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SATIRIC DISCOURSE OF NADDNIPRIANSCHYNA OF EARLY XX CENTURY

ZYKUN Nataliia,

PhD (Philology),

National University of State Tax Service of Ukraine, Irpin, Kyiv Region, 31, Universytetska Str., Ukraine, e-mail: nzykun@ukr.net

The author examines the process of formation of satirical discourse of socio-political publications of Dnieper Ukraine as a special approach to the reflection of reality in the early twentieth century. It is proved that the publications became the place of formation and development of satirical genres of journalism through a number of reasons (periodicity, the increased space, efficiency, high level of authors' writing skills). It is established that at the beginning of the twentieth century social positions of the press in socio-cultural processes, its role in the organization of social communication as well as in the formation of information environment increased significantly together with expanding the range of satirical discourse.

Key words: satirical discourse, satirical genre, satirical magazine.

Introduction. The concept of satirical, sometimes «comic» discourse, which is widely used in modern journalistic and publicist oriented surveys, accumulates the set of components of heterogeneous nature. The studies of such Ukrainian authors as V. Stadnyk, O. Pochapska, L. Snitsarchuk are devoted to the analysis of Ukrainian satirical media discourse. However, it should be noted that most of the scholars use the notion of satirical discourse without analyzing its definition. E. K. Hurova determines the satirical discourse as a special type of speech [3, p. 5–15]. There are several semantic dominants that are applied into the notion of discourse as a scientific term. One of the dominants, which is the main focus of the article, is based on the studies of French structuralists and post-structuralists such as M. Fuko, Zh. Derridy, Yu. Krysteva. It analyzes the discourse as a means of nomination for a specific way of speaking, provided with linguistic, stylistic and thematic features that determine the choice of certain figurative and expressive means [5]. Thus, under the satirical media discourse it is possible to understand the subject, the recipient, and the content of communication that are related to satire. Following other scholars, the notion of satirical discourse, similar to the political discourse [6, p. 105], includes the set of speech actions and genres that are typical to satirical communication.

The aim of the article is to outline the range of authors, genre constructs and appropriate means of satirical reflection of reality, to investigate the process of special approach formation to the reflection of reality that was cultivated by socio-political publications of Dnieper Ukraine, which in the early twentieth century became the place of formation and development of satirical genres of journalism.

The author of the article followed the chronological order of the materials presentation with essential characteristics and analysis of a broad socio-political context with elements of the periodization method. The chronological method contributed to the consideration of satirical genre phenomena in the logical time sequence that reflected the development of dynamics of satirical journalism.

Results and discussions. Generalization of Ukrainian journalistic practice and scientific papers related to the research problem provides enough reasons to confirm the activation of a journalistic process, its impact on the formation of national liberation movements, change of approaches to the reality reflection, search for new forms and ways to define new meanings and themes in Dnieper Ukraine at the beginning of the twentieth century. The important element of the journalistic discourse was the satirical works on the themes of Ukrainian life, which first appeared in Russian-language publications due to constant prohibitions of the Ukrainian language, books, newspapers. Functioning in the Ukrainian territory, the publications (for example, Chernihiv daily liberal-bourgeois newspaper «Desna» (later «Utrenniaia zaria»)) reflected not only social, but also national interests of Ukrainian people, defended the need for Ukrainian language school education, gave an overview of Ukrainian books and performances among others.

I. Mykhailyn emphasizes that Ukrainian journalism has emerged from the need to satisfy the «instinct layer of consciousness» that was possible only through emotional literal word [10, p. 684]. We want to clarify that it was also necessary to meet the information needs in other category of readers, the so-called «middle class readers,» who, in contrast to the intellectuals, did not have access to the information received from foreign resources. Thus, the potential readership gradually expanded, and information and journalistic discourse appeared within literary journalism. In the late nineteenth century there was a strong need of Ukrainian journalism that was capable of satisfying not only literary, but also scientific, informational, journalistic, and political needs of Ukrainian society.

