# Annotations and key words of the Scientific Journal Perm University Bulletin (Series «Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology»; №2, 2017)

**PHILOSOPHY**

Olga A. Voronina BASIC IDEAS AND CONCEPTS OF FEMINIST SOCIAL EPISTEMOLOGY

*Annotation:* Feminist epistemology focuses on the study of how the gender system affects the concept of knowledge, the knowing subject and practices of research. Feminist philosophers identify ways in which the dominant conceptions and practices of knowledge attribution, acquisition, and justification systematically disadvantage women and other subordinated groups. Feminist epistemology argues that dominant knowledge practices are based on denying women’s epistemic authority, on the denigration of «feminine» cognitive styles and ways of knowing; on the creation of social theories that ignore the experiences of women and their interests, or doing gender power relations invisible. Moreover, such practices frequently produce knowledge that is not good for people in a subordinate position or even reinforce gender and other social hierarchies. Feminist epistemology challenges the effectiveness of many a priori accepted theses of classical science, e.g. objectivity, needed for social and emotional detachment of the knowing subject from the object etc. The central thesis of feminist epistemology is that the subject of cognition is always situated in a specific socio-cultural and personal situa-tion, which inevitably leads to the temporality of cognition. That is why feminist philosophers have focused on determining the role of social and political values in research; evaluating ideals of objectivity and rationality; the recognition of epistemic values, ways of knowing, referred to as symbolically feminine; the necessity of re-forming structures of epistemic authority. The author analyzes how these ideas have been explicated in differ-ent schools of feminist epistemology — feminist position epistemology, empiricism, postmodern and decolo-nialist directions. The author believes that despite the debatable nature of problems and methods discussed in feminist epistemology, it is necessary to recognize the importance of its heuristic and social potential.

*Key words*: feminism, epistemology, women’s experience, gender, power, postmodernism, decolonialism.

**Voronina Olga Alexandrovna** - Doctor of Philosophy, Leading Researcher (Professor) of the Department of Philosophy of Culture; Institute of Philosophy, Russian Academy of Sciences; 12/1, Goncharnaya str. Moscow, 109240, Russia; e-mail: olga-voronina777@yandex.ru

Natalia I. Beresneva, Vyacheslav I. Abramenko METAPHOR IN THE COGNITIVE PROCESS AND ITS ROLE IN PHILOSOPHY: CHANGING OF APPROACHES

*Annotation:* The authors analyze the process of strengthening of the metaphorization epistemological status in connec-tion with the change of the scientific paradigm. The transition from classical to modern science causes not only setting of new problems and changing of subject areas of different disciplines but also the formation of a new research culture. The article substantiates the idea that change of the idea of science as such, rejection of classical science-centrism, thinning of the boundaries between science and other cognitive practices lead to revision of the conceptual tools and methodologies, including metaphor. The special role of metaphor in cognition is recognized. Recognition of the axiological, subjective, communicative, dialogic, context, constructive and creative nature of research activities allows us to consider metaphor as an important and natural element of scientific discourse due to the incompleteness and openness of the cognitive act and its conditionality by the context of the message bearing the meaning. In the light of the cognitive and discursive area of linguistics, metaphorization is the process of language development in the changing world, while in terms of philosophy it is removal of the contradiction between the finiteness of language and infinity of the world.

*Key words:* metaphor, scientific discourse, methodology of science, scientific paradigm.

**Beresneva Natalia Irikovna** - Doctor of Philosophy, Docent, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [nataliaberesneva@gmail.com](mailto:nataliaberesneva@gmail.com)

**Abramenko Vyacheslav Igorevich -** Lecturer Assistant of the Department of History of Philosophy; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [lateglerio@mail.ru](mailto:lateglerio@mail.ru)

