

тільки сучасну, але й прокатолицьку, високо інтелектуальну і водночас глибоко містичну письменницю, яку не можна було ні з ким порівняти» [1, с. 350]. Її тексти були адресовані «підготовленому» читачеві, здатному розшифрувати інтертекстуальні реляції, обізнаного не тільки з античною та кельтською міфологією і біблійною історією, але й знайомого із теорією відносності Ейнштейна і новітньою філософією.

З часом інтерес до творчості Елізабет Ланггессер згас, на літературному обрії почали домінувати представники «Групи 47».

Нова хвиля зацікавленості до забутого німецького «магічного реалізму» у 70-80-ті роки сприяла тому, що були перевидані багато творів Елізабет Ланггессер, однак рецепція її творчості не отримала належної оцінки в науковому просторі, а отже, досі потребує глибокого і об'єктивного літературознавчого аналізу, поза ідеологічними шаблонами і тенденціями.

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## **JOHN UPDIKE'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE AND IT'S REFLECTION IN HIS WORKS**

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Updike is one of the most well-known modern American writers. He is famous for his matchless style and original philosophy of life. His works are gaining the

special interest among the readers and specialists nowadays because of his philosophic outlook and peculiar manner of writing.

His best-selling novels and short stories are filled with puns and pudenda. But Updike's purpose is something other than mere titillation. Sexuality has been for him a mode of human activity through which to explore society's present sterility and its future hope. It has provided him with a subject matter capable of reflecting life's mystery, and he has rendered this theme with stylistic power and architectural precision [1, c. 250].

Updike's novels and short stories are not "religious" in a narrow understanding of that term. There are no Christ figures in his works (except perhaps George Caldwell in "The Centaur") or other sacred symbols; and when the Christian church is portrayed, it usually comes off as an archaic, lifeless institution, run by inept, bungling, morally and spiritually bankrupt clergy [1, c. 250]

External circumstances are used by the author when he tellingly portrays the viciousness of life in present-day America. They are depicted in "Rabbit, Run" quite distinctly. Summarizing all Updike's thoughts we can say that fraud is everywhere, and realizing a fraud of different products or things but making it likable, the advertising men of our technological age peddle their unnecessary products to a gullible public [3, c. 14].

In Updike's works the hint of the sacred is encountered also in the sexual embrace. In "The Centaur" Peter recalls that he first confronted the mystery that lies beneath all life as he lay as an adolescent in Penny Fogelman's lap and declared his love to her and as she in turn accepted him, his skin problem and all. Updike repeatedly portrays the divine mystery of sexuality, though with two important qualifications. First, Updike rejects any notion of sex as contemporary humanity's panacea. Second, no matter how romantic, human love does not automatically conjure up the divine presence [3, c. 17].

John Updike implements his philosophies and ideals in a way that brings together existence with meaning. Updike uses his beliefs to form stronger meanings in his writings.

John Updike has a strong faith in human intelligence. He believes that people can use it to explore the universe. He finds the world 'to be a place of intricate and marvelous patterns of meaning'. With this faith he is able to bring things into focus that would not ordinarily be seen [2, c. 2514].

John Updike fulfills his philosophies with the usage of his characters. He sees them as 'many-sided and intellectual designs'. He takes an interest in them, and they have meaning. Updike sees his books 'as objects, with different shapes and textures and the mysteriousness of anything that exists'. He feels that an artist 'brings something into the world that didn't exist before' and does not destroy something else at the same time. The implementation of his characters brings out his beliefs to their fullest.

John Updike uses his talents in his writings to connect humanity to all things present in the universe. He shows how existence is meaningful through the past and the present. He writes in a way that creates new ideas and frames of thought. To him,

everything must have a purpose and a meaning; and he is able to use his insights to draw that to attention [2, с. 2514].

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