

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЗАКЛАД «ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ К. Д. УШИНСЬКОГО»
АНЬХОЙСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ФІНАНСІВ ТА ЕКОНОМІКИ (КИТАЙ)



ФІЛОСОФСЬКА СПАДЩИНА ГРИГОРІЯ СКОВОРОДИ

**ПРОГРАМА ТА МАТЕРІАЛИ
МІЖНАРОДНИХ ЧИТАНЬ**

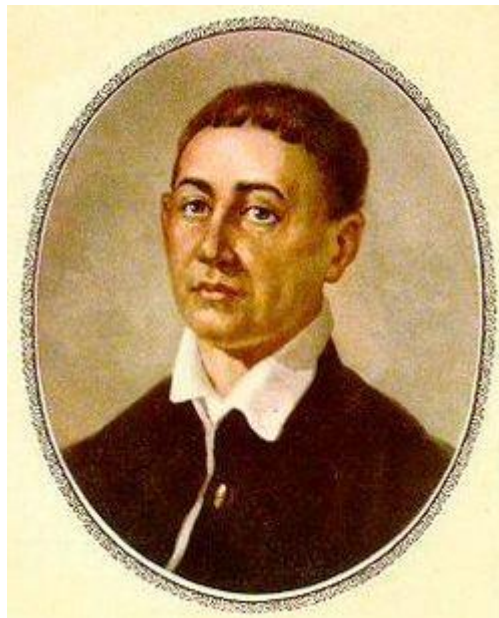
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UKRAINIAN-
CHINESE EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROJECT
"EDUCATION IN A GLOBALIZED SOCIETY:
PHILOSOPHY, MANAGEMENT, CULTURE (CURRENT
TRENDS, ECONOMIC OPTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL
PRACTICES)"

ОДЕСА-БЕНБУ

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЗАКЛАД «ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ К. Д. УШИНСЬКОГО»
АНЬХОЙСЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ФІНАНСІВ ТА ЕКОНОМІКИ (КИТАЙ)

до 300-річчя з Дня народження

ФІЛОСОФСЬКА СПАДЩИНА ГРИГОРІЯ СКОВОРОДИ



Програма та матеріали міжнародних читань

Within the framework of the Ukrainian-Chinese educational and scientific
project

"EDUCATION IN A GLOBALIZED SOCIETY: PHILOSOPHY,
MANAGEMENT, CULTURE (CURRENT TRENDS, ECONOMIC OPTIONS
AND INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES)"

Одеса-Бенбу
2022

УДК: 101.1

Затверджено до видання вченою радою ДЗ «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського» (протокол № 5 від 25 листопада 2021 р.)

Рецензенти:

Кадієвська І. А., доктор філос. н., професор, завідувач кафедри філософії, політології, психології і права Одеської державної академії будівництва та архітектури

Рибка Н. М., кандидат філос. н., доцент кафедри філософії та методології науки Національний університет «Одеська політехніка»

Філософська спадщина Григорія Сковороди. Програма та Матеріали Міжнародних Сковородинівських читань (27 жовтня 2021 р.) / За заг. редакцією О. Б. Петінової; Університет Ушинського, Аньхойський університет фінансів та економіки. – Одеса-Бенбу, 2022. – 78 с.

27 жовтня 2021 року напередодні 300-річчя з Дня народження національного мислителя Григорія Савовича Сковороди пройшли Міжнародні Сковородинівські читання. Григорій Сковорода є найяскравішим представником української філософії. Він створив оригінальне вчення, джерелами якого були антична філософія, стоїцизм, епукуреїзм, неоплатонізм, а також християнська світоглядна картина світу.

Готуючись до святкувань, в рамках Меморандуму про співробітництво кафедра філософії, соціології та менеджменту соціокультурної діяльності Університету Ушинського разом з Аньхойським університетом фінансів та економіки (Anhui University of Finance and Economics) (КНР) організували міжнародну зустріч. До неї долучились ЗВО – партнери Університету Ушинського: Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ, Дніпропетровський державний університет внутрішніх справ, Державний університет «Одеська політехніка», Державний університет інтелектуальних технологій і зв'язку, Черкаський державний технологічний університет, Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка», Одеський національний морський університет.

Збірник включає програму заходу та матеріали.

the source and focus of refraction of all desires, emotions, feelings. Skovoroda really defends this position in details.

