

THE POSTMODERN OR THE DARK SIDE OF MODERN

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This article is one of the attempts to answer the question: what is postmodernism and how should we understand it? Based on the researches of the great Western thinkers Ihab Hassan and Jurgen Habermas, this article represents the hypothesis about inwardness and interrelation between postmodern and modern.

Key words: postmodern, reappearing, modern, "word-building nest", hypothesis.

Ця стаття представляє собою спробу відповісти на питання: що таке постмодернізм і як його слід розуміти. Основою для її написання стали роботи європейського філософа Юргена Хабермаса та американського мислителя Іхаба Хассана, в яких вони розкривають свої погляди щодо досліджуваного поняття. У свою чергу, в статті висувается гіпотеза про сутність взаминої між постмодерном, і модерном.

Ключевые слова: постмодерн, постмодернізм, модернізм, гіпотеза, словообразовательное гнездо.

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It became quite popular to call the era which we're living in postmodernist. We observed the processes of globalization, accompanied by loss of control over the flow of information, people, goods closely linked to the postmodern turn [6]. Among the issues with which a person turns to the world, there are special issues, such as quite "childrenish". "What is postmodernism?" - isn't it an issue of the category of children's attempts to understand the world around us?

In the views of the famous Russian philosopher D.I. Dubrovskiy phenomenon of postmodernism is introduced with such terms as irrationalism, absurd, paradoxical [2:47]. Characteristic features of the postmodern ideology called skepticism, relativism, nihilistic tendencies, calls for a total deconstruction of the subject and historical traditions of Western culture, which in philosophical discourse "are camouflaged with minded of

Glitter, metaphors, analytical delights slogans of the struggle for "the right to be themselves".

This point of view is quite outdated, but lots of nowadays thinkers still hold the same one. This is enough motivation to seek new theories that would shed a light on the situation of postmodernism today and how it can be studied. The studyings of postmodern situation stretched for more than sixty years, and they reveal the following point [4: 345].

Firstly, the term postmodern which occurred in the first third of the twentieth century is firmly entrenched in the modern intellectual space. Secondly, there are fairly clear division of terms — postmodern and postmodernism do far. Postmodernism is a broader concept, which is fixing processes occurring not only in art but also in different cultural spheres, first of all - in the socio-political, economic [5: 40-53; 6]. In respect of the term postmodernism, it is used to describe the relevant processes in the field of art. Thirdly, the doubtless result of postmodernism researches is his clear separation from avant-garde phenomena, post-avant-garde which is mating first of all with the phenomenon of modernity [5: 47; 6].

Fourthly, the study of postmodernism and postmodernity in a certain way distanced themselves from the post-structuralist tradition of re-teaching in the philosophy associated with the work of Michel Foucault, Zh. Deleza, F. Grattari, Zh. F. Liotara, Zh. Bodiyyara, Derrida and many other philosophers.

Fifthly, postmodernism is exhibited the most brightly in development of mass culture uplifting the absurdity with all its manifestations and different kinds of vulgarisms.

However all of this, surely positive results of researches didn't solve the most important problem about postmodernism: what the adequate definition of postmodernism?

Hereat the annex "post" became quite popular procreating such terms as posthuman, postphilosophy, postsecularism, postcolonialism and the other ones which was made the same way [3: 175].

Indeed that's the reason why in the prevailing situation, it becomes necessary to hypothesize in various ways, the consideration of which would make progress in the understanding of post-modern. Conjecture is a very effective tool of noesis. Hypotheses, their subsequent impugment or evidence give an appreciable contribute to the accumulation of knowledge about the world [1: 47]. That's why we propose a hypothesis that allows closer to understanding the nature of the phenomenon of postmodern.

The American researcher Ihab Hassan's views on peculiarity of postmodernism formation as a term and condition had been examined and we found that postmodernism, in general, is a phenomenon aimed at deconstruction, splitting, reformation of cultural systems, social values, perceptions, relationships, which are forming this reality. I. Hassan attempts to discover the essence of postmodernism with a so-called "word-building nests", which collected the terms and concepts that can describe and characterize the peculiar postmodern phenomenon. Immanence and indeterminacy are the main and most characteristic features of the postmodern by

Hassan [6]. The “word-building” nest characterizes postmodern phenomenon by representation the most frequent terms such as deconstruction, dekreativnost, decay disfunction, disappearance, de-identification, demystification, detotalization delegitimization, textuality, network, technology, and consumerism. Virtually all marked terms are related to the destruction of certain norms, structures, forms.

At the same time postmodern is characterized by an inextricable link with modernity, which, according to the views of another prominent philosopher - Jurgen Habermas, is repeated many times in the history of cultural renewal. Hassan also expressed the view on post-modernism as on phenomenon which is inevitably coming back over the years and can be seen more and more bursts of postmodernism. Such statements make us think that presumably postmodernism is a distinctivnetive sequel or supplement of modernism which appear during the assimilation of next burst of modernization impulse. Postmodern forms, develops and exchershitates as fullsome critical reflection of modernism. Modern stimulates the emergence of a new vision, perception, conceptualization, and self-reflection on which are formed distortion, fragmentation, dissent which arising as a reaction to the new order given by modernity. Postmodern responses to processes of modernization can occur either sequentially (in time), or parallel, fueled by various factors: sociopolitical conditions, the rate and extent of modernization, intellectual power pulse, which concluded in the next turn of modernity. I.Hassan noticed that the main feature of the postmodern is abnormalcy, unconventionalalcy [6]. Taking this fact we can conclude that postmodern appears as a peculiar antithesis to modernity and the hypothesis, which is offered to the next consideration is follow: postmodernism is a natural part of modernity, which is inseparable from it. Any impetus of the modernization accompanied with a corresponding pulse of postmodern deconstruction. Modernism and postmodernism are complementing and conditioning each other.

The basis for the formulation of such hypotheses are ideas about order and chaos, which are characteristically for understanding the processes of development of complex systems. Ideas of order and chaos have been evolved primarily by IX Prigogine and his followers. According to this concept, the development of any complex system needs the rise of chaos for the emergence of a new order. Order and chaos are inextricably linked, system must enter into a state of chaos for the emergence of a new order. And if so, the increase of the chaos need to be done for any upgrades, aimed at establishing a new order. And that is might be possible with the postmodern deconstruction. And if the modern era are repeated in historical culture (according to J. Habermas), then bursts postmodern also have some feature repeated [6]. And the more is the processes of modernization, the stronger should be the appropriate response from the postmodern.

I. Hassan notes that postmodern manifestations are found only in high-tech society controlled by media. Summarizing, we can say that such a thesis is coordinated with the represented hypothesis, because societies the degree of rationalization and order become the highest exactly in high-tech, and it requires the

adequate compensation degree of disorder, which is carried out by the manifestations of postmodernism which delete the universally accepted norms.

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