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## **HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF STATE FORMATION IN THE IVANO-FRANKIVSK REGION PRESS**

**INTRODUCTION.** The context of state formation, and moreover as a factor in the functioning of the state, is one of the most popular thematic directions of publications in the press of the western regions of Ukraine in general. This region is considered a center of Ukrainian patriotism, spirituality and a carrier of traditions and national values. Thus, patriotic thought in the materials of the printed mass media of Western Ukraine has a long history and rich traditions that did not stop even under the conditions of the Soviet regime, developing latently and in a heavily covert form.

The local press serves as the focus of coverage of the most painful and interesting problems that are relevant for the local audience. Among several types of printed mass media, the local press is the type of mass media that contains publications that are most attractive to the audience: many informational submissions and analytical materials that add insight into events that have already taken place, advertising and entertainment messages etc. The difference between local mass media is that they often provide information exclusive to this area and to publications published here.

Local mass media were and remain an interesting documentary accompaniment to all major events that took place in one or another historical period. This statement becomes especially important when it comes to print media. Newspapers are an important element of the reflection of the time you are studying, evidence both of the events themselves and of what remained behind the canvas of these events.

The study of printed mass media, which operate with two characteristics is of particular interest.

The first characteristic: recent editions are analyzed. The five-decade-old newspapers are valuable because the researcher herself was a witness to the events mentioned in the publications.

The second characteristic: the analyzed publications are published in the region whose social and political situation is familiar to the researcher. And therefore, the relevance of the problem chosen for analysis seems to us indisputable.

As a priori, in the context of this study, the author makes the following provisions for analysis.

1. The terms "printed mass media", "press", "newspapers", "publications", "periodicals" are considered as synonyms.

2. The term "regional press" refers to printed mass media published in the regional center and distributed throughout the region.

3. The concept of "regional press" refers to the totality of all printed mass media that are published in the regional center, in district centers, and in cities of regional subordination.

4. Geographical units "Ivano-Frankivsk region", "Prykarpattia" mean the territory of modern Ivano-Frankivsk region.

**1. Historical issues.** One of the largest groups of publications are materials that consider various aspects of Ukrainian history in the context of state formation. This problem is very popular in the press of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Examples of the past inspire Ukrainians to new achievements, the historical experience of state-building provides valuable, although not always pleasant, lessons. Only citizens who know their history well can consciously and thoughtfully approach state formation, build a new independent state.

The authors of the publications draw attention to those periods of our history, which are of the greatest importance for the formation of the state, which were carefully hushed up by various types of occupiers, and therefore little known to a significant part of our fellow citizens. Therefore, almost the largest number of publications aims to

restore historical justice and fill the so-called "white" spots in history. The authors point to the need to study the history of their homeland, for example, Vasyl Lyzanchuk in his presentation "And learn from others, and do not shun your own"<sup>1</sup>, in order to correctly assess the events of the past and adequately respond to the challenges facing us today, to choose the right path in future. The issue of historical myth-making is also raised, which is characteristic of our scientists<sup>2</sup>, the author of the submission convinces of the need for an objective coverage of history, avoiding groundless self-aggrandizement and self-praise.

Among the historical publications, there are many submissions that embody in artistic form the memories of the participants of certain events and are often autobiographical in nature<sup>3</sup>, these are mainly publications in "Vechirniy Ivano-Frankivsk" and the district press. Many such publications are large in volume and continue from issue to issue.

Among all historical events, personalities and problems, the authors of the publications choose as the object of coverage those aspects that most fully demonstrate the will of our people for independence, its experience of state formation. Many interesting publications concern Kievan Rus, in particular the adoption of Christianity, the Principality of Galicia-Volyn<sup>4</sup>, because these state formations are a vivid example of the fact that the Ukrainian state has great potential and should occupy a worthy place in the world commonwealth of states.

