

ПРОБЛЕМИ ТЕОРІЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ТА ЛІТЕРАТУРНОЇ КРИТИКИ

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HIGH SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF THE UKRAINOSTICHNIKH STUDIES BY NATALIE KUZYAKINA

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In the article on a historically biographic background was scientific inheritance analyzed of the prominent Ukrainian and Russian literary critic and specialist in drama study XX of professor Natalie Kuzyakinoy, was underlined expressive ukrainecentric of her research, special concentration on dramaturgy of period of the Shot up Revival. The scientist, without regard to ideological pressure on her, did an invaluable contribution to development of cognition of the Solovki pages of the Ukrainian culture subjected to repression.

Key words: ukrainecentric, Ukraine history of science, literary criticism, theatre science, Kuzyakina.

Ukrainian science, in particular, humanitarian science, during consistently destroyed during soviet times, though allegedly and had sufficiently stable sponsorship of the state, widely developed institutes, was considered to one of priorities of community development. In fact a scientist always remained a «caster and screw» of that time imperial system and forcedly served her to the ideological idol or «ablated with replacement», preliminary, at the best, advertised by imperious proteges as «insignificant» in the profession, and quite often and forced out on the limit of life and death. Repressions, forcing to emigration or ideological assimilation (that, as a rule, had a consequence plot with a conscience, vulgarization of facts, leveling of concept of the truths of science, introduction of aggressive squeal age in research establishments — such are main methods of influence of officials on «uncomfortable» scientists-recusants that aimed to serve to science, but not to attend to the mode, seeing through him hellish essence. Consequently not to change to the professional choice, duty and honor for a scientist it was where heavier than to make it up with by circumstances, somehow to adjust to them and do that was succeeded in half force. Obviously, history of Ukrainian science many years will open calculation full of to the dramatic

effect and tragedy of page of biographies of intellectual elite of our people, will trace the broken fates, restore falsified the censorial transactions of work, that, in the end, to produce truthful vision of home scientific discussion of difficult XX of century, show his achievements, losses, precipitate lessons for the new generations of researchers. Among the main Ukrainian scientists that had dignity and will to enter the lists to the pretended totalitarian-ideological machine, risking to get under her bloody fly-wheel, distinguish the figure of Natalie Borisovna Kuzyakina (1928–1994) — literary critic and specialist in drama study, candidate of philological sciences (1952), doctor of study (1969) of art, member of the Union of writers of Ukraine (1956), teacher, screenwriter.

In a birth certificate future scientist written as a Russian, though first came into the world in the capital of Ukraine. «My parents belong to those Russian migrants that at the end of past (XIX- century) settled in Kyiv, — read in one of interview of researcher. — Then the intensive process of wave of population lasted from the central areas of Russia, in particular from Orel region, where my grand-fathers lived. By the way, they appeared in Kyiv almost simultaneously with Bulgakov family, certainly, belonged to the different layers: parents of Bulgakov are intellectuals, my are petty bourgeois. With Ukrainians we made friends, sang Ukrainian songs, but spoke in Russian [6, p. 3]. Interestingly, that once — during 1708–1726 years Orel region was meant in composition of the Kyiv province of the Russian empire, later she both acquire administrative-territorial independence or joined to some of nearby areas or passed to them parts of the territories. Geographically this region always tested influence of contiguous historically Ukrainian earth of East Slobozhanshyna (see about it [12], therefore in Kyiv his representatives felt not a single cultural or psychological discomfort.

More effective attaching of N. Kuzyakina to spirituality of edge took place in a midchildhood and afterwards interpreted by her as «one of wretched reflections of that revival of the Ukrainian culture, that began 20 th» [6, p. 3]. For example, Ukrainian without no complaining she studied from the 1class though attended Russian school; in a school library she found plenty Ukrainian books, in original and translations from other languages, especially interested in adventure works, and soon opened for itself and forever fell in love wonderful Lesia Ukrainian: «Falling in love her, felt that after her stood some special, unknown, but very attractive culture» [6, p. 3]. Longer course of life must pass, to grasp all grandeur and depth of creative genius T. Shevchenko.

