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FILOZOFIJA VREDNOTA PAVLA VUK-PAVLOVIĆA

Sažetak

Oblikovana kao zasebna disciplina u 19. st., moderna filozofija vrednota razlučuje područje bića odnosno zbiljskoga, bitka u smislu faktičnosti, nasuprot kojemu se izdiže kao posebno područje vrednota, važenja kao trebanja. Vuk-Pavlović u izvornom nastojanju vlastitog promišljanja pitanja suvremenoga svijeta izgrađuje osebujnu filozofiju vrednota, nadograđujući na pozicije prethodnika na tom polju, među kojima valja spomenuti Hermanna Lotzea, Nicolaia Hartmanna, Heinricha Rickerta, Wilhelma Windelbanda i posebno Maxa Schelera. Rekonstrukcijom Vuk-Pavlovićevih spisa daje se zaključiti da je filozofija vrednota prisutna u raznim aspektima njegova opusa. Nekoliko je oglada izrijekom posvetio toj problematici. Zanimljivo je da se problem vrednota najčešće pojavljuje kao tema u izlaganjima na međunarodnim filozofskim kongresima (u Parizu 1937. Vrednota i stvaralaštvo, u Veneciji 1958. Ostvarenje vrednota). Ali i u spisima posvećenim položaju i opravdanju vjere, odgoju ili umjetničkom oblikovanju vrednota je jedan od stožernih problemskih sklopova.

Polazeći od misaonih poticaja prisutnih u Vuk-Pavlovićevoj filozofiji tematizira se nekoliko aspekata njegove aksiologije. Ponajprije se određuje pojam vrednote, rasvjetljuje njezino posredovno i povezujuće mjesto između carstva opstanka i carstva čistoga duha. Središnje je pitanje o vrsti i ljestvici vrednota, katalogu vrednota od prirodnoga opstanka (ugoda, zdravlje, snaga, otpornost, životno veselje i dr.) do navlastitih ljudskih ili bivstvenih

vrednota (lijepo, dobro, sveto, odgojno i sl.). Razmatra se također relacija prema stvaralaštvu kao nužnoj pretpostavci »uzbiljivanja ili ostvarivanja smislonosnih vrijednosti ljudskog života«. Osobito je za ostvarenje vrednota važan aspekt zasnivanja na konkretnom osvjedočenju, individualnom življenju ili vjeri.

VUK-PAVLOVIĆ'S PHILOSOPHY OF VALUES

Abstract

Established in the 19th century as a separate discipline, modern philosophy of values differentiates between the field of being or the real, being in the sense of factuality, and the special field of values. In his original attempt to reflect on the issues of the contemporary world, Vuk-Pavlović developed a peculiar philosophy of values, building on the positions of his predecessors in the field, amongst whom the following should be mentioned: Hermann Lotze, Nicolai Hartmann, Heinrich Rickert, Wilhelm Windelband and Max Scheler in particular. By reconstructing Vuk-Pavlović's papers, it can be concluded that the philosophy of values is present in different aspects of his entire opus. He expressly dedicated a number of his papers to the issue at hand. It is interesting that the issue of values most often appears as the topic of international philosophical conference presentations («Value and Creativity» in Paris in 1937, and »The Realisation of Value« in Venice in 1958). However, values are also one of the principal thematic structures in papers dealing with the status and justification of faith, education and creativity.

Setting forth from the reflective stimuli present in Vuk-Pavlović's philosophy, a number of aspects of his axiology are discussed. First and

foremost, the concept of value is defined, and its mediating and uniting position between the kingdom of survival and the kingdom of pure spirit is shed light on. The central question of this paper deals with the type and hierarchy of values, the catalogue of values ranging from those regarding natural survival (pleasure, health, power, resistance, joy of life, etc.) to particular human or existential values (beauty, goodness, holiness, education, etc.). The relation of values to creativity as the necessary presupposition to »the achievement or realisation of the meaning-bearing values of human life« is also considered. The aspect of establishing values upon concrete beliefs, individual living or faith is particularly important for the realisation of values.

(Translated by Ana Janković)