The local flavor and peculiarities of the Galician mentality are manifested in publications devoted to the state-building role of the heroes of the Carpathian region - the opryshks, who, according to the authors of such materials, embody all the best features of the Ukrainian people - courage, bravery, love for the native land and readiness to defend it to the last drop of blood.

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<sup>1</sup> Lyzanchuk V. ( 2008, October 30). And learn from others, and do not shun your own. Halychyna.

<sup>2</sup> Martynovych V. (2008, February 26). If you don't help, you won't go! Zakhidnyi Kurier.

<sup>3</sup> Heroes of Krut in our memory. Vechirniy Ivano-Frankivsk. January 29, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Monarchy and Time. Reporter. July 3, 2008.

Most of the publications are devoted to the topic of the liberation struggles of the OUN-UPA and the leader of the nation, Stepan Bandera. Shedding light on little-known pages of history, the authors often touch on the topic of the tragedy near Kruty<sup>5</sup>, starting with the historical role and ending with the details of this event. The topic of the Holodomor of 1932-33 became especially relevant for the Ivano-Frankivsk mass media in connection with the celebration at the state level.

The authors also pay great attention to the history of Ivano-Frankivsk region: the historical role of ancient Halych, Kolomyia region, the liberation of Ivano-Frankivsk from fascist invaders, Hutsul liberation movements, local traditions and historical monuments, the activities of local historians and chroniclers, and other issues.

A separate topic of publications related to Ukrainian history is commemoration of national heroes and memorable dates. During the time period analyzed by us, the most popular in the press of Ivano-Frankivsk Region were discussions about the Stepan Bandera Memorial Complex in the regional center, as well as the construction of monuments to this outstanding patriot in other cities, events honoring the UPA, heroes of the Krut, victims of Soviet terror, heroes of the Great Patriotic War, Ivan Franko. All these publications not only reflect the problems of our time, but also turn to historical events for arguments, try to convey the essence of one or another aspect of our history, and draw conclusions for the future.

Yurii Budzyk also pays attention to other issues of culture, in particular the upbringing of children and youth<sup>6</sup>, and more precisely, in the opinion of the author, a purposeful policy aimed at the degradation and extinction of the nation. He debunks some myths that are actively imposed on us both on TV and through various "educational" actions, raises problems that have arisen in society, and definitely have a negative impact on the formation of our youth, and therefore on the future of our

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<sup>5</sup> V.D. Bandera was and remains a Hero of Ukraine. Halychyna. March 2, 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Budzyk Yu. (2008, October 23). A person and a citizen. Vechirniy Ivano-Frankivsk.

country: promotion of sex and violence, lack of spirituality and cynicism, limitation and consumerist attitude to life.

**2. Cultural Issues.** In the essay "Culture and Civilization"<sup>7</sup> Yurii Budzyk talks about cultural aggression against Ukraine and the need to counteract it. On the one hand, the West is imposing its pseudo-culture - spiritless show business, which is "used as a psychological weapon to degrade mass consciousness." On the other hand, "Russia has the same overseas technologies of "human numbing", but with elements adapted to the Slavic mentality."

Having analyzed a significant array of publications of the Ivano-Frankish periodicals presented in the context of state formation, we came to the conclusion that most of them are devoted to the past or to the solution of topical problems of the present, and only a small part of the materials is aimed at the future. Orientation to the past is a characteristic feature not only of the publications of Ivano-Frankish authors, but also an essential component of Ukrainian state-building thought.

This peculiarity of the state-building discourse has its reasons: the history of Ukraine was carefully hushed up during the times of the Soviet Union, and was rewritten many times by historians of the empires that included our state. Therefore, the restoration of historical justice is an important component of state building, the performance of this function is largely entrusted to the mass media. Although during the years of independence, especially in the early 1990s, many publications in newspapers and magazines, books, radio and television programs devoted to this topic were published, it remains relevant even today. Only by remembering your past, analyzing its mistakes and achievements, you can draw the right conclusions and build a truly strong and just state.

