



## **Minitexts of the journal “Ridnyi Krai” (1905-1916): Genre, content, and structure**

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**Abstract.** At the present stage of historical and cultural development of Ukraine, the appeal to periodicals of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as important cultural and educational institutions is becoming extremely relevant. The paper was devoted to the analysis of the “Ridnyi Krai” journal, published during 1905-1916 in Poltava, Kyiv, and Gadyach. It was established that the analysed language units are integral components of the textual (discursive) paradigm, consistently correlate in many ways with large texts, or macrottexts, and simultaneously reveal specific characteristics that relate primarily to the functions performed and verbal content, and only then contextual, semantic, communicative, and structural integrity, thematic programming, relative completeness, semantic self-sufficiency, harmony of content and form. Minitexts typical of the publication “Ridnyi Krai” – self-promotion, advertising, advertising, etc. – are detailed and characterised. The most common thematic groups, combining minitexts into a single communicative whole, offer the reader in a single number of the weekly laconic stories about changes in various spheres of public life in Ukraine and the world, about the Ukrainian issue in its multidimensional format. It was proved that small texts by their functional purpose, influence on recipients, informative weight are not inferior to large ones and even have advantages, since they quickly and systematically reflect the course of social life at that time – important

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state events of that era (the revolutions of 1905-1907, the post-revolutionary period with its contradictory tendencies), the life of other countries (for example, France, America), individual Ukrainian territories, large and small towns and villages. The results obtained can be used in research activities, in particular, by linguists and language historians to investigate the processes of establishment of Ukrainian spelling and analyse the dynamics of language norms

**Keywords:** thematic headings of the weekly; minitexts; classification parameters of minitexts; specific representatives of minitexts; verbal content of minitexts; functional purpose of minitexts

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## Introduction

The journal "Ridnyi Krai", which was published from 1905 to 1916, played an immeasurably large role in the establishment of the Ukrainian national cause. It stood up for the Ukrainian language, which was designated as the Great Russian-Polish dialect by the Valuev-Emperor's decrees and circulars, and paved the way for it not only in the artistic but also in the scientific, journalistic, official and business spheres, which, for reasons of extralinguistic nature, were overrun by foreign languages, defended the Ukrainian language against Ukrainian haters, various "good people" who assigned it to "household use" because, according to their primitive beliefs, the Ukrainian language is allegedly incapable of conveying high feelings and deep thoughts; contributed to the development of national culture, which Russophiles cynically pushed to the periphery, as it was allegedly low-grade, unpromising, and needed only by uneducated ordinary people. Ukrainian-speaking, Ukrainocentrism, and other problems related to various spheres of national existence reflect the texts of the publication under study, which are polyfunctional in their content and genre nature.

It is important to emphasise that the text in its various dimensions as a powerful implementation of multi-vector socio-cultural stereotypes, as "an integral semiotic form of mental, speech and thought human activity, conceptually and structurally organised, dialogically embedded in an interiorised being; the semiotic universe of an ethnic group or civilisation,

which is a pragmatically oriented intermediary of communication" has long attracted the attention of researchers. Foreign and Ukrainian scientific schools have been established, whose cognitive focus is the cognitive and emotional mechanism of the text, its theory and pragmatics, interpretation of the text as a result of speech activity, as the very "process of creating a verbal whole", that is, it is not only about the actualisation of the thought-constitutional mechanism, but also about its embodied consequence or product (Hu, 2024).

There have been significant changes in the field of text linguistics. There are many studies that carry out a comprehensive analysis of the text. Research covers cognitive aspects (Cohen, 2020), including semantic, discursive, and pragmatic aspects (Lyubymova & Shutova, 2024). Special attention is paid to the psycholinguistic aspects of textology (Bekhta & Bekhta, 2019; Papish, 2021). These studies consider text as a unit of textology in different dimensions. Modern linguists characterise the text as a precedent-personal phenomenon (Kosmeda, 2021). Of great interest is the problem of the mechanism of destructiveness at the text level and its predicted and unpredictable consequences – reformatting, transcoding content, shifting the emphasis of implicit-explicit (Korolova, 2020). The focus of research interpretations was texts designed on the model of certain functional varieties of the language with their immanent characteristics (Koval & Makar, 2019), specifically verbalised content

(Kochan, 2022). Researchers also focused on the connotative properties of the verbal whole, which is the result of the thought-forming process with its predictable and unpredictable processes (Harbor *et al.*, 2021). Theoretical and pragmatic understanding of the nature of the text is also associated with linguodidactics, with such an important area as mastering the native and non-native language (Pugh *et al.*, 2023).

