

greatness, were endowed living faith, and their life and art were dedicated to Christian idea. Both genius had mystical coincidences of life and art on the way to truth. They met in life for only 12 years: Grundtvig's childhood coincided with preparatoin and passing out of Scovoroda. Both of them were very gifted from the early years, tried to get world of knowledge and theology, both of genius survived periods of hard depression at the stage of becoming their personality, both owned delicate love to history, both of noospheric genius were delegate of Christians.

But what are the differences between these two genius? That's what: one – Christian-Lutheran, another – orthodox Christian, but goal of their life was Faith, Hope and light of truth for humanity. Grundtvig was successful politician, he led the party of farmers, used great authority and love for the idea of rapprochement of different layers of the population. Scovoroda was far from politics, but he was able to wake up the conscience by his wise theological theists, poetry. A vivid difference between fates of genius was demonstration of their attitude to family: Grundtvig lived long life and had three wives, Scovoroda escaped marriage, but never was sorry about that.

Conclusions. Having analyzed of life and art G.S. Scovoroda and M.F.S. Grundtvig I can say that both of philosophers had many coincides in biographies what forces to evaluate in a new way their arts.

MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE «KHARKIV FABLES» BY HRYHORII SKOVORODA

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Introduction. «Kharkiv Fables» (Ukrainian – Bajky Kharkivski) by Hryhorii Savych Skovoroda is the unique and unparalleled phenomenon in Ukrainian culture. Moreover, Skovoroda has started a new fable tradition in Ukraine. Skovoroda's fables are as sophisticated as the philosopher himself, but the issues he raised in them are still relevant today.

Aim: analyzing some of «Kharkiv Fables» by H. Skovoroda and determining their relevancy in modern world.

Materials: Hryhorii Skovoroda. Kharkiv Fables (Ukr. Bajky Kharkivski). // Hryhorii Skovoroda. A primer of the world. A book for family reading (Bukvar myru. Knyga dlya simejnogo chytannya). Translated from the old Ukrainian by Leonid Ushkalov. Kharkiv: KSD, 2015. – C. 8-36.

Methodsvused: textual, symbolic, analytical.

Results: Frogs (Ukrainian – Zhaby). Frogs lost their home since the lake dried out. Same as people, they try to solve the problem and find a new home, but the shelter is temporary since there is no guaranty that the new lake will not dry out. The wisest of the frogs understands this and tells it to its relatives. It later goes out to find a spring – an assurance that the issue will be resolved for good.

When a person faces some life difficulties, he or she often tries to find the fastest solution, although, quick does not always mean good. Our life is fast, so we often forget one simple truth: "Haste makes waste". This fable is still relevant in our century since it advises readers to strive for quality, not hurry and be rational.

Two gems – Diamond and Emerald (Ukrainian – Dva koshtovni kameni – Diamant i Smaragd). The Emerald – the embodiment of a man arrogant about his position – tries to persuade Diamond that showing himself is the most important thing in life since the latter is not being duly appreciated, he doesn't get seen. The Diamond – a wise person – replies that their beauty if only a fade reflection of the sky and there is no need for advertising all of their virtues, since they will not change after that.

Pride and self-glory flourish in the modern world, despite the fact that these traits are condemned by society. Skovoroda wanted to tell us that our essence does not change regardless of how we call ourselves, there's no need for self-glory, because it is never attractive, but, on the contrary, devalues the person's merits.

A camel and a deer (Ukrainian – Verblud i Olen). The deer feeds on snakes and suffers from thirst because of their poison, just as a person, seeking truth, suffers from poisoned words of lies. The

camel represents a person nearby, who agrees to quench the thirst with muddy water, that is, settles for less, does not try to comprehend the full depth of the truth. A wise person will not perceive a surrogate – that is, a "muddy water", he needs pure spring water, which is a symbol of truth. In the modern world, one must be able to find the essence of words and things. Skovoroda teaches us not to turn a blind eye on the situation, but try to comprehend it completely.

Netopyr and two birdlings – Gorlenya and Golubok (Ukrainian – Netopyr i dvoje ptashat – Gorlenya ta Golubok). A large underground mole writes a letter to birds and animals, there he proves that his vision of the world is the correct one. A touch plays the greatest role in his comprehension of the world since his eyes are weak, so he considers them an illusion, encourages all beings to accept his world outlook as a model. The night birds were happy to support this theory, but Hawk and Eagle (Ukrainian – Sokol and Orel), who hunt using their eyes and constantly enjoy the sun, questioned the mole's idea. Netopyr tried to convince Gorlenya and Golubok, however, that the birdlings strongly denied these thoughts. Principles, ideals, dreams are specific, because everyone sees the world in his own way. Quite often, people try to apply their own philosophy of life to the interpretation of our behavior in difficult life situations. This fable proves that no one can be the judge of our deeds, we must rely on our own conscience and moral principles, and not to listen to others..

Conclusions: It is safe to say that Hryhorii Skovoroda's creative heritage is relevant to contemporaries. His works do not seem to lose their insightful message, they make people think about many complex situations and draw wise conclusions. The problems H. Skovoroda talked about still exist nowadays. The literary works, created over 200 years ago meet the requirements of modern society.