

The Author in *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”)

by Dymytriy Tuptalo

The article characterizes the image of the author through text characteristics. Such components of the author's style as the pathos, the logos, and the ethos are distinguished. *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”) by Dymytriy Tuptalo is an example of the Ukrainian sermon literature of the XVIIth century. The author is analyzed primarily as a sermoner. Here she conveys typical features and characteristics that are common for religious discourse.

The biography of Dymytriy Tuptalo is well-known, yet the researcher focuses her attention on the text image of the author instead of the facts of his life. Based on this study, the researcher makes a conclusion that rhetoric ethos is a prevailing component of sermoner's individual style.

Nowadays scholars have been looking for the new ways of researching baroque works. These studies are based on the modern ways of researching, including a great variety of text studies. The novation in this context is considered to be the image of an author in the particular rhetorical perspective.

The Miracles of Blessed Saint Mary by Dymytriy Tuptalo were published in 1677 in the Novgorod-Siversky typography. Other editions (1683, 1689, 1691, 1696, 1697, 1702) were printed in Chernigiv and are known under the name of *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”). In this work the author tries to give a description of the miracles of the Saint Mary's icon that was situated in Illynsky monastery in Chernigiv.

The peculiarity of the religion discourse is an accent on the divinity of the world and the spiritual part of entity. One of the participants is the God, who serves as a superagent. Every prayer, psalm or convention is addressed to him. The aim of the religion discourse is to develop positive qualities of a reader (or a listener, if the sermon is proclaimed at church), to emphasize them, to form correct understanding of God in human lives.

The author in *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”) considers that Saint Mary is the patroness of all human kind. He emphasizes it both with descriptions of the miracles that happened while people appeals to Illyn image and specific stories that are mentioned in every subpart of “the Dewy Fleece” – *The Prylohs* and *The Precepts*.

According to the classification of Aristotle, rhetoric speeches are divided into demonstrative, judicial and advisory. It depends on the time of proclamation, basic content and the attitude to audience. *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”) as a sample of sermon literature (theological layer of the text is meant), belongs to the demonstrative type. The sense of the demonstrational pathos is to develop of audience attention, forming knowledge, and skills. It exalts human, while develops moral qualities and creative capabilities, organizes creative activity of the audience.

In logos author uses arguments to the audience. Their use can be caused by the appeal to the audience’s perceptions about their benefits, necessity or self-knowledge. Among these arguments there are arguments to a human that include expressions or the image of opponent’s position in the list of references. The audience has to choose between valid or invalid expressions or facts.

Dymytriy Tuptalo displays particular examples of people rescues by Saint Mary. He simulates different situations. The main aim of that kind of text is to convince the audience in the righteousness of the selected pattern of behavior. The pattern is about seeking assistance from Saint Mary. The author of demonstrational speech often mentions his moral imperfection. Dymytriy Tuptalo uses formulas (dogmas) of humility and self-effacement. Nevertheless, formally, he considers himself above the audience, as he teaches (sermonizes to) it.

In *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”) emotions connected with mercy, compassion, kindness and harmony in dialogue with God are typical for the author. The faith of the listener or the reader produces positive features, teaches to love, to empathize, to be benevolent etc. Among the types of love agape is dominant. It is

ability to notice a part of God in every human in the first place. It is the highest form of love.

Logos of *The Dewy Fleece* (“*Runo Oroshennoje*”) indicates Dymytriy Tuptalo as a knowledgeable person, one of the greatest intellectuals of his time. Here we have to consider aspects of knowledge and peculiarities of the rhetorical art that were taught at that time, in particular in Kyiv-Mohyla academy, where the author studied.

Ethic part of the sermons is also very significant. Based on the text, general features can be characterized as inherent to sermoners of the XVIIth century. Agape, the highest form of love reflected in the recognition of the leading role of God, is dominant in pathos. The author possesses good techniques that are familiar to Ukrainian baroque sermons. Further studies can be connected with examining the peculiarities of the Ukrainian baroque sermonal culture.