As for large texts, they are interpreted in different aspects, which gave grounds for working out the strategic foundations of this important phenomenon, its defining parameters, genre differentiation and intra-genre specification, verbal structure, internal and external hierarchical dependencies, correlations, determinative relations, etc. However, at present, it is impossible to talk about the uniformity of approaches to the interpretation of macrotext as a complex phenomenon with its inherent multifunctionality. There is less information about small texts, or texts in the text, although their role is also extremely important. Researchers A. Kharkovskaya *et al.* (2017) qualify it as specific representatives of different spheres of social life, as well as promotional tools and manipulative technologies (Diadiura, 2024; Kyseliuk & Bondar, 2024). It should also be emphasised that such important problems as the establishment of symmetric and asymmetric relations between large and small texts, the definition of immanent features of the latter in synchronic and diachronic projection, in publishing modifications, etc., are not given enough attention, which led to the relevance of the chosen topic. It is reinforced by its appeal to the “Ridnyi Krai” journal, the content of which, as emphasised, requires a thorough analysis in terms of content and form, namely, the publication – the appreciation of its special place and a primary role in the political and cultural life of Ukraine in different historical periods. The purpose of the study was a systematic analysis of small texts published in the weekly “Ridnyi Krai” as information carriers with their inherent

cognitive intent, genre polyfunctionality, and specific verbal architectonics.

## Materials and Methods

The source base for the study of the problem of small texts in the diachrony dimension was chosen by the Ukrainian journal “Ridnyi Krai”, published in Poltava (1905-1907), Kyiv (1907-1914), Gadyach (1914-1916) as a publication with a wide thematic palette – politics, economics, original and translated literature (poetry, prose drama), history, science – which was destined to play an exceptional role in the intellectual and spiritual development of Ukraine. A systematic approach to the analysis of small texts as specific carriers of special information led to the use of specially linguistic methods, which were often combined with general scientific methods of induction, deduction, analysis, and synthesis.

At the first stage of the study, the descriptive and analytical method and its main techniques such as observation, inventory, interpretation, generalisation were used to record, systematise and identify small texts according to various criteria, mainly those that relate to their content and form, verbal content. The second stage provided for the use of the method of comparison – to recognise common and distinctive features of small texts; the method of structural and semasiological and structural and semantic analysis – to investigate the onomasiological and cognitive mechanism and semantic content, language organisation of the units under study; contextual and interpretive method – to substantiate the status of the text, establish its pragmatic motive, universal and specific functional purpose, real and potential explicit-implicit addressability, reconstruction of communicative intent, motivation; the comparison method – for recognising common and distinctive features of small texts, differential features of an individual text. The final – third stage – was carried out with the participation of a typological method that helped to identify

relevant characteristics of small texts, their internal hierarchy and external relations, establish communicative settings formed on a specific text base, which are part of one / different thematic paradigms of the journal, one / different of its micro- and macro-plots.

## **Results and Discussion**

The text as "an integral semiotic form of mental, speech and thought human activity, conceptually and structurally organised, dialogically embedded in an interiorised being; the semiotic universe of an ethnic group or civilisation, which is a pragmatically oriented intermediary of communication", was and remains a strategic problem not only in linguistics, but also in other sciences, even those that are in indirect relations with it. The most remarkable feature of 20<sup>th</sup>-century linguistics is that "traditional versions, with their tendency to descriptive, abstraction from the speaker and speech in general, are eventually replaced by communicative and pragmatic aspects, among which the theory of text occupies an exceptional place" (Selivanova, 2006; Yeshchenko, 2021). The proposed study is based on the linguistic background of the already cited Ye.A. Selivanova (2006), who systematically and argumentatively sets out the fundamental provisions of textology and its main object of interpretation – text.