Later memoir texts of scientist ground to assert, that not hunger and repressions fixed her child's memory from those heavy pre-war years, but gladness of apprenticeship, magic book world. However already it was to run 13-years-old Natalie into the terrible face of the soviet totalitarian system. In 1941, not wishing to remain in occupied Kyiv with her father and step mother (she lost mother in 3-years-old age), she independently left to Tashkent, where a full sister and aunt were in evacuation. However, just crossing the line of contact and getting to «our», got under suspicion as a «hostile agent», without court and investigation was arrested after the political 58-article that threatened to her 10 — years of camps. Worldly-wise criminals «showed mercy» to a child, prompting only possibility of rescue — to simulate madness, a former student writes and the follower of N. Kuzyakina art critic in the Lviv I. Volitcka. Only so it was possible to get to the camp hospital, and from there — to give information about itself on will. She was able to do it, surviving all medical verifications, humiliating and unendurable sickly procedures preliminary. The Tashkent relatives almost by wonder managed with the help of the first wife of M. Gorki Katarina Peshkova to go out on international Red Cross that took a minor girl under defense, threatening to stop a supply to the infirmary of medications. She was freed at the personal direction of Бєпії [3, p. 12]. The son of researcher B. Kuzyakin is shure, that she necessarily would be deported underguard if not war and winter:» She survived because did not get in a camp, but stayed in a prison hospital. In the heavy first military the deportations were rarely» [8, p. 171].

About this episode from her life N. Kuzyakina preferred nowhere and never to remember. For example, in an autobiography from Mays, 23, 1962 read: in «1936 beganto study in 1 class 83-th school of Kyiv, and in 1941 made off a 5th class. In the years of Great Patriotic war she lived and studied in Tashkent. In 1944 went back into Kyiv and in 1945 made off the 10th class of 5th night school» («Scientific Advice resolutely condemned...» 2003). Really, facts about that «Tashkent period» — it over an annual stay in a prison chamber and hospital in city to Penza, that in future always hung over her, any instant can outgrow in charging of political unreliability and psychical inferiority. Find confirmation to said in the article of I. Volitcka: «This history Natalia Borisovna hid almost whole life, with reason being rather afraid, that literary «critics are in civil», if to be quits with her, on their manner will interpret the dramatic page of her biography and will prepare a place, as it was with many soviet dissidents, already in therezhnev infirmary with very popular then the diagnosis of «schizophrenia». A sickly theme

began to appear in her stories only shortly before death» [3, p. 12]. The writing fragments of certificates of former young prisoner are first appeared in 2009 — after 15 years of the death of researchers — in Russian-language edition of her book «Theatre on Solovki. 1923–1937» N. Kuzyakina 2009, 163–170). Commenting these remembrances in the article the «Scientific world of professor Natali Kuzyakina. From the point of view of subjects» [14] and comprehending the fact of «black spot on biography» of scientist in the historical context of a day and functioning of scientific generation in a service-preface «Trajectory of spiritual flight of scientist» [13], another former student Natali Kuzyakina the Odessa literary critic Saenko V. writes about the specific operating of the such preventive influences on the real intellectual persons: pain cicatrizes in the soul, however, despite expectations of power, — only add her effective courage and sobriety in estimation situation «in official politics political and ideologies» [13, p. 4]. Thus, yet on the threshold of the youth of Natali Kuzyakina got the sickly lesson of the spiritual tempering that later not once will help to stand on end, namely:

1) when Scientific Advice of Institute of study of art, folklore and ethnography of the name of M. Rylski AH of the Ukraine will arrange to her, to the senior staff scientist of department of theatre science, public unfair trial and scandalously will free from work through the Warsaw publication «ideological the erroneous article «Born by revolution» the way of development of Ukrainian soviet dramaturgy» is flexurally illuminated in that, as marked in corresponding protocol» («Scientific Advice condemned» resolutely. 2003);

