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## THEORETICAL AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT OF MEDICAL PRESS OF NADDNIPRYANSKA UKRAINE IN MIDDLE XIX-TH – EARLY XX-TH CENTURIES

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*Based on the analysis of publications of specialized medical serials and periodicals which were printed in 9 provinces of Naddnipryanska Ukraine in middle XIX-th – early XX-th centuries, the theoretic-academic subject within the problem and content orientation of this press is under studying. The object of the investigation is the system of specialized medical periodicals and serials. The subject of the research is the problem and thematic peculiarities of the above mentioned published material.*

*We consider that the material containing the results of theoretical or clinical researches, which can be used as the source for further investigations, belongs to the scientific type of the problem and thematic content. The main areas of theoretical and academic content included: insufficiently studied and new diseases for that time; original methods of treating them; theoretical and practical researches done by practicing physicians, privat-docents, professors and enabled them to follow the development of national and international medical and biological science. The texts were divided into review, methodological, empiric and factual, theoretical, explanatory, supplementary and mixed types.*

**Key words:** content, theme, theoretical and academic, medicine, science, communication.

**I**ntroduction. The extension of the national information space of middle XIX-th – beginning XX-th centuries was due to its satiety of scientific information, facts and knowledge which set or solved medical and biological theoretical problems.

We consider that the scientific type of problem and thematic content is comprised of the materials containing the results of theoretical and clinical researches which can be used as the source for further investigations. The main types of theoretical and academic publications are scientific articles with the results of experiments, reports, reprints from other, especially foreign editions etc.

According to the authorship, these articles can be individual or collective. Such content was produced mainly by the theoreticians who studied various processes and experiments, clinical researchers, who summarized practical experience, and practicing physicians who observed certain regularity during their practice or met either rare cases or cases which had not been described yet in the specialized literature.

Task description. The aim of our investigation is to analyze publications of specialized medical press as a source of studying the theoretical and academic subject within the problem and thematic orientation of these publications.

The object of the investigation is the system of specialized medical periodicals and serials. The subject of the investigation is the problem and thematic peculiarities of the published material. The chronological terms of the research extend from 1861 (the date of the first edition) to 1920.

The basis of the article is comprised of the texts of medical newspapers and journals. Taking into account the fact that the text is «a communicative and psychological phenomenon» which exists in time and space beyond a person and «as the product of speech and the subject of perception appears in the communicative environment as diverse graphic and language system and structure» [6, p. 13], the theoretical bases of the research are the methods and approaches of such sciences as literary studies, journalism, linguistics, psychology, sociology and philosophy. The methodological bases are the researches of A. Bessarab [1], O. Boguslavskyy [2], I. Mykhaylyn [3], M. Nedopytansky [5], V. Sadivnychyy [7],

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L. Snitsarchuk [8], P. Fayard [10] and others who studied thematic problems in press and works of certain authors from the view point of journalistic science and social communications.

The source basis includes periodicals and serials in all spheres of medicine which were published in 9 provinces of Naddnipryanska Ukraine from middle XIX-th – early XX-th centuries. According to our calculations more than 180 editions mostly of journal type were published.

**Results and discussions.** Having its own subject and thematic niche, the basis of information content of specialized medical periodicals and serials was of theoretical-academic content. It included the articles of scientific and popular scientific themes. The analyzed press was based on professional themes of practical and medical orientation which in the first place were revealed in the materials of different medicine fields. After the content analysis, we consider that the most influential field of the theoretical and academic content were the published articles and reports revealing the facts and conclusions which later on were recognized as scientific inventions.

According to the further importance and recognition in science, the delivering of findings within experimental investigations of organism curative powers and phagocytic defense mechanisms done by Ilya Mechnikov (1845–1916) deserves our special attention. The findings were delivered at the VII Natural Scientific Congress in Odessa (1883). The speech text «On the Curative Powers of the Organism» was published in «Protokoly zasedaniya Sedmogo syezda russkikh yestestvoispytateley i vrachei v Odesse» (1884. – № 1. – P. 206–215).

