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**НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ
В МОВІ І КУЛЬТУРІ**

Збірник наукових праць

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THE WOODEN ARCHITECTURE THAT WAS PREVALENT IN UKRAINE

Architecture is a branch of human activity that characterizes the level of development of productive forces, the nature of industrial relations; architecture can give an idea of the culture, artistic taste and aesthetic ideals of society.

Architectural landmarks, left for us by their creators from past eras, are an important part of the rich cultural heritage of Ukraine. They, witnesses of the nation's life and the development of its national culture, play an important role in the history of knowledge, education patriotism and devotion to their land.

The creation of architecture is a part of the material environment in which people live and work. Architecture always had an impact on working conditions and people's leisure. Depending on the socio-political conditions of construction equipment, availability of construction materials, and climatic factors, craftsmen erected numerous buildings for a variety of functional applications.

Characteristically, that with the expansion of research of architectural landmarks, their regional characteristics, stylistic characteristics and other factors, there more often emerge clearly distinguished architectural features of the Ukrainian people, as one of the important parts of its culture. Ukraine's historic and architectural landmarks are an integral part of the world's cultural heritage.

Ukrainian wooden architecture has a centuries-old tradition. Over centuries, through the continual development and improvement, the most appropriate methods and forms were selected. They formed the basis of the features of folk architecture. And it was in this architecture where the nation's builder genius was most prominently seen.

People's wooden architecture, as well as folk art, at all times were the life-giving source of inspiration for many famous artists. Unfortunately, wooden structures are not durable. Therefore, in regions where enemy invasions and wars have razed across our towns and villages there are very few monuments of wooden construction left. Folk masters mostly put wooden churches in places where they perfectly complemented the landscape. The great ability to choose locations for buildings has long been passed from generation to generation.

Unfortunately, these masterpieces of Ukrainian folk genius are not known to many people. And keeping them is very difficult - wood material is unstable and it is enough to rather carelessly throw a cigarette or a match to make a remarkable monument of national art gone forever.

Therefore, in areas where enemy invasions and wars stream rolled across our towns and villages there are not a lot of landmarks of wooden construction remaining. In mountain areas of the Carpathians they survived much longer, but here they need careful protection. Ukrainian wooden churches are very diverse in form and artistic imagery. Every historical and geographical region has its own stylistic features. However, all Ukrainian wooden structures also have a lot of common features. For Ukrainian architecture it is characteristic to have stepped roofs, the so-called "zolomy" that visibly increase in the height of the building.

The landmarks of religious worship of the XVI-XVII centuries have survived. For example bell towers. Bell towers are built, in general, separately from the churches, sometimes at a considerable distance from them. Only in those regions which are neighbouring the West, they would build the bell towers with the church (Lemkivshchyna, partly Boykivshchyna, Transcarpathia, Sloboda).

Surviving examples of wooden bell towers, especially in western Ukraine, state the special antiquity of architectural forms - more than the churches beside which they stand.

The design of the bell is of two kinds - the eldest - chopped viblekiv bars or laid up in the position of the earth, and later, which is more common - slupovo-cruciform. The original look of multi-story Boyko churches with numerous boards and stepped transitions gave rise to some researchers and fans to seeking similarities with the Norwegian Church and even the Indian pagoda.

Pyramid-shaped ceiling frames as primitive and simple could stay only in remote corners/regions, which is, for example, Boykivshchyna. On the plains, wooden construction development continued. First of all there are octagonal pidbannyk.

Eight of the wedge-mezhyluchnykom constantly used in Hutsul churches. Hutsul general structure have their own characteristics and create somewhat apart type. Origin p'yatyzrubnoyi cruciform wooden structure in Ukraine has not adequately illuminated.

Characteristic features Hutsul churches, except cruciform foundation are as follows. Average foursquare frame moves in the top eight, covered vosmybichnym stizhkovym high ceiling hall with a small circle hzymsu.

Some discontinuation give structure Bukovina and Transcarpathia. You can name two clearly defined types. The first - in the Carpathians from Vision to Verets'ki bulls - a typical Ukrainian construction trydilnist

but babinets and the middle frame, and at times all TNI houses, covered with a common roof to four slopes.

Definitely group consists of churches skirts and Volyn - tryzubni one and three baths. Older designs of buildings, preserved mainly in the western and central part of the skirts have over the pews and the altar simple overlap, while the average frame covered octahedral low and underdeveloped bath.

As for the Galician plains can point to a slight withdrawal in the structure of the Central, Northern and Western Galicia. But in these last two districts building has some features just because some archaisms preserved - in the northern part (Rava Ruska, Sokal) - quiet forms of Renaissance domes.

Buildings Middle Dnieper observed large elongation and forms - mainly influenced by Rococo - elegant and light domes.

Slobozhanshchina wooden building raised just in the eighteenth century. hands of settlers that came from the Right Bank. Still under the influence of his time, social relations, geographical location and other circumstances SLOBOZHANSK different churches in detail - with a large number of floors underwear is much more massive, while the upper and especially spherical crown - very thin, at times even neproportsionalno to the base. Wooden structure other Christian cultures preserved in very limited quantities in Western Ukraine.

Conclusions. In Pokutsko wooden architecture constantly repeats the traditional type and tryzubnoho pyatyzrubnoho cruciform churches. With great artistic talent and imagination are more and differently used architectural and design details changed proportions volumes.

Therefore Pokuttya wooden churches are not only great artistic value, but also historical, they are associated with the class and national liberation struggle of the working masses. In conditions of severe feudal stagnation in Pokuttya developed culture and people showed great interest in education, architecture, painting, sculpture and crafts.

Land that fascinates varied nature, picturesque landscapes. Here, ns almost every step, there are works of art created by the work of the Ukrainian people.