

Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University
Faculty of Social and Humanitarian Sciences
Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies



**Syllabus
WORKSHOP**

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSE

For PhD students

Specialty 033 Philosophy

Higher education level: Third (Educational and Scientific)

Educational and Scientific Program "Philosophy"

Kyiv – 2024

Developers:

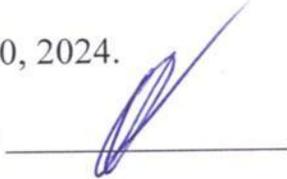
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Instructor:

Olena Aleksandrova, Doctor of Philosophical Science, Professor, Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Humanitarian Sciences.

The working program was reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies, Faculty of Social and Humanitarian Sciences, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University.

Protocol No. 1, August 30, 2024.

Head of the Department:  Oleksandr HORBAN

The working program has been agreed with the guarantor of the OPP "Philosophy" " 30 " 08 20 24.

Guarantor of the OPP "Philosophy"  Olena ALEKSANDROVA

The working program has been reviewed " 30 " 08 20 24.

Head of Postgraduate and Doctoral Studies  Ilona TRYHUB

Extended:

for the 20__/20__ academic year _____ (_____), " " __ 20 , Protocol No.
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1. Course Description

Title of Indicators	Course characteristics by forms of study	
	full-time	full-time
Type of course	optinal	
Language of instruction, learning, and assessment	Ukrainian	
Total number of hours / weeks	6 / 180	
Year of Study	1,2	1,2
Semester	1,2,3	1,2,3
Number of Modules with Distribution:	3	3
ECTS credits	6	6
Обсяг годин, в тому числі:	180	180
Classroom Hours	48	24
Self-study	90	156
Modular control	12	-
Form of Semester assessment	30	-
Total number of hours / weeks	Exam	

2. The Aim and Objectives of the Academic Discipline

The Aim – familiarizing PhD candidates with current issues of contemporary philosophical discourse.

Objectives of the Academic Discipline – to form the following general and professional competencies in accordance with the educational and scientific program:

- GC1. Ability to generate new ideas (creativity).
- GC2. Ability to identify, pose and solve problem.
- GC 5: Ability to solve complex problems of philosophy based on a systematic scientific worldview and a general cultural outlook while adhering to the principles of professional ethics and academic integrity;
- SK 3: Ability to apply methods of philosophical and interdisciplinary research, identify their heuristic possibilities and limits, use relevant research tools;
- SK 5: Ability to analyze, systematize and summarize the results of interdisciplinary scientific research in the field of philosophy, assess the current state and trends in the development of philosophy.;
- SK 6: Ability to identify, pose and solve research problems in the field of philosophy, evaluate and ensure the quality of research;
- SK 7: Ability to differentiate scientific activity in accordance with the applicant's scientific interests; understanding of the fundamental foundations of philosophical science; thorough knowledge of the history of world and Ukrainian philosophy; possessing the modern conceptual apparatus of philosophy and the textual culture of the philosopher.

3. Learning Outcomes of the Course:

- RN 1: Have advanced conceptual and methodological knowledge in philosophy and at the border of subject areas, as well as research skills sufficient to conduct scientific and applied research at the level of world achievements in philosophy, obtain new knowledge and implement innovations;
- RN 3: Effectively apply in professional activities knowledge of the basic principles of theoretical and practical philosophy, the history of world and domestic philosophical thought, as well as the main directions and leading trends in modern world philosophy;
- RN 8: Develop and implement scientific and innovative projects that make it possible to create new holistic knowledge and professional practice and solve significant scientific problems of philosophy, taking into account social, economic, environmental and legal aspects;
- RNU 11: Work with scientific texts from special literary sources and the Internet, identify and form new ideas and current scientific problems, draw up a research plan;
- RNU 12: Carry out a comparative analysis of complex phenomena and processes in the context of domestic and foreign scientific research, in particular in social philosophy or philosophy of education.

4. Structure of the Educational Discipline Curriculum for Full-Time Study

Title of Content Modules, Topics	Total	Distribution of Hours Between Types of Work			
		Auditorium:			Self-study
		Lectures	Sessions	Practical	
MODULE I. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF PHILOSOPHY					
Content module I. The essence of philosophical knowledge in the humanitarian system of knowledge					
Topic 1. Main problems of philosophical knowledge	8	2	-		6
Topic 2. Features of philosophical knowledge	10	2	2		6
Topic 3. Origin, problems and features of philosophy as a worldview	10	2	2		6
Module Assessment	2				
<i>Together by content module</i>	30	6	4		18
Content module II. Cultural and historical determinants of the formation of philosophical knowledge of the Ancient World					
Topic 4. Prerequisites for the emergence of philosophy in Ancient India and Ancient China	8	2	-		6
Topic 5. Prerequisites for the emergence of ancient Greek philosophy	10	2	2		6