I. Mechnikov stressed that for a long time there had not been paid any attention to the Hippocrates precept on the curative powers of nature. The situation had changed in the period when «the study of bacteria appeared and created the medicine era being familiar to every physician».

I. Mechnikov dwells on an issue, as an outstanding event in botany, later on in medicine, that «the diseases of potato, cereal and other cultivated plants were caused by the fungus <...> After this study was set in the science of plants and insects, it moved into the sphere of modern medicine. The former findings of fungiform organisms in affected organs were explained from the new point of view, and after a number of the most difficult and splendid researches, it was finally proven that many human diseases were caused by the tiniest fungi, namely bacteria or sciophytes» (p. 209).

Scientific novelty of I. Mechnikov's research concluded in the following statement: «a person and generally a great many of multicellular animals have not only the alimentary canal, but the whole organ system of curative digestion. The aptitude of some cells for intracellular digestion plays the key role in this system» (p. 215).

The author emphasizes that the organism itself with the various powers and means defines the origin, development and the course of an infectious disease, as well as its end. It is so called phagocytic activity, the cellular immune theory by Ilya Mechnikov. He dedicated his further years to the study of the delivered findings. The scientist introduced the notion «cellular immunity» and created the first scientifically proven immune theory. He was awarded the 1908 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine.

«Protokoly zasedaniya Sedmogo syezda russkikh yestestvoispytateley i vrachei v Odesse» included the research work by Mykoly Vvedenskoho (1852–1922) «Telephonic Investigations on Electrical Phenomena in Muscle and Nervous Apparatus» (1884. – № 1. – P. 15–37) which certified invented by him method of telephonic monitoring of action current.

Due to the telephonic investigations, Mykola Vvedenskyi discovered that tissues of neuromuscular apparatus reflected the irritation rhythm with different flexibility. «Vvedensky's telephone» allowed exploring the functional regularity of neuromuscular apparatus.

The following material of theoretical-academic content was published by the «Dnevnik Desyatogo syezda Russkikh yestestvoispytateley i vrachei v Kieve» (1898): «Immunity and Negative Chemotherapy» by B. Veryg, «On the Structure of Elastic Tissue» by M. Gardener, «On the Problem of Hemoglobin Constituents» by D. Lavriv, «Hygiene and Trade-Industrial Systems» by S. Zhytkov etc.

Serhii Navashyn (1857–1930), morphologist and systematist, Doctor of Biological Sciences, academician, professor at Kyiv University of Saint Vladimir, reported three times at the meeting of biological department. «The Ovule Development and the Pollen Tube Path of the Green Alder (*Alnus viridis* D. C.)» was his first report, and then he touched upon the theme «On the Connection between Different Ways of Angiosperms Fertilization» which became a sensation for that time, since he discovered

double fertilization of angiosperms. This discovery was of global importance as it cleared up yet inexplicable fertilization details of most cultivated plants and became the main distinctive feature between gymnosperms and angiosperms.

The Second Congress of National Psychiatrists was held in Kyiv, from 4–11 September, 1905. The coordinators began to publish «Dnevnik Vtorogo syezda otechestvennykh psikhiatrov v Kieve» (1905. – № 1, August 1-st – № 3, September 8-th) a month before the forum. It contained information necessary to hold the congress, namely the «Excerpt from the Statute of Kyiv Psychiatry Association»; «Members of Congress Selection Committee»; «On Program Themes» as well as report abstracts and speech texts.

In «Dnevnik Vtorogo syezda otechestvennykh psikhiatrov v Kieve» (1905. – № 2. – Sept. 4-th – P. 28–52) the scientific work by world-famous Volodymyr Bakhterev (1857–1927) «Personality and Conditions of Its Development and Health» was published for the first time. Afterwards the research paper became one of the most crucial works of the scientist. The author considers that the notion of personality equally with inner union and coordination contains active attitude to the environment based on the individual processing of external influences – «a personality is the foundation of modern social life». The author emphasizes: «Civil and political liberties of a personality is the keystone and at the same time the main condition of modern state viability. The main condition of the nation's cultural life is its intellectual, economic and political liberty; only under these conditions a nation would develop its power and its national genius».