In Ukraine, this problem is particularly acute: we often do not know our heroes, forget important historical milestones, do not learn from mistakes, repeating them again

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<sup>7</sup> Budzyk Yu. (2008, November 6). Culture and civilization. Vechirniy Ivano-Frankivsk.

and again. Therefore, appeal to the past is of great importance for solving the problems of the present.

However, this state of affairs also has a reverse side - our state-building thought is not future-oriented: there is no full-fledged discourse on the future development paths of Ukraine, the state-building experience and statehood development strategies of other countries are rarely analyzed, most patriotic events are designed to honor the memory of historical events and past generations, instead, little attention is paid to youth, the concept of the development of Ukrainian statehood. The Ivano-Frankivsk (as well as the all-Ukrainian) press rarely reports on initiatives aimed at the strategic development of one or another sphere, this reflects not so much the position of the mass media as the state-building line of power, which pays little attention to youth development, far-sighted strategic projects, and heroic deeds of contemporaries.

It is noteworthy that the construction of the memorial complex to Stepan Bandera became a surprisingly topical issue for both the public of Ivano-Frankivsk and the local mass media. Many publications in almost all local newspapers are devoted to various aspects of this problem. Discussions arose both about the place of installation of the monument, and about the scale of honoring the leader of the nation. From these publications, it is clear that the public and politicians of Ivano-Frankivsk have not yet decided on the place of Stepan Bandera in the history of Ukraine and on the question of commemorating heroes in general. The topic of construction of monuments is very popular in the press of Prykarpattia.

A significant array of publications is devoted to the problem of restoration of historical justice regarding the activities of the UPA. The topic of the Holodomor, the battle near Kruty, is often raised.

This problem - the problem of focusing on the past, not the future - did not go unnoticed by journalists and editors of Prykarpattia, it is considered in a number of publications in one or another context. In particular, the topical issue of financing the construction of the memorial complex to Stepan Bandera and the construction of the

sports complex, Mykola Volkov in his submission "Bandera or sport? Bandera and sports!"<sup>8</sup> considers it exactly in this way: "The absolute majority of Ivano-Frankivians would "invest in the future" for the most part, naturally paying due respect to the heroic past", "Between the past and the future, we Ukrainians, for some reason, constantly and stubbornly choose only the past. Maybe that's why our future is so doubtful and uncertain?"

In addition, the author points out that the projects related to honoring the heroes of the past seem more profitable to our politicians: "It turned out that the city found money for the past, which is "closely connected with politics"... it seems that this is possible only when it concerns objects that are related to politics and can increase the rating of city politicians." He successfully chose the perspective of highlighting the problem: he calls for a discussion, makes you think about the very problem of priorities. The author of the column "Political Analysis" comes to the same conclusions: "... why doesn't the respected community with such enthusiasm take care of urban projects aimed not at the past, but at the future: technology parks, say, or call centers? After all, in Soviet times, they say, not only monuments were built, but also cosmodromes." However, in our opinion, such materials are clearly not enough to have a real impact on the state of affairs.

It should also be noted that the ratio of publications devoted to the past is not the same in different mass media, so the most such submissions are in "Halychyna", "Zakhidnyi Kurier" and "Svit Molodi", as well as in the district press. It is significant that Dmytro Vatamanyuk, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Verkhovynski Visti" in his final article "Milestones of our life"<sup>9</sup> believes that "the most important event of the past year for Ukraine was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko, the genius of the world scale". And also: "And this year, 2007, we should celebrate the 130th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding writer, art critic and folklorist,

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<sup>8</sup> Volkov M. (2008, July 17). Bandera or sport? Bandera and sports! Reporter.

<sup>9</sup> Vatamanyuk D. (2007, January 5). Milestones of our life. Verkhovynski visti.

playwright Hnat Hotkevych." These quotes testify to a certain limitation of the interpretation of state-building processes, orientation to the realities of the past, lack of awareness of the processes that are actually taking place in the state now. In independent publications (for example, "Halytskyi Korespondent", "Reporter"), such publications are present, but they have less journalism, instead, new interesting facts are presented more often, other aspects of problems are highlighted, and the problems themselves are considered from a different point of view.

