

## STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE PLOT AND COMPOSITION IN THE HISTORICAL NOVEL *OLBIA* BY V. CHEMERYS

The historical novel *Olbia* by Valentine Chemerys is a sophisticated psychedelic cocktail that directs you onto the reflection that, first and foremost, it is impossible to understand the woman's world view fully.

V. Chemerys has been interested in History since his school years. Moreover, the writer got interested in the history of Scythia. V. Chemerys firmly believes that the Scythians were one of those peoples that greatly enriched the history of our country. The writer was searching for deep roots of his people, and alongside with it, for the answer to the question what is more important for history: the fortunes of nations, the events which make it (history), or the fate of one person, his/her feelings and thoughts?

The fate of the novel is very similar to the fate of the protagonist – Olbia. It is also unforeseen and long-suffering, (the work was banned within 13 years), but still happy (later it was published several times and became part of the 30-volume library of masterpieces – Ukrainian historical novels), because if translated from ancient Greek, Olbia means "happy".

The novel has a clear composition: it consists of four parts, combining 18 chapters and an epilogue. Each chapter has its own title. The opening of the work is marriage of Olbia to Tapur against her will. In the novel, there are several climaxes: Olbia's giving birth to a daughter instead of a son; Jason's captivity and death; the death of Olbia. Despite the tragic denouement (death of the protagonist), the work is permeated with optimism and belief in the power of true love. A peculiar feature of the composition is digression and descriptions, connected with the march of King Darius against the Scythians (the fourth part of the novel), and also love collisions. The author tries to reveal feelings of his characters deeply, their ability to romantic passion. That's why he uses this very method.

The plot of the novel *Olbia* can be called concentric because cause-and-effect links among the events in the novel are dominant. Many examples can be given: Rodon seeks for peace with the Scythians (the cause), but the consequence is Olbia's marriage to Tapur; marriage to an unloved person – adultery; the birth of her daughter – an escape from husband's wrath and vengeance etc.

The main character of the novel – a young Greek girl Olbia, named after the city in which her father was the ruler (archon). From the first to the last pages of the work, her character is the central one, she performs as an active protagonist, it is her name that is given to the novel.