The journals «Arkhiv psikhii, neurologii i sudebnoi psikhopatologii» (1883–1895), «Voprosy nervno-psikhicheskoi medicyny» (1896–1905), and «Trudy Kievskogo psikhiatricheskogo obshchestva» (1898–1900) were aimed at publishing professional articles of theoretical-academic content on psychiatry and neuropathology, psychology, neuropsychological hygiene and medical examination, comparative anatomy and embryology of nervous system.

Studying the problems of publications concepts and typology, the modern scientist O. Tertychnyy states that «the reflection aspect in the mass media of this or that topic and subject ... is chosen first of all under the influence of two main reasons: 1) desire to serve a certain audience or to influence it; 2) availability of a certain subject and thematic niche at the information market» [9, p. 11]. Such an approach was used by the founder of the «Arkhiv...», P. Kovalevsky.

The essential part of every issue was the section *Popular Science Publications on Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychopathology*. Taking into account the themes, the articles were mostly for academic audience.

One of the best works «Hypnotism and Suggestion» (1888. – vol. XI, № 2. – P. 1–33; – № 3. – P. 1–40) belongs to the intern of Moscow Clinic of Psychiatry Ardaliona Tokarskoho (1859–1901). It was one of the first studies of hypnosis in Russian Empire. In the scientific community this article is considered to be «classic» [4, p. 43]. Summarizing, A. Tokarsky states an opinion which is topical for the present social conditions: «Hypersensitivity of sense organs and psychical activity which may be observed in certain cases should not be considered as those which depend only on hypnotic state. Such cases deserve an individual study. The examples of mental suggestion and remote drug action, if once proven, should belong to the same category» (1888. – vol. XI, № 2. – P. 33).

He considered hypnosis to be a kind of physiological sleep and explained distorted perception as «association distortion», choosing associanism as the concept which was the most reliably and directly correlated with sensualism. According to his definitions, hypnotic sleep was nothing more than sedative and strengthening nervous system much more than the ordinary sleep.

The following researches were notable for their theoretical nature: «Historical Outline about the Soul» by O. Freze, «On Progressive Palsy Lucid Intervals in Lunatics» by Ye. Adruzky, «Epileptic Insanity» by Ya. Botkin, «On the Brain Influence on Heat and Fever» by D-r Gerard, «Impact of Relatives Inter-marriage on Dementia Development» by D-r Schuttlewortt, «On Automatic Condition in Drunkards» by D-r Grothers, «A Case of Acute Ascending Cerebral Paralysis» by A. Platonov, «A Crime under the Influence of Dipsomania (Outline in Forensic Psychiatry)» by L. Ionin, «Electrotherapy» by Prof. Remak, «Paranoia and Stupor» by Ya. Davidov, «Material for Pathologic Anatomy of Mental Disorders» by V. Sokolov etc.

In his «Historical Outline about the Soul» (1883. – vol. I, № 1. – P. 1–18) Oleksandr Freze (1826–1884) defined mental disorder as the brain disease emphasizing that «there is a number of brain diseases which are not recognized as mental disorders ... To define a certain brain disease as a mental disorder, to distinguish it from all other diseases of the organism a subordinate or additional definition is necessary ... A mental disorder is an evasion of the law of interdependency ... a mental disorder is the very diseased condition of the brain which in the sphere of mental activity is accompanied by the distortion of a person's logical attitude to the world ... A mental disorder is not the reflection of any mental ability, but it represents more or less evident peculiar changes of conscious life of a person».

I. Sikorsky founded the professional popular science journal «Voprosy nervno-psikhicheskoi meditsiny» in January, 1905, and published it up to December, 1905, on his own account. The program provided for the publication of professional articles on the problems of psychiatry and new pathology, anatomy and physiology, nervous system hygiene and medical examination, borderline states of a human and physiological psychology. The journal published a number of correlated research works: «Anatomic and Other Grounds of Brain Association Centers Study» by V. Larionov; «On Tremor in Nervous and Mental Diseases» by V. Rudnev; «A Rare Form of Hypertension of Higher Senses» by A. Khovrin; «Psychiatrist's Thoughts Concerning N. V. Gogol's "Diary of a Madman"» by A. Volodymyrsky; «On Suicide in the Caucasus» by E. Erikson; «Suicide in Kyiv» by M. Obolonsky etc.

