Mention of Historical Personalities and the Attributed Meanings to them in the Poetry of Ojārs Vācietis

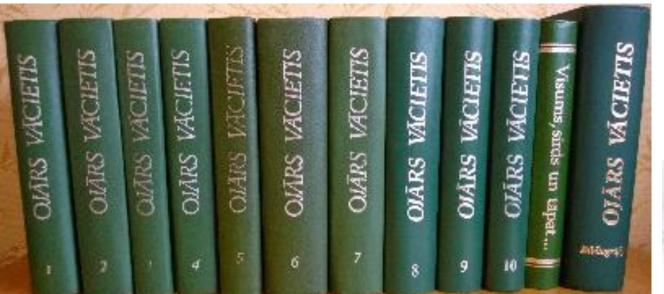


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FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECTS Vita Zelče Faculty of Social Sciences University of Latvia September 23, 2021

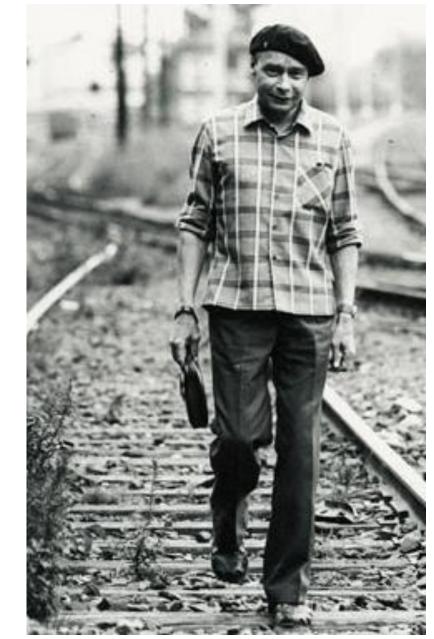
Ojārs Vācietis (1933–1983)







Raimonda Paula Jubiejas koncerts Ipešas vesta - mecosoprām Elīna Garanča



Historical Personalities in the Poetry of Ojārs Vācietis

 The aim of the research is to identify the historical personalities named in Ojārs Vācietis' poetry and to try to understand and interpret the meanings assigned to them

• Research methods:

- quantitative content analysis
- qualitative content analysis
- semiotic analysis
- Meanings the ideas that a person wants to express by using words, signs
 - meanings are socially constructed and historically transformed



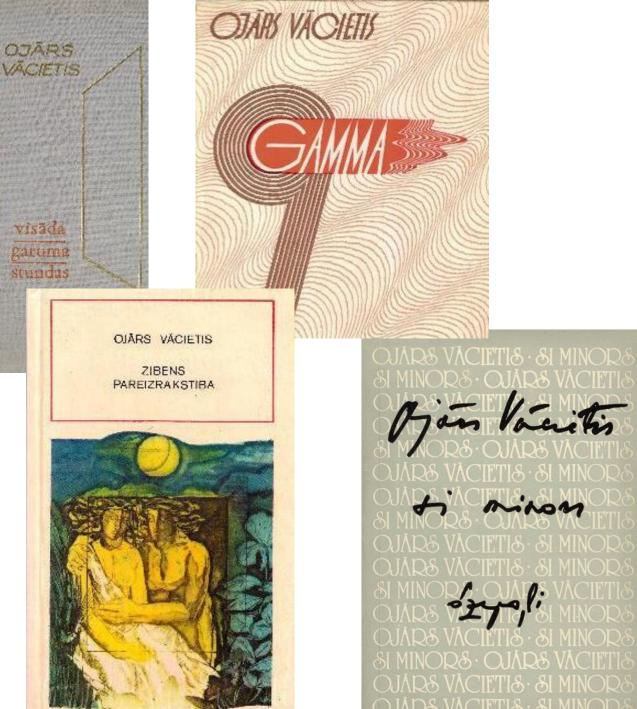
«Time of Stagnation»

- declining economic development indicators
- cynicism of the population against Soviet ideology and power, double morality
- the aging elite of the Communist Party
- corrupt authorities and economic structures
- regular shortage of consumer goods
- relative prosperity and stability (better than before)
- an influential nuclear power in international politics

Results of quantitative content analysis

- Approximately 7% of the poems that were published during the 'time of stagnation' include the names of real individuals, as well as images from literature, religion and mythology
 - Approximately 4% of the poems include the names of historical personalities