From this property of the Carpathian mass media, namely, the constant focus on the past, another feature emerges that is characteristic of a significant part of the publications - the formation of negative stereotypes regarding various aspects of Ukrainian state formation.

In particular, based on the publications we have analyzed, we can come to the conclusion that due to their mental characteristics, Ukrainians are not capable of creating a state, or they are not capable of maintaining the independence they have gained and pursuing a state policy. The tendency of our "elite" to politicking and empty chatter instead of concrete matters is discussed in the publication "Because war is war..."<sup>10</sup>.

Vasyl Boychuk's presentation<sup>11</sup> also talks about the features of Ukrainians that have always prevented the creation of statehood: "Whether it is the Age of Ruin, or the time of the national liberation struggles of 1917-1921, or the period of the Second World War. We have always been haunted and weakened by our internal contradictions and Ukrainian political quarrels... they are based on real differences that have developed historically between different regions of Ukraine. They find their reflection on the mental level of Ukrainians. This is the tragedy of our nation. When we need to unite in the fight against the enemy, we, on the contrary, separate ourselves... And one more thing needs to be realized - in our struggle we have always been alone, without allies

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<sup>10</sup> Ivanychuk R. (2008, November 6). Because war is war... Ivano-Frankivskyy Ohlyadach.

<sup>11</sup> Boychuk V. (2009, February 12). Kruty and Ukraine in January 2009, or Why do national democrats repeat typical mistakes in building their own state? Zakhidnyi Kurier.



and associates, surrounded by enemies. Having two such components - internal and external, we were doomed to live without our state institution." Andrii Mykytyn's presentation "City politics: April theses"<sup>12</sup> talks about such a feature of the Ukrainian mentality that can be characterized by the proverb "Where there are two Ukrainians, there are three hetmans."

Secondly, the press, as well as the state-making opinion of Ukraine in general, has one very revealing feature: Ukrainians lavishly "celebrate" the days of their defeats. A lot has been said about the lessons that the young generation should learn from the tragic events that Ukrainian history is rich in, but actually what useful experience can be gleaned from the sad pages of our history - the authors and speakers are in no hurry to specify, except perhaps the awareness that such tragedies are no longer can be allowed. How to prevent the repetition of the mistakes of the past (and history shows that our people always make similar mistakes) - the authors of such publications also do not specify, except for the need to create a democratic sovereign independent state, etc.

It should be noted that such a one-sided interpretation of history is reflexive and has numerous negatives: first of all, the image of the eternally oppressed and wronged is formed, the impression is created that there has been nothing but defeats in Ukrainian history. This is a negative stereotype that repels young people, prevents the education of patriotism, creates a false impression of the inability of Ukrainians to win and effectively build their state. It already instills a feeling of inferiority at the level of the subconscious, instead of forming the consciousness of a nation of winners in Ukrainians, we are forced to dwell on our defeats and failures. Undoubtedly, with such a historical and state-building paradigm, any progress is very difficult, because negative attitudes have been formed in Ukrainians from infancy, which prevent them from moving forward, especially under unfavorable conditions.

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<sup>12</sup> Mykytyn A. (2008, May 8). City politics: April theses. Reporter.

This gives reason to talk about a certain infantility of the Ukrainian state ideology: it is not about forgetting the tragic pages of our history, but our state does not have a living, life-affirming doctrine that would inspire new achievements, excite, instill faith. Our politicians follow a long-trodden path and do not understand and do not want to understand that new times require new ideas and new approaches. That Ukraine now, more than ever, needs a strong ideology, a positive ideology that would be able to unite the already disappointed and despairing people into a single nation.