The author of this study agrees with the opinion of T.A. Kosmeda (2023; 2024) on the onomasiological and cognitive essence and verbal explication of textual creativity and A.R. Zahnitko (2014), and the grammatical nature of the text. It can be stated with certainty that the technology of analysing the dynamic stability of the language norm, consistently recorded in the weekly reflections on it, which later acquired the features of an alternative or non-alternative variant of the current literary norm, according to the specific linguistic standards of the "Ridnyi Krai" journal, deserves attention and logical continuation, which is partially embodied in this study. This technology

was developed and appears to have been properly conceptualised by S. Iaremenko (2002). An important basis for analysing the texts of the "Ridnyi Krai", which form a communicative whole, was the study by F.S. Batsevych (2016). This refers to, in particular, the interpretation of the text as a phenomenon and a linguistic and extra-linguistic denotative reality, establishing a relationship between them, emphasising that researchers face a complex phenomenon with a polyfunctional status. There is no denying the claim that the text is a multi-faceted phenomenon: communicative, because it "participates in communication", accumulative, because it "helps to store and transmit information in space and time", mental, because it "fixes the mental life of individuals", historical, because it appears "a product of a specific historical era", cultural, because it is a "form of cultural existence", ultimately, socio-cultural, because it reflects the entire spectrum of socio-cultural traditions (Kucherniuk, 2016; Batsevych, 2016). The researcher successfully solved another complex problem – substantiated the correlative and uncorrelated relationship between the key concepts of textology and discursology – text and discourse: "text is the result of communication (interaction and transaction), its structural and linguistic component and simultaneously the final implementation; the structure in which the "living" discourse is embodied after its completion". In this conceptual representation, the text appears as "exhausted, stopped discourse" (Batsevych, 2016).

The text is usually interpreted without considering its characteristics such as volume. One of the reasons for this is that the defective structure of macro- and micro-texts coincides in many ways. For small texts that have a different constitution technology, they appear as a reflection on an event caused by certain extralinguistic factors, laconism, and compression are characteristic. These relevant attributes do not affect other universally textual markers – communicative completeness,

information self-sufficiency. The author agrees with the opinion of N.M. Prokopenko (2016) on the fact that small texts are characterised by contextual, semantic, communicative, and structural integrity, thematic engagement, relative completeness, semantic self-sufficiency, clear modal determinism and specific pragmatism, which, however, consistently and systematically do not correlate with the classical repertoire of relevant characteristics of classical texts.

The pages of the “Ridnyi Krai” journal regularly contained fundamental deeply patriotic works of linguistics, literary studies, historical, cultural direction (let us call them large texts, or macrotxts), which have not lost their relevance to this day. Suffice it to mention in this context the scientific, popular science, scientific and journalistic, and publicistic research of Olena Pchilka, D. Doroshenko, Hanna Barvinok, H. Sherstyuk, Hrytsko Grigorenko, M. Dmitriev, S. Rusova, B. Grinchenko A. Krymskyi, H. Kovalenko, D. Yavornytskyi, K. Kvitka, M. Lysenko, O. Slastion (Pchilka, 1905). Modern researchers are involved in these studies, and the publication itself, despite its remoteness in time, does not cease to be the object of many historical, philological, cultural, political, and other scientific studies.

A thorough examination of the weekly shows that its discursive paradigm is formed, in addition to the main texts of the above and other genres, by those that are traditionally nominated by advertising information, through the prism of which the periodicals of that time, mainly Ukrainian, educational achievements, literary and artistic life in its polyfunctional format, etc., are presented. This refers to journals, newspapers, collections, materials of various collections, manuals, textbooks, reviews of them, and cultural and artistic events, activities of extracurricular institutions, art schools, various intellectual and spiritual studies. Small advertisements, usually of a private nature, about services, goods, employment, etc., logically and

organically complement the content analysed. They did not bring economic profit, but performed a purely promotional function aimed at establishing the Ukrainian cause and strengthening the spirit of Ukrainism, primarily national identity. It is clear that the publishers’ plans had intentions for some economic benefit, at least one that would contribute to the content of the publication. “I hoped”, stated O. Pchilka (1930), who stood at the helm of the weekly from 1907 to 1916, “that the publication would be financially supported by subscriptions, but I was wrong. There were immeasurably fewer subscribers than we all hoped, and the publication did not pay for itself at all”. O. Kosach’s financial and economic strategies, which O. Konstantynivska (2024) called “marketing moves to encourage subscribers to her publication”, remained unimplemented primarily for ideological reasons. Such an unprofitable situation from a material standpoint, however, did not reduce the index of prestige and functional activity on the pages of the “Ridnyi Krai” of a specific information carrier, which is named with small texts, or minitxts, or texts in the text.

