

THE SIGN-SYMBOLIC EVOLUTION OF HEROISM: EXPLORING THE INTERSECTION OF POP PHILOSOPHY AND POSTMODERN LINGUISTICS IN THE PHENOMENON OF THE HEROIC PERSONALITY

A EVOLUÇÃO SINAL-SIMBÓLICA DO HEROÍSMO: EXPLORANDO A INTERSECÇÃO DA FILOSOFIA POP E DA LINGUÍSTICA PÓS-MODERNA NO FENÔMENO DA PERSONALIDADE HEROICA

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Abstract: The article explores the twentieth-century transformations of the 'heroic personality', focusing on modern challenges to human self-identification. By analyzing the interaction between the heroic category and the sublime, the authors reveal fundamental concepts of human existence and their manifestations in twentieth-century literature, encompassing linguistic, philosophical, and cultural dimensions. Aesthetic considerations serve as a vehicle for understanding the linguistic semantics underlying the transformations of heroism. The article also explores the role of educational policy as a linguistic cornerstone in contemplating the heroic category, highlighting its influence on societal reflections. The polyvector nature of interpretations surrounding heroism across linguistic, cultural, analytical, sacral, and philosophical domains is underscored, emphasizing the multifaceted exploration of this phenomenon within humanity's heritage. Furthermore, the article emphasizes the profound impact of literary heritage as a catalyst for shaping the consciousness of the heroic personality, emphasizing its role as a sensory and emotional architect. The conclusions drawn from this analysis encapsulate the cultural and historical dimensions of the evolution of the heroic personality, encompassing signs, imagery, accents, and semantic nuances.

Keywords: Heroism. Sign. Symbol. Heroic personality. Spiritual heroism. Semantic culture. Ethics of speech. Education.

Resumo: O artigo explora as transformações da "personalidade heroica" no século XX, concentrando-se nos desafios modernos à autoidentificação humana.

Ao analisar a interação entre a categoria heroica e o sublime, os autores revelam conceitos fundamentais da existência humana e suas manifestações na literatura do século XX, abrangendo dimensões linguísticas,

filosóficas e culturais. As considerações estéticas servem de veículo para a compreensão da semântica linguística subjacente às transformações do heroísmo. O artigo também explora o papel da política educacional como pedra angular linguística na contemplação da categoria heroica, destacando a sua influência nas reflexões sociais. A natureza polivetorial das interpretações em torno do heroísmo nos domínios linguístico, cultural, analítico, sacro e filosófico é sublinhada, enfatizando a exploração multifacetada deste fenômeno dentro da herança da humanidade. Além disso, o artigo enfatiza o profundo impacto da herança literária como catalisador para moldar a consciência da personalidade heroica, enfatizando o seu papel como arquiteto sensorial e emocional. As conclusões tiradas desta análise resumem as dimensões culturais e históricas da evolução da personalidade heroica, abrangendo signos, imagens, sotaques e nuances semânticas.

Palavras-chave: Heroísmo. Sinal. Símbolo. Personalidade heroica. Heroísmo espiritual. Cultura semântica. Ética do discurso. Educação.

1. Introduction

Understanding the semantic paradox inherent in the axiology of heroism within philosophical and literary discourse requires a nuanced examination. At first glance, the notion of the 'heroic personality' in the modern era may seem incongruous, especially given the artificial construction and imposition of heroic archetypes by totalitarian societies during the twentieth century. However, juxtaposed against this manufactured image lies another archetype prevalent in twentieth-century literature: the hero of humanistic ideals, fundamentally distinct from the former.

This alternative hero, frequently depicted as a solitary figure rejecting societal norms, epitomizes the defense of individuality in the face of conformity. Such characters embark on a quest for self-realization and identity, embodying a shift in focus from external valor to internal virtues and resistance against imposed conventions. Whereas earlier interpretations of heroism centered on sacrifice and adherence to societal norms, the contemporary exploration of heroism delves deeper into personal qualities, values, and individual ideals.

The trajectory of heroism in the twentieth century reflects a transition towards an inward focus, epitomizing a departure from conventional heroic narratives propagated by authoritarian regimes. This internal heroism finds its most poignant expressions in the literary works of Western European, American, and Latin American authors, particularly within the genre of 'intellectual prose'. These literary creations serve not merely as narratives but as profound reflections of philosophical thought, redefining the discourse on heroism within the broader context of societal critique and introspection.