Sergey D. Lobanov, Anna V. Lobanova ON CATEGORIES OF THE ORDER

*Annotation:* The article discusses the categories of the widely used concept of order. The seeming obviousness and sim-plicity of the meanings of the order conceal a problem, namely the understanding of the sense of what exactly is related to the order. In the analysis of the order, it is noted that the order itself has the meaning of a taxonomic unit, including the meaning of the category. This explains the fact that the order refers to reflective concepts. In this way, the order is associated with discourse. One of the key concepts in philosophy, especially modern philosophy, which again has received a universal significance beyond the strictly philosophical sphere, is discourse, which is directly related to the traditional concept of the order. Solidity and wealth of the order seem to «take off» binarity of «discourse», the core of which is formed by the proportionality of the order of words and the order of things, the signifier and the signified, value and truth, etc. In the article, the net of the categories of the order is analyzed through the prism of the theme оrdo amoris formulated by M. Scheler. The choice of this theme is explained by the mutual dependence of the world and the man. The analysis reveals the association of this theme with mythological images of cosmos and chaos, Augustine of Hippo’s idea of the order, the formation of mathesis, which is a universal science of measure and order, law and number, and Norbert Wiener’s understanding of information. Interpretation of Scheler’s conception that combines the normative and the actual (descriptive) meaning of оrdo amoris (the world must be worthy of the man) is presented. The key to this interpretation relies on such meaning of the order as degree.

*Key words*: discourse, оrdo amoris, world, order, degree, internal law, dignity, value, nomads.

**Lobanov Sergey Dmitrievich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Professor of the Department of Humanitaries and Socio-Economic Disciplines; Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy; 2, Polevaya str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [sdl-grey54@yandex.ru](mailto:sdl-grey54@yandex.ru)

**Lobanova Anna Vladimirovna -** Lecturer Assistant of the Department of Humanitaries and Socio-Economic Disciplines; Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy; 2, Polevaya str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [nyuralobanowa@yandex.ru](mailto:nyuralobanowa@yandex.ru)

Ilya D. Kolesnikov «ἛΝ ΤΟ ΠΆΝ» OF HERACLITUS: FROM STOICISM TO NIETZSCHE

*Annotation:* The article seeks to research one of Heraclitus’ ideas, namely the «unity of all» (ἓν το πάν). This idea is usually regarded as obvious, and therefore not demanding detailed research. In place of this idea’s content re-searchers frequently consider its ethical effects, namely stoicism. Even if researchers keep the metaphysical level of the «unity of all» idea, they connect it with pantheism of German Romanticists, namely, Schelling’s «identity philosophy». The aim of the article is to clarify the idea of the «unity of all» in connection with Frie-drich Nietzsche’s philosophy. The main method of studying Heraclitus’s poem «Περί Φύσεως» is hermeneu-tics, which, unlike other methods, considers integrity of Heraclitus’ idea. As a result of the research, stoicism and pantheism are recognized as not sufficient ways to understand Heraclitus’ idea of the «unity of all». Therefore, it is necessary to refer to Nietzsche’s philosophical heritage. For this purpose the seventy-fifth fragment of Heraclitus’ poem was taken as a basis for consideration («Those who are asleep are fellow-workers in what goes on in the world»), and after that the fifty-second fragment was considered («Time is a child at play, moving pieces in a board game; the kingly power is a child’s»). From the author’s point of view, the «unity of all» is not an optimistic teleology but a result of aesthetic contemplation.

*Key words*: Heraclitus, ἓν το πάν, Naturphilosophie, Ancient Greek philosophy, stoicism, pantheism, German Romanticism, Nietzsche.

**Kolesnikov Ilya Dmitrievich** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Theoretical and Social Philosophy; Saratov State University; 83, Astrakhanskaya str., Saratov, 410012, Russia; e-mail: [kolesnikovid@mail.ru](mailto:kolesnikovid@mail.ru)

Konstantin D. Skripnik J. LOCKE’S «ΣΗΜΙΩΤΙϏΉ»: HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY’S RETROSPECTIVE

*Annotation:* The aim of the article is to draw attention to prima facie unexpected occurrence of the notion of semiotics (σημιωτιϗή) in Locke’s «An Essay Concerning Human Understanding». The author demonstrates close rela-tionships between Locke’s semiotic ideas and certain philosophical tradition of his predecessors. It is assumed that Locke might have got acquainted with this tradition while studying and tutoring at Oxford University. The author believes that the adequate method of this research is the method of retrospective historical-philosophical analysis. Semiotic ideas of Locke’s «Essay…» are successors of Smiglecki’s «Logica», especially, Smiglecki’s «ens rationis», which, in turn, is related with the Conimbricenses’ commentary on Aristotle. Moreover, it is possible to see some similarities between Locke’s view on mental propositions and Ockham’s mental language, and between Locke’s semiotic considerations and Roger Bacon’s treatise «On Signs». The article proposes arguments in favor of the philosophical tradition of sign treatises devoted to the role of sign and sign relation, which has its roots in ancient works of Plato, Theophrastus, Philodemus, Stoics and Epicureans. The given consideration provides an additional basis for the acknowledgement of philosophy’s continuous development and for the rejection of traditional «borders» between the different stages of history of philosophy.

