PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL "CENTAUR" OF THE WORK "THE BIRTH OF TRAGEDY FROM THE SPIRIT OF MUSIC" BY F. NIETZSCHE

Olena Chuikova[1]

DOI: https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-720-8-9

The **purpose** of the study is the "centaur" nature of the methods and approaches to creating the innovative concept of "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music" in the anthropology of the "philosophy of life" of F. Nietzsche.

The **novelty** is the statement that the conceptual "centaur" of "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music" by F. Nietzsche was ahead of modernity and determined modern conceptual and methodological innovation. The "centaur" method of creation and the concept of the work "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music" of F. Nietzsche's "philosophy of life" as the beginning of modern forms of interdisciplinary knowledge of the "centaur" type ("bioethics, gender, etc) [1].

The **relevance** is due to the similarity to the conceptual and methodological "centaur" of Nietzschean philosophy of modern methodologies and approaches to philosophical, bioethical and gender research, which are the product of interdisciplinary and "centaur" knowledge.

The research **methods** are analytical, historical and philosophical.

The multifaceted origin and diverse expression of the concept of the Dionysian-Apollonian mythological and cultural foundation for the creation of Hellenic tragedy required an adequate methodological approach capable of articulating a combination of opposing and multifaceted (more than two) scientific fields of knowledge. F. Nietzsche characterized his own conceptual and methodological invention regarding "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music" with the metaphor of a "centaur", as reported by E. Rode in a famous letter from 1870 [3, p. 179-180].

F. Nietzsche uses the word "centaur" in relation to his first significant philosophical original work "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music". In this work, the philosopher draws on several branches of knowledge that had not been "crossed" with each other before – these are art, philosophy, philology,

[1] Odesa National Medical University, Ukraine

law, history, sociology, that is, sciences. In a letter to Professor E. Rode in 1870, F. Nietzsche wrote the following: "Science, art and philosophy are now growing together in me to such an extent that, perhaps, one day I will be able to give birth to a centaur" [3, p. 179-180]. If by "science" we mean philology, linguistics, law, jurisprudence, specific, narrowly specialized art forms, then when violating the then clearly limited scientific and artistic clusters and abstract-philosophical systems, the new conceptual knowledge formed by the philosopher can truly be called "centaurical".

Mythology as a separated cultural-historical-religious phenomenon is also included in the proposed "centaurism" of F. Nietzsche, although it originates from the work "Motherly Law", published in 1861, by law professor Bachofen: "The mythological heritage [...] appears as a true expression of the vital law of those times…" [3, p. 166]. Thus, Professor Bachofen was the first to understand the innovative methodological interdisciplinary scientific possibilities that are absolutely necessary for establishing scientific truth.

Such a branch-by-branch interweaving became possible due to the non-systematic nature of F. Nietzsche's philosophy. F. Nietzsche sought forms for the best representation of intuitive intellectual insights [1; 2]. Deconstruction of the system of scientific disciplines, going beyond the boundaries, beyond the markers of methodologies and approaches, best reflected his "insight" into the truth of philosophical and cultural phenomena. F. Nietzsche used the term "centaur" in reference to his own ideas in 1870 in a letter to his friend E. Rode [3]. But admirers of the philosopher's work preserved the correspondence and made it available for study.

A non-systematic approach to certain topics supported by real facts was used a little earlier by the professor of Roman law Bachofen: "…his approach developed in opposition to the "scientific" systems of German idealism through the displacement of philosophical speculation" [3, p. 165].

Conclusion. In our opinion, a number of modern sciences were created as forms of "centaur knowledge" or interdisciplinary – bioethics, gender studies, others – after F. Nietzsche as the original methodological pioneer.

The anthropology of F. Nietzsche's "philosophy of life" is a non-systematic, interdisciplinary achievement that outpaced the author's modernity. F. Nietzsche greatly influenced the methodologies and approaches of the future that philosophers and other scholars began to develop in the mid-XXth century. A number of modern sciences were created as forms of "centaur knowledge" or interdisciplinary – bioethics, gender studies, others – thanks to the originality and methodological freedom of F. Nietzsche in his own research, which influenced the future of science in general.

References:

1. Nietzsche F. (2022). The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music [The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music]. Lviv: Astrolabiya. 624 s. [in Ukranian]

2. Nietzsche F. (2020). Shopengauer jak vihovatel'. Sutinki idoliv [Schopenhauer as an Educator. Twilinght of Idols]. Kharkiv: Folio. 192 s. [in Ukranian]

3. Lutiy T. (2016). Nietzsche. Samopereversheng'a [Nietzshe. Selfimporovement]. Kyiv: Tempora. 978 s. [in Ukranian]