

UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF EASTERN INFLUENCE

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The publication outlines that there were stages in Ukraine's history when it came under strong Eastern influence. For example, after the decline of Trypillian culture (2800-2300 BC). Then the so-called Yamna (the Pit Grave culture) civilisation emerged, in the carriers of which scientists see Indo-Europeans, who lived on the territory from the Crimea to Kyivan Polissya.

It is also known that after the seventeenth century BC, when the Catacomb culture was replaced by the Zrubna culture (1700-1300 BC), Iranian-speaking tribes of cattle herders lived on the territory of modern Ukraine.

Subsequently (in 375), the advance of the Huns to the west (deep into the European continent) generally caused a large-scale migration of European peoples, known as the Great Migration. The influence of Asia became very tangible (for many European nations) in 1237, when the Mongols launched a European campaign that ended in the suburbs of Vienna (hence there are Mongol features in the faces of Slavs). Finally, at the beginning of the twentieth century, waves of economic and political migration led to the growth of the Eastern population in the 'developed' countries of the West. Immigrants from the eastern continent (fertile Asians) are even perceived in Europe as a 'yellow danger'. However, this situation can also be considered an 'eternal return', since the ancestors of European peoples came to Europe precisely through Asia. So, all Europeans are to some extent descended from Asians. Thus, Ukrainians are also their descendants [3, p. 360-364].

The West and the East have the most religious differences. Among the religions of the Scriptures, Islam is the youngest one. Its emergence and prosperity are allegedly linked to the inability of Judaism and Christianity to comprehensively meet the needs of the Arabs (mostly pagans) who inhabited the south-western Asian deserts. Scientists believe that a very specific demiurge was required to develop a new religion. He was the future prophet Mohammed (Muhammad), a brilliant politician, mystic and thinker. Unlike the Christian prophet (who also appears in Muslim holy books), Muhammad defended every religious truth not in parables, but literally with fire and sword. Being very temperamental, impulsive, instinctive, warlike, predatory, wild, free like birds, the Bedouins were very impressed by this, so the glory of the Prophet and the foundations of the new faith spread extremely quickly and successfully from the seventh century onwards. The Koran (the holy scripture of Allah, the Mohammedan God) became their embodiment.

However, Muslims do not tend to consider Allah to be synonymous with a universal deity in all cases. The logic of the 'interpreters' is as follows: if Allah is the otherwise named 'common' God, everything is fine; if he is the greatest of all gods (including the God of Abraham), the 'pagans' should be taught a lesson because they continue to worship the prehistoric Kaaba. This debate has no end in sight... Obviously, there can be none, because in addition to this there is controversy over the

blood (Shia Muslims) or symbolic (Sunni) kinship of believers with the Great Prophet (Alewi/Alawi, Druze, Yazidis, Maronites and others “add oil to the fire”) [1]. Taking advantage of the situation of chaos, the ‘Muslim’ terrorists turned the phrase ‘Allahu Akbar’ into their slogan, motto and war cry (it is the phrase that starts all acts of revenge). Acts of terrorism have a negative impact on the image of the East. However, culture attracts him.

It is known that almost all ancient truths and basic scientific theories came to the Western world through the East. Since the Middle Ages, hostile to antiquity, left nothing of their predecessors, it is possible that the Arabs made ‘small’ adjustments to their works when translating the ancient Greeks. And they are implicitly introducing them into the modern information space in a subtle way (‘under the sauce’ of Shiite sacred deception [2]).

During the 2020-2024 war in Ukraine, the problems of the East-West conflict (as well as discussions about Western orientations) became relevant again.

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