*Key words*: history of philosophy, semiotics, Locke, Smiglecki, Ockham, Roger Bacon, treatises on signs.

**Skripnik Konstantin Dmitrievich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Head of the Department of History of Philosophy; Southern Federal University, Institute of Philosophy and Cultural Studies; 105/42, B. Sadovaya str., Rostov-on-Don, 344006, Russia; e-mail: [kdskrinik@sfedu.ru](mailto:kdskrinik@sfedu.ru)

Oleg A. Barg, Anton I. Zhelnin CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS OF HUMAN BIOLOGICAL «INSUFFICIENCY» AND PROSPECTS OF PROGRESS IN MEDICINE

*Annotation:* The article considers modern biological manifestations of human insufficiency and ways to overcome them. The global epidemic of non-communicable diseases, which significantly reduces both lifespan and quality of life, is supposed to be the fundament of modern human biological insufficiency. It is shown that in spite of the modern advances in biomedical technology, medicine is far from the full implementation of its regenerative direction, clinical application of epigenomics and biogerontology. Non-communicable diseases are extremely complex in their nature, but, at the same time, the majority of them are strongly determined by the lifestyle. Nowadays active medicalization of lifestyle is taking place. This process cannot be evaluated only as negative: it means the increasing consciousness of people in regard to their health. In the situation of «inhibition» of new technologies’ introduction into clinical practice, the main line of overcoming the global epidemic should be connected with the rapid development of predictive and preventive forms of medicine, which is an example of the need for the society’s movement towards conscious management of its biology.

*Key words:* biological insufficiency, non-communicable disease, medicalization, medicine, health, epigenetics, aging, stress.

**Barg Oleg Alexandrovich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Docent, Professor of the Department of Philosophy; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [olbarg@gmail.com](mailto:olbarg@gmail.com)

**Zhelnin Anton Igorevich -** Ph.D. in Philosophy; Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philosophy; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philosophy and Bioethics; Perm State Medical University named after acad. E.A. Wagner; 26, Petropavlovskaya str., Perm, 614000, Russia; e-mail: [zhelnin90@yandex.ru](mailto:zhelnin90@yandex.ru)

Ilya V. Demin CRITICISM OF HISTORICISM IN LEO STRAUSS’ POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

*Annotation:* The article discusses the motives and foundations for criticism of historicism in Leo Strauss’ political philosophy. The major arguments against the principle of historism suggested by Strauss are identified and ordered. All objections made by Strauss are divided into two groups. The first one includes those arguments which challenge not the content of the principle of historism itself, but the value attributed to it in the context of philosophical and scientific knowledge. The other group includes substantive objections to historicism. Strauss analyzes and compares different versions of historicism philosophy, identifies their common denominator, traces the genesis of historism as a cultural and historical relativism. The core of any historicism concept are the presumption of historical dependence of philosophy and the statement on the impossibility of universal answers to philosophical questions. Historicism is regarded by Strauss as the main challenge that modern philosophy is facing. According to Strauss, the idea of progress, firmly established in modern times, played the key role in decomposition of the classical philosophical tradition and formation of historicism concepts. Strauss brings together all the major objections and arguments that were declared against historicism by representatives of various philosophical trends of the 20th century. Strauss’ own contribution to the criticism of historicism is the substantiation of the thesis that this principle cannot have historical and empirical justification, but is a self-contradictory philosophical idea. Strauss convincingly showed that the position of historicism cannot be refuted by historical facts and arguments. It can only be rejected in the name of some other (not less fundamental than historicism) philosophical principle.

*Key words:* historism, historicism, history, philosophy of history, relativism, classical philosophy, Leo Strauss.