Module Assessment	2				
Semester control	10				
<i>Together by content module</i>	30	4	2		12
<i>Total for the module I</i>	60	10	6		30
MODULE II. FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN WORLDVIEWS					
Content module I. Features of the Western worldview					
Topic 1. Ethical and psychological symbolism of the Western European medieval worldview.	10	2	2		6
Topic 2. The human dimension of the Renaissance worldview and the epistemological foundations of the modern worldview	10	2	2		6
Topic 3. Worldview orientations of representatives of German classical philosophy	8	2	-		6
Module Assessment	2				
<i>Together by content module</i>	30	6	4		18
Content module II. Features of the Eastern worldview					
Topic 4. Socio-cultural aspects of Eastern and Western types of worldview: common and distinctive	8	2	-		6
Topic 5. The influence of the Islamic religious worldview on the development of Arab-Muslim philosophy	10	2	2		6
Module Assessment	2				
Semester control	10				
<i>Together by content module</i>	30	4	2		12
<i>Total for the module II</i>	60	10	6		30
MODULE III. PHILOSOPHICAL AND WORLD-VIEW PARADIGMS OF THE PRESENT DAY					
Content module I. General characteristics of the modern historical and philosophical process					
Topic 1. The concept of philosophical discourse	12	2	-		10
Topic 2. Modern philosophical process	9	2	2		5
Module Assessment	2				
<i>Together by content module</i>	23	4	2		15
Content Module II. Main Directions of Modern Western Philosophy					
Topic 3. The positivist paradigm of modernity. Marxism and neo-Marxism	9	2	2		5
Topic 4. "Philosophy of Life". Phenomenology. Existentialism. Hermeneutics	7	2	-		5
Topic 5. Structuralism and post-structuralism	9	2	2		5
Module Assessment	2				
Semester control	10				
<i>Together by content module</i>	37	6	4		15
<i>Total for the module III</i>	60	10	6		30
<i>Total</i>	180	30	18		90

Curriculum for Part-Time Study

Title of Content Modules, Topics	Total	Distribution of Hours Between Types of Work			
		Auditorium:			Self-study
		Lectures	Sessions	Practical	
MODULE I. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF PHILOSOPHY					
Topic 1. Origin, problems and features of philosophy as a worldview	30	2	2		26
Topic 2. Prerequisites for the emergence of ancient Greek philosophy	30	2	2		26
Total by module I	60	4	4		52
MODULE II. FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN WORLDVIEWS					
Topic 3. Socio-cultural aspects of Eastern and Western types of worldview: common and distinctive	30	2	2		26
Topic 4. The influence of the Islamic religious worldview on the development of Arab-Muslim philosophy	30	2	2		26
Total by module II	60	4	4		52
MODULE III. PHILOSOPHICAL AND WORLD-VIEW PARADIGMS OF THE PRESENT DAY					
Topic 5. Modern philosophical process	30	2	2		26
Topic 6. Structuralism and post-structuralism	30	2	2		26
Total by module III	60	4	4		52
Total	180	12	12		156

5. Програма навчальної дисципліни

MODULE I. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF PHILOSOPHY

CONTENT MODULE I.

The essence of philosophical knowledge in the humanitarian system of knowledge

Topic 1. Main problems of philosophical knowledge

General idea of philosophy and philosophizing. Origin of the term

"philosophy". Philosophy and wisdom. Philosophy as self-awareness of the era.

Varieties of philosophizing. Metaphysical and philosophical ways of thinking.

Philosophizing as dialogue and conversation. Philosophy as knowledge of man and the Universe. The role of philosophy in the knowledge of the world and the tasks of its study. Philosophizing as knowledge. Philosophy as a process of creation and interaction of a set of philosophical teachings, as a process of creative synthesis of human knowledge, analysis of cognitive efforts and moral phenomena.

Main concepts of the topic: philosophy, metaphysics, dialectics, worldview, being, wisdom, experience, cognition, death, immortality.

Topic 2. Features of philosophical knowledge

Discussion on the subject of philosophy. The problem of man's attitude to the world. The structure and disciplinary structure of philosophical knowledge. Philosophy in the system of culture. Philosophy and science. The value dimension of philosophy. Philosophy and religion. Philosophy and art. Philosophy and ethics. Philosophy and human cognition. Rational method of comprehending the world.

Main concepts of the topic: epistemology, ontology, axiology, anthropology, praxeology, culture, religion, ethics.

Seminar 1. Features of philosophical knowledge

Topic 3. Origin, problems and features of philosophy as a worldview

The concept of worldview. Worldview as a way of orienting a person in the system of life values and priorities and as a life position. Experiencing and comprehending the world - from worldview to worldview. Philosophy as a search for answers to the question of the meaning of life in crisis periods of social existence. The emergence of philosophy as a critical attitude to tradition, doubt in the mythological worldview. Philosophy as a search for inner freedom. Components of a worldview: beliefs, ideals, values and knowledge. Contemplation, explanation and transformation of the world as worldview positions and ways of mastering the world. Historical types of worldview.