Moreover, the convergence of literary criticism and philosophy in the twentieth century facilitates a novel perspective on social issues, transcending traditional boundaries between artistic

and intellectual domains. However, it is essential to acknowledge the inherent disparities between cultures shaped by totalitarian ideologies and those rooted in democratic principles, precluding a homogeneous evaluation of literary works across divergent socio-political contexts.

In essence, the evolution of heroism in philosophical and literary discourse underscores a paradigmatic shift towards internal valor and individual autonomy, redefining the parameters of heroism within the complex tapestry of modern society.

The relevance of the discussed subject stems from the imperative of contemporary society to redefine its values in light of the erosion of established norms and universally accepted beliefs. Literary figures invariably serve as conduits for philosophical concepts, occupying a central role in the narrative landscape of the twentieth century. Throughout this period, the language of literary discourse emerged as an autonomous entity, reflecting profound philosophical and cultural underpinnings. The multiplicity of perspectives on this matter necessitates the development of a cohesive theoretical framework, employing both philosophical and philological methodologies to construct a unified understanding of humanity and the world within the modern context.

The objective of this article is to undertake an examination of twentieth-century heroism within the framework of contemporary, non-heroic, and ironic sensibilities, intending to extract insights from twentieth-century fiction that can inform value systems relevant to present socio-cultural dynamics. This endeavor entails delineating and addressing several key objectives: analyzing the aesthetic and literary dimensions of the evolution of heroism in both foreign and domestic humanities; elucidating the conceptual interplay between heroism, personality, 'heroic personality', and the philosophy thereof; tracing the historical evolution of the philosophy of the 'heroic personality' throughout the twentieth century; formulating a value-oriented perspective on the defining qualities of late twentieth-century personality; positing hypothetical models for the development and sustenance of individuality amidst shifting societal values; and advocating for the reintroduction of ideals as a foundational element for societal cohesion.

The research focuses on the 'heroic personality' of the twentieth century as a manifestation of the zeitgeist and an exemplar of popular philosophy. Its analytical purview encompasses the philosophy of personality of the twentieth century, encompassing its essence, evolution, variations, primary characteristics, and societal manifestations, including social and linguistic dimensions. Particular emphasis is placed on deciphering the sign and symbolic discourse surrounding the concept of the heroic personality.

2. Literature Review

The recurring themes such as heightened empathy, lower risk aversion, and greater psychological resilience among individuals exhibiting heroic behavior keep attracting researchers' attention. While the literature on heroic behavior remains sparse, there are promising advancements in methodology, including neuroimaging, behavioral decision measures, and virtual reality simulations (Jayawickreme & Di Stefano, 2012).

Allison et al. (2016) delve into the concept of heroic metamorphosis, highlighting the transformative journey individuals undergo to achieve self-realization and enlightenment. This journey entails surmounting obstacles, enduring hardship, and discarding one's previous identity to attain a profound comprehension of oneself and the surrounding world. Mentorship is pivotal in facilitating this metamorphosis, providing guidance and support as individuals navigate the challenges and sacrifices essential for personal development. The researchers emphasize the importance of undergoing challenges and sacrifices to achieve personal growth and transcendence, echoing the themes of heroic transformation. We notice the protagonist's qualities of diligence, bravery, and romance, aligning with discussions on heroic transformation and the exploration of heroism in literature (Xia, 2016; Ishchuk, 2022).

Mead and Stuppy (2016) discuss the intertwined nature of power, status, and leadership behavior, emphasizing how leaders can either act heroically or tyrannically depending on how they utilize their influence. The evolutionary roots of dominance and prestige orientations are explored, suggesting that individuals may be driven by either self-oriented dominance or other-oriented prestige motivations when seeking power and status. Furthermore, these motivations can predict leadership outcomes, shedding light on whether leaders use their power for the benefit of others or for personal gain. This discussion on the motivations behind leadership behavior and the interplay between power and status aligns with the exploration of heroic transformation and the examination of heroism in literature, offering insights into the factors influencing leaders' actions and their potential for heroism or tyranny.

Modern heroism, viewed as a response to fear and tragedy, emphasizes the pleasure of overcoming loss and fostering a sense of uniqueness. This narrative of pain and suffering is particularly pronounced in cultures with deep Latin roots, contrasting with English-speaking cultures' perspectives on the future (Korstanje, 2015).