He saw a happy life as the first goal, it was reflected in his works : "We seek happiness in countries, centuries, and it is everywhere, and always with us; as the fish is in the water, so we are in it, and it is near us seeks us itself. "The most necessary thing for a person is happiness, "peace of mind." It is available to all, it consists in knowing oneself. "Look at yourself", it means know yourself - this is the main motive of Skovoroda's philosophy. Skovoroda's philosophy constantly draws attention to man, his spiritual world, his happiness. That is why Skovoroda is called the Ukrainian Socrate, and his philosophy is named the "philosophy of the heart". "The science of man and his happiness is the most important of all sciences."

It is not difficult to be happy - to know your spiritual essence "invisible world" in yourself - your heart, your nature and, accordingly, to choose the right kind of place and activity for oneself. Thus, as we speak about the analyzed eschatology, death is called "related" to the body (its essential attribute), and because the body is related to the imperfect side of the universe, the death of the flesh is preceded (and accompanied) by all kinds of suffering - disease, despair, loss of physical ability. This is where Hryhoriy Skovoroda, realizing that man is a combination of soul and body, very often despises the other, although he often urges to treat both parts of his nature with equal care. As for the question of rebirth and existing, he looked at death without fear, but he saw it as something ordinary, something that is part of us and our growth: Skovoroda once said "Ice is born to melt". Considering the sun as something that has always been and will always be, the artist considered the concept of truth and the feeling of life as follows: "You know the truth, then the sun will enter your blood" and the soul has always been and will always be in the world, so we should not forget to take care of it as well.

Hryhoriy Skovoroda, who saw love as the first basis of the world, is an incomprehensible and multifaceted feeling. He said that it is important for everyone to always remember: "Love is the beginning, the middle and the end" because, as the author himself, he claimed that when a person's spirit is cheerful, thoughts are calm, the heart is peaceful, then everything is bright, happy, blissful. The writer argued that he who knows his family, happiness in life and will follow his own destiny, confidently and developing, he will find meaning in life and in the existence of the soul, will find peace and his own place in the vast world. This is the eschatological philosophy of Hryhoriy Skovoroda and the main message to the world that will be relevant over the years.

*A. Notareva , Z. Atamaniuk
Ushinsky University, Odesa*

LIFE OF THE PHILOSOPHER G. S. SKOVORODA

Ukrainian philosopher of the 18th century, poet Grigory Skovoroda, author of the collection of poetry "The Garden of Divine Songs", "Kharkiv Fables", "Poor

Lark", as well as several works in prose, is a representative of the era of the end of the Ukrainian baroque - a period marked by an amazing passion for symbolism. The very life path of Skovoroda is symbolic and represents a circle. The poet mentions the place where he was born with affection, describing it as the land of forests, hills, springs and gardens.

Grigory Skovoroda was born in the family of a poor Cossack in the village of Chernukhi near Lubna in 1722. He studied at the Kiev Academy, but did not finish his studies. He was a member of the imperial choir in the capital of the Russian Empire. He spent one of the periods of his life in Hungary, and, possibly, also traveled to other European countries. He also taught poetics in Pereyaslav. Most of the time Skovoroda was a tutor in the family of the landowner. From 1759 to 1769, intermittently, he taught subjects such as poetry, syntax, Greek and ethics at the Kharkov School. Due to attacks on his ethics course, in 1769 he decided to give up teaching for good. He spent the last quarter of his life with various friends - rich and poor.

During this last period, his greatest philosophical works were written. And during this period he wrote poetry and prose in the Russian-Slavic language and Latin and made several translations from Latin. As a music lover, he played several instruments and wrote songs.

According to some reports, after his death in 1794, he was buried in the garden.

*A. Peduri, Z. Atamaniuk
Ushinsky University, Odesa*

THE IDEA OF UNEQUAL EQUALITY IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORK OF G.S. SKOVORODA

G. Skovoroda did not create a theoretically designed and systematized doctrine. He understood his philosophy as the ability to live in harmony with nature, in peace with people and his own conscience. "When a person's spirit is cheerful, thoughts are calm, the heart is peaceful, then everything is bright, happy, blissful. This is the philosophy," Skovoroda said.

Hryhoriy Savych Skovoroda has a concept called "unequal equality". The philosopher took as a symbol a fountain, consisting of vessels of different volumes, which are filled with water. On the one hand, they are all different sizes, so they are unequal. But they are all full, so they are equal. (This fountain, by the way, is depicted on the Ukrainian five-hundred-hryvnia banknote together with the author of the concept).

The principle of "unequal equality" is the ideal of interpersonal communication. Everyone differs from others by their inner nature, and therefore equality is to create sufficient conditions for everyone to realize their desire for a "related" life. This means that people have different abilities, each their own. In this sense, they are not equal. But the level is that everyone can fully develop their