

EXOTIC VOCABULARY IN THE WORKS OF NIKOLAI GOGOL

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of N. V. Gogol's creative work from the aspect of phraseological units analysis, as well as syntactic and grammatical structures of Ukrainian language, used by the writer to transmit the national colors.

Keywords: exotisms, Ukrainianisms, phraseological turnover, syntactic and grammatical constructions, national coloring, individual style of the writer.

Exoticisms (ukrainianisms) are used by N.V. Gogol as a means of creating national color. It should be noted that the Ukrainian discourse in the works of the writer is created not only by the inclusion of Ukrainian lexemes, but various phrases, epigraphs, folk songs.

The most Ukrainianisms in the works of Gogol: only in his collection "Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka," there are about 300 of them. Why was it so important for Gogol to use Ukrainianisms in the work written in Russian? It was important for the writer not only to convey his ideas to the reader, but also to introduce the customs and traditions of the Ukrainian people, to try to convey as accurately as possible the setting, in which the action takes place in the work, to convey the local and national colors. For example, a lot of Ukrainianisms in the speech of the fictional narrator - beekeeper Rudogo Panko, as well as other characters in this work: gopak (kind of dance), kukhvak (enchanted place), hidnya (large chest), palyanitsa (small bread), korchik (kovshik), kobza bandura (musical instruments), tsibulia (bow), knish (a kind of bread), cradle (smoking pipe), kaganets(lamp), kuhl (clay mug), zhinka (wife), komora (barn), zhupan (outerwear, a kind of caftan), pokut (a place of podobrazami, icons), divchata (girls), parubki (boys), kavun (watermelon), galushki (dumplings), domovina (coffin), batog (whip), bolyachka (goldenrod), dukat (kind of medal, worn on the neck).

Ukrainianisms gave Gogol's language a unique coloring, they are almost all emotionally colored. They are most common in those episodes of the narrative where the writer needs to express his feelings: "my son", "bad woman", "poor hole", "he bach ka ka nalovana", "my halo, my heart". In addition, Gogol introduces Ukrainian folk songs in his works. For example, in the story "Terrible Revenge" - "Bizhit wagon krivavlenky", "May Night or Drowning Girl" - "Sun is low, the evening is near", "Peasants, have you heard?"; "Night Before Christmas" -shchedrovka (a song that is usually sung by young people on New Year's Eve). It is interesting to trace which groups of Ukrainianisms are present, for example, in one particular work from this collection. In the story "The Night Before Christmas" there are: 1. place names: Sorochintsy, Dikanka, Poltava, Mirgorod, Nizhyn, Zaporozhye; 2. names:

Korniy Chub (a protruding clump of hair, khol, vychor), Zozulia (cuckoo), Puzaty Patsyuk (rat or pig (obl.)), Kasyan Sverbyguz (scratch, itch), 3. The name of the place is derived from the Russian word for clothing, footwear, ornaments (chereviki, kapelyuhi), 4. tracing (drawing), ssedeenko (vocative case, which does not exist in modern Russian), gurt (group, company, crowd, crowd), kozak (Ukrainian Cossack), oseledets (a long piece of hair on the head, wrapped around the ear); khata - house, hut [IV, 188-205].

There is a group of Ukrainianisms associated with the name of plants. For example, thistle in Ukraine is called a herbaceous weed (sometimes they say "budyak" distorted otbodiak), which is the common name for some thorny plants, thistle, tartar, mordovnik, pricklywort Finnish (they all belong to the family Asteraceae, Compositae). In Chapter V of "Taras Bulba" Gogol describes how Andriy sneaks with the Tartar woman in the valley trying not to attract attention to themselves. And then he meets a "wild thorny thistle" on his way. In his work "Viy" the writer notes that when the seminarians were walking along the road, "... the rhetorician Tiberius Gorobets was knocking the thorny thistles off the thorns that were growing on the sides of the road". The Ukrainian word budyak means "budyakoviy", "budyachina", "budyachok", "budyachchya". The word budyak in the Ukrainian language is used in the literal and figurative meanings and in comparative expressions. The Russian equivalent of the word is "buryan".

Voloshki are cornflowers that grow in the crops of rye and wheat. Although they are considered to be weeds, they contribute to the growth of crops. Not many plants of Ukrainian flora are so respected as these ordinary inhabitants of the fields. Where cornflower grows in moderation, there will be a harvest. Every summer, when the blue cornflower blooms, the girls weave wreaths of it and decorate their heads with them.

Chapter II of "Taras Bulba" describes the steppe on which Bulba and his sons are riding: "Blue, blue and purple cornflowers streaked through the thin, tall stalks of grass...".

The number of Ukrainianisms that are a typical and bright feature of N. V. Gogol's early period decreases as the circle of subjects and spheres of the world depicted in the works of the writer begins to expand to the limits of "all Rus", at the same time the number of Russian words increases. In such works of Gogol's later period as "The Overcoat", "The Inspector General", "Dead Souls" we practically do not find any Ukrainian words. They sometimes appear in Volume 2 of "Dead Souls", for example, when describing fishing at the landowner Platonov's place. Gogol writes "korop" instead of "carp". E. Meshchersky notes: "Later on, when the writer turns to the portrayal of the pan-Russian reality, he avoids in his works directly Ukrainian words and expressions, though these latter to some extent are palpable in his language throughout his entire work". [III, 114]. Thus, Ukrainianisms in the works of N.V. Gogol are not only a bright distinguishing feature of the writer's style, but also serve as a reflection of local color.

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