**Demin Ilya Vyacheslavovich** - Ph.D. in Philosophy, Docent, Associate Professor of the Departmentof Philosophy and History; Samara University; 34, Moskovskoye hwy., Samara, 443086, Russia; e-mail: [ilyadem83@yandex.ru](mailto:ilyadem83@yandex.ru)

Dmitriy O. Kvyatkovskiy THE PROBLEM OF HISTORICAL MEMORY IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY

*Annotation:* This research work analyzes the concept of historical memory in contemporary scientific and philosophical discourse. Modern time is characterized by the increasing philosophical interest to the problems of historical past and collective memory, which are the mechanisms for the society’s comprehension of its past, occurring on the basis of intersubjective reflection and implemented through phenomenological practice. The article considers the philosophical discourse regarding the problem of historical memory and collective past associated with the names of R. Koselleck, K. Löwith, H. Blumenberg, J.A. Barash, who are little known for Russian intellectual circles. The debate between Levitt and Blumenberg, as well as works by contemporary theorists of the history of philosophy showed the complexity of the phenomenon of historical memory and the place that religious components take in it. The seriousness of the discussion underlines the current significance of the problem of history in philosophy as a relation of the historical past to the collective memory, and, most importantly, reveals the plurality of content and approaches to understanding the historical memory phenomenon. A special approach to the analysis of historical memory was developed and implemented in Russian philosophy, in particular by N. Berdyaev. The general trend in Russian philosophy regarding the philosophical concept of history was the idea of the primacy of the spiritual and religious principle. The scientific research conducted allows us to identify and understand the most essential trends that take place in social life in its historical dynamics.

*Key words:* history, modern philosophy, historical memory, philosophical discourse, historical past, symbol, religion, secularization.

**Kvyatkovskiy Dmitriy Olegovich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of the Department of General Disciplines; M.K. Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University (Chukotka branch); 3, Studencheskaya str., Anadyr, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, 689000, Russia; e-mail: [d\_o\_k@mail.ru](mailto:d_o_k@mail.ru)

Natalia V. Vereshchagina, Sergey V. Komarov THE WORLD AND BODY: INVERSION OF THE METAPHOR / MYTH FRAME

*Annotation:* The article deals with the role of the body in mythological models of development of reality. A human body is one of the tools of understanding the world. Generation of ideas in the process of the world cognition is reliant on the interaction of the body and space, and it can also act as a model for explanation of the world and its objects. However, givenness of the body is not obvious for a human, because its discovery comes, as a rule, when the body has some defects (illness, weakness, fatigue, hyperalertness etc). In the process of ontogeny and phylogenesis, discovery of the body as a specific object of reality has analogous mechanisms, but during phylogenesis the body becomes a constructive element of the metaphor-mythological mechanism, which is a distinction of this process. A hypothesis is put forward in the article that in the course of mythological development of reality the inversion of the role of corporality takes place: at first, the body is a basis of the world mythologization and then the world is a basis of the body mythologization. Images of corporality serve as central metaphors of the mythological understanding of the world although the body itself is not subject to mythologization. During the Renaissance and early modern period, this metaphor / myth frame changes, and images of ordinary objects of the world (buildings, mechanisms and technical devices) lead to creation of contemporary mythological ideas about the body.

*Key words:* body, corporality, world, development of the world, metaphor, myth, transfer, metalepsis, frame.

**Vereshchagina Natalia Viktorovna** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Philosophy and Law; Perm National Research Polytechnic University; 29, Komsomolskiy av., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [natalia-vereschagina@yandex.ru](mailto:natalia-vereschagina@yandex.ru)

**Komarov Sergey Vladimirovich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Docent, Professor of the Department of Management and Marketing; Perm National Research Polytechnic University; 29, Komsomolskiy av., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [komarov@rmc.edu.ru](mailto:komarov@rmc.edu.ru)

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Natalia A. Poznina, Elvira I. Khaibulina THE METHOD OF LIMITING MEANINGS: STRATEGIES FOR ANALYZING INTERMEDIATE CATEGORIES