Anyone who picks up the studied publication is immediately convinced that its pages are full of a variety of small informative and relevant messages, messages, notes, questions and answers, etc. Microtexts are related to macrotxts in that they are “that very diverse, but never declarative material”, which, although specifically, but systematically reflects “harassment of Ukrainism for a long historical time ... as part of the Russian Empire” (Moklytsia, 2024). Selected text types are equally important for users, and each of them occupies an autonomous niche in textology, in the discursive paradigm.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the small texts that fill the journal “Ridnyi Krai”, in their pragmatic and functional nature, are close to modern media texts and are contrasted with the latter, less perfect visualisation support. Such asymmetry is an obvious thing – the

technical process significantly declares itself. The compared phenomena are brought together primarily by objectification of facts, the maximum degree of completeness of information transmission, a high level of unification and standardisation, actualisation and dissemination of well-known, exclusively essential, synchronously cultivated realities of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural life of society, indirect appeal to the recipient, synchronised mobility and conservatism in multi-level language means, primarily lexical-semantic and syntactic (Haiduk, 2023).

Small texts have a specific verbalisation resource. Their typical linguomarkers are tokens with temporal and locative meaning, which fill their characteristic discursive positions with semantic descriptions "here and now", "somewhere and once", "here and once", "somewhere and now". Laconicism and condensation determine the syntactic organisation of the texts; they are dominated by simple sentences with regular direct word order, clarifying and explanatory clauses, and exhortative syntactic constructions. Some genres, such as announcements, notifications about official events, do not have an emotional connotation, while others, such as messages about artistic events, are distinguished by an explicit connotation, the actualiser of which is primarily emotionally coloured vocabulary.

As for the information provided in the "Ridnyi Krai" in small texts, or auxiliary lines between the main lines, it concerns important state events of that time (the revolution of 1905-1907, the post-revolutionary period with its contradictory tendencies), the life of other countries (for example, France, America), individual Ukrainian territories (in modern terminology, regions, and this geography is very wide-from east to west, from south to north), large and small cities and villages (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Mariupol, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Poltava, Myrhorod, Lohvytsya, Liubotyn, Kolodiste, Velyka Seletska). From it, the reader

can learn about various ranks of meetings, meetings of the state or regional level, about the adopted resolutions and their positive or negative impact on the course of certain events, about book affairs, in particular, about the fate of Ukrainian scientific, journalistic, artistic printed products. And the appearance of a serious Ukrainian book in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was undoubtedly an extraordinary phenomenon that caused a stir in a society that had been increasingly Russified. According to the criterion of "means of language organisation", small texts are differentiated into three types: 1) artistic or artistic, 2) business or official-business, and 3) syncretic, that is, those that combine the features of the first and second. According to another criterion – "text and images" – they are divided into 1) text and 2) text-non-text, that is, those in which the main presentation is accompanied by a variety of images that are used to ensure the appropriate reception effect. All of them represent "linear repetition of statements united in the near future by semantic and formal grammatical connections, and in the general compositional, distant plan – by a common theme and plot task" (Rusanivsky *et al.*, 2007).

The meaning of the so-called auxiliary lines between the main lines, or, in other terminology, texts in the text, in the publication "Ridnyi Krai" is indelible. Perhaps the greatest merit of small texts is that they enlightened the people with their specific content, which the empire kept in submission, called them to fight for justice, freedom, and independence. This applies primarily to literary texts, the semantic dominants of which are ideologically coloured, patriotically connotated vocabulary, imperative syntactic constructions. The authors of the weekly combined them into appropriate headings, for example, "Dopysy" ("Messages"), "Visti" ("News"), "Na Vkrayini" ("In Ukraine"). The role of headings was most often played by toponyms. As for the addressees, they were usually represented by

pseudonyms, the motivational base of which is astioim or komonyms, which simultaneously performed another important function – they indicated the place of action (Ukrainian from Lubny, from Priluchchina). The publications of such a model placed in the “Ridnyi Krai” forced the powerful people of that time to act not according to the unspoken laws imposed by them, but in accordance with the legislative and simply universal norms in force in society, in the end, they obliged to improve these norms, legitimise them, bring them closer to world standards and, most importantly, develop and adopt new laws-not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the people.