2) when it will be quickly to change the theme of the almost completed doctoral dissertation about a theatre already «impassable» M. Kulich and to prepare her after work of I. Kochergi and give to defense in Moscow (1969), and it is yet unsimple to search an amateur to write a favorable review on the abstract of thesis of this secret service; together with that more insistent to aim to get a doctorate, in particular and on the reasons expounded in a letter (from April, 22, 1969) to the known figure and researcher of theatre V. Vasilka :»And need to me though a few reviews from Ukraine of people the atrial, that would support me, because Yosipenko (M. Yosipenko is a scientific orthodoxy functioner then a manager of department of history of theatre is in ІМФЕ. — G. K.) rode to Moscow and proved that I am a philologist, does not understand in a theatre and so on. It is necessary for him that on Ukraine there was only one doctor of study of art, because then all will depend on him. It is necessary, that some counteraction was to him, that it was possible to support young people that he so hates» [5, p. 190];

3) when actually will escape with a son from the Ukraine — not only from persecution and unemployment but also from a direct threat to be arrested and celled during the duty wave of repressions against dissident on verge of 1960–1970 th and only due to support of friends by wonder will «hide» from the scientific «cleaning» (1972) in the Leningrad institute of theatre, music and cinematography of the name of M. Cherkasova (presently the Saint Petersburg theatrical academy) and others like that. Communicating from «men of the sixties» of Y. Badziom, I. Dzubo, L. Kostenko, M. Kotcubinska, A. Pashko, I. Svetlichny, V. Simonenko, V. Stus, S. T, V. Chornovol (in their cohort favorably remember the young critic of N. Kuzyakina, Y. Lavrinenko in the New York performance (21.04.1963) about a poetic spring in Ukraine of beginning of 1960th [9, p. 315], becoming familiar with to distribution of samizdat, testifying to what is in such sign texts, as «Homo Feriens» I. Zhilenko and «People not from fear» S. Kirichenko [1, p. 163–164], contemplating the shattering ideological pressing of population, in particular and by means of intelligentsia, N. Kuzyakina already in those years realized clearly, that she is poisoned exactly as the Ukrainian scientist that called on very irritating for the totalitarian system «nationalistic» walks of life, able to doubt in the «authorities» appointed by communist party. This mark of «uncomfortable» literally followed by her: «I for the verymodest andnon-active life was a Zionist, and anti-Semite, and Ukrainian nationalist. For some reason arranged nobody, that I simply Russian that grew in Kyiv in Leningrad. I too somehow fall out of usual connections. I do not divide privately wide spread prejudices, that nationalists and anti-Semite (though people nationally the one-sided are everywhere) operate on Ukraine, but I know and the real price demonstrative «internationalism» and scornful — in relation to other — to «friendship of people» [6, p. 3] and however, even running into numerous problems, she not only never tried to get off from the way of Ukraine studies, on that at one time unexpectedly for itself stepped, but also never about it felt sorry.

During 1946–1948 N. Kuzyakina without seeing got education on in the Russian department of philological faculty of the Kyiv university, made off him an extern in 1948, as the saying goes in «Autobiography», «was accepted to post-graduate course at the Kyiv State University (department of Ukrainian literature)», of 1951 th completed studies, and protected 1952 the candidate's dissertation from the theme of «Becoming of Ukrainian soviet dramaturgy. 1917–1934 years». («Scientific Council blames»...2003). Y

1952–1956, without regard to young enough age, headed the department of literature of the Izmail teaching (afterwards pedagogical) institute, honestly carrying on educational-organizational, teaching, scientific activity and underlining for itself the circle of the further searching sat down. In the published 1990 fate in an academic study of literature magazine «Word and Time» (№ 6) a blitz-interview with a researcher find important testifying to beginning of her «life in science» and that intellectual environment, that formed the world view of young scientist, mortgaged methodological foundation her future studios, sent to those or those segments of literary history and present time, outlined the for a study issues of the day. «I was accepted, — tells N. Kuzyakina — department of Ukrainian literature of the Kyiv university (after completion the Russian department) in autumn in 1948 there I was too young, naive and awfully wanted to study. A place was not on the department of Russian literature.