Thus, we approach one of the main problems of Ukrainian state-building ideology - we do not have a victorious hero who would not only fight for Ukraine, but also win. Even if the experience of the hero's struggle is positive, his life ended mostly tragically. And it is precisely the tragedy of the fate of national heroes that the authors of Galician and not only Galician mass media emphasize in their submissions. In particular, in the article "Symon Petliura and France"<sup>13</sup> Oleksandr Luhovyi tells about the wandering of this prominent figure in a foreign land and his tragic death at the hands of a murderer. The article ends quite pessimistically: "how long will we be looking for a better fate in the worlds, dissolving among other nations, dying in a foreign land and not building our Ukrainian home?".

Undoubtedly, such publications have a great educational value, showing the difficult path of our people to independence, an example of people who laid down their lives on the altar of our statehood. However, there is also a negative aspect here: a negative stereotype is established that the fate of the Ukrainian hero is always tragic, and his struggle ultimately ends in defeat for objective or subjective reasons. And such a stereotype is very harmful for the education of the young generation, building a strong independent state.

Based on all the features of the coverage of state-building processes in the Carpathian mass media listed above, we can conclude that state-building thought is presented somewhat outdated and inert.

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<sup>13</sup> Luhovyi O. (2009, January 22). Simon Petliura and France. Ivano-Frankivskiyi Ohliadach.

All the countries of the world are constantly working on issues of state development, searching for new ways of state formation, rethinking these problems in accordance with the realities and trends of today. Life is a constant movement forward: new circumstances require new solutions, an updated, modern strategy of state development. These processes naturally find coverage in mass media. Judging by the publications on this subject in the press, the state-building opinion is developing quite sluggishly in our country, and the mass media do not raise this problem at the proper level. One gets the impression that in our country the state-building thought was preserved at a certain stage of its development, and the authors of state-building concepts and publications on the problems of state-building continue to live with the former realities and problems, ignoring the changes that have taken place on the world stage and in the life of our state. It cannot be said that the issues raised by the authors of Prykarpattia in their publications on state formation are not relevant, but there are a lot of topical issues of today, new circumstances and trends that simply cannot be ignored when talking about the strengthening of the Ukrainian state. Instead, in the publications we analyzed, the processes of state formation are considered as if isolated in time and space, and the concept of state formation is not adapted to the realities of today. The authors develop the topic as if by inertia, repeating the slogans of the 90s, and even the beginning of the century, when state-building thought developed surprisingly actively and a whole galaxy of prominent figures, political scientists, and philosophers worked on issues of state-building.

In most of the state-building publications analyzed by us, the authors appeal to the past, considering the achievements of the state-building thought of that time to be the apogee, the best model that should be emulated and which will never lose its relevance. "Milestones of our life" by Dmytro Vatamanyuk<sup>14</sup>, "Always and now glory to Ukraine!" by Bohdan Vivcharyk<sup>15</sup>, "Remember, become Ukrainians or about two

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<sup>14</sup> Vatamanyuk D. (2007, January 5). Milestones of our life. Verkhovynski visti.

<sup>15</sup> Vivcharyk B. (2008, August, 28). Always and now glory to Ukraine! Halychyna.

mentalities" (prepared by Oleh Vivcharenko)<sup>16</sup> and many other publications, especially in the district press, are a vivid example of the undeniable authority of state-building concepts of long ago years .

In addition, another characteristic feature of the materials analyzed by us should be noted: their authors consider the process of state formation separately from the world context, the experience of other states is rarely taken into account, and there is no adequate analysis of the current foreign policy situation. In the press of Prykarpattia, by inertia, they link the further processes of state formation in Ukraine with America and Western Europe, as if not noticing the modern nuances of relations between states. After all, if at the beginning of the century America was almost a symbol of democracy for Ukrainians, now the attitude towards the American foreign policy line and internal structure in Ukrainian society is somewhat different, new important nuances have appeared in Ukraine's relations with NATO and the EU. Instead, the authors, out of inertia, continue to see the union with the West as a panacea for all Ukrainian ills: "We need to do everything to ensure Ukraine's sovereignty and peace. And for this, it is necessary for Ukraine to join NATO"<sup>17</sup>.

