

Overall, the Ukrainian language is a vital component of Ukrainian national culture and serves as a passcode to unlock and understand the country's rich history, values, and identity.

Some interesting facts about the Ukrainian language:

1. One of the features of the Ukrainian language is that it is rich in diminutive forms. Even the word “enemies” has a diminutive and affectionate form, which is used in the anthem of Ukraine.
2. The letter “p” is the most used in the Ukrainian alphabet.
3. In the “Short Dictionary of Synonyms of the Ukrainian Language”, which contains 4279 synonyms, the word “beat” has the most synonyms — as many as 45!
4. The longest word in the Ukrainian language consists of 30 letters! This is the name of a pest control chemical.
5. There are special words in our language-palindromes. These are so-called “mirror” phrases or words: they can be read both from left to right and from right to left.
6. The first Ukrainian “Bukvar” was published in 1574 in Lviv by Ivan Fedorov, the first printer. Only one copy of the book, found in 1927 in Rome, has survived to our time. Currently, the book is kept in the library of Harvard University.
7. Taras Shevchenko’s “Testament” has the most translations among Ukrainian works: it has been translated into 147 languages of the world’s nations.

*I. Honcharenko*

## **THE EXECUTED RENAISSANCE**

*I. Гончаренко*

## **РОЗСТРІЛЯНЕ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ**

The executed renaissance is a term for a group of Ukrainian language poets, writers, artists and intellectuals who lived during the 1920s and the 1930s on territory of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and were imprisoned, deported and killed because of their political views. All started in 1917 after Bolshevik revolution (which were led by Bolshevik party and Vladimir Lenin himself) and brutal murder of Russian Imperial Romanov Family (including children). This cruel, vicious and disgusting events were a perfect start for even more horrifying things. The Civil war was a new almost 5 yearlong disaster driven by sick ideas of Bolshevik party and communism madness. The thirst for power, the land and some kind of revenge led communists to the war against Ukraine and Poland. In the end of the war (1921) most of the territories of Ukraine were transformed into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Parts of Western Ukraine fell under the control of the Second Polish Republic, as laid out in the “Peace of Riga”. After fall of Ukrainian independent state Bolsheviks tried to integrate non-russian nationalities to specific soviet political system by new policy. One of this new ways of colonization was “korenization”. that aimed to rehabilitate Bolshevik’s reputation in minds of native population of Ukraine and grow communist groups for every nationality. But the policy of korenization contributed to some kind of national awakening and self-promotion of national identity. In this point of story a bunch of talking heads, rotting corpses and carnivorous skulls proclaimed that local elites (founders and main followers of national ideas) became “hired agents” and their goal had become dismemberment of the Soviet Union and the restoration of capitalism. Afterwards the government of USSR decided to

provide new policy of Great Russian chauvinism — Russification. National leaderships of the republics and autonomies were liquidated. This is how the story begins, story of great revolt and great sacrifice... A bunch of Ukrainian authors rebelled against authoritarian regime of red empire, soon they would be known as the executed renaissance. It is also known as “Red renaissance” — spiritual-cultural and literary-artistic generation of Ukrainian SSR having been famous for highly artistic artworks in almost every category of art. Ideas of humanism, individualism and national identity are typical for the works of leading creators of the executed renaissance. The main literature groups such as “Mars” (also known as “Lanka” for some period of time), VAPLITE, Plush, the Neo-classics, were created under different ideologies with different imagery of aesthetic, but all as one struggle from chauvinistic soviet doctrine. It’s difficult to imagine such a variety of thoughts, a riot of styles and truly countless numbers of ideas which were represented in avangard mix of artworks created by such brilliant minds. “Misto” by Valerian Pidmohylyn (1901-1937) — the first Ukrainian urbanistic novel, an attempt to understand origins of deeply personal transformation which lead to existentialism. “Ya (Romantyka)” by Mykola Khvylovyi (1893-1933) — a painful, chaotic and heartbreaking expressionistic novel about collapse of ideas of revolution, about people without identity, about life without soul. “Soniachni klarnety” by Pavlo Tychyna (1891-1967) — pure poetry of Ukrainian land. Not only ideas depicted in creations of the executed renaissance frightened deadend minds of soviet government, but a form too, modern art movements from all across the world like: impressionism, expressionism, modernism, avangard, realism and neoclassicism were reflected in magnificent works of art by Ukrainian authors. After such a bright and provocative demonstration of strength, fearless and self-sufficient of Ukrainian spirit soviet government start to tremble in agony of fear. As a result - November 3 rd became the last day in life for dozens of Ukrainian authors and fighters for the freedom. On that day there were “Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists” shooting lists: Les Kurbas, Mykola Kulish, Matvii Yavorskyi, Volodymyr Chekhovskiy, Valerian Pidmohylnyi, Pavlo Fylypovych, Valerian Polishchuk, Hryhorii Epik, Myroslav Irchan, Manko Voronyi, Mykhailo Kozoris, Oleksa Slisarenko, Mykhailo Yalovy and many, many innocent people... The story of the Executed Renaissance is a tragedy that reminds us which cost has paid for our freedom, the freedom of Ukraine.

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## **PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD**

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### **ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ ТУРИЗМУ В УКРАЇНІ В ПІСЛЯВОЄННИЙ ЧАС**

There is no doubt that international tourism has always been very sensitive to the all kinds of world events — whether it is a lockdown or a political conflict anywhere. Many governments decided to issue travel warnings for Ukraine with increasing media coverage about a possible Russian invasion as of January 2022. Needless to say, we respect these decisions. However, we cannot ignore the fact that this has adversely affected the tourism industry. The country’s economy suffered unprecedented damage. Because of this reason, we decided to find the way of rebuilding tourism industry in Ukraine and to show you the possible differences we may come across in the nearest future. Nothing kills tourism faster