

Сапронова М.С.,

студентка II курсу кафедри готельно-ресторанного і туристичного бізнесу ВП «Миколаївська філія КНУКіМ»

Науковий керівник: Шабельник Н.М. викладач кафедри готельно-ресторанного і туристичного бізнесу ВП «Миколаївська філія Київського національного університету культури і мистецтв», м. Миколаїв

CULTURE IS OUR WORLD

Through culture, a person is known as a social being and a socially active person, and the human "I" is realized. In modern cultural studies, the most commonly used view is culture as a complex material and spiritual field of self-realization of the subject and social groups, a special self-regulating form of reproduction of intelligent life, as a component of the condition for the development of the world.

A person as an individual has physicality. The goal of physical activity is survival. A person as a subject has consciousness. The goal of conscious activity is cognition. A person as a person has sociality; the goal of social activity is adaptation. A person as an individual has spirituality; the goal of spiritual activity is creativity.

What is “culture” as a word is being used?

In the broadest sense of the word, culture covers the entire set of material and spiritual values that have been developed throughout the history of mankind. In everyday consciousness, this term is used for literature, art, theater, cinema, everyday culture, etc. Therefore, some researchers recognize the difference between culture as a sphere of only spiritual activity, and civilization as a material activity. The totality of culture is far from being limited to purely spiritual values.

Three subsystems of culture

American scientist L. White in the structure of culture distinguishes three subsystems: technological, which includes tools and techniques of their use (tools, raw materials, production technology, means of attack and defense); Social, which includes relations between people and the corresponding types of behavior (economic, political, moral, military and professional cultures); ideological, which includes knowledge, ideas, philosophy, science, art culture, mythology, Customs and traditions, religion. Determining, according to the scientist, is the technological system, since the entire life of people depends on it.

Some theorists distinguish artistic culture as a separate structural part, as a specific feature of human artistic and imaginative activity. The phenomenon of spiritual culture is art.

Some researchers focus on the structural elements of spiritual culture: intellectual (science, education); aesthetic (art, literature), ethical (morality); social(language, everyday life, customs, law, politics) and religious.

The essence of national culture

The scientist of the Ukrainian Diaspora Vsevolod Golubnichy defined the essence of national culture as a kind of unique language thinking, which is the worldview of the nation and is expressed in painting, sculpture, music, songs, architecture, theater and since culture in general, so each national culture is a mental need of this nation, is the most typical, is the most synthesizing contributor to the spiritual heritage of the people.

Mentality and self-determination are all we need

The specifics of thinking and perception of the world are usually called mentality today. Mentality – (from Latin-mind, mental composition)the way of thinking of the people, their state of mind. The main features of the Ukrainian mentality are cordocentricity (philosophy of the heart according to G. Skovoroda), or cordiality; love of freedom, natural democracy, poetry, emotionality (emotional and aesthetic mentality), tolerance (tolerance), sociability, hard work, anteism (unity with nature).

For self – determination, the concepts of national identification and cultural identification are used. In the search for identity, the individual must determine the presence of national consciousness.

According to many scientists, modern Ukrainian identification is a direct continuation of the ethnic and linguistic-folklore identification of the Ukrainian nation, which began to form in the middle of the XIX century. and were as close as possible to the self-consciousness, mentality of the people and peasants. Ukrainian means-folk, ethnographic.

Ethnic groups

Ukrainian culture covers the entire set of material and spiritual values created by the Ukrainian ethnic group throughout its history. Ukrainian culture is a means of self-realization of an ethnic group in the world historical process, its originality determines the originality of the system of national existence and consciousness of the Ukrainian ethnic group.

A subculture is an integral culture of the corresponding social group within the "great national culture", consisting of stable norms, rituals, features of appearance, language, and artistic creativity, which differ significantly from the dominant ones in society.

Today, researchers distinguish regional culture, rural culture, urban culture, elite culture, counterculture, criminal culture, marginal culture, mass culture, youth subculture, and poverty subculture. Some researchers separately distinguish mass, elite, and folk cultures as separate Super cultures.

The theory of synergetics

Prigozhin, a Belgian physicist and philosopher of Russian origin who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry (1977), is becoming popular, concluding that culture is a self-organizing system. The theory of synergetics is considered as a new scientific direction of rational (non-mystical) explanation of the development of the world (nonlinear science).

Until recently, it was believed that an unmanageable natural system is drawn to chaos. That is, the natural Organization of the environment is reduced to the limit – chaos. The question arises: Why has the entire environment not turned into chaos during its entire existence?

Synergetics as a science has proposed the hypothesis that nature has the ability to organize itself.

In the presence of an energy supply, nature itself seeks higher levels of organization, and does not reduce it. Thus, chaos has creative potential. Therefore, it is impossible to predict the course of evolution of a complex system, because deviations are possible (billiards). If this happens in nature, then so does the second artificial nature – culture.

Structure of the culture.

Culture is divided into material and spiritual. Material culture is a set of means of production and material goods created by human labor at every stage of Social Development, their distribution and consumption or use is the level of solving environmental problems and the survival of humanity on Earth. Material culture includes physical objects created by human hands (artifacts). Material culture characterizes activity in terms of its impact on human development.

Spiritual culture (spirituality) is associated with the word "spirit" — a philosophical concept that means an immaterial principle, in contrast to the material principle of World existence and its representation. The question of the relationship between spirit and matter — which of them is primary, and which is secondary, derived — is the main question of philosophy, which determines the level of intellectual, moral, ethical, aesthetic and emotional development of society.

Spiritual culture is formed by norms, rules, standards, norms of behavior, symbols, knowledge, ideas, and language. It is also the result of human activity, but not the creation of hands, but of the mind.

Material culture is designed to satisfy our physiological needs, give people first of all food, clothing, housing, facilitate their connection and communication, while spiritual culture through the senses affects our feelings, thoughts, consciousness, will, intuition, mood, psyche, etc.