

it personalizes learning and the educational process, contributes to its full assimilation.

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THE SPECIFIC FEATURE OF VERBALIZING THE CONCEPT OF BEAUTY IN LITERARY TEXTS

Beauty is a subjective and culturally-defined concept that refers to the qualities or features that are pleasing to the senses, especially those related to visual appearance. It encompasses a wide range of attributes, such as symmetry, harmony, proportion, balance, and clarity, that are often associated with notions of perfection, elegance, and aesthetic appeal. Beauty can be found in various forms, including natural landscapes, works of art, human beings, and everyday objects, and it has been a source of inspiration and fascination for philosophers, artists, and scholars throughout history.

Verbalizing beauty in literary texts is important because it allows authors to convey their personal and cultural perspectives on what is considered beautiful, as well as to evoke emotional responses and sensory experiences in their readers. By describing the beauty of people, places, objects, or events in their works, writers can create vivid and immersive settings that transport their audience to new and imaginative worlds. They can also use beauty as a tool for character development,

by revealing the inner thoughts, feelings, and values of their protagonists and other characters through their aesthetic preferences and perceptions. Moreover, verbalizing beauty in literary texts can serve as a means of social commentary, by reflecting and challenging dominant beauty standards and ideals that shape our understanding of ourselves and the world around us.

The concept of beauty has been a recurring theme in literature throughout history. It has been depicted in different ways depending on the cultural, social, and historical context of the works. In ancient Greek literature, for instance, beauty was often correlate with physical perfection and was depicted through descriptions of the human body, such as in the works of Homer and Plato. During the Renaissance, beauty was tangent to proportion, harmony, and balance, as seen in the works of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. Moreover, the concept of beauty became more nuanced and focused on humanistic values such as individuality, creativity, and intellectualism. Beauty was expressed through artistic and scientific achievements, as well as in the form of idealized portraits and landscapes that reflected the harmony and balance of nature.

In Romantic literature, beauty was often was tangent to nature, and was used to express the emotions and passions of the individual, as in the works of Wordsworth and Keats.

The nature of beauty in literature has undergone significant changes over time, reflecting the evolution of cultural, social, and artistic values. In classical literature, beauty was often affiliated with external physical attributes such as symmetry, proportion, and harmony. It was depicted through idealized and mythological figures, such as the Greek goddesses Aphrodite and Helen of Troy.

In modern literature, the concept of beauty has become more complex and multi-faceted. Beauty is often portrayed as a subjective and culturally constructed concept, reflecting the diversity and plurality of aesthetic experiences and preferences. Contemporary writers often challenge traditional beauty norms and ideals, questioning the objectification and stereotyping of individuals based on their physical appearance.

Overall, the changing nature of beauty in literature reflects broader shifts in cultural and artistic values, as well as the ongoing dialogue between artists and society about the nature of beauty and its significance in human experience.

In our research we'd like to emphasize that figurative language is a powerful tool used by writers to convey the beauty of their subjects in literary texts. It involves the use of metaphors, similes, personification, and other literary devices to create vivid and imaginative descriptions that engage the reader's senses and emotions.

For example, a writer may describe the beauty of nature as "*in the shade of a tall laurel bush the sunlight slipped over the polished leaves*" [3]. As we can see the author, Oscar Wilde, points out each detail of the beauty to describe the deepness of it. "***It keeps eternal whisperings around desolate shores***", – it is also a nice sample of how the metaphors are used in the description of the nature. [4] The "*mighty swell*" of the sea, this great energy in nature, "*keeps eternal whisperings*" around the barren landscape so carelessly deserted by man – it is the way of how Keats depicts the beauty of the nature around him.

Besides, not only human or subject can be described this sensitively. Here is the description of the music's beauty written by James Thomson: "***music wakes around, veil'd in a shower of shadowing roses, on our plains descend***" [5]. In fact, we can not see the music, touch its notes but we can surely feel it reading Thomson's words. That is exactly the sense of figurative language – to make feel.

Authors often use such a literary device as personification to attribute human qualities to non-human objects or ideas. For example, a writer may personify the beauty of a mountain range as "*majestic giants standing tall and proud*" Other literary devices, such as hyperbole, alliteration, and onomatopoeia, can also be used to create powerful and evocative descriptions of beauty in literary texts.