Main concepts of the topic: freedom of thought, beliefs, ideals, values, knowledge.

Seminar 2. Origin, problems and features of philosophy as a worldview

CONTENT MODULE II.

Cultural and historical conditioning of the formation of philosophical knowledge of the Ancient World

Topic 4. Preconditions for the emergence of philosophy in Ancient India and Ancient China The diversity of traditions of mythological consciousness of the Aryans and pre-Aryan tribes of ancient India. Philosophical schools of Ancient India: features of their formation.

Socio-economic and political prerequisites for the formation of the spiritual culture of ancient Chinese society. Features of the clan system of ancient China and its moral philosophy. Radical changes in ancient Chinese society in the 5th-4th centuries BC. The main philosophical schools of ancient China.

The main concepts of the topic: Brahmanism, karma, moksha, samsara, astika, nastika, yoga, asceticism, Buddhism, Jainism, Tao, de, zhen, duty, ritual, morality.

Topic 5. Prerequisites for the emergence of ancient Greek philosophy

Three worldview principles for the formation of ancient Greek philosophy: the idea of a

cosmic order that obeys the law (nomos); the development of mathematical (primarily geometric) ideas; the formation of a practical mind that used language as a means of social manipulation. Passion for rhetoric as a prerequisite for the formation of the ability to think independently. Awareness of man through the prism of a new worldview, namely - man is a political, moral being, capable of living according to law and right. The wisdom of the first philosophers as the wisdom of life experience. The ability of philosophical reflection to create a transcendent, metaphysical world. The development of philosophical and epistemological reflection as an expansion of the world of ideal objects. The formation of a hermeneutic and existential model of understanding the world.

The main concepts of the topic: being, non-being, number, elements, matter, soul.

Seminar 3. Prerequisites for the emergence of ancient Greek philosophy

MODULE II.

FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN WORLDVIEWS

CONTENT MODULE I.

Features of the Western Worldview

Topic 1. Ethical and Psychological Symbolism of the Western European Medieval Worldview

Traditionalism of the Medieval Worldview. Patristics as a Form of Building Christian Culture and Its Self-Reflection. Chaoticity and Imperfection of the Earthly World as a Contrast to the Heavenly World. Christian Philosophizing as an Exegesis of the Sacred Text (Augustine Aurelius). The Formation of Christian Theology as a Religious and Philosophical Hermeneutics. Synthesis of the Ancient Religious and Philosophical Worldview and Christian Values (Boethius).

The “Apophatic” Character of Christian Philosophizing – an Attempt to Analyze the Divine as Unknowable. “Cataphatic” Theology on the Origin and Knowledge of the World, the Essence and Purpose of Man.

The Rejection of Rational Knowledge in the Monastic-Mystical Tradition. Thomas Aquinas as a systematizer of medieval scholasticism.

Symbolism of Christian philosophical worldview.

Main concepts of the topic: theology, soul, spirit, sacred, profane, geocentrism, creationism, theocentrism.

Seminar 1. Ethical and psychological symbolism of the Western European medieval worldview.

Topic 2. The human dimension of the Renaissance worldview and the epistemological principles of the New Age worldview

Anthropocentrism, pantheism and humanism as the main features of the worldview orientations of the Renaissance.

Mysticism and fatalism in the worldview of the German Renaissance (Nicholas of Cusa, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Martin Luther).

Formation of the principle of activity in the philosophy of the New Age. The idea of innovation, the desire for individual freedom and social progress. Man as the pinnacle of world creation. Contrasting humanism and anthropocentrism. The main feature is the orientation towards the ideal of rational knowledge, the presence of well-developed logic, conceptual apparatus, theory of knowledge and methodology; appreciation of the new, support for innovations, orientation towards the future; the superiority of the individual over the general (F. Bacon, R. Descartes, T. Hobbes, D. Locke, B. Spinoza, G. Leibniz).

Main concepts of the topic: humanism, rationalism, anthropocentrism, empiricism, inductive method, deductive method.

Seminar 2. Human dimension of the worldview of the Renaissance and epistemological principles of the worldview of the Modern Age.

Topic 3. Worldview orientations of representatives of German classical philosophy

The limits of reason in I. Kant. The moral imperative of I. Kant. The science of J. G. Fichte and the paradoxes of freedom. Natural philosophy of F. V. Schelling. The identity of freedom and necessity in the philosophy of art of F.W. Schelling. Absolute idealism of G.W.F. Hegel. Anthropological philosophy of L. Feuerbach.

The main concepts of the topic: moral imperative, pure reason, practical reason, activity, freedom, transcendental idealism, dialectics, subjective spirit, objective spirit, absolute spirit.

CONTENT MODULE II. Features of the Eastern worldview Topic 4.

