

economy there are processes of the development of the money market, which determines the volume of investments, the level of interest rates that affect the dynamics of GDP and the level of inflation.

Aim. The purpose of the work is to study the theoretical aspects of the money market from the position of the macroeconomic approach.

Materials and methods. It has analyzed scientometric databases, database of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Results and discussion. The money market is characterized by the elements of the ordinary market - demand, supply and price. Features of the money market determine the features of each of the elements: the demand is in the form of demand for loans, the proposal - the form of the offer of loans, and the price - the form of interest on borrowed funds. The size of interest is determined by the consumer's value of borrowed money - the ability to provide the borrower with the necessary benefits. Therefore, the size of the interest payment depends on the size of the loan and its duration.

Formation of demand and supply in the money market ensures its interconnection with other structures of the market mechanism: markets of goods, labor, finance, and wages.

The money market reacts to changes taking place in any market, since it is most sensitive to the economic situation.

In today's market economy, the state of the money market characterizes the state of the entire economic system.

The existence of a close connection between the state of the money market and the functioning of the whole economy provides an opportunity to create a mechanism for influencing the state of economic activity.

Conclusions. It is important to take into account the macroeconomic dimensions of the money market in the process of economic research.

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'S UNDERSTANDING OF FREEDOM

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Introduction. In XX century the classical rationalist understanding of freedom was transformed, specified, confined abstractly-rational ground. In relation to classical philosophy it is possible original development, completion and opposing position to count existential interpretation of problem, offer by Jean-Paul Sartre. According to Sartre, each choice we make defines us while at the same time revealing to us what we think a human being should be.

The **aim** of our work was to analyze Sartre's philosophical attitude to the problem of freedom and choice.

Materials and methods. The methods of philosophical hermeneutics and existential analytics were applied.

Results and discussion. According to J.-P. Sartre's point of view, human is condemned to be free because "once thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does". After Sartre, freedom is fundamental principle of existence. Philosopher eliminates possibility of partial or incomplete freedom. A choice is empirically conditioned. It is an existential decision in a critical determining situation. As a human experiences such situations certainly, he does not have possibility not to choose. Freedom is neither a result of action, nor an achievement; it is placed in self aspiration. While we do not act, we do not know, what we are in actual fact. Even feelings to that a human tries to refer at a choice, there is a generation of act that we carry out.

Human ability to create itself and the world of other people, to choose character of the future world is the consequence of fundamental characteristic feature of human existence. A human is equal to freedom. Sartre says that a human is free absolutely regardless of the real possibilities of realization of his aims.

Conclusions. To conclude, we can say freedom for Sartre is foremost freedom of consciousness, freedom of choice of spiritually-moral position of individual, that arises up only as a result of the actualization "here and now".