I had begun to prepare to the entry to other faculty when the leader of the Ukrainian department Yuriy Kobiletcky invited me to act on his department.

I agreed [7, p. 30]. Therefore a certain fate of case (and maybe sober vision of prospect by a senior colleague) is in that in course of time from a young researcher (surplus of decisive, with «ignoramus audacity», as notices, but capable of working and interested) in cognition of the world that was unexpectedly opened in the unknown depths of historical competitions» [7, p. 30]) grew exactly Ukrainian searcher, but not Russian searcher. Analyzing from over 40-years-old distance cathedral collective in that got then, and it A. Ischuk (scientific leader of candidate's dissertation), E. Kirilyuk, Z. Moroz, B. Guriev, O. Dyachenko,

G. Sidorenko and other scientists, N. Kuzyakina marks their humanness foremost, warmth: «behaved to me favorably. In the first year saved, when I barely not took off from post graduate course, because did not have a desire to enter to the komsomol (it was!). My leader named «daughter», to work did not mix and helped to pastries» [7, p. 30]. At the same time annoying bitter taste was caused by that did not allow at once brothers correct, high professional reference-points: «And no scientific school he (A. Ischuk (Г. К.) could to me give, because and her did not have! He just belonged to that, mainly rural, to the young people that began on verge of 30th, when in foundation of university education the simple mechanism of adaptation was stopped up to the occurring once a minute political problems. After the careful «cleaning» of university, especially of humanitarian departments from» not ours» were there followers of Zerov?

Of course, to stay fully university without people was impossible and there were prominent specialists on some departments. The Ukrainian department, publicize active, almost completely party, and appeared poorer» [7, p. 30]. Not fully realizing then this creative vacuum, inclined before scientific authorities and valuing every knowledge or skill adopted from them, but especially is «love to the sources, to see a desire all own eyes», bringing up from itself the disciplined researcher («Us then a friendly group gathered: Nina Kalinichenko, Nina Kupry (linguist), graduate student of Institute of literature Leonid Kovalenko. We honestly studied: a working day began in reading hall of university or public library at 10 morning and lasted to 10 at the evening (with the o'clock of interruption on dinner, and sometimes and without her)» [7, p. 31]), N. Kuzyakina with enthusiasm developed the dissertation problem.

Interestingly, that interest in sources in particular «illegal» was produced for her under act of P. Popov (leader of seminar on old literature), and understanding of essence of a study of literature professionalism, deep professional teaching and harmonious development of scientist came due to a communication from C. Maslov (the leader of seminar on old literature and paleography) [7, p. 31–32]. In opinion of, for a scientist mainto «feel small part in connection of generationsto see their following in the profession» [7, p. 32]. However in the years of her scientific becoming it was impossible:»Atmosphere that we breathed carried in itself poison of dissociation, disconnection. These ideas prevailed above the ideas of connection, association, — it and meant the loss of traditions, loss of historical soil in development of nation» [7, p. 32]. So, some torn off from the real existence of literary process, fragmentary, in an argumentation and conclusions (as on a later reception) — must become and her candidate's work about Ukrainian dramaturgy of the first decades of soviet power — the how hardly not most tragic period in our newest history. The «theme of my dissertation — on a background of that time — sounded rather absurd, says N. Kuzyakina. It was impossible to investigate «Becoming of Ukrainian soviet Dramaturgy (1917–1934)» from the point of view of the truths of science, in fact in enemies and subjected to repression exactly those was meant, that and created then dramaturgy: M. Kulish, I. Mikitenko, M. Irchan; «to forget» I. Dneprovsky and Y. Mamontov. Why did choose this theme? From complete not understanding of the thing, because of believing to every written row. There was nobody who can explain to me how it really was? And yet from a desire to understand logic of only process of unjust, rationally to re-