It should also be noted that the level of materials on state building is quite low: they are full of patriotic rhetoric, but there are almost no references to serious scientific developments, and expert comments are rarely provided.

Authors often use outdated tools, use previously popular journalistic techniques and genre forms, so their publications do not keep up with the times, but in spirit and form belong to previous eras, and are not very interesting and convincing for a modern readership, especially youth segment.

Judging from the analyzed publications, we can draw a conclusion about a certain inferiority of Ukrainian state-building thought, because a significant part of the state-building submissions analyzed by us is hidden by political advertising and has a

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<sup>16</sup> Vivcharenko O. (2010, April 3). The Basic Law of Pylyp Orlyk. Halychyna.

<sup>17</sup> Regional visions of NATO . Reporter. September 25, 2008.

populist character. Their goal is to influence the reader with the subsequent formation of his political preferences, and not at all to search for ways of state formation and implementation of state-building concepts and effective development projects of our state. On the other hand, there is almost no live discourse on the problems of state formation in the press.

It is impossible not to note the phenomenon that inertia, obsolescence and other related characteristic features of publications on state formation and state formation thought itself do not remain unnoticed by the authors of Prykarpattia periodicals.

In particular, in Taras Vozniak's presentation "Lessons of the Georgian Crisis for Ukraine"<sup>18</sup>, we see a criticism of statesmen, who actually have a leading role in the creation of a state, who, however, are unable "neither to comprehend what is happening, nor even more so to somehow adequately react to it". Oleh Holovenskyi<sup>19</sup> points out that the current leaders of cities and state are not yet ready for state creation in terms of their level of development: "In an ancient or feudal society, people were prepared for power from childhood . It was told what Truth, Justice, Meaning are. In a democratic society... the meaning has become smaller. What purpose can a builder have, who has become a deputy of the city council at the will of the party list? "Steal and run!"

Petro Zahidnyak in the submission "The Black Contents of the Russian TV Box"<sup>20</sup> points out the lack of information policy of Ukraine at a time when the information space of our country is constantly attacked by russia with a powerful propaganda machine: "if ideologically almost systemless Ukraine puts forth a disparate chorus of "suprapolitical "experts who walk in the information space by themselves, then russia - even professional media Black Hundreds, but those who create the system of ideology and propaganda of the russian state." The author emphasizes the need to protect the national information space and the formation of information policy as an important component of state building. The actual absence of the concept of

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<sup>18</sup> Vozniak T. (2008, August 14). Lessons of the Georgian crisis for Ukraine. Halychyna.

<sup>19</sup> Holovenskyi O. (2009, February 12). Body crisis. Reporter.

<sup>20</sup> Zahidnyak P. (2008, August 7). The black contents of the Russian television box. Halychyna.

information policy in our country became the object of attention of Yevhen Romanyshyn in the publication "Let's break the shackles!.. Information".<sup>21</sup> The author convinces the readers that we live in the information era, when the main and necessary part of state building is the formation of a national information space, without which further progress of Ukraine as a state is impossible. On the other hand, the current system does not satisfy the needs of Ukrainian society at all and does not serve national interests, not effectively clarifying the issues of state formation: "There is already a powerful media network in the information space of Ukraine. However, the vast majority of them express the cosmopolitan interests of their owners, who are indifferent to our spiritual values. Through them, it is impossible to spread our intellectual-spiritual, cultural-artistic product, which is Ukrainian in content (and not in form).

**CONCLUSION.** Having analyzed a significant array of publications of the Ivano-Frankish periodicals presented in the context of state formation, we came to the conclusion that most of them are devoted to the past or to the solution of topical problems of the present, and only a small part of the materials is aimed at the future. Orientation to the past is a characteristic feature not only of the publications of Ivano-Frankish authors, but also an essential component of Ukrainian state-building thought.

