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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the analysis of the stylistic features of the works of M.A. Bulgakov. The author explores the unique techniques and techniques that Bulgakov used to create his unique style. The article examines aspects such as the use of satire and grotesque, allusions and metaphors, as well as Bulgakov-specific combination of reality and fiction. The author also draws attention to how Bulgakov creates his characters and how he uses language to convey their character and emotions. The conclusion concludes about the significance and influence of Bulgakov's style on the development of literature of the 20th century.*

Key words and expressions: *magical realism, influence of style of M.A. Bulgakov, fiction, grotesque, irony, criticism, satire*

Mikhail Afanasevich Bulgakov is one of the brightest representatives of Russian literature of the 20th century. His works are distinguished by deep philosophical content, originality of plots and a unique author's style.

He was born in Kyiv in 1891 and initially trained as a doctor, but soon switched to literature. Bulgakov is known for his sharp social commentary and criticism of the Soviet system, which often led to censorship of his work.

Mikhail Bulgakov was a master of many styles, including realism, grotesque, satire, fiction and magical realism.

Bulgakov was a master of the word, his style was distinguished by wit, irony and sarcasm. He skillfully used humor as a means to criticize society and power, which often provoked a negative reaction from Soviet censors.

Bulgakov was also known for his ability to create vivid and memorable characters. His heroes are not just characters, they are living people with their weaknesses, passions, dreams and fears. They evoke empathy, love, hatred, admiration - all emotions that a person can experience.

Also, the great writer was known for his unique approach to the structure and form of the novel. He often experimented with genres, mixing realism with fiction, history with mythology, creating complex and multifaceted works.

All this makes Bulgakov one of the most unique and unique writers in the history of Russian literature.

1. **Mixing styles:** Bulgakov's works often mix different styles - from realistic to fantastic and grotesque. This gives his work a special atmosphere and dynamics.

2. **Irony and satire:** Bulgakov often uses irony and satire to critique social orders and the political system. His writing is full of witty and snarky commentary.

3. **Allegory and symbolism:** Bulgakov masterfully uses allegories and symbols to convey his thoughts and ideas. This makes his works profound and meaningful.

4. **Religious motives:** Many of Bulgakov's works contain religious motives and images. They serve to express his philosophical views and reflect human spiritual problems.

5. **Intertextuality:** Bulgakov often addresses other literary works, quotes them, or parodies them. This allows him to create complex and interesting connections between different texts.

6. **Heroes-antiheroes:** Bulgakov's characters are often not traditional heroes. They can be complex, contradictory and even negative, but they are always alive and convincing.

7. **Black humor:** Bulgakov often uses black humor and absurdity to highlight the absurdity of reality and sharpen social criticism.

8. **Drama and theatricality:** Bulgakov, being a playwright, often uses dramatic techniques in his works. This gives his lyrics a special dynamic and emotionality.

Now we can give examples from the works in "The Master and Margarita," for example, Bulgakov combines a realistic description of Moscow in the 1930s with fantastic events taking place in the city. Elements of grotesque can also be found in this work, especially in the description of characters and their actions.

One of the most striking examples of the use of black humor in his work is the novel "The Master and Margarita." In this work, Bulgakov describes Soviet reality with its bureaucracy, hypocrisy and fear through the prism of a fantastic plot about the devil's arrival in Moscow.

With the help of black humor and absurdity, Bulgakov ridicules the Soviet system. For example, in one of the scenes of the novel, the devil, acting under the name Woland, conducts "black magic" on the stage of the theater, where instead of the promised tricks, real magic transformations take place. This causes panic among viewers and organizers who cannot explain what is happening.

Bulgakov thus uses black humor and absurdity to show the absurdity and irrationality of Soviet reality, where people are afraid to speak their minds and follow blindly the established rules.

In "Heart of a Dog," Bulgakov also mixes styles. He describes life realistically in post-revolutionary Moscow, but at the same time introduces a fantastic element - a dog that is turned into a person. This grotesque image is used to criticize Soviet society.

This work does have a black humor that manifests itself in the satirical depiction of Soviet society of the time.

The black humor in "Heart of a Dog" manifests itself in witty and cynical character lines, in ironic coverage of social issues, and in satirical portrayal of certain aspects of Soviet life. For example, the novel mockingly describes bureaucracy, inequality, corruption and other shortcomings of Soviet society.

However, it is worth noting that the black humor in "Heart of a Dog" is not the main feature of the work. Bulgakov uses it as a tool to criticize society, but at the same time there are many serious and deep topics in the novel, such as issues of morality, ethics, humanity, etc.

In "The White Guard," Bulgakov uses a realistic style to describe the events of the Civil War in Ukraine, but at the same time introduces elements of fiction and mysticism, which gives the work a special atmosphere.

So, in one of the chapters of the novel, a head appears that itself speaks and predicts the future. This moment creates an atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety that is inherent in the whole work.

In "The White Guard," Bulgakov also uses the motive of the eternal struggle of good and evil, which passes through all his works. The protagonists face moral dilemmas, a choice between fidelity to their principles and a desire to survive.

In "Notes of a Young Doctor," Bulgakov satirically portrays the medical system, showing its imperfection and absurdity faced by a young doctor trapped in a village where medicine is at a very low level. It shows how a doctor faces misunderstanding and distrust from locals, how he struggles with his own fears and lack of confidence in his abilities.

Bulgakov also draws attention to the problem of a lack of qualified personnel in medicine, to the lack of necessary equipment and medicines. It shows how doctors are forced to work in settings where they cannot fully help their patients due to a lack of necessary resources.

Such a mixture of styles makes Bulgakov's works unique and unique. They not only talk about the events of a certain time, but also ask questions about the nature of man, society, good and evil.

Irony and satire are thus important tools in Bulgakov's hands, which he uses to critique social orders and the political system.

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