*Annotation:* The article presents the results of the research aimed at finding a data processing algorithm obtained by the method of limiting meanings. Based on the analysis of responses of 279 people of different ages and religious affiliation, it has been concluded that there is a limited set of answers to questions and some patterns of lan-guage, which allows for the grouping procedure. As a result, a number of global groups of answers reflecting the spheres of life most important for a modern human have been distinguished. Examples of these could be the spheres of cognition, life, development, communication, entertainment, comfort, emotions, happiness, problems, activities, helping people, and others. Each of these categories has an important place in a person’s worldview, which, however, does not imply their equivalence. This is emphasized by the different positions in the overall response system, the analysis of which allows for partial objectification of the system of representations, its components and their interactions. The study results allow researchers to deepen the interpretation of the data obtained with the use of the method under study, analyzing not only the content but also the structural aspect of the worldview.

*Key words:* the method of limiting meanings, worldview, categories, system of representations.

**Poznina Natalia Anatol’evna** - Ph.D. in Psychology, Docent, Deputy Head; Southern Federal University, Institute of Computer Technologies and Information Safety; 2, Chekhov str., Taganrog, Rostov region, 347922, Russia; e-mail: [poznina@inbox.ru](mailto:poznina@inbox.ru)

**Khaibulina Elvira Il’yasovna** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Psychology and Life Safety; Southern Federal University, Institute of Computer Technologies and Information Safety; 2, Chekhov str., Taganrog, Rostov region, 347922, Russia; e-mail: [msgosh12@yandex.ru](mailto:msgosh12@yandex.ru)

Yulia I. Lobanova, Kirill V. Glushko EVALUATION OF DRIVERS’ SENSE OF DANGER BY MEANS OF A MODEL EXPERIMENT

*Annotation:* The problem of accidents and safety has acquired a great significance with the development of industry and transport infrastructure. In Western countries focused on analysis of driving as a road behavior, the road accident rate is considerably lower than in Russia, where driving is regarded as an activity of a human-operator. There are examples of road traffic situations when in the absence of rigid prescriptions for action the driver is forced to rely on subjective preferences, which are determined by his/her personal characteristics.

In the West, some contribution to the prevention of accidents is made by programs aimed at developing a sense of danger (which should be included in the structure of the driver’s accidental skills). The paper gives a description of an experiment whose goal was to study the level of drivers’ sense of danger. In the course of the experiment, the subjects rode a scooter through the gate with varying distances between the gateposts. Other subjects were located inside the gateposts. The examination and analysis of the video material helped to identify a number of criteria by which one can qualify the level of the sense of danger development. This experiment was conducted in the form of a riding test, with extrapolation of its results to the situation of driving.

Certain features of performing this exercise were documented in groups with different socio-psychological characteristics. We assessed the relations between the behavior of the particular subjects in everyday life, as well as characteristics of their riding/driving style and the accident rate and the level of the sense of danger development, which was assessed using criteria derived in the course of the experiment, which substantiates the validity of the methodology designed. The criteria for assessing the sense of danger are: minimum distance between the posts, average speed, maximum acceleration, dynamic corridor of the vehicle, the type of deceleration and the time of its application, emotions of the riders and persons standing in the gateposts. The criteria for evaluating the sense of danger for the group older than 18 years are given.

*Key words:* road traffic injuries, driving, accident, dangerous driving, sense of danger, model experiment, driving style, evaluation criteria.

**Lobanova Yulia Igorevna** - Ph.D. in Psychology, Docent, Associate Professor of the Department of Organization Management; Saint Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering; 4, 2nd Krasnoarmeyskaya str., Saint Petersburg, 190005, Russia; e-mail: [gretta25@list.ru](mailto:gretta25@list.ru)

**Glushko Kirill Vladimirovich -** Ph.D. Student of the Department of Organization Management; Saint Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering; 4, 2nd Krasnoarmeyskaya str., Saint Petersburg, 190005, Russia; e-mail: [expert.glushko@yandex.ru](mailto:expert.glushko@yandex.ru)