new and explain that did not yield to interpretation exactly in measuring of science «scientifically». As one editorial worker said to me, «this theme is now impossible». He was right. And I wrote her. And when now see the red cover of the first part of the «Essays of Ukrainian-soviet dramaturgy», that went out in 1958 on the basis of dissertation, and then I am ashamed. It was to go across life, nevertheless to get to know truth, — that such there were 20th those» [7, p. 30–31].

Self-criticism sometimes where more than extraneous warnings, explains a researcher to understand new horizons, as well as directs him carefully — even during all further life — to work on that or by a that theme. Then «uncrowned» in relation to the cult of personality of I. Stalin XX to convention the creative figure of M. Kulish becomes Communist party most actual for (N. Kuzyakina — a scientist) — the prominent Ukrainian writer-modernist, «dramatist from «charity Divine», artist conscientious and true», that helped her to «see the epoch of 20th other eyes» [6, p. 3]. Actually, exactly N. Kuzyakina and begins Ukrainian scientific works, until now remaining to one of the respectful names in this industry, and in parallel develops quite a bit tangent literary-theatrical problems and figures from the period of the Shot up Revival and later decades, certainly, not latching in these. On the whole in more than 40-years-old scientific activity of N. Kuzyakina distinguish four basic stages that represent the professional becoming and development of researcher of literature and theatre to a full degree : 1) 1948–1955 is early work of time of studies in post graduate course and first steps as a scientist in an Izmail period of life; 2) 1956–1961 is the Odessa period of life and work; 3) 1962–1972 is the Kyiv period of life and work; 4) 1973–1994 years — is the Leningrad period of life and work. It important to mark that the publications of scientist continue to appear and after her death, and it is not only prehandson translations already of the known works, but also before the researches not made public. Maybe, such novelties will make happy us yet not once, in fact the «Leningrad» archive of scientist expects his analyzer and time.

For today it is known about a 141 work of N. Kuzyakina (see in particular (НБК 2010)), among which 134 were known at her life. It is separate book editions, article in collections, magazines, newspapers, reviews, published (edited, well-organized, prepared to printing individually or in co-authorship) texts, film scripts. 102 from them are sanctified to the Ukrainian subjects, 85 written with Ukrainian that a woman owned perfectly. Strikes the noticed fact, that in a first period of scientific activity a researcher on the

Ukrainian subjects with practically always writes in Russian, (from 5 thematic works such is 4, in particular dissertation, abstract of thesis, essay about L. Dmiterka, article about I. Karpenka-Karogo); 6 magazine-newspaper articles and reviews print Ukrainian is the theoretical comprehension of problems of nationality and national form in literature, thoughts about the Hungarian and Czechoslovak poets, reviews on two Russian editions. The culture of the Ukrainian people was by such method internationalized (foremost was rusificated), unsticking in language translation from native soil and home recipient; in one moment through a language brought in spiritual space of nation the stranger corrected ideological sources.

In a second period of work a situation some changes: a monograph goes out Ukrainian «Essays of Ukrainian soviet dramaturgy. Part 1 (1917–1934)» (Kyiv, 1958), prepared after candidate's research, and 2 from the general amount of 5 Ukrainian research works; other 5 Ukrainian-language publications are sanctified to the theoretical (form, style) and educational-educational problems (3), and also are reviews (2) on the Russian textbook and presentation in Russian legitimate drama of the name of Ivanovo cities of Odessa. Consequently from 10 work of the ofscientist only 2 two were written in Russian — about work of the Ukrainianwriter L. Dmiterka.