- "Melnās ogas" (1971)
- "Visāda garuma stundas" (1974)
- "Gamma" (1976)
- "Antracīts" (1978)
- "Zibens pareizrakstība" (1980)
- "Si minors" (1982)

minom





Mentioned in one published poem

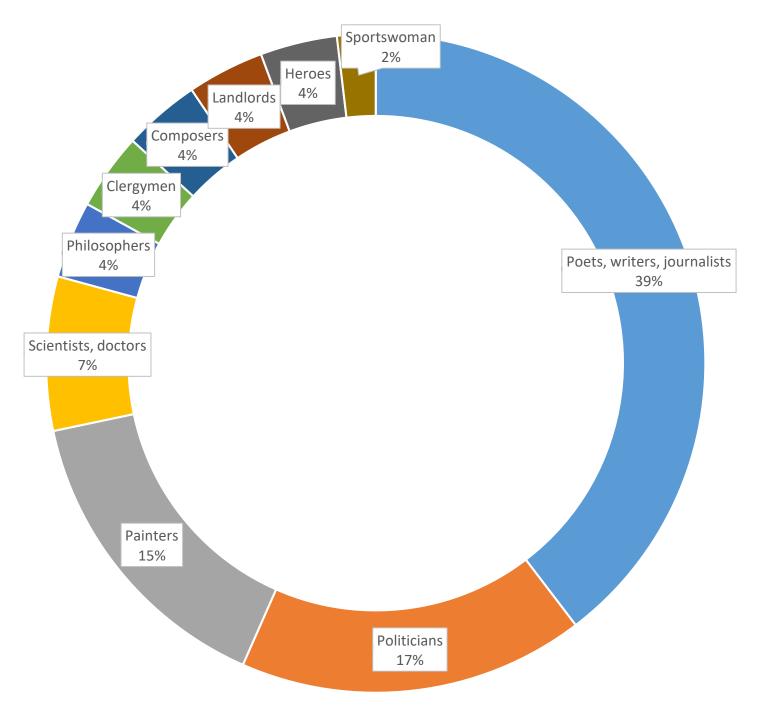
Bella Akhmadulina Joan of Arc Aleksandrs Bieziņš Otto von Bismarck Mikhail Bulgakov Paul Cézanne Frédéric Chopin Georgi Dimitrov Diogenes Albrecht Dürer