Some scholars (Rusch, 2022; Fagin-Jones, 2017) investigate heroism across diverse contexts, including military actions, organ donation, responses to genocide, and everyday

emergencies. Heroic behavior is defined as actions that benefit others at potentially lethal costs to the actor, focusing on instances of high-stakes altruism among nonrelatives. These studies aim to understand the characteristics of individuals who engage in heroic behavior and the situational contexts that prompt such actions. (Rusch, 2022). Riches (2018) investigates the characteristics of real heroes, identifying two profiles: open, loving, and risk-taking heroes, and spiritual, socially responsible, and prudent heroes. These findings deepen the understanding of heroic individuals and offer insights for fostering heroism.

Frisk (2019) explores the sociology of heroism through four main perspectives: the study of great men, hero stories, heroic actions, and hero institutions. We can clearly see the socio-psychological, cultural, and socio-political aspects of heroism, along with the notion of intrinsic heroism. Frisk also addresses problematic areas such as the masculine nature of heroism and its presumed decline with modernization, advocating for a more self-aware approach to stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue in sociological research.

Golan Shahar (2013) introduces a novel cognitive/existential trait, the Heroic Self Scale (SHERS), comprising three dimensions: self-as-conqueror, self-as-savior, and heroic identification. This trait, reflective of an individual's perception of themselves as a hero, is associated with both a sense of agency and psychopathology, embodying a risk-resilience dialectic. Developed and administered to 661 young Israeli adults, confirmatory factor analyses supported the theorized structure, demonstrating adequate internal consistency. Subsequent analyses revealed links between SHERS and efficacy, along with complex implications for psychopathology.

We can also see an attempt to distinguish between the heroic self and potentially pathological manifestations, particularly in cases of severe depression, emphasizing the importance of repairing both the heroic self and internal objects. The creative individual's need to associate with cultural heroes through projective and introjective identifications is based on their awareness of possessing exceptional gifts. (Steiner, 1999). Pallone and Hennessy (1998) propose a process psychology paradigm for understanding the heroic rescue fantasy. They suggest that it emerges from neurological anomalies affecting risk assessment, impulsivity, and a need for self-aggrandizement.

3. Research methods

Methodologically, this study employs hermeneutics to discern and internalize the zeitgeist, utilizing the principles of dialogue philosophy and phenomenology. Through systematicity,

comparative analysis, and historical contextualization, it aims to elucidate the transformation of the phenomenon of the "heroic personality" throughout the twentieth century. An interdisciplinary approach is indispensable, integrating insights from cultural philosophy, literary studies, linguistics, art history, and aesthetics to comprehensively address the subject matter.

4. Results and Discussion

The changing dynamics of human existence in the twenty-first century necessitates a reevaluation of traditional values while placing existential questions at the forefront. In this era of shifting paradigms, moral dilemmas assume novel significance, necessitating innovative resolutions to navigate personal conduct, societal roles, and developmental pathways. Against this backdrop, contemporary artworks serve as poignant reflections of prevailing societal attitudes and existential quests.

Throughout the twentieth century, various philosophical paradigms emerged, offering divergent perspectives on human destiny and potential. Nietzsche's philosophy of life envisioned an ideal hero transcending societal norms, while Marxism advocated for a revolutionary hero committed to self-sacrifice. Existentialism posited individual freedom through self-realization and existential responsibility. These philosophical currents profoundly influenced literary creation, as authors from diverse artistic movements appropriated and synthesized these ideas to craft their that reflect contemporary perceptions of self and society.

The concept of heroism, often perceived as an independent aesthetic category, hinges on the dedication to societal ideals, suggesting that heroic actions are those deemed beneficial or necessary for society and humanity (Ishchuk, 2022). It is important to consider the hero's character within its historical milieu, noting shifts from physical prowess to moral, spiritual, and social virtues as markers of heroism. We can see the extraordinary and idealized nature of a heroic personality, contingent upon the harmonious integration of personal attributes with societal circumstances.