Socio-cultural aspects of Eastern and Western types of

worldview: common and distinctive

Mythology as a prerequisite for the formation of worldview systems of the West and the East. Economic and political factor in determining worldview guidelines. Religious paradigm as a prerequisite for moral and regulatory factors of Eastern and Western worldviews. Commonality of the value aspect of Eastern and Western types of worldviews: main problems - good and evil, justice and injustice, friendship, love, happiness, suffering, etc. Human dimension of the development of Eastern and Western types of thinking. The main differences in the Eastern and Western paradigm of thinking: attitude to nature (the idea of dominance in the Western worldview and harmony - in the Eastern); differences in dominant social values (values of democracy, freedom - Western type of worldview and traditionalism and custom - in the Eastern); differences in the spiritual makeup of a person of a certain culture (rational-logical style of thinking, tendency to clarity, consistency, individualism - Western style of thinking, feeling of deep unity of everything, spirit of community and indivisible unity - Eastern).

Main concepts of the topic: myth, values, worldview, morality, morality, tradition, custom

Topic 5. Influence of Islamic religious worldview on the development of Arab-Muslim philosophy

The influence of Aristotelianism on the development of Arab philosophy. Philosophical ideas of Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina.

Intra-Muslim polemics as a key factor in the formation of Islamic exegesis.

Theistic concept of Islam with a strict division of the transcendent God and the physical world. The monistic concept of the unity of being of Sufism. The divine act of creation as a manifestation of the Creator through the world created by Him. Two levels of theophany: the disclosure of divine being in the names of the Lord and in the specific forms of the sensual world. Divine names as theological categories and philosophical universals (Ibn Arabi).

The creationist concept of Ibn Rushd as the bringing of a thing from potential existence to actuality by the Almighty.

The main concepts of the topic: fate, choice, law.

Seminar 3. The influence of the Islamic religious worldview on the development of Arab-Muslim philosophy

MODULE III.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND WORLD-VIEW PARADIGMS OF THE PRESENT DAY

Content module I.

General characteristics of the modern historical and philosophical process

Topic 1. The concept of philosophical discourse

The concept of "text"- "context"- "discourse". Philosophizing as a dialogue: the communicative nature of discourse. Definition of philosophical discourse. Philosophy and worldview. Rationality. Types of rationalities. Specificity of philosophical rationality. Signs of post-non-classical rationality. Anthropic principle. Synergetics. Philosophy as a process of creation and interaction of a set of philosophical teachings as a process of creative synthesis of human knowledge, analysis of cognitive efforts and moral phenomena. Thomas Kuhn

"Structure of the scientific revolution". The concept of "paradigm", "philosophical and worldview paradigm". Classification of philosophical and worldview paradigms of modernity. Main philosophical directions and trends - representatives of paradigms. Scientism and anti-scientism.

The main concepts of the topic: discourse, rationality, dialogue, paradigm, worldview-philosophical paradigm, scientism, anti-scientism..

Topic 2. Modern philosophical process

Characteristics of socio-political life, scientific and technological progress and spiritual culture of the 20th century, their reflection in philosophical thought. Critical review of the principles and traditions of classical philosophy. Main features of modern philosophy: pragmatism, evolutionism, relativism, competition between rationalism and irrationalism, scientism and anti-scientism. Axiological coloring of philosophical knowledge.

Transparency of boundaries between philosophical and worldview paradigms. Practice of transition of thinkers from one philosophical school to another. The main "turns" of the mainstream of modern philosophy: anthropological (1830-1850), cognitive (1865-1920), linguistic (1920-1979), postmodern (1979-present). The place of Ukrainian national philosophy in the history of world philosophical thought. Mutual enrichment of philosophical and worldview paradigms. The concept of the philosophical process. Prospects for the development of philosophical knowledge in the 21st century. **The main concepts of the topic:** globalization, scientific and technological progress, anthropological crisis, pragmatism, evolutionism, relativism, anthropological turn, cognitive turn, linguistic turn, postmodern turn in philosophy, Ukrainian national philosophy, philosophical process. **Seminar 1.** Modern philosophical process..

Content module II. Main directions of modern Western philosophy

Topic 3. Positivist paradigm of modernity. Marxism and Neo-Marxism

Historical conditions for the emergence of positivist philosophy. General features of the "first positivism" (O. Comte, G. Spencer, J.S. Mill). "Second positivism". Characteristics of empirio-criticism (E. Mach, R. Avenarius). Neopositivism. The school of "logical positivism". The main ideas of the representatives of the Vienna Circle. M. Schlick. R. Carnap. Logical atomism. Philosophy of linguistic analysis of L. Wittgenstein. "Logico-linguistic treatise". Analytical philosophy. The trend of "general semantics". Post-positivism and its representatives: K. Popper, T. Kuhn, I. Lakatos, P. Feyerabend. Principles of verification and falsification. Philosophy of science.