In the “political, economic, literary, and scientific journal” under study, as in any other authoritative and reputable publication of that time and later, until now, a separate page, a section representing small texts, contains self-promotion – information about the journal’s subscription, its terms (cost with and without shipping, price in Ukraine and abroad, purchase in bulk and retail). This minitext placed in each issue of the weekly journal with its composition and verbal composition does not significantly differ from those that abound in modern publications. “Ridnyi Krai”, offering itself to readers, reported on those departments that were established in it (some of them were permanent, others changed – appeared or disappeared, which indicates the creative work of the editorial board). It is also important to highlight the fact that the authors were required to submit materials in the “spelling” of the “Ridnyi Krai”. If necessary, the received large and small texts “will be shortened and corrected by the editorial board... Each manuscript must be accompanied by the author’s signature and address. Texts that were not accepted in the “Ridnyi Krai” were returned to the authors at their expense, and if they were not taken from the editorial office for 2 months, they were destroyed. Poems and other small things were not addressed at all” (Pchilka, 1907).

The “Ridnyi Krai” journal popularised not only itself, but also other publications. In various categories, publishers regularly reported in a wide format, for example, through simple bibliographic descriptions about the published literary and artistic products and this contributed to the power of the Ukrainian cause, which was published after the forced silence on new national identities. The category of small texts placed in the “Ridnyi Krai” clearly manifests the type of publications united by the category “Bibliohrafiya” (“Bibliography”). These are, in particular, lists of new publications with detailed comments, anthologies to them, and reviews of various books. The spiritual life of that time is consistently covered, for example, in the section “Ukrayinske slovo y mystetstvo” (“Ukrainian word and art”). Its thematic range is quite wide: fiction, scientific works, theatrical achievements, etc.

At first glance, it may seem that small texts in the “Ridnyi Krai” were some secondary, even obscured by more important events described in large texts. In fact, everything looks completely different. At a time when the Ukrainian book was difficult to reach its user, notifications, advertisements, and other genres of minitexts about the appearance of Ukrainian-language publications were perhaps the most accessible source of information about these important facts for Ukraine and other states. The category “Shcho pyshut v inshykh chasopysakh” (“What is written in other journals”), represented in small texts, deserves high praise. It usually referred to high-profile publications that were hidden from the people. By duplicating the published materials, the publishers of “Ridnyi Krai” did a great job – they brought the light of truth to the masses, did everything possible to make as many people as possible aware of what was being hushed up.

Attention is drawn to such short-language but informative columns, the main task of which is to cover the most important events that took place in Ukraine and abroad: “Na

Vkraïni" ("In Ukraine"), "Po Ukraïni" ("Across Ukraine"), "Visti" ("News"), "Z zhyttia v Rosii" ("From Life in Russia"), "Shcho diietsia v inshykh derzhavakh" ("What is Happening in Other States"). Their essence in the measurement of social determinism, the relationship between form and content is illustrated by the minitext published in the 48<sup>th</sup> issue of the journal in 1906. It deals with Ukrainian events related to economic, political, cultural and artistic, army, diplomatic, medical, educational and other public spheres: *New Ukrainian societies*. Ukrainian societies, called "Prosvity", were established in smaller cities: in Alexandria and in Elisavetgrad; *Publishing work of the Kyiv "Prosvita"* – revealed that this society has already published 4 books: 1) Dragomanova – about the Ukrainian Cossacks, Tatars, and Turks; 2) Kalendar; 3) M. Levitsky – how to save yourself in case of brazen cases and injuries; 4) Land affairs in New Zealand; *Myrhorod art school named after Gogol*. Once again, the provincial zemstvo assembly will have to discuss how to improve the case of the Myrhorod school. The school completely abandoned our very valuable Ukrainian drawings, ornaments, which, of course, is very harmful to the development of Ukrainian folk creativity. Now it is up to the local people to arrange the school in such a way that it fully meets the local needs of the people; *Consequences of the Senate's explanation*. News comes from different counties of the Poltava region that the Senate explanations of the right to vote have greatly reduced the number of electors. In the Poltava province, where there were many Cossacks, such a restriction of rights has the greatest consequences. To make it clear, since the status of voters has now changed, we are giving this tablet for one of the counties, Myrhorod. There is no need for any explanation for this; just review it (Pchilka, 1916). The different mini-texts can be ranked according to different parameters, such as national – regional, urban – rural, public – private, official – domestic. Having received such and similar

information, the reader was able to freely navigate the events that took place in the country as a whole and in individual regions.