The third period is truly selfless in life and work of N. Kuzyakina as a literary critic and specialist in drama study: among 40 her presentations — 36 in Ukrainian language, and it is 4 prominent monographs («Dramatist Mykola Kulish: literacy-critical essay» (Kyiv, 1962), «Essays of Ukrainian soviet dramaturgy. Part is 2 (1935–1960)» (Kyiv, 1963), «Dramatists Ivan Kocherga. «Life. Plays. Presentations» (Kyiv, 1968), «Plays of Mykola Kulish: literary and stage history» (Kyiv, 1970), a number of new, deep, actual publications about I. Franco, Lesia Ukrainian, I. Dneprovsky, I. Kocherga, M. Kulish particular promulgation of pages of epistolarity of this artist, analysis of his collaboration from «Berezolem», by other theatres of the Ukraine. Only 2 printings (an abstract of thesis of doctor dissertation and review are on resolution of the «Passionate sonata» of M. Kulish on the stage of Kyiv Franco) went out in light Russian. At the same time 1 theoretical secret service was edited in Ukrainian, reviews about the guest performances of the French theatre of «Comedy of France» (1964) and Leningrad academic theatre of the name of A. Pushkin (1965) in Kyiv (under the pseudonym of K. Borisuk), anniversary Shakespearian article (1964), is also published. Separately will mark the review of N. Kuzyakina «Up against own life» («Fatherland», 1969) on the memoirs of writer, journalist, theatrical critic

Y. Smolich «Recital of anxiety» (1968) Many tragic pages and figures of the subjected to repression Ukrainian culture of the first decades of XX century came back to life in that. Thinking about this period of work of N. Kuzyakina, M. Vaskiv marks: «Straight or it is hidden a researcher writes about that about what all other yet yesterday, and many — and today consider the best to say nothing. The indifferent relation of representative of metropolis changes on large love to the colonial culture, so large, that she does not walk around negatives, provincialism, primitiveness of many phenomena in life of Ukrainian nation and culture. This process is inserted in the national and culture revival of 60ies, as well as analogical process with many representatives of Ukrainian intelligentsia in the revival of 20th — beginning of 30th. In the recreation of them N. Kuzyakina repeatedly crossed limits settled. Yesterday's Russian woman gives all grounds for that, to get a label of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist. A concentration is on the Ukrainian culture, opening of large values not only but also world scale, them the widest popularization become basis of scientific activity of N. Kuzyakina» [2, p. 303–305]. Driving out to Russia at the beginning of 1970ies, scientist, certainly, must amend in character of the scientific work.

74 works are known from this period — mainly Russian-language (45 against a 28 Ukrainian-language, given out mostly after 1987, one English-language), and they went out mainly in Leningrad, Moscow, now and then -in Kyiv, Odessa. However again distinctly dominate Ukrainian motives, presented by 50 brilliant developments among those 5 monographs (everything in these years gave out them 7), prevails: «Ukrainian dramati-cart beginning of XX of century. Ways of renewal: (on the materials dram of Lesia Ukrainian) (Leningrad, 1978), «Lesia Ukrainian and Alexander Blok: literary-critical sketch» (Kyiv, 1980), «Formation of ukrainian-soviet producing activity (1920 — beginning of the 30th), (Leningrad, 1984), «Archived pages» (Kyiv, 1992) «Theatre in the Solovki Prison camp» (Luxembourg, 1995); numerous articles; cinema scenario work to the 4-film documentary series «My address: Solovki» — ribbons about L. Kurbus «Trap» and about M. Kulish «Load of silence» (made on a studio «Kyiv scientific film», 1991, author of scenario: N. Kuzyakina, stage-director: Leonid Anichkin, operator: Anatoly Solopay, musical registration: Yuliya Lazarevska, text reads: Bohdan Stupka); about M. Zerov «Why to translate Vergily»? But about the ordeals of wives and daughters of the subjected to repression «counter-revolutionaries», that divided the fates of the native in the Solovki camps, — do not «strike a woman even made a flower»

(A researcher does not change to the main theme — history of Ukrainian dramaturgy of XX of century, increasing her deepening in work of Lesia Ukrainian and reading of authoress in comparison from A. Block and however main direction of scientific search is remained by life and work of M. Kulish, L. Kurbus, quite a bit attention is spared to I. Dneprovsky and to I. Kocherga.

