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Annotation. *This article examines the categories of “space” in Tyutchev’s lyrics and the analysis of “time” and “chronotope” in the Russian literary text and their main properties.*

Key words: *space, time, chronotope, lyricism, discreteness, concretization, fundamental ontological.*

Space and time. Two aspects of Existence that do not depend on anything or anyone. For a modern person, immersed in his worries, Space is calculated by the distance from home to work or school, and Time is like a train rushing at breakneck speed. And a person does not have time to look back, to think about what Time and Space are. What is their power over a person? And we don’t seem to feel the power of Time and Space, but it is huge.

Our life passes in a hurry, and at the end of the journey we understand that we have achieved nothing, that our world is a desert in the sense that everyone is on their own and everyone is alone. And again we are trying to escape from loneliness, from the power of the Cosmos, and again a train rushing to nowhere... Or not?

There are people for whom loneliness has a deep meaning, a blessing. It allows them to more fully feel the value of life, the Cosmos, to feel the thread that connects a person with something higher, unearthly, cosmic. This is F.I. Tyutchev.

It is important, in our opinion, to explore the complex issue of Tyutchev’s perception of Time and Space in order to understand the basis of the poet’s lyrics, to understand the interesting and mysterious world of Tyutchev’s lyrical hero.

There is a very widespread opinion that Tyutchev is a poet of “pure art,” but in our opinion, this is not entirely true; such an idea narrows the meaning of his work. After all, in Tyutchev one can find both political poems and, most importantly, philosophical ones, in which he reflects on Space, Time and Space.

Tyutchev's philosophical lyrics and his tragic view of life were born under the influence of the reality around him, under the influence of external events. He could not help but perceive revolutions, uprisings in Europe and in Russia, and he understands the fragility and instability of the world, he feels the approach of storms, elements, “carrying with them the collapse of the usual social foundations and religious beliefs.”

The disharmony of the world, its contradictions are reflected in Tyutchev’s consciousness, giving rise to despair and the Loneliness of man in the Universe:

And now I'm on top
 I'm standing alone, and everything around is empty.

When a person goes through a difficult path of spiritual development, he really remains on the “bare heights” of loneliness and misunderstanding by people, but this is retribution for the path traveled.

It seems to us that Tyutchev is cut off from the human world, and B. Bukhshtab writes that the feeling behind the poet's thoughts is "a feeling of deep loneliness, and the desire to break out of it, to find a way to the world around us, to believe in its value and strength, and despair from the realization of the futility of attempts to overcome one's rejection, one's isolation in one's own "I." And that is why Tyutchev feels so keenly the power of Time and Space, and so idolizes the "ancient Chaos," which, in his opinion, is the basis of the universe.

When a person goes into Solitude, he encounters Space, and he has two ways: 1) "break" under the pressure of Space; 2) start a "fight" with Space. The second path implies enormous strength of spirit, faith in the unearthly. Tyutchev chose the second path, he had a presentiment of what awaited him, but this was not a desire to prove something to others, but a desire for perfection, for something unknown. As a matter of fact, Time and Space in the poet's mind exist as two integral parts of each other: Space separates people, and Time does not allow them to connect. These two forces are perceived in two ways by Tyutchev: on the one hand, they attract the poet to themselves with their greatness, power, extraordinary power, and on the other hand, Tyutchev realizes that the interaction of Time, Space and man is a battle, an endless struggle, the outcome of which is Death.

But what is Death? Just the outcome of the struggle? (Yes, it is very important that biological death does not interest us at the moment.) Or maybe Death is the border between Being and Non-being? Although... everyone in this life has their own Death (Tyutchev lives!). Why are people so afraid of Death? It is likely that the whole point is how a person perceives Death. For some who live in vanity, Death is terrible: a person will stop living! But for others, Death is just a physical phenomenon, nothing more! After all, when a person dies, everything external leaves him, but everything internal remains with him. That's why Tyutchev is not afraid of Death, he boldly looks into her eyes, but I would like to emphasize this idea: the concept of Death as such does not exist for him: the soul is immortal!

Still the same high, cloudless firmament,
Your chest still breathes easily and sweetly,
The same warm wind sways the tops of the trees,
Still the same smell of roses... and all this is death!

Tyutchev looks into the abyss, he is interested in what is there, but he does not want to leave; moreover, along with the infinity of Time and Space, he draws life, a path full of emotions, although leading to Nowhere. This path is not the path of a zombie, insensitive and blind, but the path of a person thirsting for flight.

Let the blood in your veins run low,
But there is no shortage of tenderness in the heart...
O you, last love!
You are both bliss and hopelessness.

The French sage La Rochefoucauld wrote about death: "You should avoid meeting it in every possible way... The bravest and most intelligent people are those who, under any pretext, avoid thoughts of death." According to Tyutchev, only fearful, weak-

spirited people could think this way. Although, of course, it is not for us to judge the sage, the fact that the poet was not afraid of Death, its cold gaze, speaks of Tyutchev's greatest courage and perfection.

It has already been said earlier that Tyutchev perceives the world as a catastrophe, rock, chaos. He "senses abyss and confusion, threat and tragedy in everything." In his mind, Time breaks, Space disintegrates:

When nature's last hour strikes,
The composition of the parts of the earth will collapse:
Everything visible will be covered by waters again,
And God's face will be depicted in them!

The infinity of Space and the movement, elements, and impermanence characteristic of Tyutchev's lyrics. That is why there are no verbs in these lines; they are built on verbal nouns. It is worth mentioning one more, tragic, in Tyutchev's opinion, aspect of his work - about love.