According to the article «Abnormal and Morbid Characters» by I. Sikorsky, communication and interpersonal relationship first of all in the family are of high importance for the rehabilitation of mentally ill people: «The most fruitful attempts of improving patients' will are carefully chosen conversations which support friendship and communication... Family life is one of the best forms of human association which facilitates these people mental self-preservation» (1899. – vol. 4. – P. 171).

From the beginning of issuing the journal «Vestnik oftalmologii» one of the leading subjects was glaucoma which at that time was an insufficiently studied group of eye diseases caused by increased intraocular pressure. This problem was analyzed in the researches of scientific and academic content by E. Adamyuk in «Two Cases of Glaucoma in Aphakic Eyes with Some Data on Its Etiology»; by L. Bellyarminov in «A Case of Pigmented Retinitis Complicated by Glaucoma», and in «Improved Apparatus for Graphic Investigation of Intraocular Pressure and Pupil Movements»; by S. Golovin in «On Changes of Intraocular Pressure when Pressing Carotid Artery»; by A. Kryukov in «Notes on Glaucoma Based on Statistics of 1430 Cases»; by O. Maklakov in «Report on Corneoscleral Iridectomy in Glaucoma»; by D. Natanson in «On Glaucoma in Aphakic Eyes»; by A. Khodin in «The New Tonometer», etc.

A significant scientific achievement is O. Maslennikov's discovery of intraocular pressure measurement to diagnose glaucoma. This phenomenon was described for the first time in the «Vestnik oftalmologii» – «On Daytime Fluctuations of Intraocular Pressure in Glaucoma» (1904. – № 5. – P. 745–746) and «On Daily Fluctuations of Intraocular Pressure in Glaucoma» (1905. – vol. 22. – № 3. – P. 212–237). The author states that the examination of daily evening and morning fluctuations of intraocular pressure is important for early diagnosis. Scientifically he states three significant factors that: 1) intraocular pressure both of healthy people and of patients with glaucoma changes during the day; 2) the pressure in the morning is higher than in the evening; 3) the daily fluctuation range of intraocular pressure of patients with glaucoma is higher than of healthy people.

The most famous author on problems of glaucoma is considered to be professor S. Lozhechkin (1838–1911) who during 1888–1894 prepared materials almost for every volume of «Vestnik oftalmologii», bringing up the problem of rare glaucoma peculiarities, changes of ophthalmic nerve, new treatment ways, etc.

Scientific sections and items existed in most of professional medical periodicals and serials of Naddniprovska Ukraine in middle XIX-th – early XX-th centuries. This content constituent played a sufficient role in the periodicals such as: «Zbirnyk medychnoi sektsii ukrainskogo naukovogo tovarystva v Kyevi» (1910–1922), «Ukrainski medychni visti» (1918), «Vestnik magnetizma» (1914), «Vestnik medicyny» (1896–1897), «Veterenarny vestnik» (1882–1895), «Zhizn farmacevta» (1909–1911), «Zhurnal meditsyny i gigieny» (1894), «Kievsky vrachebny vestnik» (1917), «Terapevticheskoe obozrenie» (1908–1915), «Yuzhno-russkaya meditsinskaya gazeta» (1892–1897), etc., as well as

in «Dnevnikah...», «Zapiskah...», «Protokolah...», «Sbornikah...», «Trudah...» of scientific forums, societies, medical faculties, clinics.

One of the founders of vascular surgery Yevhen Cherniakhivskyi (1873–1938) published his paper called «Does duodenal diabetes exist?» (1910. – Book 1. – P. 48–59) in «Zbirnyk medychnoi sektsii ukrainskogo naukovogo tovarystva v Kyevi» (1910–1922). Performing surgery investigations on 12 dogs, the scientist disproved the notion of so-called «duodenal diabetes» which was introduced into scientific use by the German scientist E. Pluger. The main conclusion of the performed operations was that diabetes did not demand duodenum to be removed.