Sound excerption of history of Ukrainian soviet direction becomes the undoubted achievement of N. Kuzyakina, and by the crown of scientific career is a monograph «Theatre on Solovki. 1923–1937» (1995, 2009), working on that, she studied «Gulagivski» archives carefully, as soon as they were done by accessible, Collected everything, that was opened about the Ukrainian and not Ukrainian writers, stage-directors, actors, musicians and others» [2, p. 301].

After death of the researcher it is printed only 6 her works (from them 3 monographic, all Ukraine researching, 4 in Ukrainian language) among that will distinguish by volume books-collections «N. Kuzyakina: «Trajectories of fates» (Kyiv, 2010), that present her in transitive scientific works to the modern Ukrainian scientific concord and every curious reader. «Scientific inheritance of Natali Borisovna Kuzyakina, — justly establishes M. Vaskiv — is the gold fund of Ukrainian literary criticism, that is why her vital and spiritual increase already from it one reason is very interesting and important for today's literary critics and specialists in drama study. But very important and interesting this increase is yet and because it contains priceless lessons for becoming of the real scientist and real man» [2, p. 297]. A scientist talks about 5 such lessons:

1) «...aspiring to the permanent increase, improvement, to the unwillingness to be satisfied to those, about what it impossible freshly to say: «so-so» or it «may be so»...»;

2) «...ability critically to belong to stranger work, stranger persuasions, even if they are expounded by the meters of literature or literary criticism. critically to perceive own previous work»;

3) «...science must be mathematically exact», confirmed by sources — texts, documents, and at the same time — «science cannot be passionless, «cold»...»;

4) «...it is necessary to do generalization on the basis of analysis of concrete texts, artistic phenomena, but not vice versa, when at first line a conception (even if a conception looks very slender), and then under it «adjust» in separate facts or use them only as illustration to theoretical position»;

5) scale of scientific interests, lining up a wide context different national prospect in relation to the basic (national) object of research and others like that [2].

In our view, it costs to make accent to another lesson for contemporaries and future generations of researchers, given N. Kuzyakina, and it her active and inflexible patriotic position of intellectual man-person, her sincere experiencing for the fate of motherland, without regard to the sometimes extremely heavy circumstances of own life. Provided with the mind of great capacity, extraordinarily exacting to her, she sought out every possibility for truthful service to sciences, and inhumanization it is very important in the plan of prospect of community development. In an interview «Even the loss of language does not mean death of people», consistently using a word-combination «our state history», «native Kyiv», «our republic», identifying itself with the Ukraine, N. Kuzyakina already, then — in 1989, not very depending upon the duty wave of national revival, outlined dangers that in future tragic will threaten to Ukraine. It is first Russian chauvinism that never will leave off to perceive Ukrainians «fascists» and «nationalists», for one hundred last years, so not learning to be:

- 1) oriented in «regional questions», as Lesia Ukrainian wrote;
- 2) home «fifth column» of the assimilated Ukrainian ignoramus that at any case will use bugbear of «nationalism»;
- 3) Going lumpen of society, destruction of cultural and educational and scientific spheres as encroaching is upon intelligentsia — only force able to build and confirm the national state;
- 4) suppleness of people to internal discord, predefined by a «enormous historical loss» — absence of «experience of state existence». At terms of class, political, other oppositions of internal forces any country exists only because the idea of state and national unity above these contradictions. But when people during centuries do not have an experience national unity, it is difficult to save itself on historical in directions. People can test many historical shots or even crash, but must save spiritual principles due to that at the favorable terms of historical development he can again unite are certain, to renew the state system. Inability of many Ukrainians to spiritual and business unity a long a goal ready became the source of anecdotes»;
- 5) oppression of Ukrainian people, predefined by weakening of village as a basic source of her development; large russification of the region, what maims a language cleanness; by frank neglect and resistance (even for confession of Ukrainian state) from the side of «millions mass of office