In fiction literature, the individual emerges as the focal point, with literary narratives crafted around human experiences and perceptions. Throughout the twentieth century, individuals critically reevaluated their perceptions of the world, particularly in response to significant historical occurrences. The sensation of disconnection or alienation from society, initially identified in the nineteenth century, intensified and became increasingly disconcerting during this era. Writers belonging to various literary movements, including realism, modernism, and postmodernism, delved into profound themes such as existential confusion, isolation, and the quest for significance

in a seemingly indifferent world. Studying literature from this era gives us valuable insights into the ups and downs of being human, showing us reflections of society's values, the struggles we face in finding meaning, and how we cope with the changes happening around us. This can be seen in the works of W. Wolfe, H. Hesse, G. Green, J. Joyce, A. Camus, F. Kafka, J. Cortázar, M. Kundera, G. M. Marquez, R. Aldington, E. M. Remarque, J. P. Sartre, L.-F. F. Céline, J. Fowles, H. Hemingway; Y. Andrukhovych, V. Vynnychenko, O. Dovzhenko, M. Zerov, Y. Mushketyk, V. Stefanyk, M. Khvylyovyi; A. Platonov and many others.

The exploration of the 'heroic personality' within the context of aesthetics unveils a rich tapestry of philosophical inquiry spanning classical and non-classical eras. Classical aesthetics, deeply intertwined with notions of the sublime, delineated the heroic as an embodiment of spiritual greatness and moral superiority, challenging the constraints of human nature and expanding the realms of individual freedom.

In ancient times, the sublime found expression in oratory, evoking profound contemplation and leaving an indelible imprint on memory. This interpretation persisted through the Renaissance, where the sublime was closely associated with the behavior of tragic heroes defying divine will and fate, thereby asserting their autonomy. Classicism further refined the concept, employing it to distinguish between literary styles deemed 'high' and 'low'.

Immanuel Kant introduced a nuanced understanding of the sublime, elucidating its dual nature as both a recognition of human limitations and an affirmation of moral superiority over nature. In Marxist aesthetics, the sublime becomes aligned with heroism, portraying it as a manifestation of the struggle for societal ideals. This intertwining of the sublime and heroism highlights their capacity to evoke admiration, surprise, and even fear, as expressions of human aspiration and transcendence.

Across epochs, the forms of sublime expression in art evoke monumentality and grandeur, resonating with themes of human imperfection and transcendence. Despite its potential to evoke negative emotions, the sublime ultimately elevates individuals, forging a connection with eternity and earthly immortality through action and creativity. In the societal realm, the sublime intertwines with social duty, serving as the impetus for heroic deeds in service of collective advancement. True heroism emerges from a commitment to societal ideals and the collective struggle for progress, necessitating selflessness and a rejection of individualistic impulses. Thus, heroism epitomizes the pinnacle of modern behavior, characterized by devotion to communal welfare and the pursuit of lofty historical goals. The synthesis of aesthetics and the heroic ethos offers profound insights into the complexities of human aspiration and societal obligation.

The concept of heroism has long been regarded as the pinnacle of human development and the embodiment of spiritual and moral ideals. Heroic actions epitomize qualities such as responsibility, humanity, and devotion to society and humanity, resonating with the sublime as an aesthetic quality of strength of character and moral growth. From this perspective, heroism becomes sublime when undertaken for the collective good, transcending personal interests in pursuit of higher ideals (Ishchuk, 2006).

The interconnection between heroism and the sublime is unmistakable, with both embodying qualities of majesty, nobility, and strength. The hero represents a dialectical unity of universal and individual principles, embodying the concentrated spiritual and creative power of society while retaining individual agency.

The heroic impulse engenders self-improvement, fostering self-confidence, resilience, and a zest for life. It instills individuals with a feeling of pride, not just in themselves but also in their community and humanity as a whole. The heroic ethos directs human endeavors towards achieving higher goals and true values, instilling optimism and driving individuals towards real freedom through conscious action aligned with societal interests. While the sublime and the heroic share similarities, they are not identical. Heroism transcends mere emotional response, necessitating conscious, sustained effort, and meaningful action. Heroic behavior surpasses the sublime, evoking a fuller range of aesthetic feelings and representing the highest manifestation thereof.

In the twentieth century, the portrayal of heroism in literature underwent a shift, reflecting diverse interpretations influenced by historical and cultural contexts. While some assert the absence of heroes in this era, the twentieth century undoubtedly produced its share of heroic figures. In totalitarian regimes, the concept of heroism took on a distinct, often politicized meaning.