Love and Time? Love and Distance? How are these components of human life connected? In Tyutchev's understanding, love has a double meaning: on the one hand, it is joy, and therefore infinity, and on the other, it is a curse that brings death, destruction, but, nevertheless, Tyutchev is more inclined to believe that love is suffering.

The death of E.F. Peterson, the poet's first wife, and E.A. Deniseva, the woman he dearly loved, became food for tragic poems.

Love, love - says the legend
Union of soul with dear soul
Their union, combination,
And their fatal merger,
And the fatal duel

– love is defined as a destructive, fatal feeling. Again there is a contradiction: union and duel, and which will win? To answer this question, let's turn to the poem: "Oh, how murderously we love...":

Oh, how murderously we love,
As in the violent blindness of passions
We are most likely to destroy,
What is dear to our hearts!
Fate's terrible sentence
Your love was for her

– we see that Tyutchev's love has destructive power: "fate is a terrible sentence"; This is a kind of "end of the world" for the small world of man. Human passion is destructive and blind, but despite this, a person who has experienced love is transformed spiritually, as if he finds heaven within himself. And yet, love is suffering ("No matter how furious the slander may be..."); it "disarms" a person: he cannot resist it, but he cannot surrender to this feeling, therefore Tyutchev suffers, and suffers so much that the whole world for him is a tragedy, the whole world narrows at one point:

The days are numbered, the losses cannot be counted,
 Living life is long gone.
 There is no advanced, and I am as I am,
 I'm standing in line at the fateful line.

Not everyone is given flight, because only a strong person can pay the price for it. This price is suffering and pain, but the flight is worth it! Tyutchev was given flight, he was given the opportunity to see the earth from above, but not only did he soar over the earth, but over the abyss. The wings of love helped him circle over the Abyss, looking for something. What? Infinity or Love? Or maybe endless love?

Shine, shine, farewell light
 Last love, dawn of evening!

After Deniseva's death, Tyutchev's love pours out into Space, creating a connection between two worlds. This connection is illusory, but functional. And therefore, he will "piercingly feel the breath of the mortal fire" that Denisyeva kindled in the kingdom of Darkness:

And it seemed to me that I
 Some kind of peaceful genius
 From a lush golden day
 Carried away, invisible, into the kingdom of shadows.

The discord of world existence, so sensitively perceived by Tyutchev, is also revealed in love; and he expresses this through contrasts:

Shine, shine, farewell light
 Last love, dawn of evening!
 But an explosion of passions, but these tears,
 No, this is not for me!

In general, Tyutchev's poetry is characterized by contrasts and oppositions. Yes, there are so many contradictions in it! "He tried to combine the ideals of freedom and enlightenment with service on the foreign censorship committee; was close to the Slavophiles, but loved to live abroad..."

This is what the poet writes about himself:
 There were two infinities in me,
 And they played with me willfully. (Isn't it Time and Space?)

Such disharmony gives rise to many contradictions in his lyrics. In opposition "Day vs Night". Day is a veil that hides the truth, and Night is holy, although it plunges a person into horror. The oppositions "Heaven vs Earth", "North vs South", "West vs East" are highly significant. Tyutchev's sky is a dream of harmony, the Earth is

loneliness, but at the same time a crowd; The North is a dream similar to death, the South is “bright, blissful” - the personification of life; West and East:

Are they at enmity with each other?

Or the sun is not the same for them

And, in a motionless environment

Sharing doesn't unite them?

Comparing the contradictory, Tyutchev gives preference to those aspects in which the distance of Space and the infinity of Time are most expressed: night, sky...

There were many trials in Tyutchev's life, but he managed to survive everything, and, therefore, survived the fight against Rock. But he no longer has the strength to fight, and Tyutchev understands that he cannot escape Non-existence either:

It's hard for me, my legs are freezing...

My dear friend, do you see me?

What happens, the struggle with Space still ends in Tyutchev's defeat? Or maybe Tyutchev reached this edge, realized what was hidden behind it, realized that to reveal the secret of Darkness, to untie the knot of the elements means to destroy the world, destroy its integrity and uniqueness?

We still don't know what's there, beyond. Many consider themselves “chosen” to resolve this issue, but all attempts are in vain, because no one can untie the knot of the elements. And why?

Exploring the concepts of Time and Space in the lyrics of F.I. Tyutchev, we came to the following conclusions: the basis of Tyutchev's perception of Time and Space are the events that gave rise to the instability of the “old”, royal world; through Time and Space, Tyutchev tries to comprehend the mystery of Death, to look into another world, inaccessible to a living person; Most of the poet's poems are based on the idea of the relationship between man, Time and Space, the task of unraveling the mysteries of Existence; Tyutchev's lyrics are lyrics of contrasts and contradictions; the poet examines Being in many ways.

A heightened perception of the elements is inherent in Tyutchev's Loneliness, and Loneliness comes from the uniqueness of the poet.

A person finds himself “locked” in the “daytime” world, that he is not destined to discover something globally new, he has no right to destroy this world, because he will not be able to build a new one. Tyutchev's philosophical lyrics had a great influence on poets.

There are many symbols in Tyutchev's poems; this will be continued in the poetry of the symbolists: Voloshin, Mandelstam, Khodasevich. Tyutchev is unique, but at the same time, he is just one of those who perceive the world so catastrophically (F.M. Dostoevsky, M.Yu. Lermontov).

We are interested in understanding the origins of Russian “catastrophicity”, understanding the poet's world and realizing the truths to which he came.

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