workers of all grades»to «speak, to think Russian» [6, p. 3–5]. Certainly, a scientist searches a rational decision on the difficult historical cross-roads of Ukraine. By an only correct step, in opinion of N. Kuzyakina, a 50-years- old purposeful public policy had to become on the correction of situation, that in a result — «through a few generations at favorable terms» — would help to «renew an equilibrium». But will old top-level shots that «have itself for the state and there are masters of the situation» produce such politics?!

And as far as aggressive will be counteraction «from the side of those, who we care» of? Finally — or we have «half century clever, democratic, on new legal, economic principles of life, to try to untie a national question. Does have these the half a century? Does not know» [6, p. 21]. In our days everything that was said by a scientist 25 years ago strikes predictability and relevance.

Undoubtedly, the region, where she was «eaten», from what «survived», became most love and melancholy of N. Kuzyakina. Does «long for Kyiv, for Ukraine»? — asked her in an interview. «Very. And I cannot do anything» [6, p. 21]. After disintegration of the USSR she dreamed to move to live in the city of her childhood, however premature death prevented to it. However the son of the researcher B. Kuzyakin carried out a mother desire — attached her ashes to the grave of relatives on the «Baikovom» cemetery. The vital circle of the Russian that for a long time went down in history exactly by it Ukrainian works and has reputation for deserved nevertheless on the real born in Kyiv was so locked.

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ВЫСОКИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ УКРАИНОЦЕНТРИЧЕСКИХ СТУДИЙ НАТАЛЬИ КУЗЯКИНОЙ

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В статье на историко-биографическом материале проанализировано научное наследство выдающегося украинского и российского литературоведа и театроведа XX столетия профессора Натальи Кузякиной, акцентировано внимание на значительной украиноцентричности ее исследовательских изысканий, особой сосредоточенности на драматургии периода Расстрелянного Возрождения. Ученый, несмотря на идеологическое давление на нее, внесла неоценимый вклад в развитие кулишеведения, курбасоведения, в познание соловецких страниц репрессированной украинской культуры.

Ключевые слова: украинистика, история науки, литературоведение, театроведение, Н. Кузякина.

ВИСОКИЙ НАУКОВИЙ ПОТЕНЦІАЛ УКРАЇНОЦЕНТРИЧНИХ СТУДІЙ НАТАЛІ КУЗЯКІНОЇ

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У статті на історико-біографічному тлі проаналізовано наукову спадщину видатного українського та російського літературознавця й театрознавця ХХ століття професора Наталі Кузякіної (1928–1994). Акцентовано на виразній україноцентричності її дослідницьких шукань, особливій зосередженості на драматургії періоду Розстріляного Відродження. Самозречено працюючи у сфері україністики і компаративістики, дослідниця відкрила постать і творчість світового рівня драматурга Миколи Куліша, надрукувавши за життя чотири книги («Драматург Микола Куліш» (1962), «Геси Миколи Куліша» (1970), «Архівні сторінки...» (1992), «Театр на Соловках. 1923–1937»), а п'яту — «Траєкторії долі» (2010) — після смерті.

Попри ідеологічний тиск на неї, зробила неоціненний внесок у розвиток не тільки кулішезнавства, курбасознавства та пізнання соловецьких сторінок репресованої української культури, але й ввівши в науковий обіг праці з порівняльного літературознавства, як наприклад, «Александр Блок и Леся Украинка». Значущими є дослідження зі сфери поезики художнього тексту.

Окремої уваги вимагають зібрання театрознавчих праць Наталі Кузякіної, які чекають своєї черги на публікацію й осмислення мистецтвознавцями.

***Ключові слова:** україністика, історія науки, літературознавство, театрознавство, Н. Кузякіна.*

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