Exploring heroism as both a philosophical concept and an aesthetic ideal emphasizes its enduring significance as a catalyst for individual and societal transformation. Despite varying interpretations, heroism remains a timeless beacon, inspiring individuals to transcend adversity and strive for the greater good.

One of the crucial facets in understanding the complexity of the heroic paradigm lies in the domain of educational policy, serving as the linguistic bedrock for contemplating the essence of heroism. Education encompasses the process and outcome of enhancing individual abilities and behavior, facilitating social maturity and personal growth (Molina, 2006). In essence, education serves as a narrative and perception of information about the world, with historical accounts predominantly highlighting heroic figures as pivotal agents of change. This perennial debate over

whether history is shaped by collective forces or individual actions underscores the centrality of the hero, particularly within the historical context where heroes are invariably individuals (Ishchuk, 2020).

The collective memory of a nation often commemorates its heroic past, as exemplified by the reverence towards figures like the Cossacks in Ukrainian history. In Ukraine, Cossack pedagogy embodies the pedagogy of heroism, albeit Soviet educational policies sought to marginalize Cossack culture. Educational policies inherently reflect state agendas, often imbued with patriotic undertones, wherein the ideal of heroism assumes a prominent position. Educational policies, driven by ideology, wield significant influence in shaping societal values by promoting certain ideals while marginalizing others.

Totalitarian regimes dictate a distinct trajectory for the development of values, shaped by state-imposed ideologies rather than organic societal evolution. Artistic expression becomes a tool of state propaganda, undergoing phases of monopolization and ideological homogenization. Totalitarian art serves as a vehicle for disseminating state-sanctioned narratives, often relegating genuine creativity to the sidelines. This distortion of artistic criteria, coupled with mass conformity and censorship, engenders a cultural milieu divorced from the evolutionary currents of global artistic culture. In totalitarian societies, the heroic figure becomes a pawn in the regime's ideological machinery, serving as a template for desired behavioral norms and societal conformity. Genuine expressions of heroism, particularly those advocating for freedom, are systematically suppressed or eradicated. Instead, normative, politically correct heroes are meticulously crafted to exert a predetermined influence on the populace. Totalitarian methodologies vary, yet all converge on the goal of subjugation or annihilation, epitomizing the Orwellian dictum of thought control and conformity.

Therefore, educational policy emerges as a crucial arena for disseminating and constructing heroic narratives, reflecting broader societal values and political agendas. The manipulation of heroism within totalitarian regimes highlights the delicate interplay between state power and individual agency, revealing the complex dynamics between societal conformity and genuine heroism.

The domain of language is inherently complex and multifaceted, demanding an examination of the diverse interpretations surrounding the phenomenon of heroism across linguistic, cultural, analytical, and philosophical domains. Language serves as a fundamental aspect of human identity, encapsulating the core of human existence and enabling the expression of thoughts and emotions. Through language, abstract concepts such as spirituality and the intangible

are transformed into tangible textual expressions, molding both individual and collective consciousness. Language serves as the conduit through which the spiritual realm finds tangible form, imbuing existence with significance and meaning.

From early childhood, individuals are enveloped in a world of language, navigating the vast expanse of words and narratives that constitute the literary landscape. It is through exposure to language, particularly the literary words, that individuals engage with the nuances of human spirituality, thereby forging the pathways to selfhood and cultural identity. Indeed, spirituality serves as the cornerstone of human culture, infusing existence with depth and purpose. Accordingly, the literary and artistic realms play a pivotal role in nurturing spiritual growth and enriching the human experience. Therefore, a deliberate and united emphasis on artistic pursuits becomes essential not only for literary critics and philosophers but also for educational policymakers, recognizing literature's role as a guiding light revealing the intricacies of human consciousness.

The concept of heroism has long fascinated the human mind, prompting deep reflection from both philosophers and writers. Philosophers strive to analyze the core of heroism and its components, while writers celebrate heroic acts through various literary forms, creating lasting depictions of heroic individuals. Giambattista Vico stands as one of the earliest scholars to undertake a scientific examination of heroism, postulating that heroism represents a distinct epoch in human development preceding the ascendancy of human dominion.

