change of power, the war, but despite these events he managed to maintain apolitical and tolerance, in the height of the twentieth century, he remains faithful to only one human factor – love, which transforms him into an objective observer, which is not ashamed to look at the face of the family and national tragedy of that time period.

Victorian Amelina chooses the path of the family, describing in her novel “The house for Doma” the family history of the Soviet general

moving from the east of Ukraine to Lviv, and his descendants grow in a new environment where they should adapt (or not). This is the story of the difficulty of joining a strange world, of its inappropriateness, of the lack of understanding between people of the same nationality, but with different upbringing and customs. It must be emphasized that this is also a tragedy of human destinies that are not able to feel at home anywhere, so having no national identity, lose any identity. Often, they first inadvertently become outsiders of their own lives, and then political, social, cultural and other processes. It is clear that this issue is extremely sensitive, and there may be a misleading impression that the facts are described unilaterally and subjectively, therefore, the writer chooses the dog's narrator to preserve her impartiality, since: "Do dogs hurt the problem of a political nation and voluntarily chosen identity?" [1, p. 77]. Similarly, a family history against the backdrop of historical and political events can be found in the centre of the new novel by Natalka Snyadanko entitled "Ornaments of the Archduke of Wilhelm", where intercultural worlds encounter the territory of Galicia, or in the pages of Maxim Dupeshko's book "The History it's Cost the Whole Apple Garden", in which author, for example, describes the life of a city in Chernivtsi throughout the twentieth century, when the authorities changed alternately, and because of this the concentration of the various national communities and the cultures of their representatives co-existed, for partially mixed.

The theory of the interpretation of identity through membership in a social group was of interest to many scholars of the twentieth century, in which not only the national but also the internal one could belong to several communities simultaneously (nationality, religiosity, education, profession, etc.) [6]. Let's say, citizenship is not limited to identity, and within the state, it's also worth considering individual groups that are important to us from the point of view of literature. After all, the characters, reflecting their present, can be multifaceted – they can be Ukrainians, but different religions, different political views, different kinds of education and profession. In this sense, Erich Fromm emphasizes that individual communities may have different ideas about modern life, their goals and ideas will vary, even if they understand each other's language [4]. Therefore, it is not enough to consider the personality only at the national level, but also take into account other aspects of its character.

The expressive acceleration of the pace of social and cultural change leads to the transformation of the concept of identity. In modern society, we can state the existence of a choice, in other words, today it is easier to forget about who you were and become what you want. British sociologist Zygmunt Bauman, known for his studies of contemporary society, tends to most of his colleagues, believing that identity is accompanied by a selection problem, emphasizing the distinction between modernism and postmodernism. For a fuller understanding of the differences of time, he gives an interesting comparison: modernism as a photo and album, in which we can always return to the recorded events, and postmodernism as a film, on which you can always write new events, destroying the previous ones. Therefore, if earlier the main task was to form an identity and keep it unchanged, today it is more important to preserve freedom of choice [2]. So the assertion of Erich Fromm that the true identity is freedom and creativity remain relevant [4]. The information world and a fairly high standard of living make the representative of today's society a constant change. That is why in today's world we are watching the delicate boundaries between values, religions, cultures, traditions and subculture, which is aimed at the blurring of national traits, building for future globalization. But in this case, the future identification of the individual will be only an understanding of himself, the meaning of his existence and finding his place in this world and in a global society, and the formation of an individual view of this world, rejecting the aspect of belonging to nationality. Perhaps this is the future success of humanity and culture, which will change, first of all, the literature and future character and its author as a representative of world literature.

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