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The idea of flight as the desire to expand human`s boundaries

The article deals with the philosophical analysis of the idea of flight as a desire to overcome human`s boundaris. The retrospective of the idea of the flight was done, as well as the analysis of contemporary ideas that are related to the latest achievements in technical and humanitarian sciences

The idea of flight has always occupied an important place in ordinary person`s mind, who has the opportunity to observe the flights of birds and insects since childhood, as well as the thinkers of the past, who tried to understand the nature of human as the being in the natural kingdom. It is known that some people experienced a state of flight in their dream, and some Eastern spiritual practices demonstrate the ability to overcome the force of gravity of human body in close interaction with the spirit. Celestial spaces intrigued and attracted the imagination of people in ancient times, and with the help of their thoughts people traveled not only under the clouds but even higher. The idea of flight, the image of the wings has always been one of the brightest images in the mythology.

Wings are one of the oldest bright symbols that has always occupied an important role in legends, myths and fairy tales. The desire to flight was an attempt to overcome human`s limited qualities. "Even ancient people saw something far, unattainable, but high, beautiful and majestic in flight. Therefore, the motive of wings became the leading in determining their symbolic meaning: height, dreams, strength, elevation and independence"[1, p. 18].

Ancient mythology of different people of the world indicates that the wings were often the evidence of spiritual origin and were interpreted as an integral attribute of gods. Thus, in ancient Egyptian mythology, "the descending sun", "sunrise", "the sun with unpaved wings" became the embodiment of the god Gora, the son of Osiris. It was believed that first of all the god Gor protected the pharaohs with his wings, which were the heirs of his power (for example, there is the statue of Pharaoh Khafre, headed by a falcon that covers and protects his head with the wing) and the whole world, spreading his wings over the sky. Since ancient times, the symbol of the wings often means the reaching the peak of wisdom, protecting against illness and disorder, and caring for people, especially those in need of help. Thus, the famous phrase "take under the wing" means care, protection and intercession.

Ancient Greek mythology is also famous for winged gods. The Greek goddess Iris, the epistle of the gods, according to myths, had large wings that flooded with all the colors of the rainbow. God Hermes, the messenger of the gods, was depicted with a winged rod, in winged sandals and helmets. We also know the

winged goddess of victory Nike, a constant companion of the supreme god of Zeus, who gave people victory, inspired to move forward, overcome obstacles, not stop at the achievement. So, as we can see, if we turn to the retrospect of the idea human's flight, we can find the first mention of this idea in the most ancient mythological, religious and philosophical texts that have come to our times (ancient texts of Sumer, Babylon, Egypt, the Old Vedas, the texts of the Bible, ancient Greek mythological tradition, in particular, the well-known myth about Icarus etc.). First of all they act as primarily historic sources, sources of reconstruction of the history of philosophical thought in general. However, in our opinion, the philosophical content and importance of the idea of flight has an extraordinary interest, the study of its evolution during many historical epochs, as well as the analysis of contemporary ideas related to the latest achievements of the technical and humanitarian sciences.

The modern stage of the technical implementation of the idea of flight, represented by the most diverse functional models of aircrafts, was immediately preceded by a longer phase of philosophical reflections, mythological plots and the first simplest justifications of this idea, the expression of a fundamental opportunity for human to overcome the force of gravity and master the air element. Before the implementation of the idea of flight, the first practical steps were taken by the Italian inventor, scientist and artist Leonardo da Vinci, who tried to make an artificial analogue of bird wings. Later, the process of evolution of artificial means of human movement made a peculiar circle - from the simulation of bird's wings to the photonic missiles with the simultaneous search for the principles of human movement in the environment.

It should be noted that there have been attempts at a retrospective point of view and systematization of significant factual materials of the ideas of human flight, and in particular, in outer space. First of all, it should be mentioned the works of the encyclopedic character of aviation scientist, aerodynamics, rocket theory and interplanetary combinations which were analyzed by M. Rinin (1877 - 1942). In the first issue of the space encyclopedia "Interplanetary Communications. Dreams, legends and first fantasies" the scientist traced the history of dreams, fairy tales and fantasies to the spaces of the universe, showed how this idea evolved, consistently moving into the imaginations of novelists, and then to the projects of engineers and scientists.

In one of his books, the scientist wrote: "Let's hope that sooner or later a man will tear up two armor, which skewed the Earth - the gravity and the resistance of the atmosphere, and will rise upward - into the infinite world space" [4, p. 209]. Among other researchers we can note the pioneers of aviation and cosmonautics K. Tsiolkovskyy, M. Zhukovskyy. Having the dreams of flight, K. Tsiolkovskyy noted that "the planet is a cradle of reason, but we can't live in the cradle forever". A separate page in the development of technical and social aspects of the idea of human flight is the cycle of popular science novels which were written the French science-fiction writer J. Verne and other prominent thinkers of the past. At the same time, the idea of flight became increasingly filled with the optimism of existential nature, which provide the possibility of overcoming and eliminating many contradictions between human and nature, human and society, in particular, the

problem of life and death, the finality of the existence of man and his enormous spiritual and physical potential.

In the literature there is a conditional hypothetical model of the human power system, "The Man-atom", the essence of which is that a human as a system is capable to self-improvement and from a unicellular being that floats in a liquid medium, has transformed itself and its musculoskeletal system into a multi-faceted device for walking on the earth. The control center is a positively charged plasma core of the atom, located in the head under a solid bone. The interaction of the human body with the external environment of movement (flight) will be gradually transformed, in the past few hundred years in human development there are such phenomena as grace of the entire skeleton in the direction of reducing its massiveness and brachycephalization, that is rounding of the shape of the head from the top [2, p. 42-43]. So, the extrapolation of a possible new mode of human movement over time is as following: the liquid habitat - swimming as a means of travel in the past, hard - moving on the ground (modernity) and the gaseous environment – the flight (in future).

This question in its practical plane is closely linked with such components as the length of human life, the environment of life and the factor of its moral and ethical self-improvement. The latter factor plays an important role in the realization of real purpose of human, the revealing his creative potentiality. The height of morality and spiritual perfection has always occupied a leading role in all religious systems of the world, and at the modern stage of the development of science it has the confirmation at the experimental, evidential level. The main laws of nature and the universe acted earlier and continue to operate until now, and our task should be the constant desire and guidance of the efforts to their knowledge and use for the benefit of themselves and others.

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