The analysed category is supplemented by another one – "Dopysi". The texts combined by it had their own addressee; they were more extensive in volume and correspond to the artistic style with their language structure. These are narrative stories that can be easily transformed into large texts of various genres by adding a wider factual background. The type of small texts that can be classified as epistolary without hesitation deserves special attention. This refers to emotional individual and collective appeals to the editorial office, which talk about popular harassment or events that people have been waiting for them for a long time, about majestic deeds that they fought for, or those that were a reaction to prohibitions by the authorities, etc. Among them, there are letters of complaint, letters of wishes, letters of protest with their inherent epistolary banking details. Authors would like to emphasise that the "original editors", the editor-publisher, and members of the editorial board, as is customary in reputable publications, corresponded with their contributors and answered subscribers' and readers' questions.

The described minitexts were distinguished by a specific technology of perception, for some – perfect artistry, factors of brightness and attractiveness of the information offered to the reader. The function of semantic and stylistic dominant in them is also performed by pejorative or reclamation-coloured vocabulary, rhetorical questions, improper-direct speech, syntactic imperatives. It also requires centring the fact that the "Ridnyi Krai" journal significantly influenced the development of the Ukrainian spelling code based on phonetic (phonemic) principles. It is not superfluous to recall that at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (until 1921), Ukrainians did not have a unified spelling system for objective reasons: the disunity of Ukrainian lands, the policy of cynical

Russification, which affected the education, culture, periodicals that served them. On the first page of the journal, spelling comments were submitted like this: “When reading our journal, you should pronounce: *є* – like *йє*, *її* – like *йі*, *и* – like Russian *ы*, *і* – like *и*” (Ridnyi Krai, 1916).

With their content and technology of its implementation, small texts, as well as large ones, confirm that the programme directives of publishers regarding the relevance of the problems discussed on the pages of the journal through the publication resource and perfection, accessibility of forms of their presentation were carefully and consistently implemented. They were specifically declared at the stage of creating the publication by M. Dmitriev, who confirmed in his letter to Larysa Kosach, which was found in the archival files of the writer, stored in the Slavic library in Prague. This was stated in the publication “Cooperation of Lesya Ukrainka in the Ukrainian press (1905-1907)” N. Sydorenko & O. Sydorenko (2021): “...the journal will serve to defend the interests of working people, for the good and freedom in our land”; all materials should be written in “simple vernacular” to “return the intelligentsia to our people and ensure the national revival of Ukraine...”. The fact that the editorial staff invited well-known personalities to cooperate also contributed to the implementation of these tasks. This is also mentioned in the publication just mentioned: “...We ask you, Sir, please help us as much as you can, as we can count on you for literary assistance. We need, as you can see from the programme, journalistic and scientific articles, publications, poems, literary reviews, reviews, news about the activities of zemstvos, city councils, all kinds of societies and organisations, news about the decisions of rural and volost stairs, peasant unions, about the activities of the administration, etc” (Sydorenko & Sydorenko, 2021). This style of editorial work, the thematic breadth and relevance of the

content, its Ukrainocentrism provided the journal with a long historical and cultural life, and the interest of scientists in it.

Almost all minitexts published in the “Ridnyi Krai” had a clear pragmatic declaration. They are united by the laconicism of the form represented by optimal linguistic means from the standpoint of linguistic perfection, the correctness of information that systematically and comprehensively reflects cultural, educational, political, economic, legal, artistic, and other extremely important social movements and trends of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Conclusions

Minitexts published on the pages of the “Ridnyi Krai” journal were characterised by genre polyfunctionality, which consistently correlates with the artistic, business, official-business, official-artistic type of speech. Having a different volume, excellent verbal structure with or without nonverbal support, the studied language units, and macrottexts, represent important information with a universal identifying semantic description of “the past, present (of course, this refers to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) of Ukraine and the world through the prism of various spheres of social existence, precedent events and figures”.