This peculiarity of the state-building discourse has its reasons: the history of Ukraine was carefully hushed up during the times of the Soviet Union, and was rewritten many times by historians of the empires that included our state. Therefore, the restoration of historical justice is an important component of state building, the performance of this function is largely entrusted to the mass media. Although during the years of independence, especially in the early 1990s, many publications in newspapers and magazines, books, radio and television programs devoted to this topic were published, it remains relevant even today. Only by remembering your past, analyzing its mistakes and achievements, you can draw the right conclusions and build a truly strong and just state. In Ukraine, this problem is particularly acute: we often do

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<sup>21</sup> Romanyshyn Ye. (2008, August 23). Let's break the shackles! Informational. Halychyna.

not know our heroes, forget important historical milestones, do not learn from mistakes, repeating them again and again. Therefore, appeal to the past is of great importance for solving the problems of the present.

However, this state of affairs also has a reverse side - our state-building thought is not future-oriented: there is no full-fledged discourse on the future development paths of Ukraine, the state-building experience and statehood development strategies of other countries are rarely analyzed, most patriotic events are designed to honor the memory of historical events and past generations, instead, little attention is paid to youth, the concept of the development of Ukrainian statehood.

In Ukraine, judging by the publications on this subject in the press, the state-building opinion is developing rather sluggishly, and the mass media do not raise this issue at the appropriate level. One gets the impression that in our country the state-building thought was preserved at a certain stage of its development, and the authors of state-building concepts and publications on the problems of state-building continue to live with the former realities and problems, ignoring the changes that have taken place on the world stage and in the life of our state. It cannot be said that the issues raised by the authors of Prykarpattia in publications on state formation are not relevant, but there are a lot of topical issues of today, new circumstances and trends that simply cannot be ignored when talking about state formation. Instead, in the publications we have analyzed, the processes of state formation are considered as isolated in time and space, the concept of state formation is not adapted to the realities of today. The authors develop the topic as if by inertia, repeating the slogans of the 90s, or even the beginning of the century, when state-building thought developed surprisingly actively and a whole galaxy of prominent figures, political scientists, and philosophers worked on issues of state-building.

**SUMMARY:** During 2006-2010, the printed mass media of the Ivano-Frankivsk region paid a lot of attention to the ideas of state formation, did not ignore the problems of patriotism, elitism, and heroic dates of our history. Echoes of patriotic feelings are

present in many materials devoted to any other topic. The printed mass media of the Ivano-Frankivsk region widely and furiously reveal the issues of state formation and patriotic education, in their publications the authors often refer to our history, which is rich in heroic examples, do not bypass the events of today, point to both positive and negative moments that relate to problems Ukrainian state formation, patriotism of ordinary citizens and representatives of the authorities.

*The subject of the study* is the problem of state formation.

The chronological boundaries of the study cover the period 2006-2010. The choice of such a period of research is determined by the fact that this period is inter-aidan, inter-revolutionary, one that followed the Orange Revolution and was saturated with events that led to the Revolution of Dignity. Imperfect and half-hearted state formation was one of the basic principles of discontent among Ukrainians.

**Research methods.** The methodological basis of the research is a combination of general scientific methods with the aim of studying the content of the outlined publications. The development of the source and content base of the research was based on the application of the analytical-synthetic method. Research of the historical experience of the functioning of the principles of state-building as a content interest in the local print mass media of the Ivano-Frankivsk region was carried out using the historical method. The method of content analysis was used to determine the content of the materials.

Results. Having analyzed a significant array of publications of the Ivano-Frankish periodicals presented in the context of state formation, we came to the conclusion that most of them are devoted to the past or to the solution of topical problems of the present, and only a small part of the materials is aimed at the future. Orientation to the past is a characteristic feature not only of the publications of Ivano-Frankish authors, but also an essential component of Ukrainian state-building thought.



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