Ukrainian satirical journalism emerged almost simultaneously with printed media, its important part that influenced the trends and characteristics of the press in general. Although this process was presented at the earliest stage of the Ukrainian press («Kharkovskiy Demokryt», 1816), we would significantly impoverished satirical journalism, if we relied only on satirical publications, without taking into account satirical and comic motifs and themes found inside the pages of general political publications. According to the observations, especially in the early stages, satirical journalism was not limited to specific types of publications, since it «appeared on the pages of general political, literary and other magazines, and newspapers» [1, p. 11]. In our opinion, such type of «activity» and openness determined the particular importance of satirical journalism in the history of the press. Special space was provided for publication of satirical materials, and the space that was devoted to satirical materials, became larger over time.

Despite the fact that satirical materials that concerned the important issues of Ukrainian society appeared on the pages of periodical publications of Western Ukraine, the periodicals of Dnieper Ukraine played an important role in the development of satirical journalism of Ukraine. Although the «Temporary Rules on Press» of November 24, 1905 removed the prohibition of Ukrainian press, it was very uncertain. Therefore, «editorial staff of almost every newspaper had high hopes for satirical journalism» [11].

The period of 1905–1907 was characterized by extensive socio-political repression of all nations of the Russian Empire, which was also intensified by national repression for the Ukrainians. The period was also marked by creation and activation of public organizations and political parties; transition of the nationally conscious Ukrainian intellectuals to practical actions. The Ukrainian journalism was faced with the challenge of forming the reader. It could be best done by newspapers, the purpose of which was to educate, to express regional interests, and to form public opinion [8, p. 6].

Following the signing of the proclamation, such newspapers as «Khliborob», «Ridnyi krai», and «Hromadska dumka» became the first editions that were published in Ukraine. The universal newspaper «Tavrychanyn» (Simferopol, 1905-1914), which was founded in September, became bilingual in December [12, p. 5]. On the average, in the period from 1905 to 1914 more than 30 newspaper editions were published in Dnieper Ukraine. If compared to other Eastern provinces of Ukraine, Kyiv had an advantage not only in the number of Ukrainian publications, but also in the level of development of national press, cultural and educational communities, democratic and progressive societies of Ukrainian intellectuals, and ideas on national liberation [2, p. 54]. However, the Ukrainian publications appeared in other cities and towns of Ukraine. Before the adoption of «Temporary Rules on Press», «Khliborob» was published in the city of Lubny on November 12, 1905. The test issue of the weekly newspaper «Ridnyi krai» in Poltava was published on December 24, 1905, and the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper «Hromadska dumka» was published on December, 31 in Kyiv. In fact, at the beginning of 1906, a lot of efforts were made for publishing the newspapers and magazines all over Ukraine. However, they were similar to the revolutionary proclamations in their content and structure. Therefore, any further publications of the mentioned newspapers stopped immediately due to their aggressive position.

The «Ridnyi krai» became the first Ukrainian magazine that was printed legally. Due to a well-prescribed system of the headings and sections, the edition was not limited only to Poltava events, but provided a full description of Ukrainian reality. One of the headings, that was called «Stories, Poems, Feuilletons», proved the fact that the whole publication demonstrated the general tendency to satirical reflection of reality, which presented great materials for critical ridiculing. Taken into account that direct criticism was impossible under the conditions of severe censorship, the authors referred to literary journalistic, basically satirical image of those things that required changes. A number of sharp satires, united by the title «Tereveni» were written by Olena Pchilka and signed under the pseudonym «Khtos» («Someone»). Well-written satire violated the sensitive issues of social and national-cultural life of Ukrainian people.

The special role of «Hromadska dumka» («Public Opinion») was determined by the fact that it was the first daily newspaper in Dnieper Ukraine. The edition managed to express the interests of great variety of readers and to address current socio-political issues among others. The publicity of the daily newspaper was characterized by polemics, acuity and criticism, which was not surprising due to the staff which was represented by 60-80 writers such as V. Vynnychenko, B. Hrinchenko, M. Hrushevskyi, V. Domanytskyi, D. Doroshenko, M. Zahirnia, P. Kapelhorodskyi, M. Kotsiubynskyi, V. Pisniachevskyi, V. Samilenko and others. The level of the newspaper was determined by the writer's skills, experience of the authors who worked in different genres – from informational to literary journalism, including humorous and satirical genres. The edition was the basis for the formation of separate satirical genres and creation of satirical direction in Ukrainian journalism. In fact, satirical materials were published almost in every issue. They were mostly published under the headings «Little feuilleton» (rarely – «Feuilleton»), «Dribnychky», «Vsiachyna», the names of which were changed. However, the direction towards objective and clear description of the current problems remained unchanged. The satirical journalism of the daily newspaper received high praise from both its contemporaries and scholars due