Among the minitexts in the weekly, education that is not related to the advertising genre dominates. They played a positive role, as they contributed to the entry into the intellectual and spiritual space of the resource that is identified with the national idea without the use of background knowledge. Such a positive process, considering the national foundations, was facilitated by the long, as at that time – the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, history of the publication of “Ridnyi Krai”. This is a great merit of the editorial board, and especially its long-term head – Olena Pchilka. Small texts are as close as possible to macro texts based on their classical text characteristics. The zones of these actively produced language units often

overlap. In addition, individual texts that are small in volume do not always meet the standards of minitexts. They often exist as deliberately reduced statements, their linguistic architectonics do not give grounds for correlation with a small text. These communicative formations differ from classically small texts in that they do not appear as a reaction to an extra-textual event, as an information representative of a specific situation with its different geographical radius, with neutral or positive or negative context, that is, they should be identified with the denotation that represents a specific type of macrotexts.

By the type of actual issues, almost all small texts are extremely relevant. Even in the report on extraordinary events, everyday things in view of the real situation are usually equipped with some national instructions, inspired by Ukrainian-centric strategies and tactics. Ultimately, small texts are distinguished by a specific verbal structure. Their most prominent indicators – laconicism of presentation and condensation of information – provide a corresponding set of linguomarkers. Among them, the most typical category is formed by spatial and temporal lexical-semantic discursives,

lexemes with varying degrees of emotional colouring, syntaxemes with imperative intent, simple sentences with clarifying, explanatory components, not proper direct speech as a means of transmitting someone else's speech. The units under study are characterised by formal de-addressability and real projection to a collective recipient.

Dividing texts into micro- and macro – units is a conditional thing for a specific dimension. They are equally important for the "Ridnyi Krai" journal, and for any periodical, regardless of its chronological section, perform clearly regulated functions assigned to them, have their own users, the circle of which can expand or narrow, which is no longer affected by linguistic, but by extralinguistic factors. The prospect of this research is a comparative analysis of genre features, informative relevance of the minitexts of the "Ridnyi Krai" journal with other Ukrainian journals of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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### Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **Мінітексти часопису «Рідний край» (1905-1916 рр.): жанр, зміст, структура**

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**Анотація.** На сучасному етапі історико-культурного розвитку України виняткової актуальності набуває звернення до періодичних видань кінця XIX – початку XX ст., як важливих культурно-просвітницьких інституцій. Статтю присвячено аналізу часопису «Рідний Край», що виходив упродовж 1905-1916 рр. у Полтаві, Києві та Гадячі. Установлено, що аналізовані мовні одиниці – невід’ємні компоненти текстової (дискурсивної) парадигми, послідовно корелюють за багатьма ознаками з великими текстами, або макротекстами, і водночас виявляють специфічні характеристики, які стосуються передусім виконуваних функцій і вербального контенту, а вже потім контекстуальної, змістової, комунікативної та структурної цілісності, тематичної запрограмованості, відносної завершеності, семантичної самодостатності, гармонії змісту й форми. Удокладнено та схарактеризовано типи для видання «Рідний Край» мінітексти – самореклама, реклама, оголошення тощо. Вирізнено та комплексно проінтерпретовано з погляду жанрової поліфункційності, вербальної структури, гармонії змісту і форми найпоширеніші тематичні групи, які, об’єднуючи мінітексти в єдине комунікативне ціле, пропонують читачеві в окремо взятому числі тижневика лаконічні сюжети про зміни в різних царинах суспільного життя в Україні та світі, про українське питання в його багатоаспектному форматі. Доведено, що малі тексти своїм функційним призначенням, впливом на реципієнтів, інформативною вагою не поступаються перед великими й навіть мають переваги, оскільки оперативно та системно відрефлексовують плин тодішнього суспільного буття – важливі державні події тієї доби (революції 1905-1907 рр., післяреволюційного періоду з його суперечливими тенденціями), життя інших країн (наприклад, Франції, Америки), окремих українських територій, великих і малих міст та сіл. Отримані результати дослідження можуть бути використані в науково-дослідницькій діяльності, зокрема лінгвістами та істориками мови для вивчення процесів становлення українського правопису й аналізу динаміки мовних норм

**Ключові слова:** тематичні рубрики тижневика; мінітексти; класифікаційні параметри мінітекстів; конкретні репрезентанти мінітекстів; вербальний контент мінітекстів; функційне призначення мінітекстів