

DIALOG OF CULTURES

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Today's world surprises us with the diversity of cultures.

Significant and often insignificant differences between the cultures of ethnic groups and peoples can be used by politicians to incite hostility and warlike spirit when it comes to gaining profit, to solve their geopolitical problems at the expense of other peoples. Such aspirations today, when people possess enormous forces of nature, capable of destroying both the very nature and humanity are especially dangerous. This implies the importance of research on this topic. The basis of the methodology of this study is the principle of development and the principle of general communication.

Differences between cultures often cause disquietude and even fear. Occasionally, on the ground of xenophobia, and sometimes because of the desire to simplify life, there are ideas of a single language on the earth, laws and practices common to mankind. Then, they say, there will be no hatred and wars. However, not all thinkers agree with this. Implementation of such an idea will threaten with cultural entropy. Indeed, differences in the cultures of different peoples can play not only a negative role. Culture is the core of one or another human community. The ability of the people to self-organization and self-preservation depends on the culture. Culture can be the basis of self-identification. That is why some conquerors set themselves the task of destroying the culture of the enslaved peoples, because it gave guarantees for consolidating the captured lands. Here one can also recall the letter from Catherine II to Vyazemsky, in which she set the task of ensuring that Ukrainians did not differ from Russians either in language or in something else and forgot their history. And this was made for the purpose to make the Ukrainian land to be part of Russia forever, and to become "originally" Russian. How the "successes" of this policy are used, we may see today: the occupation of the Crimea, the war on the Donbass.

Development of universal culture is carried out through the development of the culture of every nation. In the culture of every nation, its unique experience is accumulated and fixed, which further influences its development. Through the diversity of cultures, all the wealth of mankind expands, its potential is revealed. One culture, no matter how rich it is, will in any case be less rich than two (it itself and some other). The culture of each people is unique and capable of generating such masterpieces that will not be found in any other. Cultures complement each other, existing as a whole, as a single system, and when so, then the culture of any nation is valuable. Important is the way in which this culture develops, original, unique. Any culture in favorable circumstances of its development can enrich mankind with unprecedented masterpieces. If you apply the image used by theosophist Lev Sylenko, then humanity can be imagined as a garden in which each plant is valuable and is an element not only of beautiful harmony, but also a condition of the life of other plants. Each culture is valuable to all mankind and when, for one reason or another, a culture disappears, all humanity loses something.

Each national culture is a universal human being. All cultures of mankind are directly or indirectly linked to each other. And even, it would seem, a culture away from us influences on us through a number of other cultures. For the ancient Greeks, for example, communication with representatives of other cultures gave a lot. Resettlement on the territory of almost all of the Mediterranean, trade with the locals was of great significance. It would hardly be possible today to speak of Greek philosophy, which formed the basis of European culture, without Greek acquaintance with the cultural achievements of the Egyptians, Babylonians and other peoples with whom they had to deal. Even an understanding of the relativity of knowledge and values could not have been formed without observing such a kaleidoscope of cultures that was revealed to them.

All cultures, therefore, are interconnected and capable of mutual enrichment. Various masterpieces of culture could be born only in the midst of one particular culture, but when they came to light, they contribute to the enrichment of all. In philosophy there is a dialogue of cultures between peoples and epochs, an exchange of ideas and their development on a new cultural ground, and as a result, the development of world philosophy. Artists, composers adopt the new, which becomes the achievement of the culture of other peoples, writers, translating masterpieces of literature, enrich their language and literature. And here the main thing is not to dissolve in another culture, to preserve its identity,

to remain the subject of the world cultural process. Assimilated, the people cease to enrich mankind with a unique achievement, which nobody, except him, can produce.

From the above we can draw the following conclusions.

1. Difference in culture is not necessary to provoke hostility, any reason will be suitable.

2. Destruction of culture, inhibition of its development, is a crime, not only in relation to the people-victims, but also for humanity, regardless of the motives.

3. Every nation is responsible for the preservation and development of its culture not only to its descendants, but also to humanity.

4. To prevent the negative effects of intercultural communication, it is necessary to educate young people in the spirit of understanding the interconnection and development of cultures, to create an understanding of the value of each culture, including its people, and the responsibility for their preservation and development.