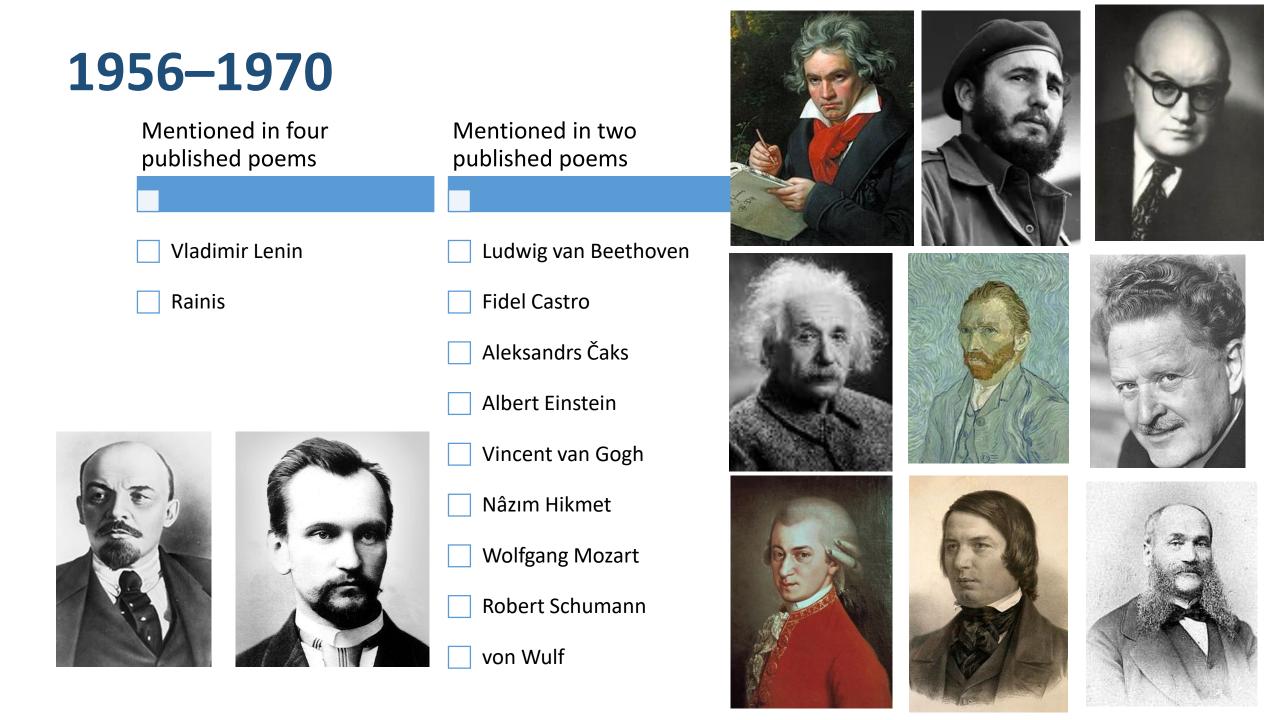
Albert Einstein

Julius Fučík **Theodor Nette** Galileo Galilei Pablo Picasso Johann Ernst Glück Pius X Wolfgang von Goethe Wolter von Plettenberg Hermann Göring Jānis Poruks Otto von Habsburg Alexander Pushkin Johann Gottfried Herder William Shakespeare Jēkabs Kazāks Spartacus Natalia Kuchinskaya von Wulf Franz Liszt Sergei Yesenin Dmitri Mendeleev