Conditions for the emergence, basic principles and directions of evolution of classical Marxism. Theoretical program for the restructuring of society. "Economic picture" of the world of K. Marx and its connection with the principles of the new political philosophy. The concept of the mode of production, its structure. Socioeconomic formation. Social revolutions. Western Marxism. J. Dietzgen, A. Babel, F. Mehring, D. Lukacs, A. Gramsci, P. Lafargue. Marxism and neo-Marxism: methodological proximity and political distance. Worldview foundations of the philosophy of neo-Marxism. Neo-Marxism as a social philosophy. The problem of human alienation and ways to solve it. Frankfurt School. Total negation. T. Adorno, G. Marcuse, J. Habermas. Modern communicative philosophy.

Main concepts of the topic: positivism, "first positivism", "second positivism", empiriocriticism, neopositivism, logical positivism, analytical philosophy, philosophy of science, Marxism, dialectics, materialism, mode of production, socio-economic formation, revolution, neo-Marxism, alienation, Frankfurt School, total negation.

Seminar 2. Positivist paradigm of modernity. Marxism and neo-Marxism.

Topic 4. "Philosophy of Life". Phenomenology. Existentialism.

Hermeneutics

Anti-scientific paradigms of modern philosophizing. The growth of irrationalist tendencies. A. Schopenhauer's irrationalism. "The world as will and imagination". Voluntarism. Sociocultural and worldview sources of the "philosophy of life". F. Nietzsche and the revaluation of all values. The doctrine of

the superman. O. Spengler "The Twilight of Europe". The sociological wing of the "philosophy of life". F. Tönnis. G. Simmel. The psychological wing of the "philosophy of life". A. Bergson's intuitionism. The emergence of psychoanalysis. Z. Freud and his school. The unconscious as an independent form of being. Man and culture, individual and mass psychology from the point of view of psychoanalysis. Neo-Freudianism. A. Adler and the idea of the inferiority complex. Archetypes of K.G. Jung. W. Reich as the founder of Freudo-Marxism. "Humanistic psychoanalysis" by E. Fromm. Psychosynthesis.

Phenomenology. E. Husserl. The project of philosophy as a strict science. The life world and the system. Phenomenological reduction. Intentionality. Phenomenological idealism (M. Heidegger, G. Shpet). Phenomenological method (M. Scheler, N. Hartmann, P. Ricoeur, J.P. Sartre, M. Merleau-Ponty). Connection with existential problems.

Existentialism as a philosophy of human existence. Sources of existentialism (S. Kierkegaard). L. Shestov, M. Berdyaev, H. Ortega y Gasset. Religious existentialism of G. Marcel, K. Jaspers. Atheistic existentialism of M. Heidegger, A. Camus, J.P. Sartre. Man in conditions of alienation, social crises, borderline situations. Attitude to faith. The problem of human freedom and its essence. The existence of man and the existence of the world. The problem of life and death. Philosophical anthropology.

The general problem and historical roots of hermeneutics. F. Schleiermacher. Hermeneutic circle. W. Dilthey. Problems of hermeneutics in the work of M. Heidegger. Ontological hermeneutics of H.G. Gadamer. "Truth and method". Language as a special reality. Ontological-epistemological hermeneutics of P. Ricoeur.

The main concepts of the topic: irrationalism, voluntarism, superman, intuitionism, unconscious, psychoanalysis, neo-Freudianism, phenomenology, lifeworld, system, doxa, phenomenological reduction, intentionality, existentialism, freedom, human being, hermeneutics.

Topic 5. Structuralism and poststructuralism

Structuralism. F. de Saussure. R. Jakobson. C. Lévi-Strauss. J. Derrida. J. Lacan. R. Barthes. M. Foucault. Semiotics of culture. Y. Lotman and the Tartu School of Semiotics. Poststructuralism. J. Deleuze. J.F. Lyotard. The problem of intertextuality. Deconstruction. Postmodernism. J. Bataille. J. Baudrillard. R. Rorty. Methodological guidelines of postmodernism. Philosophy of the surface. Rhizome. Understanding truth. Rebellion against the power of language and discourse. Refusal of metanarratives.

General assessment of the scientific paradigms of modern philosophy (pragmatism, neoKantianism, neo-Hegelianism), their advantages and disadvantages.

Main concepts of the topic: structuralism, structures of consciousness, semiotics of culture, post-structuralism, intertextuality, postmodernism, reconstruction, surface philosophy, rhizome, metanarrative.

Seminar 3. Structuralism and post-structuralis.