to the formation of basic genre for Ukrainian press with powerful satirical potential and complicated satirical genre – feuilleton. Thus, the newspaper demonstrated (or provided? – thanks to great writers) its great influence on society, which contributed to the increase of the overall authority of the edition among people. The satirical elements were observed in other categories such as «Pictures from Life» that introduced the notes made by newspaper reporters.

A number of skilled newspaper satirists including such writers as S. Yefremov, M. Hekhter, O. Kandyba, H. Kovalenko, O. Kuzminskyi, M. Levytskyi, P. Mykhailovych (P. Haienko), S. Pryhara, V. Samiilenko, S. Cherkasenko and others demonstrated the vitality and timeliness of the feuilleton genre, its compliance with the time period, and, moreover, relevance of the genre on the newspaper pages. The genre of the feuilleton greatly contributed to the expansion of the audience, since it combined seriousness of the material, depth of the analysis with accessibility of the language form.

The image of the satirical part of the periodical was defined by V. Samiilenko, one of the leading members of the newspaper who printed his poems, humoresques, and satires as well as proofread the materials and performed other duties. He was mostly famous for his publications of feuilletons in the daily newspaper «Hromadska dumka» («Public Opinion»).

After the activity of the daily newspaper «Hromadska dumka» («Public Opinion») had been stopped, none of Ukrainian newspapers was published in Kyiv for a month. On September 15, 1906, the daily newspaper «Rada» began its publications with the same members. It had been publishing until July 1914 that was much longer than any other Ukrainian newspaper. The publications by S. Yefremov contributed to the general picture of journalistic satire. M. Levytskyi demonstrated all his skills in satirical writing. One of the devoted writers of the newspaper was P. Sabaldy, the student of the Polytechnic Institute, who wrote feuilletons and short stories under the pseudonyms of Maiorskyi. Ye. Chykalenko mentioned that during that period «Maksym Hekhter, who worked as a clerk and writer, gradually developed his skills as a professional journalist. He was always punctual in work; his writing was difficult, the variety of topics was amazing. Despite the fact that sometimes Maksym was lack of emotions in his writings, he was a very valuable employee for the daily newspaper» [9, p. 163]. In fact, M. Hachter was not worse in writing feuilletons than his much more experienced colleagues.

In the year of 1907, Vasyl Domanytskyi introduced Spyrydon Cherkasenko as a new staff member of the newspaper «Hromadska dumka» («Public Opinion») together with P. Kapelhorodskyi, P. Opravkhata, and V. Pisniachevskyi. Spyrydon Cherkasenko gradually developed his talent for a satirical analyst, and published over 300 feuilletons and essays in the newspaper «Rada» under the pseudonym of «Provincial» during the period of 1910-1914. He reflected the socio-political trends and moods, argued with chauvinistic press, characterized the life of Kyiv and provincial towns, created colorful images of different representatives of society [7, p. 22].

Being of literary and scientific nature, the magazine «Nova Hromada» («New Community») responded directly to the national press trends, simply because it provided the talented authors (V. Samiilenko, P. Kapelhorodskyi, M. Cherniavskyi, S. Cherkasenko, S. Yefremov) with the opportunity to publish their satirical writings on the pages of the magazine.

The activity of provincial press bodies increased together with the activity of capital publications. Thus, such newspapers as «Narodna sprava», «Visti» (Odessa); «Dobra porada» and «Zaporizhzhie» (Katerynoslav); «Slobozhanshchyna» and «Porada» (Kharkiv) went down in history despite the critics from the pages of more progressive publications, including «Shershen» magazine.

The emergence of the first Ukrainian-language newspapers in the South was closely connected with the activity of Odessa-based «Prosvita» community organization. On February 5, 1906 the first issue of the Ukrainian newspaper «Visti» was published, the editor of which was L. Sheluhina, the wife of S. Sheluhin. The edition was the third attempt of the members of community organization to be heard, after close of «Narodne dilo», «Narodna sprava» that were published with similar programs.