Scientific aspect prevailing in «Protocoly zasedaniy Kharkovskogo meditsynskogo obshchestva» was formed by original articles of theoretic-academic character from all spheres of medicine; new methods of diagnosis and treatment; problems of vaccination and methods of infection disease control; investigations of experimental physiology, pathology and epizootiology; laboratory researches; practical examples, etc.

Original articles of scientific and practical content determined the program of «Kharkovsky meditsynsky zhurnal». Vasyl Danylevsky's (1852–1939) article «Experimental Materials of Microcephaly Study» (1906. – № 5. – P. 357–383) was one of those which determined scientific investigations for the next years.

During 1897–1906 the scientist worked on the influence of a skull upon the brain development. He mostly worked over experiments on «artificial microcephaly», a disease which results in decrease of brain mass and naturally decrease of skull size, head circumference. He ran the experiments on puppies. First of all he removed parts of calvaria which resulted in puppies having complicated epileptic attacks. In further experiments he put a metal helmet onto a young skull. In such a way he created artificial conditions which prevented normal growth. The investigations enabled V. Danylevsky to prove his statements about the leading role of supreme divisions of central nervous system in all vital functions of eutherians.

A substantial part of the materials which determined the scientific type of problem and thematic content of the specialized medical periodicals and serials were the problems of veterinarian medicine.

One of the most competent was the journal of scientific and practical veterinary medicine «Veterinarny vestnik» (1882–1895).

The problems which were focused on in the first section concerned the diseases of animals' blood, skin, vessels, digestive organs disorder, microbes development in animals' organism. The journal printed the articles which reported on heart functioning, muscles, brain activity, heredity, animals' nervous centers, different experiments on animals, age or sex determination, etc.

Thematic analysis of the second section afforded grounds for us to say that a significant medical and biological, industrial and economic problem of that time was animals' anthrax. That is why one issue of «Veterinarny vestnik» contained up to ten articles on anthrax: animals vaccination, contamination, disease prevention, etc. No less widely-spread problem was the problem of animals' glanders, pneumonia, plague, erysipelas, tuberculosis, inflammation of lungs and other organs.

Anthrax was one of the leading subjects in «Sbornik trudov Kharkovskogo Veterinarnogo instituta» (1887–1919). The collected papers included articles by veterinarian doctors, scientists, professors and students of the scientific and educational institution. One issue could publish from three to twenty scientific articles.

It is necessary to note that in 1890-s anthrax vaccine was under development in Russian Empire. One of the groups investigating this problem was led by professor Ivan Lange and functioned at Kazan Veterinary Institute. Another group included employees of bacteriological station at Kharkov Veterinary Institute (KhVI) which were led by professor Lev Tsenkovsky. Since 1893 Lange vaccine and Tsenkovsky vaccine had been used. But in 1896 veterinarian committee of Ministry of Internal Affairs found it reasonable to use only Tsenkovsky vaccine. After L. Tsenkovsky, the laboratory was led by professor Arkadiy Rayevsky, the Head of KhVI at those times.

Afterwards the laboratory was changed into Kharkov Bacteriological Institute and its employees published a lot of special papers in «Sbornik...».

When analyzing «Sbornik...», we have found out that the following subjects were widely developed: glanders, a contagious zoonotic infectious disease which affects mostly horses, mules and don-

keys; infectious diseases; bacteriology in dairy husbandry, physiological properties of nervous system, innervation and heart anomaly, etc. Publications concerning animals' cancer had appeared.

**Conclusions.** We consider that the significant field of theoretical and academic content includes printed articles and reports publishing the facts and conclusions which later on were recognized as scientific inventions.

The publications stood out for the high scientific level which was proved by important conclusions and formulated scientific approach. According to functionality, the texts divided into reviews, methodological, empiric and factual, theoretical, explanatory, supplementary and mixed types.