6. Assessment of Learning Achievements

6.1. Calculation of rating points for types of semester (module)

№ з/П	Type of activity of the PhD student	Maximum number of points	Module 1		Module 2		Module 3		points per type
			Number of units for calculation	Maximum number of points	Number of units for calculation	Maximum number of points per type	Number of units for calculation	Maximum number of points	
1	Attendance of lectures	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	
2	Attendance of sessions	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	Completion of self-study tasks	5	5	25	5	25	5	25	
4	Work during sessions	10	3	30	3	30	3	30	
5	Module assessment	25	2	50	2	50	2	50	
7	Total/ Maximum number of points			113		113		113	
8.	Coefficient	$60:339=0,18$							
9.	Final test (exam)	40							
10.	Total score	100							

assessment (full-time study)

Calculation of rating points for types of semester (module) assessment (part-time study)

		Module 1	Module 2	Module 3
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№ 3/II	Type of activity of the PhD student	Maximum number of points	Number of units for calculation	Maximum number of points for calculation	Maximum number of points per type	Number of units for calculation	Maximum number of	points per type
1	Attendance of lectures	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Attendance of sessions	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Completion of self-study tasks	5	5	25	5	25	5	25
4	Work during sessions	10	2	20	2	20	2	20
7	Total/ Maximum number of points			49		49		49
8.	Coefficient	60:147=0,41						
9.	Final test (exam)	40						
	Total score	100						

6.2. Tasks for self-study tasks

MODULE I. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF PHILOSOPHY

Tasks for independent work - two creative essays on one of the proposed problems for each of the specified topics.

Topic 1. Features of philosophical knowledge

1. Man as the basis of philosophical issues;
2. The essence of philosophical knowledge in H. Ortega y Gasset;
3. The value of philosophical discussion in M.K. Mamardashvili;
4. The structure of philosophical knowledge: genesis and modernity;
5. Rethinking the structure of philosophical knowledge by I. Kant.

Topic 2. Origin, problems and features of philosophy as a worldview

1. Worldview as a system of views, knowledge, values, beliefs and convictions;
2. Worldview as a spiritual and practical development of the world;
3. Advantages and limitations of certain types of worldviews;
4. Mythological worldview as a result of the collective unconscious: from archaic to modernity;
5. Sensual-emotional as symbolic and symbolic in the mythological comprehension of reality;
6. Religious worldview as a regulator of society's morality and a means of propaganda.

Topic 3. Prerequisites for the emergence of ancient Greek philosophy

1. Reflection of pantheism of ancient Greek mythological consciousness in the formation of philosophical thinking of Ancient Greece;
2. Cultural and historical conditioning of the formation of the ancient Greek philosophical system of knowledge;
3. Dialectical-materialistic principles of the formation of philosophy in the Milesian school;
4. Philosophy of number in the ideological system of Pythagoras;
5. The influence of Heraclitus' ideas on the formation of ancient philosophy.

MODULE II. FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN WORLDVIEWS

Tasks for independent work - two creative essays on one of the proposed problems for each of the specified topics.

Topic 1. Ethical and psychological symbolism of the Western European medieval worldview

1. Theocentricity of the medieval worldview.
2. The cult of asceticism in the worldview orientations of the Middle Ages.
3. Moral and ethical orientation of the worldview of the Middle Ages.

Topic 2. The human dimension of the worldview of the Renaissance and the epistemological principles of the worldview of the Modern Age

1. Synthesis of the spiritual achievements of antiquity and the Middle Ages in the worldview principles of the Modern Age.
2. Individualism, rationalism and utilitarianism as the dominant principles of the worldview of the Modern Age.
3. Anthropocentrism as a path to spiritual self-improvement of the individual.
4. Worldview orientations of modern science.

Topic 3. Prerequisites for the emergence of Arab-Muslim philosophy 1.

- Theological orientation of the Islamic worldview.
2. The foundations of the Islamic worldview in the interpretation of Abu Mantur alMaturidi.
 3. The relationship between faith and reason in the Islamic worldview.

MODULE III. PHILOSOPHICAL AND WORLD-VIEW PARADIGMS OF THE PRESENT DAY

Topic 1. The concept of philosophical discourse

1. Text-context-discourse.
2. Philosophizing as a dialogue: the communicative nature of discourse.
3. Philosophy and worldview.
4. What is rationality?
5. Types of rationalities.
6. Specificity of philosophical rationality.

7. Signs of post-non-classical rationality.

Topic 2. Modern philosophical process

1. General characteristics of socio-political life, scientific and technological progress and spiritual culture of the 20th century.
2. Critical review of the principles and traditions of classical philosophy.
3. Main features of modern philosophy: pragmatism, evolutionism, relativism,
4. Competition between rationalism and irrationalism, scientism and anti-scientism in modern philosophy.
5. Axiological coloring of philosophical knowledge.
6. The concept of the philosophical process.
7. The main "turns" of the mainstream of modern philosophy.
8. The place of Ukrainian national philosophy in the history of world philosophical thought.
9. Prospects for the development of philosophical knowledge in the 21st century.