The period of national and cultural development was also related to Kharkiv region, but local censorship prevented access to any type of information: out of five well-known Ukrainian-language publications that appeared during the first three years of the Revolution, none of them was published twice. M.I. Mikhnovsky initiated the publication of the Ukrainian language newspaper in Kharkiv, which was called «Slobozhanshchina: Daily Political, Economic, Literary and Social Casopis». The only

issue was published on March 25, 1906, and it contained the local news, correspondence, pamphlets, reviews of art exhibitions, messages of news agencies, and bibliographic reviews among others.

The newspaper «Zaporizhzhya» sharply condemned the policy of the autocracy. Its program included the printing of editorials, chronicles of local and Russian national life, notes from other publications, correspondence, pamphlets, reference materials, advertisements [12, p. 17].

Satirical and journalistic elements were inevitably used by other printed editions. Further, these elements were used in the so-called period of reaction that started after the revolutionary rise.

«Slovo» («The Word») was the weekly newspaper published in Kyiv in the period of 1907-1909. It included the materials on social injustice, hunger, poverty, crop failures, and movement of strikers among the others. S. Cherkasenko actively cooperated with the newspaper, and V. Samoilenko published his works there. The satirical and critical publications did not have any signatures, but only pseudonyms. For example, the feuilleton-replica «Dovhoizyky Khveska» («Gossipy Khveska»), published under the pseudonym «Odeshies Boy», was aimed against V.O. Pisyachevskyi, one of the authors of «Rada»; the feuilletons such as «A Few Words to our «Democrats» represented the satirical press reviews. There were satirical anti-government materials published on the pages of «Slovo» («The Word») such as the pamphlet «Struve and the Company's Dreams and Reality» (1909. – № 9) by D. Dontsova. Further, well-known satire «Duma-tsatsa» (1907. – No. 22) by V. Syvenkyi (under the pseudonym of V. Samiilenko) ridiculed the passivity of the Third State Duma.

Such talented and renowned writers as O. Oles, M. Shapoval, V. Samiilenko, M. Hrushevskyi were among the authors of the Ukrainian illustrated weekly newspaper «Selo» («Village»). The humorous and satirical materials were presented by satirical and humorous poems, tales, humoresques, poetic satires, and anecdotes that were published under the heading «Smihovyna». The review of authors and materials revealed the predominance of mostly humorous materials that primarily described domestic situations, the village life in all its manifestations.

Humorous and satirical materials on village themes were also prevailed in the literary-public weekly newspaper «Mayak». A variety of genres including satirical note, humoresque, anecdote, feuilleton was represented in the publications of S. Cherkasenko, F. Sheludko, P. Zozulynets.

The magazine «Snip» was published for intellectuals in the period of 1912-1913 in Kharkiv. It presented the satirical materials under the heading «Feuilleton»; caustic satire could sometimes be also published under the heading «Tales and Stories from Unreal Life». V. Stadnyk analyzed feuilletons written by O. Slisarenko, feuilleton-stories by P. Opravkhata, Mykola Gedz (under the pseudonym of M. Mikhnovskyi), humoresques, humorous and satirical notes on general topics. According to the analysis of this edition, there were some other non-satirical materials such as poems, short stories, translations.

The scholars mentioned that the bodies of literary or half literary directions were the most meaningful and longstanding in the period of rapid development of socio-political press («Nova hromada», «Literaturno-Naukovyi Vistnyk» («Literary-Scientific Bulletin»), «Ridnyi kraj», «Ukrainska khata», «Svitlo», «Siaivo») due to several reasons: the persecution of political press; non-acceptance of clearly bourgeois bodies by the masses that had «moved»; the writers were engaged in the publication of periodicals since the journalists and media staff did not exist due to the absence of Ukrainian media [4, p. 191]. Moreover, it is necessary to point out that the mentioned publications not only performed an important informative function, but also had an important educational value, since they developed the aesthetic tastes of the Ukrainian reader.