Results of content analysis

1971-1983





1956–1970

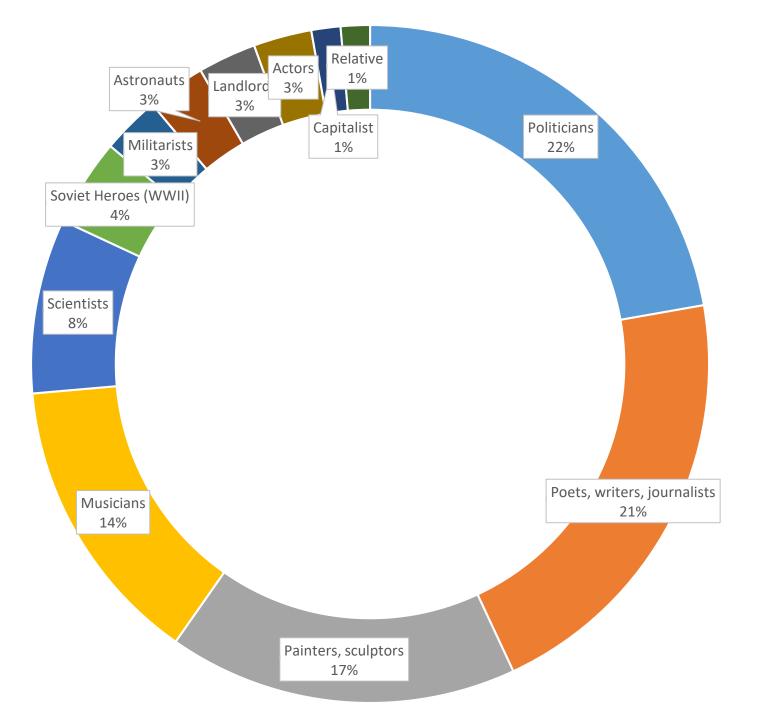
Mentioned in one published

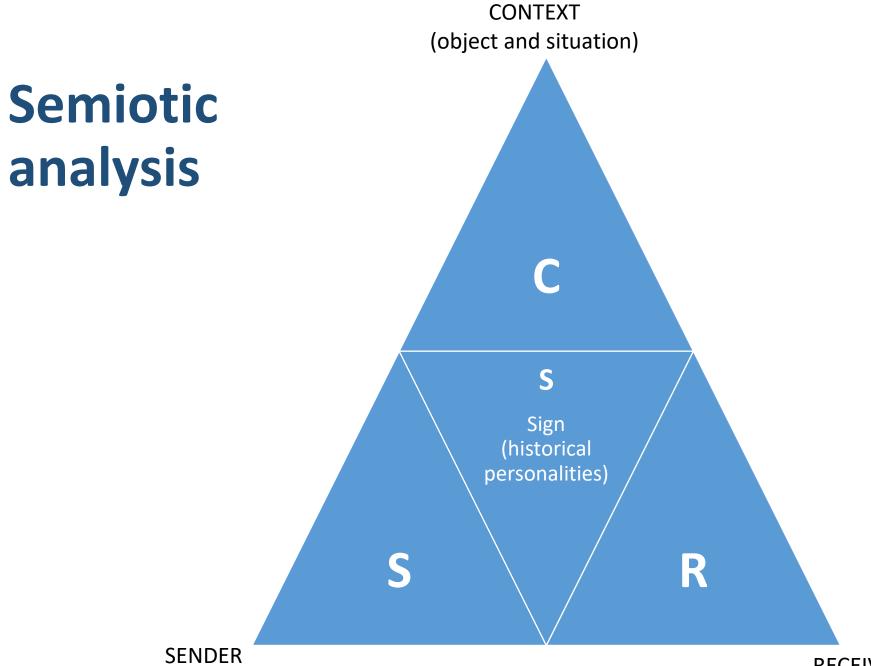
poem

poem			
Aspazija	Adolf Hitler	Friedrich Paulus	Joseph Stalin
Hans Christian Andersen	Borys Hmyria	Pablo Picasso	Imants Sudmalis
Lavrentiy Beria	Vladislavs Kaupužs	Grigory Potemkin	Jānis Sudrabkalns
🦳 Giordano Bruno	🧾 John Kennedy	Vilhelms Purvītis	Valentina Tereshkova
Lord Byron	📃 Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya	Raphael	Leon Trotsky
Feodor Chaliapin	Linards Laicens	Pierre-Auguste Renoir	Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
Charlie Chaplin	Franz Liszt	John D. Rockefeller	Mikhail Tukhachevsky
Julius Fučík	Federico García Lorca	Auguste Rodin	Pauls Vācietis
Yuri Gagarin	Karl Marx	Romain Rolland	Andris Vējāns
Galileo Galilei	Dmitri Mendeleev	Jānis Rudzutaks	Leonardo da Vinci
Nikolai Gastello	Arnolds Mīlbrets	Antonio Salieri	Sergei Yesenin
Francisco Goya	Ernst Neizvestny	David Siqueiros	Hovhannes Zardaryan
	Niccolò Paganini		

1956–1970

Results of content analysis





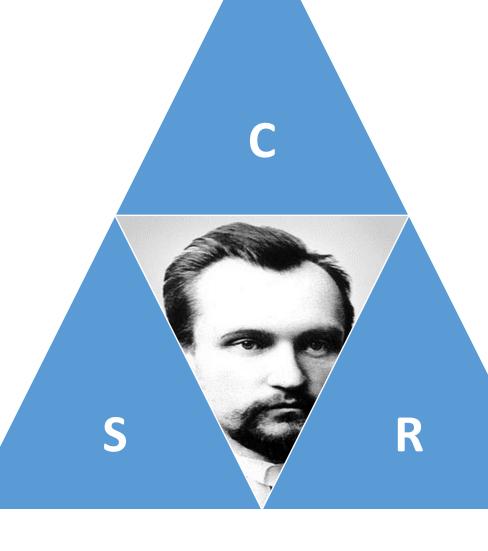
RECEIVER

CONTEXT Poet. Time of Thaw and Stagnation



SENDER

Ojārs Vācietis



Meanings:

- 1) Time of Thaw: outstandingLatvian poet, poet accepted andhonored by the Soviet authorities
- 2) Time of Stagnation: the most outstanding Latvian poet, outstanding personality, value of Latvian culture

RECEIVER Poetry readers. Soviet Latvians. Latvians

Conclusions

- Vācietis' poems were always contextual, and the framework of the specific time period had an effect on their content
- Vācietis'poems include the names of real individuals, as well as images from literature, religion and mythology
- There is a distinct difference between the poems, which Vācietis wrote in the 1950s and 1960s in terms of real persons who were named therein, as opposed to the symbolic images that were created in culture
 - During the 1950s and 1960s, Vācietis frequently relied on symbols of revolutionaries, politicians and scientists as transformers of the world, defenders of oppressed people and inspirers of change, thus encouraging people to pursue their own ideals in life
 - Poems from the 1970s and early 1980s, by contrast, hardly ever contain the names of those seeking to transform society and the world. Instead, Vācietis was comparatively more likely to rely on the names of writers, poets, painters and composers who were highly rated in Latvian and world culture
- The poems which Vācietis wrote during the Brezhnev era make it clear that he was desperate and helpless in front of the realities of the 'time of stagnation', as well as how much he was hurt by a lack of social and national prospects

THANK YOU!



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