Topic 3. The positivist paradigm of modernity. Marxism and neo-Marxism

1. Historical conditions for the emergence of positivist philosophy.
2. General features of "first positivism" (O. Comte, G. Spencer, J.S. Mill).
3. Characteristics of empiriocriticism.
4. The main ideas of the representatives of the Vienna Circle.
5. Philosophy of linguistic analysis of L. Wittgenstein. Analytical philosophy.
6. Thomas Kuhn. "The structure of the scientific revolution".
7. Modern philosophy of science and its representatives.
8. Marxism and neo-Marxism: methodological proximity and political distance. The economic picture of the world of K. Marx and its connection with the principles of the new political philosophy.
9. Neo-Marxism as a social philosophy. The problem of human alienation and its solution.
10. The Frankfurt School of Philosophy. T. Adorno, G. Marcuse.
11. Communicative philosophy of Y. Habermas and K.-O. Apel.

Topic 4. "Philosophy of life". Phenomenology. Existentialism. Hermeneutics.

1. Phenomenological tradition of modern philosophy. Phenomenological method (M. Scheler, N. Hartmann, P. Ricoeur, J.P. Sartre, M. Merleau-Ponty).
2. Husserlian project of philosophy as a strict science.
3. Phenomenological idealism of M. Heidegger and G. Shpet.
4. Existentialism as a philosophy of human existence.
5. Man in conditions of alienation, social crises, borderline situations.
6. The problem of human freedom in existentialism.
7. S. Freud and his school. Man and culture from the point of view of psychoanalysis.
8. "Humanistic psychoanalysis" by E. Fromm. Psychoanalysis and psychosynthesis.
9. The general problem and historical roots of hermeneutics. F. Schleiermacher.
10. Hermeneutic circle. W. Dilthey.
11. Problems of hermeneutics in the work of M. Heidegger. Ontological hermeneutics of H.G. Gadamer.

12. Ontological-epistemological hermeneutics of P. Ricoeur.

Topic 5. Structuralism and poststructuralism

1. Structuralism. F. de Saussure. R. Jakobson. C. Lévi-Strauss, J. Lacan.
2. “Archaeology of Knowledge” by M. Foucault.
3. Semiotics of Culture. Y. Lotman and the Tartu School of Semiotics.
4. Poststructuralism. J. Deleuze. J.F. Lyotard.
5. The Problem of Intertextuality. Deconstruction.
6. Methodological Guidelines of Postmodernism.
7. Understanding Truth in Postmodern Philosophy.

Criteria for Evaluating Independent Work Tasks

5 points – Excellent: The student has deeply and thoroughly mastered the material, has presented the independent work in a comprehensive, consistent, and grammatically correct manner, and has added illustrative material that fully aligns with the content of the work.

3-4 points – Good: The student knows the material well, without significant inaccuracies when answering the questions of the independent work.

1-2 points – Satisfactory: The student knows only the basic material, has not fully mastered its details, and makes inaccuracies in formatting and answering the questions of the independent work.

i. **0 points – Unsatisfactory:** The student does not know the material and makes significant errors in formatting and answering the questions of the independent work.

Forms of final control and assessment criteria

The final control is carried out in the form of a test taking into account the results of current performance in each of the three modules of the discipline «**Current problems of philosophical discourse**».

Assessment of PhD Students' Educational Achievements under the ECTS System

Rating Evaluation	Score on a 100-Point Scale	Grade Significance
A	90-100 points	Excellent – Outstanding level of knowledge (skills) within the required material, with possible minor shortcomings.
B	82-89 points	Very Good – A sufficiently high level of knowledge (skills) within the required material, without significant (serious) errors.
C	75-81 points	Good – A generally good level of knowledge (skills) with a small number of minor mistakes.
D	69-74 points	Satisfactory – An average level of knowledge (skills), with a considerable number of shortcomings, but sufficient for continued learning or professional activity.

E	60-68 points	Sufficient – The minimally acceptable level of knowledge (skills).
FX	35-59 points	Unsatisfactory with the Possibility of Retaking – An unsatisfactory level of knowledge, with the option to retake the assessment after appropriate independent revision.
F	1-34 points	Unsatisfactory with Mandatory Repetition of the Course – A very low level of knowledge (skills), requiring the student to retake the entire course.

7. Educational and methodological map of the discipline

Total: 180 hours, of which: lectures – 30 hours, seminars – 18 hours, independent work – 90 hours, modular control – 12 hours, semester control – 30 hours.

Module	Content module Cultural and historical preconditions for the emergence of philosophy					Content module Fundamental aspects of Eastern and Western worldviews					Content module Philosophical and world-view paradigms of the present day				
Number of points per module	113					113					113				
Lectures	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Points for attending lectures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Points for seminar work	-	10	10	-	10	10	10	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10
Points for attending seminars	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Points for independent work	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Types of current control	Modular test (25 points)		Modular test (25 points)			Modular test (25 points)				Modular test (25 points)	Modular test (25 points)		Modular test (25 points)		
Final control	Exam (40 points)														

Educational and methodological map of the discipline

For part-time study

Total: 180 hours, of which: lectures – 12 hours, seminars – 12 hours, independent work – 156 hours, modular control – 0 hours, semester control – 0 hours.