Conclusions. The study revealed that the dominant place in the satirical discourse of Dnieper Ukraine during the mentioned period belongs to political satire that was represented in the relevant topics predetermined by revolutionary events. The features of satire in the publications include: social openness; political acuity; combination of social and political satire; adherence to specific events and facts of time reality; efficiency; brevity; growing number of analytical and research elements.

It is necessary to take into account the existence and increase of satirical journalistic trends.

Actually, satirical journalism was better represented in the newspapers. The study confirms that in the early twentieth century the newspaper contributed to the development of journalistic genres, since its authors were forced to be in the midst of all current problems and respond to them by timely

publications. Therefore, satirical genres increasingly filled the pages of newspapers. Genre and content characteristics of the publications did not depend directly on the typological nature of the printed edition, but were determined primarily by the problems of social political life, tastes and expectations of the audience.

Regional editions were mostly of informative character, although they contained materials of literary journalism nature, with clearly satirical publication among them. Based on the human needs to critically evaluate everything that happened around, they appeared in the first Ukrainian printed editions of Dnieper Ukraine and were represented by different genres and forms. Over the time there was a gradual evolution of satirical publications – both in terms of thematic focus (from mocking the negative traits of a person, creation of negative social types to political satire aimed at criticizing the state system), and the creation of substantial forms of genre features. Formation of the system of genres of journalism itself and satirical journalism in particular continued. The top genres such as feuilleton appeared and became the basis for more complex genres. Both the importance and variety of illustrations not only in the illustrated annexes, but also in the satirical publications and newspapers was increasing.

It is possible to talk about audience extension, since the proletariat was involved in the sphere of press in general and in satirical journalism in particular. Thus, the newspaper «Slovo», published in Kharkiv, focused mainly on the social layer of proletariat.

Thus, in the late 19th-early 20th century the position of social media in the socio-cultural processes was significantly strengthened by increasing its role in the organization of social communication and in shaping the information space, expanding the range of satirical discourse on the pages of general political press. The socio-political media became the basis for formation of satirical genres of journalism due to a number of factors: high level of authors' writing skills; the increased space compared to the space in the magazines that contributed to the development of different satirical genre forms; the periodicity that ensured quick respond to current social events and poignancy; the effect of expectations and development of the habits of systematic retrieval of information. All the achievements of the satirical genres were assigned by a satirical publication – thin satirical magazine that expanded the possibilities for using the figurative and satirical genres and small satirical genre forms.

The use of the same satirical genre forms both in newspaper and magazine editions was characterized by certain specific features that were influenced by regional conditions, which will be the subject of our further research.

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Сатиричний дискурс Наддніпрянщини початку ХХ століття

Зыкун Наталія, канд. філол. наук, доц.,

Національний університет ДПС України, м. Ірпінь Київської області, вул. Університетська, 31, e-mail: nzykun@ukr.net

Автором досліджується процес формування сатиричного дискурсу суспільно-політичних видань Наддніпрянщини як особливого підходу до відображення дійсності на початку ХХ ст. Доводиться, що саме вони через низку причин (періодичність, велика площа, оперативність, високий рівень майстерності авторів) стали місцем формування й розвитку сатиричних публіцистичних жанрів. Встановлено, що на початку ХХ ст. суспільні позиції преси в соціокультурних процесах, її роль в організації соціальних комунікацій, у формуванні інформаційного простору помітно посилюються, розширюється ареал сатиричного дискурсу.

Ключові слова: сатиричний дискурс, сатиричний жанр, сатиричний журнал.

Сатирический дискурс Надднепрянщины начала ХХ столетия

Зыкун Наталия

Исследуется процесс формирования сатирического дискурса общественно-политических изданий Приднепровья как особого подхода к отражению действительности в начале ХХ в. Доказывается, что именно они по ряду причин (периодичность, большая площадь, оперативность, высокий уровень мастерства авторов) стали местом формирования и развития сатирических публицистических жанров. Установлено, что в начале ХХ в. общественные позиции прессы в социокультурных процессах, ее роль в организации социальных коммуникаций, в формировании информационного пространства заметно усиливаются, расширяется ареал сатирического дискурса.

Ключевые слова: сатирический дискурс, сатирический жанр, сатирический журнал.

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