Through the use of figurative language, writers can convey the beauty of their subjects in a way that engages the reader's imagination and emotions, creating a deeper and more meaningful connection between the reader and the text.

Description and visualization are important techniques used by writers to convey the beauty of their subjects in literary texts. Description involves using sensory details to create a vivid and immersive picture of the subject, engaging the reader's senses and imagination. The aim of visualization is to create mental images in the reader's mind that allow them to see and experience the beauty of the subject.

To describe the beauty of a subject, writers may use sensory details such as color, texture, sound, and scent. For example, a writer may describe the beauty of a sunset by saying that the *sky was filled with hues of orange, pink, and purple, and that the warm breeze carried the scent of blooming flowers.*

Visualization is often used in conjunction with description to create a more vivid and immersive picture of the subject. By using words that appeal to the reader's senses, such as "*crystal clear waters,*" "*rippling waves,*" or "*majestic peaks,*" writers can create mental images that allow the reader to experience the beauty of the subject.

Thus, by engaging the reader's senses and imagination, writers can create a deeper and more meaningful connection between the reader and the text, allowing the reader to experience and appreciate the beauty of the subject in a more profound way.

Sensory language is a powerful tool used by writers to convey the beauty of their subjects in literary texts. It involves using descriptive words and phrases that engage the reader's senses, allowing them to imagine and experience the beauty of the subject. For example, a writer describing the beauty of a flower may use sensory language such as "*the velvety texture of the petals*" "*the sweet fragrance of the bloom,*" or "*the vibrant hues of the petals*" for a more detailed reflection of the subject.

Consequently, by using sensory language, writers can create a vivid and immersive picture of the subject, allowing the reader to experience the beauty of the subject through their senses. This can help to create a more emotional and

personal connection between the reader and the text, as the reader is able to imagine and appreciate the beauty of the subject in a more meaningful way.

One of the specific features of verbalizing beauty in literary texts is that beauty is a subjective concept. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and what one person finds beautiful may not be the same as what another person finds beautiful. Therefore, writers must consider their audience and their own personal perspectives when verbalizing beauty in their texts.

For example, a writer may describe a sunset as beautiful, but their audience may not agree. Some readers may prefer sunsets with more vibrant colors or more dramatic settings. Therefore, the writer must consider their audience's preferences when describing beauty in their text.

Additionally, beauty is often tied to cultural and societal norms. What is considered beautiful in one culture may not be considered beautiful in another. For example, the ideal body type for women has changed throughout history and varies between cultures. Therefore, writers must also consider cultural and societal norms when verbalizing beauty in their texts.

The subjective nature of beauty means that writers have to take into account their audience's preferences and cultural/societal norms when verbalizing beauty in their literary texts. By understanding and acknowledging the subjective nature of beauty, writers can create descriptions that are more relatable and meaningful to their audience.

However, beauty is not only a subjective concept but also an aesthetic experience that can be felt by an individual. The experience of beauty is often characterized by feelings of pleasure, awe, and admiration. Beauty is not just about physical appearance but also about how an object or subject evokes an emotional response in the viewer or reader.

The experience of beauty can also be influenced by cultural and societal norms. For example, certain beauty standards such as thinness or fair skin may be more valued in some cultures than in others. These cultural norms can shape our perceptions and experiences of beauty. In literature, beauty can be used to convey

meaning beyond the aesthetic experience. It can be used to symbolize deeper themes or ideas, such as the beauty of nature representing the fragility of life or the beauty of love representing the human experience of connection and intimacy.

Overall, beauty is not just a subjective concept but also an aesthetic experience that can evoke an emotional response in the viewer or reader.

In this study, we have explored the specific features of verbalizing beauty in literary texts, and discussed the variability of beauty in literature and influence of a cultural and societal norms on it. The different techniques used to verbalize beauty in literary texts, including figurative language, sensory language, description and visualization are presented. We also considered the subjective nature of beauty and its role as an aesthetic experience.

The study of beauty in literature is significant because it allows us to understand how writers use language to convey the beauty of their subjects and evoke an emotional response in their readers. By understanding the techniques used to verbalize beauty, we can better appreciate and analyze literary works and gain a deeper understanding of the human experience. The prospect of further research is seen, in the impact of technology and social media on beauty standards in literature.

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