The form of representation depended on the author. Every paper included author's opinion and a certain analysis of the performed work. The prevailing way of information representation is the esoteric one, according to which ideas, theories, conclusions, etc. were meant for well-informed people, i.e. understandable only for specialists.

The main areas of theoretical and academic content included: insufficiently studied and new diseases for that time; original methods of treating them; theoretical and practical researches which concerned practicing physicians, privat-docents, professors and enabled them to follow the development of national and international medical and biological science. A separate place was given to abstracts of mostly practical and theoretical content from foreign periodicals, books, serials.

The publications under our studying and describing, which were revolutionary in medicine, known in the society for a long time, became the heritage of communication, and influenced both the development of this field and population in general. However they are famous in science mostly due to certain books and publications in collected papers of this or that author. In our research we have shown the primary source of these publications, namely specialized medical periodicals and serials. This is a conclusive evidence of the role of printed articles in newspapers and journals for science development.

In most publications there were no inventions which were revolutionary for medical and biological science. However the described investigation results increased the growing of professional and scientific level of medical stuff.

Therefore we note the diversity and uniqueness of special medical information of theoretical and academic content.

1. *Bessarab A. O.* Periodic scientific professional publications in the field of modern scientific communication : abstract of PhD in Social Communications dissert. : by spets. 27.00.04 «A theory and history of journalism» / A. O. Bessarab. – Zaporizhzhia, 2012. – 20 p.

2. *Bohuslavskiy O. V.* The press interwar Ukrainian exile and the struggle for independence of Ukraine: historical path, experience, discussions : monograph / O. V. Bohuslavskiy. – Zaporizhzhia : Prosvita, 2008. – 452 p.

3. *Mykhailyn I. L.* History of Ukrainian journalism XIX century : handbook / I. L. Mykhailyn. – Kyiv : TsUL, 2002. – 832 p.

4. *Mihaylov B. V.* Kharkiv psychotherapeutic school / B. V. Mihaylov // *Mezhdunarodnyiy meditsinskiy zhurnal.* – 2004. – № 3. – P. 43–46.

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7. *Sadivnychyy V. O.* «Revival starts with transparency...» (Medical Press of Naddniprovska Ukraine in the Second Half of the XIX – early XX century.) : Monograph. / Volodymyr Sadivnychyy. – Dnepropetrovsk: Serednyak T. K., 2015. – 360 p.

8. *Snitsarchuk L. V.* *Ukrainian press in Galicia (1919–1939) and journalistic discourse* : monograph / Lidiia Snitsarchuk ; NAN Ukrainy, LNNBU im. V. Stefanyka, Viddilennia «Naukovo-doslidnyi tseentr periodyky». – Lviv, 2009. – 416 p.

9. *Tertychnyy A. A.* On the relation between concepts: «concept», «type», «profile», «the format of editions» / A. A. Tertychnyy // *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta.* – Seriya 10. Zhurnalistika. – 2010. – № 6. – S. 8–13.

10. *Fayard Pierre.* *La Communication scientifique publique – De La vulgarization à la médiatisation* / Pierre Fayard. – Lion : Chronique Sociale, 1998.

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## **Теоретично-академічна тематика медичної преси Наддніпрянської України середини XIX – початку XX ст.**

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*На підставі аналізу публікацій спеціалізованих медичних продовжуваних і періодичних видань, що виходили друком у 9 губерніях Наддніпрянської України в середині XIX – на початку XX ст., вивчається теоретично-академічна тематика в контексті проблемно-тематичної спрямованості цієї преси. Об'єкт дослідження – система спеціалізованих медичних періодичних і продовжуваних видань. Предмет – проблемно-тематичні особливості опублікованих матеріалів.*