Module	Content module Cultural and historical preconditions for the emergence of philosophy					Content module Fundamental aspects of Eastern and Western worldviews					Content module Philosophical and world-view paradigms of the present day				
Number of points per module	49					49					49				
Lectures	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Points for attending lectures	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Points for seminar work	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	10
Points for attending seminars	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Points for independent work	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Types of current control	-		-			-				-		--		-	

Final control	Exam (40 балів)
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8. Recommended Sources

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5. Есо U., Fedriga R. Історія філософії. Античність і Середньовіччя / пер. з італ. – Харків : Фоліо, 2024. – 544 с.

Additional Literature:

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7. Еразм Роттердамський. Похвала Глупоті. Київ : Основи, 1993. 320 с.
8. Кант І. Критика практичного розуму / пер. з нім., примітки, післямова І. Бурковський. Київ : Юніверс, 2004. 239 с.
9. Кант І. Критика чистого розуму / пер. з нім. та прим. І. Бурковський. Київ : Юніверс, 2000. 502 с.
10. Кремень В., Ільїн В. Філософія: мислителі, ідеї, концепції. Київ: Книга, 2005, 528 с.
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**APPENDIX to
MODULE I.
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE
EMERGENCE OF PHILOSOPHY**

***Seminar 1. Peculiarities of the formation of philosophical knowledge as a dialogue of
philosophical teachings***

Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. The essence of philosophical knowledge.
2. The main task of philosophy.
3. Peculiarities of the dialectical and metaphysical way of thinking.
4. Peculiarities of philosophical knowledge in the humanitarian system of knowledge. *II. Problem discussion.*

***Seminar 2. Historical foundations of the formation of a worldview system
of philosophical knowledge*** Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. Peculiarities of the mythological worldview.
2. Taboo as the basis for the formation of primitive morality.
3. Origin, problematics of philosophy as a worldview.
4. The essence of philosophical reflection. *II. Problem discussion.*

***Seminar 3. Peculiarities of philosophical thinking of representatives of ancient
Greek pre-Socratic philosophy*** Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. Scientific periodization of ancient philosophy.
2. Features of the formation of ancient Greek philosophical thinking.
3. Worldview principles of the formation of ancient Greek philosophy.
4. Problems of pre-Socratic philosophy.

II. Problem discussion.

**APPENDIX
to MODULE II FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF EASTERN
AND WESTERN WORLDVIEWS**

***Seminar 1. Ethical and psychological symbolism of the Western European
medieval worldview.***

Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. The sacred in the Western European medieval worldview.
2. The mystical experience of comprehending reality in the Western European monastic tradition.
3. The relationship between faith and reason in the worldview systems of the Middle Ages.

II. Problem discussion.

Seminar 2. Human dimension of the Renaissance worldview and epistemological principles of the modern worldview Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. Worldview orientations of the Renaissance: main factors of formation
2. Rationalism as the basis of worldview orientations of the modern era
3. Methodological foundations and worldview principles of modern science
4. *II. Problem discussion.*

Seminar 3. The influence of the Islamic religious worldview on the development of Arab-Muslim philosophy

Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

5. Religious conditioning of the Arab-Islamic philosophical worldview.
6. Faith and knowledge in Muslim culture.
7. Traditionalism of the Islamic cultural tradition..

II. Problem discussion.

APPENDIX

to MODULE III PHILOSOPHICAL AND WORLD-VIEW PARADIGMS OF THE PRESENT DAY

Seminar 1. Modern philosophical process Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. The concept of the philosophical process. Prospects for the development of philosophical knowledge in the 21st century.
2. Characteristics of socio-political life, scientific and technological progress and spiritual culture of the 20th century, their reflection in philosophical thought.
3. The main "turns" of the mainstream of modern philosophy: anthropological, cognitive, linguistic, postmodern. *II. Problem discussion.*

Seminar 2. The Positivist Paradigm of Modernity. Marxism and Neo-Marxism

Lesson plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. Historical conditions of emergence and stages of evolution of positivist philosophy.
2. Post-positivism and its representatives: K. Popper, T. Kuhn, I. Lakatos, P. Feyerabend.
3. Conditions of emergence, basic principles and directions of evolution of classical Marxism.
4. Worldview foundations of the philosophy of neo-Marxism. Neo-Marxism as a social philosophy: T. Adorno, G. Marcuse, J. Habermas.
5. Modern communicative philosophy. *II. Problem discussion.*

Seminar 3. Structuralism and Poststructuralism Lesson
plan:

I. Discussion of theoretical issues

1. Structuralism. F. de Saussure. R. Jakobson. C. Lévi-Strauss. J. Derrida.
 2. Poststructuralism. J. Deleuze. J.F. Lyotard. The problem of intertextuality. Deconstruction.
 3. Postmodernism. J. Bataille. J. Baudrillard. R. Rorty. Methodological guidelines of postmodernism. Philosophy of the surface. Rhizome. Understanding truth. Rebellion against the power of language and discourse. Rejection of metanarratives.
- II. Problem discussion.*