

## DEATH AND ITS ATTRIBUTES IN A. VERTINSKY'S WRITING

The specific perception of death is very typical for the Russian culture. It is defined with the complicated complex of traditions, religious and cultural values, which form its individuality. Vertinsky's works and his fiction world structuring concerning death and its attributes were influenced by three basic aspects: the death image displaying in the Russian culture, in the Philosophy of Decadence and in the Christian traditions. The XX century highlights the theme of death due to the hardest social perturbations. The world faces uncertainty, where the social inability to accept the changes and fears are coming from. At this moment the category of death becomes the subject of the philological investigation. The most famous works in this sphere of study were the book by F. Ariès "The man in the face of death", where the author writes about the perception of death in the different historical epochs, "Death as a social and cultural phenomenon" by M. Shenkao (about understanding of death by different generations). The functions of death in fiction were studied by such authors, as M. Bakhtin, Y. Lotman, M. Blanshot etc. However, the topic of death in works by Vertinsky, as well as its role in the poet's fiction world formation, are almost untouched by the philologists. That is why it is desirable to try to fulfill this gap in the framework of this article. The aim of this article is the death image investigation in the works by A. Vertinsky. The task is the observation of the death image representation means, its space and attributes in the author's writing.

The turn of the XIX century brings the decadence world perception: the fear to face something new and unknown. The actor gets under the decadents' influence, and accepts their world view. The representation of death as some new being step, something overstructural is typical for Vertinsky. His perception of death was not only philosophic, but also esthetic: this is hope for disposal in the early works, pain of losing love during the emigration period, later being just acceptance, waiting for the inevitable end as disposal from suffering in this world. The fear of death is hidden with the author's neat irony: tragic turns into comic.

The representation of the physical death is more typical for the early poet's works, while the immigration period writing highlights the concept of the spiritual death, the emptiness of the society and its certain representatives. The biggest fear for the Russian culture is a soul disappearance, the spiritual death of a person (within the Christian traditions). While the physical death is not destruction of a soul, and the poet feels hope for life after death.