Ludmila A. Khrisanfova FIXATION TIME AVERAGE IN CAUCASIANS’ PERCEPTION OF CAUCASIAN AND MONGOLOID FACES

*Annotation:* The article presents results of a comparative study on the characteristics of eye movement of Caucasian subjects as a response to looking at photos of Caucasian and Mongoloid faces. The subjects were expected to assess a number of psychological qualities of people in the photos — their activity, tenseness and attractiveness. A set of photos of real people aged 20–30 with Caucasian and Mongoloid faces was used as stimuli. The subjects were 23 Caucasians aged 18–22. The study objectives were to confirm the hypothesis about some common, «universal» patterns of looking at a human face irrespective of its owner’s race, to identify the characteristics of a human face perception depending on the particular race, as well as to identify a particular strategy of looking at a human face in the course of dealing with various assigned tasks.Our findings show that 1) when dealing with Mongoloid faces, an extended pattern of a human face examination is more common: the face as a whole – the right eye – the left eye – the nose – the lips; 2) for Caucasian subjects, the Fixation Time Average (ms) is longer for the left eye when they look at Caucasian faces, while it is not so when the subjects examine Mongoloid faces; 3) when the subjects are assessing the activity of an individual in the photo, the Fixation Time Average is longer for the Mongoloid faces’ right eye zone, while for Caucasian faces the focus is still on the left eye zone; 4) when the subjects are assessing tenseness of individuals in the photos, the Fixation Time Average is the longest for the left eye and nose zones, both for Caucasian faces (with significant values), and Mongoloid faces (as a trend); 5) when the subjects are assessing attractiveness, the fixation zones are the same as those for assessing tenseness (the left eye and nose zones) for Caucasian faces, while for Mongoloid faces the face as a whole is examined longer (i.e., other face zones — eyebrows, forehead, cheeks etc.). The results are valuable for research into perception of an individual’s personal characteristics and qualities while examining their face, as well as perception of human faces of different races.

*Key words:* perception of a face, face zones, Caucasian race, Mongoloid race, eye tracking, eye movements, activity, tenseness, attractiveness.

**Khrisanfova Ludmila Arkad’evna** - Ph.D. in Psychology, Docent, Associate Professor of the Department of General and Social Psychology; Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod; 23, Gagarin av., Nizhny Novgorod, 603950, Russia; e-mail: [l.hri@mail.ru](mailto:l.hri@mail.ru)

Emma G. Abakarova SYMBOLIC CONCEPTUALIZATION OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS USING ORNITHOMORPHIC SYMBOLS IN THE PROJECTIVE «BIRD TEST»

*Annotation:* The mythologisation of the image of the bird first appeared in the Paleolithic Era and has continued, through the Neolithic Era and the Bronze Age, into modern times. In this article the image of a bird is regarded as one of the most ancient of archetypal symbols to be found in mythology, folklore and literature around the world. In terms of symbolism the bird is an incarnation of particular desires and qualities. Over time different birds have come to be associated with specific human traits. The ornithomorphic model of family relationships is viewable through the prism of the projective Bird Test (E.G. Abakarova, 2014), in which analysis is based on a drawing and written description (lexical analysis). Representative sampling of contexts enables us to identify patterns by which we can subsequently classify metaphorical and psychological changes. The images of some birds in particular are closely associated with a predisposition towards or rejection of family relationships and the family per se. Drawings of doves, swans, geese and ducks are taken to symbolize ideal family relationships, while an image of a nest symbolizes the ability to create a happy family. The high frequency and productivity of the results produced by these ornithomorphic symbols, as well as their strong positive metaphorical meaning, home and family are regarded as values that are shared, meaningful and indestructible.

*Key words:* archetype, the bird symbol, ornithomorphic model, The Bird Test, family, psycho.

**Abakarova Emma Gadzhievna** - Ph.D. in Psychology, Docent, Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy and Humanitaries; Stavropol State Medical University; 310, Mira str., Stavropol, 355017, Russia; e-mail: [amina.ab@mail.ru](mailto:amina.ab@mail.ru)

**SOCIOLOGY**

Alexander E. Kuznetsov THE DISCOVERY OF A CHIASTIC STRUCTURE IN A NATURAL TEXT AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE ETHNOMETHODOLOGY PROGRESS. SECOND ARTICLE

