

issues, historical events, questions of identity and moral choice. In this way, theatre encourages reflection, promotes critical thinking and contributes to cultural dialogue within society.

Another important function of theatre is the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage and national traditions. Through the staging of classical works and contemporary interpretations of dramaturgy, theatre maintains a connection between past and present and transfers cultural values to new generations. At the same time, artistic experimentation with new forms allows theatre to remain relevant in modern cultural conditions.

Thus, live theatre has significant prospects for development even in the digital age. The combination of traditional theatrical principles with modern technologies opens new opportunities for creativity, communication and audience interaction. The human need for live emotional contact, collective experience and cultural exchange ensures that theatre will continue to play an important role in the cultural and communicative space of modern society.

I. Balytska

HYBRID THEATRE: THE COMBINATION OF STAGE AND DIGITAL SPACE

І. Балицька

ГІБРИДНИЙ ТЕАТР: ПОЄДНАННЯ СЦЕНИ І ЦИФРОВОГО ПРОСТОРУ

Today theatre is going through a very interesting period. We are used to thinking that theatre is a stage and an audience hall, and that this was the only space for communication between the actor and the audience. Now we have another space — the digital one. Because of this, a new concept has appeared: hybrid theatre. In this kind of theatre, live performance is combined with online formats, video projection, and augmented reality.

Hybrid theatre is a modern form of theatrical art in which traditional stage elements (acting, scenery, light, and sound) are combined with digital, multimedia, or interactive technologies.

In 2019 our lives were shaken by the COVID-19 pandemic. No one understood what to do in such conditions. All areas of life that existed offline were affected, and theatre was not an exception. Hundreds of thousands of people in creative professions lost their jobs. Online communication and streaming became the only way to communicate with the audience. In this situation, hybrid theatre opened many new possibilities. For example:

- the opportunity to watch performances that are difficult or impossible to see live. For example, now when there is a war in the country and men cannot leave Ukraine, but they are connected with theatre art, they can still watch performances online.
- the opportunity for directors to play with space and time, to add video editing to scenes, to create more complex scenery, to combine stage elements with video projections, and to change the stage space through editing and visual transitions.
- the opportunity for students who study performing arts to watch more performances when they do not have money to attend a theatre in person.

Examples of hybrid theatre solutions used in the world:

1. “The Tempest” — Royal Shakespeare Company (United Kingdom)

Technologies: motion capture and real-time character rendering.

Idea: the character Ariel appears on stage as a live digital avatar controlled by an actor wearing a motion-capture suit.

This is one of the brightest examples of how IT and theatre can work together in real time.

2. “Hamlet” — The Wooster Group (USA)

Technologies: video art and synchronization with digital copies of actors.

Idea: actors perform their roles while synchronizing their movements with previously recorded video of another cast, creating a dialogue between “live” and “digital” characters.

3. “Kanata” — Robert Lepage (Canada/France)

Technologies: multimedia projections and interactive scenery.

Idea: the stage space “comes alive” and quickly transforms into different worlds through complex lighting and projection work. Robert Lepage is considered one of the key directors of hybrid theatre.

However, the digital format also brings some challenges. The feeling of “live presence” can be lost — the magic when the actor and the audience breathe the same air. Therefore, the main task for modern theatre artists is to preserve emotional connection even when the audience watches from the other side of the screen. To achieve this, directors search for new artistic solutions, work with close-ups, chamber stories, and create intimate visual images.

In conclusion, hybrid theatre is not only a technical innovation but also a deep change in the way theatre artists think. It allows theatre to keep the living energy of the stage while opening the door to an unlimited digital space. Perhaps this combination of tradition and technology will create the theatre of the future — open, bold, and truly modern.

A. Makhlun

**UKRAINIAN MUSICAL CULTURE OF THE XX CENTURY
THROUGH THE PRISM OF SOVIET REPRESSIONS (1919-1991)**

A. Махлун

**УКРАЇНСЬКА МУЗИЧНА КУЛЬТУРА ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ
КРИЗЬ ПРИЗМУ РАДЯНСЬКИХ РЕПРЕСІЙ (1919-1991 РР.)**

Radical social and political turmoil thoroughly shaped the development of Ukraine’s musical heritage throughout the twentieth century. Moreover, it was the Soviet regime’s merciless drive for control that left the deepest mark. For decades, from the 1920s to 1991, writing music was not exclusively an art; it was a high-stakes negotiation with power. With agencies like the NKVD and KGB keeping a close watch, the soviet state doctrine penetrated every corner of a musician’s world. The permanent scrutiny created a culture of fear, actively deciding which musical doors to open and which to keep shut, which composers could write, what music was deemed acceptable, and even the survival of the institutions that supported them.

In the context of the Soviet system, art was considered a means of spreading ideology. Eventually, many musicians, composers, scholars, and performers faced ruthless censorship. Socialist realism became their judge. The suppressers used their favorite weapon — accusation of formalism, an overall term used to blame any hint of innovation, modernist exploration, or even a pronounced expression of national identity. For the Ukrainian musical community, this was not simply politics but a nightmare for most musicians. They lived in persistent fear: their life’s work was unexpectedly banned, their premieres were cancelled without any warning, and their names were dragged through the mud in orchestrated public shamings. Archives full of Ukrainian music did not just disappear; the state deliberately destroyed them.