

найвидатнішим поетом давньоруської та давньоукраїнської літератури. Під час мандрівок Україною Сковорода написав свої основні філософські твори: «Діалог, або Розмова про давній світ», «Нарцис. Розмова про те: пізнай себе», «Розмова п'яти подорожніх про справжнє щастя в житті (Дружня бесіда про душевний спокій)», «Розмова, що називається Алфавіт, або Буквар миру», «Ізраїльський Змій», «Діалог. Назва його – Потоп зміїний» та інші. З написаних у різний час віршів він уклав збірник «Сад божественних пісень». Те, що залишив нам у спадок Григорій Сковорода – Байки Харківські, Збірка «Сад божественних пісень», філософські трактати, листи із учнями, афоризми – це джерело, з якого черпатимуть насагу ще десятки нових поколінь.

Висновки. На нашу думку, незважаючи на ідеалізм деяких правил і тверджень, філософська спадщина Григорія Сковорода залишається актуальною і сьогодні. Теоретичні підходи до розуміння шляхів взаємодії людини, природи в контексті застосування норм філософського вчення Сковорода до вирішення соціальних проблем, створення умов для гармонійного розвитку особистості та можливостей самореалізації в суспільстві, соціальне середовище має бути переглянуто. Завдяки цьому світ постає в оптимізованому та гармонійному існуванні, а людина в ньому почувається самодостатньою та щасливою.

HRIGORY SKOVORODA IN MODERN EUROPE

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Introduction. Skorovoda was born in December 1722 in Chornukhy, now in Ukraine, but part of the Russian Empire during the philosopher's time. From 1738 onwards, he studied at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and later taught himself Latin, Greek and German. He also became interested in classical philosophical literature.

The aim. Determine the reaction of European culture to the destruction of the Hryhoriy Skovoroda Museum and pay attention to the person of the Ukrainian philosopher.

Materials and methods. This work is based on a content analysis of the reaction of the European press to the destruction of the Hrygoriy Skovoroda museum in the village of Skovorodinovka, Kharkiv region.

Research results. The study consists of two parts. The first part analyzes German media sources and the second European media.

The first part. This part deals with information provided by LiveTV. This corporation is headquartered in Florida. The broadcasting range uses the ViaSat system, which makes this company one of the most widespread in the world. 05/12/2022 in the news section was reported: «The Soviet Union once honored Hryhoriy Skovoroda with a museum in Ukraine — that's now been destroyed by Russian bombs. It's an attack on a freedom-loving idol, says philologist Gusan Guseynov». Mass media use Gasan Huseynov as an expert. He is a well-known and respected Russian philologist.

He says: «In reality, he was not a particularly significant philosopher,» says Gasan Guseynov, classical scholar at the East European Institute of Berlin's Free University. «His texts were not so

important; he was more convincing through the power of speech,» he told. «The value of his philosophical works might be «a bit exaggerated,» Guseynov adds. But he definitely left his mark throughout his lifetime.

«He was an interesting and a free human being, a rare personality, like a bird of paradise in 18th-century Russia,» Guseynov says, pointing out that it wasn't common to travel so much at the time, not only within the Russian Empire, but also to Vienna and Budapest and possibly to Italy.

Through his travels, Skorovoda could assume a position as professor and mediator between Russia and Europe for his students. «He was interested in human beings and remained a learner,» says Guseynov.

The quest for freedom and happiness through self-discovery were key themes for Skovoroda.

Both were to be achieved in harmony with God. The philosopher, however, had his problems with the Church, Guseynov says: «In those times, he was considered a dissident by the Church because he rejected religious poetry. That is why there were conflicts in his rhetoric courses.» Skovoroda was a «peace-loving person with a tendency for freedom and humor,» a combination that did not bode well with the strictness of the Church.

Guseynov says, which is why, he explains, the bombardment of the museum felt for many like an attack on the human soul of the country.

The Hryhoriy Skovoroda National Literary Memorial Museum, which was destroyed by a Russian missile, had been built in 1972 to honor the legacy of the poet and philosopher, also known as Hrygoriy Skovoroda.

The museum was located in the theologian's final residence, in a suburb of the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv, where he had spent the last year of his life before dying on November 9, 1794.

The second part. European news: A small provincial museum dedicated to the life and work of Ukrainian philosopher and theologian Hryhoriy (Gregory) Skovoroda was destroyed by a Russian missile strike in the Kharkiv region late Friday.

A gypsum statue of him survived the bombing and fire in one piece, barely tarnished.

Born in 1722 in what is now eastern Ukraine, in the possessions of imperial Russia, Skovoroda led a monastic life of simplicity and dedication to the faith.

He received a thorough education in Christianity and classical literature and lived between Kiev, Moscow and St. Petersburg, then the capital of Imperial Russia.

He was most influential at the end of his life, walking the countryside, teaching and writing the posthumously published works that would have a profound impact on Russian and Ukrainian culture and spiritual life.

In Berlin the workshop 'Ukrainian recipe of happiness' is organised where Skovoroda's philosophy and technological breakthroughs are combined.

“What is happiness and where can you find it? In the present, in the past, in the future? 300 years ago, the Ukrainian philosopher Hryhoriy Skovoroda already gave us all the answers to these questions. But modern technologies claim to have their own recipe.”

It is proposed, through the joint efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Ukrainian foreign communities, to establish memorial signs in the countries where H. Skovoroda visited – in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Germany and Poland; to create on the basis of the Minor Academy of Sciences of Ukraine a scientific and educational web portal

"Hryhoriy Skovoroda" in order to cover the entire knowledge base about the phenomenon of H. Skovoroda.

Conclusions. It becomes obvious that the legacy of Hrygoriy Skovoroda is part of European culture, and the blow inflicted by Russia on the museum of Hrygoriy Skovoroda in the village of Skovorodinovka, Kharkov region, is a sign of disrespect for all European culture.