*Annotation:* Obtaining objectivity sets a formidable challenge to qualitative data analysis. Objectivity could partially be guaranteed in the case there is an evidence for the existence of a natural organisation of data that has immediately explanatory force, i.e. has it independently of generation of any secondary descriptions and other analytic or concept-dependent accounts. Sequential organisation is one case. It is here proposed to consider another type of organisation that is not dependent on turn-taking. The paper (1) discusses the chiastic organisation of a text segment as a specific cultural object, which (2) was occasionally discovered in an interview transcript while running domain analysis (J. Spradley) and theoretical coding (B. Glaser), (3) is an ethnomethodological case, (4) demonstrating «noticeable absence» (H. Sacks) outside sequential organisation, and (5) connection between the conception of hierarchical and contrast categorisations (L. Jayyusi) and the definition of culture as a classification system of hierarchically ordered oppositions (E. Durkheim, M. Mauss). The case of chiastic structure described here suggests the opportunity of the employment of semantic relations (as developed in ethnographic observation and/or grounded theory in Glaser’s version) within the framework of membership categorizations analysis. Besides some consolidation of methodologies, this proposal offers opportunity of achieving more rigour in qualitative research. The problem of chiastic structure has gained importance outside sociology, e.g. in biblical studies.

*Key words:* ethnomethodology, conversation analysis, membership categorizations analysis, chiasm, domain analysis, theoretical coding.

**Kuznetsov Alexander Evgen’evich** - Ph.D. in Sociology, Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [kzntsv@list.ru](mailto:kzntsv@list.ru)

Anna P. Bagirova, Natalia V. Shutova ASSESSMENT OF THE RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF SOCIAL PROTECTION

*Annotation:* The article notes that for many years the leading paradigm of the social protection system has been the principle of state paternalism, which has cultivated among the population such values as universality of benefits, hope for the state’s care and others. At the present stage the distributional nature of the social assistance forms is retained, which certainly does not protect a person from difficulties, and even on the contrary, weakens their desire to solve their problems. As is known, the higher the level of the state’s protectorship is, the greater the incentive to be poor and the less the desire to get out of this situation are. This fact emphasizes the importance of incorporating the resource potential of people in need of social protection. The aim of the article is to provide rationale for the assessment of the resource potential of a person in need of social protection in order to select the appropriate forms and means of help. The analysis is based on the systemic and comparative methods. Based on the analysis of scientific works, the authors believe that the role of social protection involves meeting individual and social needs and improving the living standards of the social protection objects (individuals, groups, communities), providing that they strengthen their own resource potential. It is concluded that the revealed contradictions and facts highlight the need for the introduction of the individual, targeted approach into the modern system of social protection, taking into account the resource potential of citizens in need.

*Key words:* resource potential, neediness, system of social protection, forms of social assistance.

**Zamaraeva Zinaida Petrovna** - Doctor of Sociology, Docent, Head of the Department of Social Work and Conflictology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [zinaidazamaraeva@mail.ru](mailto:zinaidazamaraeva@mail.ru)

**Igoshina Daria Andreevna** - Ph.D. Student of the Department of Social Work and Conflictology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [shitova.d@inbox.ru](mailto:shitova.d@inbox.ru)

Anatoliy V. Merenkov, Natalia L. Antonova TEACHERS AND PARENTS IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM: PROBLEMS AND CONTRADICTIONS OF INTERACTION

*Annotation:* The article deals with the main problems of interaction between parents and teachers of preschool education. The new Federal Educational Standard, which was introduced in 2013, demands that teachers and parents should solve problems of moral, labor, intellectual, and aesthetic development of each child in collaboration. The general goals of the preschool education system are stated in the Standard, but there are no clear methods of their achievement. Each educational organization should find an appropriate way of interaction with parents by itself in order to provide the full development of the child’s personality and prepare him/her for school education. The research shows a difference between teachers and parents in their understanding of a child’s upbringing. It is questionable which personal qualities of a child should be formed by parents and which ones should be developed by preschool teachers. It is noted that the majority of parents need help of preschool teachers in development of the child’s self-organization, cooperation, communication, and problem-solving skills. As it is shown in the article, nowadays the professional level of teachers appears to be inadequate to provide cultivation of personal qualities neсessary for children’s communicational culture development.

*Key words:* interaction, teachers, parents, preschool education, education, upbringing.