The philosophical exploration of heroism is further enriched by the insights of Hegel, who posits heroism as a fusion of the personal and the social, the individual and the universal. Heroic personas are often intertwined with the archetype of the rebel, exemplified by Enlightenment and revolutionary figures championing national freedom and human equality. However, divergent perspectives on heroism also abound, as evidenced by Thomas Carlyle's veneration of heroic figures endowed with divine attributes and Friedrich Nietzsche's conception of the superman as a harbinger of transcendent human potential.

Each national literature bears witness to its own pantheon of liberator heroes, whose valorous exploits resonate within the annals of collective memory. Under Soviet rule, collective heroism superseded individual valor, underscoring the prevailing ethos of communal sacrifice for the greater good. Despite myriad definitions, heroism universally connotes exceptionalism, epitomizing individuals who transcend the confines of mediocrity to carve their own destinies. In the words of Hermann Hesse, heroism manifests in the pursuit of one's unique path in life, while

Romain Rolland extols heroes as those who surpass conventional limitations to realize their fullest potential.

The evolution of the heroic paradigm across centuries reflects shifting historical landscapes and cultural dynamics, finding poignant expression in literature's inexhaustible reservoir of human experience. Children's literature, with its unwavering commitment to the triumph of absolute Good, serves as a testament to the enduring allure of heroism across generations. Thus, the category of heroism remains in perpetual flux, mirroring the ebb and flow of human history and offering profound insights into the multifaceted nature of human existence.

Khamitov (2020) views heroism as a powerful force intertwined with genius but warns against unchecked pursuit of power. In sustainable communications for higher education, institutions must balance influence with ethical considerations to avoid disrupting community dynamics. By spiritualizing heroism and integrating it with social values, institutions can leverage social media for meaningful, transformative change, guided by authenticity and empathy.

Literature acts like a mirror, reflecting society's values and encouraging deep thinking about heroism. It is a powerful tool that influences how people see heroes and make choices in their own lives. When we read stories and meet characters like Hamlet, Faust, or Ivanhoe, we are given examples to think about and learn from. These characters become guides for exploring different sides of heroism and understanding our own identities.

Literature serves as more than a mere reflection of society; it constitutes a potent force in its molding. As narratives persist across generations, they transcend mere amusement, imparting invaluable lessons and embedding core values. Whether it be the bedtime stories of childhood or the enduring classics of adulthood, literature functions as a guiding beacon on our individual paths toward self-discovery and moral development.

Through literature, we not only observe society but actively participate in its construction. By delving into the narratives of literary protagonists, we decode our own life journeys and interlink them with the societal milieu.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, our exploration of the 'heroic personality' in the twentieth century has revealed its multifaceted nature and enduring relevance in navigating the complexities of human existence. Through a comprehensive analysis spanning philosophical, literary, societal, and educational dimensions, we have discerned the evolution of heroism across different cultural and

historical contexts. The concept of the 'heroic personality', characterized by intrinsic self-actualization and self-awareness, surpasses self-interest as it courageously confronts challenges to uphold noble ideals and safeguard others.

Our interdisciplinary methodology has elucidated the intricate nature of heroism, revealing its connections with diverse facets of human existence. Spanning philosophical deliberation to literary depiction, heroism emerges as a symbol of valor, fortitude, and ethical uprightness amid the dynamic tapestry of human civilization. Moreover, the philosophy of the 'heroic personality' constitutes a unique form of spiritual culture, encompassing conceptual frameworks and literary representations that illuminate human action in existential situations.

Importantly, our study underscores the pivotal role of education in shaping perceptions of heroism and instilling values in youth, fostering critical engagement with societal norms. By spiritualizing heroism and integrating it with social values, educational institutions can leverage social media for meaningful, transformative change, guided by authenticity and empathy.

Looking forward, our research lays the groundwork for theoretical developments in personality psychology, socio-cultural analysis, and the semantics of heroism. Future studies could delve deeper into the qualitative characteristics of heroism and explore its manifestations across different cultural contexts. Additionally, examining the impact of technological advancements and globalization on the concept of heroism offers avenues for continued exploration into the evolving nature of heroism in contemporary life.

Essentially, our research reaffirms the lasting importance of the 'heroic personality' in driving both personal and societal change. Through the integration of insights from various fields and situating them within the larger scope of human history, we offer readers a distinct takeaway: heroism, with its diverse manifestations, continues to inspire individuals to overcome challenges and work towards collective betterment.

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