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The Modern Ukrainian Literature Language

Nowadays Ukrainian language is the state and independent one with a great potential to perfect. Spoken and written Ukrainian are rather different, but the distance is becoming shorter and shorter.

Our language, in spite of usual difficult times for the Ukrainian people, is being still developed and improved. Many theses, scientific works, academic activities allow our language promote considerably. A lot of scientists write interesting and useful articles about different problems of Ukrainian language, sometimes these problems are insoluble, rarely the researchers agree with. Our state official language often has problems with understanding in specific fields of human knowledge.

In contrast with scientific field of Ukrainian language the development of Ukrainian literature in linguistic meaning is free of conflicts, problems, and discussion. A great diverse of authors creat modern literature without any obstacles from choosing the right way to express their feelings, emotions, and thoughts.

This article deals with the several very famous works with the same authours such as: Nadia Humeniuk, Volodymyr Lys, Iren Rozdobud'ko, Oksana Zabuzhko, Braty Kapranovi, Daryna Hnatko, Liuko Dashvar, Maria Matios, and others. Because of the regional peculiarities the language of every writer is very specific and authentic, usually representing the region of living (dialects), the epoch of action, the vocabulary or slang of the heros, etc.

The plots of the books are also very distinct: from the life in poor Ukrainian villages and vagabonds' suffering to the lost souls in megapolis; from light soup opera stories to copmlicated phycological dramas; from historical events to modern life with future perspectives (Oksana Zabuzhko).

Thus, according to the plots of the works, the authors usually use specific language: sometimes the language to be understood all over Ukraine, but very often the specific dialects to discribe the most common features of the regional character. As an example

we can read two books by one writer Volodymyr Lys, where the first one is written in classical Ukrainian language (“Hrafynia”), and the other shows Volyn’ dialect (Western-Polissian) (“Stolitt’ia Yakova”) with soft and tender word endings: “*Shcho z vamy, didu? Sied’te, sied’te*”; “*Nie, ya vkradu yeyu z vesyllia*”, etc.

Braty Kapranovy usually uses symbolic language of ancient Ukrainian epic works: *vid’ma, vovkulaka, rusalka*, etc., that reminds to the readers the masterpieces of T. Shevchenko and M. Hohol’. Kapranovy’s works are characterized with a lot of slang and substandard words: *prykol, metodychka, na fiha, ne drejf, padlo, bovdur*, etc.

In the prose of O. Zabuzhko the language style is very modern, the author sometimes writes like a feminist with a strong, objective words toward the men, but suddenly her language becomes very romantic, calm, and inslaved. O. Zabuzhko is brilliant not only in fiction but in documentary and publicism.

In spite of being pessimistic, in modern Ukrainian literature there are some examples of vital, light and hopeful works. Nadia Humeniuk represents her short stories and essays about different fates and lives, so the language of these works is absolutely easy to read, understand and transform to up-to-date life.

As well as the prose of Iren Rozdobud’ko with her femineity and implicit believing in love, friendship, and happiness: even in hard life circumstances her female characters usually are taller by a head. Even using simple and rarely brutal lexical units the author rises the personages to higher level of their inner world development, to better life: “*I bula b shchaslyvoyu, yakby ne tvoya muzyka*”; “*Tamilichka bula same takoyu. Mov ptashka*”; “*Utrachenyi ray – tse koly ty pochynaesh myslyty samostiyno.*”

In contrast the books written by Liuko Dashvar and Maria Matios are very impressive and show the bottom of every character’s soul. All the fears, emotions, sins, and crimes are deeply illustrated on her pages: “*Liudka zhadala, yak tsilisin’kiy ranok navodyla krasu, shchoby shokuvaty hloptsiv u shkoli*”; “*Ta yakby zh til’ky likuvala, doniu, - mamka polohlyvo. – Vona zh vishchuye ... A tse hrih!*”; “*Prosovolosa, rozpletena Dariusia oboma ruchkamy trymalasia yiy za holi i bosy nohy, tak shcho spershu dytynu ne mohly vidtiahnuty dva choloviky...*”. The language of Maria Matios’ books is full of dialect words: *kalamotyty, fertyk, kobita, vereminnist’, drymba*, etc.

Thus, the modern Ukrainian literature language is very various, this is a real phenomenon, which contains as regional peculiarities as All-Ukrainian understanding of the language. Ukrainian literature can unite our nation with a help of every writer's language.

Literature

1. Braty Kapranovy. Kobzar 2000 (Soft and Hard). – Kyiv: “Dzherela M”, 2004. – 424p.
2. Daryna Hnatko. Kateryna. - Kharkiv: “Knyzhkovy club”, 2016. – 256p.
3. Iren Rozdobud'ko. LSD. - Kharkiv: “Knyzhkovy club”, 2013. – 320p.
4. Liuko Dashvar. Na zapah miasa. - Kharkiv: “Knyzhkovy club”, 2018.- 364p.
5. Maria Matios. Solodka Darusia. – Lviv: “Piramida”, 2011.- 188p.
6. Nadia Humeniuk. Etiud iz metelykom. – Kharkiv: “Vivat”, 2017. – 240p.
7. Oksana Zabuzhko. Musey poynutyh sekretiv. – Kyiv: “Fact”, 2009. – 820p.
8. Volodymyr Lys. Stolitt'a Yakova. - Kharkiv: “Knyzhkovy club”, 2017. – 237p.