**Vladimir Mayakovsky's early lyrics**

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**ABSTRACT.** The article is dedicated to V.V. Mayakovsky, who always sought to confuse the public with an unexpected poetic image, act or gesture. This work examines the early period of the poet's work and his lyrical hero. To illustrate the conclusions, such poems as "Nate!" and "They don't understand anything" are given. Their example shows the attitude of the hero of the poems to the world, people and his state of mind. Some neologisms and speech turns of V. Mayakovsky are also considered. After analyzing the poet's early lyrics, the article reveals the paradoxical nature of the poems and its manifestations. The article will be interesting to people who are interested in the work of V. Mayakovsky or literature in general.

**KEYWORDS:** Vladimir Mayakovsky, early period, lyrical hero, neologisms.

Vladimir Mayakovsky is still a mystery in Russian poetry that has not been completely solved. A rebel poet, a revolutionary poet, an extraordinarily talented personality, he believed with all his soul in the ideology of the new state and system, and when he became disillusioned with it, he could not bear the blow that befell him.

The poet's work begins with a passion for futurism. «The poet sought to destroy all the traditions of the former poetry and look into the future» [Bobrinskaya; 2000]. Vladimir Mayakovsky's early lyrics are unusual in form and content. This is an attempt to break through to the souls of people with the help of new words and sounds, an attempt to fight "with the blunt force of acquired authorities", which the poet expressed in the famous phrase: "What can I oppose to the aesthetics of junk that has fallen on me?".

V.V. Mayakovsky enters Russian poetry as the "thirteenth apostle" (the first title of the poem "Cloud in pants"), as a person capable of living, loving and creating new poetry in the "hell of the city". The poet literally burst into literature shouting "Listen!", his lyrical hero tried to attract the attention of others. It is no accident that there are so many exclamation marks in the works of V. Mayakovsky.

«The world presented in the early lyrics is unusually bright. In it there is a transformation of ordinary, familiar or even vulgar things in the artist's mind» [Pertsov,1969]. That is why the real world is opposed to the world of dreams, the world of romance.

Vladimir Mayakovsky's early lyrics are characterized by rejection of petty-bourgeois, philistine values. This is clearly manifested in the poem "Nate!", the lyrical hero of which insists on his right to be in a world alien to him. Hence the attempt at outrage: he teases the crowd, chooses the most offensive characteristics for it, thus denying and ridiculing vulgarity and spiritual emptiness.

The lyrical hero is a man of great soul. It is not by chance that the soul, the heart are among the most used words in the early poems and poems of V. Mayakovsky. This soul, this capacity for self-disclosure, is opposed to the base instincts of the crowd. These people are only interested in delicious food, beautiful things, everyday life. It is impossible to "reach" them. It is no accident that the generalized image of the crowd is a "hundred–headed louse". But the lyrical hero does not run away from the crowd. The ultimate inner independence is manifested in the fact that he is ready to "laugh and spit in the face ..." in the generalized, averaged face of the crowd.

The ugliness of the crowd is contrasted with the "butterfly of the poetic heart", a delicate, fragile, defenseless creature that is so easy to defile and even destroy. The poet emphasizes that his lyrical hero is not like everyone else, not like others. In addition, he continues to talk about the traditional conflict of the poet and the crowd, which are discussed in the works of A. Pushkin and M. Lermontov.

The grotesque becomes the artistic basis of the poem "They don't understand Anything". The crowd reacts aggressively to the request to "comb your ears", which goes against the usual "comb your hair" and with which the lyrical hero immediately demonstrates his exclusivity. She declares a person crazy, which is also traditional for Russian literature. The strangeness, the brightness of the images is also a kind of attempt by the early V. Mayakovsky to distinguish his own inner world from the "values of junk".

The poet uses bright, unusual images (the head is an "old radish"), phraseological units that he modifies beyond recognition ("the smooth barber immediately became coniferous" can be replaced with the familiar stable expression "the hair stood on end"), extraordinary rhymes, author's neologisms, in order to abandon everything ordinary and traditional. But, publicly declaring his rejection of the entire former culture, V. Mayakovsky nevertheless involuntarily relies on it, it, contrary to his desire, slips through the lines of his works.

Kozlova M. in the article "The lyrical hero of V. Mayakovsky as a self-portrait" writes that the paradox of V. Mayakovsky's early lyrics lies in the fact that the lyrical hero is both a "rude Hun", rejoicing at the embarrassment of the crowd, despising it, and – at the same time – a man of great soul, suffering, loving, sometimes crying from loneliness and misunderstanding. It should be noted that the loneliness and uselessness of the lyrical hero is one of the most characteristic features of the poet's early lyrics.

Thus, we can say that in Mayakovsky's early lyrics two principles are united: outrage, mockery of the crowd, ridiculing philistinism and extraordinary subtlety, vulnerability of the soul, "butterflies of the poetic heart".

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