*До наукового типу проблемно-тематичного наповнення ми відносимо матеріали, що містять результати теоретичних або клінічних розробок, які можуть виступати джерелами для подальших досліджень. До основних напрямів аналізованого змісту належали: маловивчені на той час хвороби та нові, оригінальні методи боротьби з ними; теоретичні та практичні розробки, що безпосередньо стосувалися діяльності лікарів-практиків, приват-доцентів, професорів, давали їм можливість стежити за розвитком вітчизняної та закордонної медико-біологічної науки. Тексти поділися на оглядові, методологічні, емпірико-фактологічні, теоретичні, пояснювальні, додаткові й мішаного типу.*

**Ключові слова:** зміст, тема, теоретично-академічний, медицина, наука, комунікація.

## **Теоретически-академическая тематика медицинской прессы Надднепрнянской Украины середины XIX – начала XX ст.**

**Садивничий Владимир, Сушкова Елена, Чуйко Елена**

*На основании анализа публикаций специализированных медицинских продолжающихся и периодических изданий, издававшихся в 9 губерниях Надднепрнянской Украине в середине XIX – начале XX в., изучается теоретически-академическая тематика в контексте проблемно-тематической направленности этой прессы. Объект исследования – система специализированных медицинских периодических и продолжающихся изданий. Предмет – проблемно-тематические особенности опубликованных материалов.*

*К научному типу проблемно-тематического наполнения мы относим материалы, содержащие результаты теоретических или клинических разработок, которые могут выступать источниками для дальнейших исследований. К основным направлениям этого содержания относились: малоизученные в то время болезни и новые, оригинальные методы борьбы с ними; теоретические и практические разработки, непосредственно касающиеся деятельности врачей, приват-доцентов, профессоров, давали им возможность следить за развитием отечественной и зарубежной медико-биологической науки. Тексты делись на обзорные, методологические, эмпирико-фактологические, теоретические, объяснительные, дополнительные и смешанного типа.*

**Ключевые слова:** содержание, тема, теоретико-академический, медицина, наука, коммуникация.

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## PORTRAIT ESSAYS BY YURII KOSACH ABOUT NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE WINNERS IN THE UKRAINIAN EMIGRE PUBLICATIONS

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*The purpose of this article is to highlight journalistic skill of Yu. Kosach in the genre of portrait essay represented on the pages of national emigration periodicals. The scientific study focuses on the specific attributes of portraying Nobel Prize writers. The author of the article argues that masterful combination of literary and journalistic discourse in the portrait essays is inherent in individual style of Kosach the publicist.*

*Particular attention of the researcher is focused around the constitutive issues of the analyzed thematic segment of Yu. Kosach's journalism, such as: role of an artist in establishing global and national values; singling out of national literary genius among several generations of writers.*

*The publication emphasizes that the journalist's essays is not only a model of highly professional analysis of worldview problems of world literature, but also a call to Ukrainian artists for raising the level of Ukrainian literature up to the world cultural standards.*

**Key words:** portrait essay, Nobel Prize, literary comment.

**Introduction.** The noted Ukrainian writer Yurii Kosach consistently continuing the tradition of his glorious Drahomanov-Kosach kin in journalism published a series of portrait essays devoted to the Nobel Prize winners: E. Hemingway, W. Faulkner, J. O'Neill, J. Steinbeck on the pages of emigration periodicals. The portrait essays by Yuri Kosach are interesting in terms of skillful combination of nature of a literary-critical article and journalistic essay itself.

However, this genre themed segment of his journalism has not yet been the subject of scientific analysis, so *relevance* of the proposed exploration is conditioned by need to fill this gap in journalistic map of Ukraine.

Today, the journalistic heritage of the press activist in exile is in a state of active scientific elaboration, including some facets of Yu. Kosach's journalistic activities, which were investigated by V. Ageyeva, S. Kravchenko, S. Pavlychko, R. Radyshevsky, S. Romanov, N. Sydorenko, Yu. Sherekh.

*The goal of the research* is to analyze the portrait essays by Yurii Kosach about iconic figures of the world literature that were represented on the pages of some émigré publications («Ukrainska Trybuna» (Ukrainian Tribune), «Obrii» (Horizons), «Za Synim Okeanom» (Beyond the Blue Ocean). The purpose of the article leads to solving a number of these *problems*: to clarify a leading conceptual orienta-

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