**Merenkov Anatoliy Vasil’evich** - Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, Head of the Department of Applied Sociology; Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin; 19, Mira str., Ekaterinburg, 620002, Russia; e-mail: [anatoly.mer@gmail.com](mailto:anatoly.mer@gmail.com)

**Antonova Natalia Leonidovna** - Doctor of Sociology, Docent, Professor of the Department of Applied Sociology; Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin; 19, Mira str., Ekaterinburg, 620002, Russia; e-mail: [n-tata@mail.ru](mailto:n-tata@mail.ru)

Ekaterina A. Balezina YOUNG TEACHER: REVISITING THE CONCEPT

*Annotation:* The role of a young teacher in the present and future life of the university is significant, but the criteria for referring to this group are not clearly defined. The difficulty of defining the «young teacher» category is tied to a number of factors: vagueness of the «youth» concept, absence of the formalized «young employee» and «young specialist» categories, difference in the criteria used, and the nature of professional scientific and educational activities. The article presents analysis of scientific literature and normative acts which give definitions of these concepts. The main criterion for recognizing young employees as such is age, which only partly coincides with the youth age accepted in Russia. Other criteria are work experience, level of education, term of employment, etc. To define the category «young teacher», it is important to distinguish this group from the category «young scientist», which is connected with the specificity of their scientific and pedagogical activities.

Management of a modern Russian university is interested in attracting young teachers as bearers of the innovative potential and employees most responsive to innovations, who master the latest information and communication technologies. The retention of this type of employees is an important task of personnel policy, for this purpose various programs aimed at young people are used. These include provision of economic benefits when purchasing a flat or a house, additional payments, competitions aimed at improving and accelerating adaptation of specialists and their inclusion into research and educational activities.

*Key words:* young teacher, young specialist, young employee, youth, adaptation.

**Balezina Ekaterina Andreevna** - Ph.D. Student, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Sociology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia; e-mail: [balezina-ekaterina@rambler.ru](mailto:balezina-ekaterina@rambler.ru)

Aleksander N. Plyushch, Tatyana Yu. Kirilina, Olga V. Petrunko RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN STUDENTS’ IDEAS OF THEIR FUTURE

*Annotation:* The article analyzes peculiarities of constructing ideas of the future by individual subjects of society. Ideas of the future are regarded as a design of these subjects’ discourse. Discourse is a model of the world which includes the unclear image of the subject himself/herself and schemes of his/her behavior in some kind of social context according to their goals. Correspondingly, a design contains the image of the discourse’s author, supposed areas of his/her self-fulfillment and goals of his/her life activities. Construction of future images means understanding by the subject of his/her «I», of the area(s) of self-fulfillment, and also accordance of the present goals, both those organizing life activities and those targeted. It has been revealed that construction of future images is a process of the existing structure differentiation and its integration at the new level of complexity. The results of interviews with Russian (n = 148) and Ukrainian (n = 136) students doing a course in the humanities present cross sections of the consequent stages of this process. Different groups of students are on the different stages of construction of the sustainable structure of their future images, which corresponds to the stage of their life path. It is shown that organization of future images and peculiarities of their (re)construction among Russian and Ukrainian students doing course in the humanities differ insignificantly. Significant differences were only revealed in the evaluation of possibilities for the full self-fulfillment in their own country, which was shown by a number of students who declared intentions to emigrate. If the image of the country in the semantic space was located far from the expected image of the future country, the number of subjects who had no intention to connect their future with this country increased.

The authors conclude that construction of new ideas of the future, reconstruction of the existing ideas of the future and their integration into a single model occur simultaneously with the expansion of the range of the subjects’ identifications, emergence of new social practices and new areas for their application, increasing complexity of the discourse organization.

*Key words:* ideas of future, discourse, design, subject, areas of self-fulfillment, goals, differentiation, integration.

**Plyushch Aleksander Nikolaevich -** Ph.D. in Psychology, Senior Researcher; Institute of Social and Political Psychology of NAPS of Ukraine; 15, Andreevskaya str., Kiev, 04070, Ukraine; e-mail: [plyushch11@mail.ru](mailto:plyushch11@mail.ru)

**Kirilina Tatyana Yur’evna -** Doctor of Sociology, Docent, Head of the Department of Humanitaries and Social Disciplines; University of Technology (MSRTU); 42, Gagarin str., Korolev, Moscow region, 141070, Russia; e-mail: [kirilina\_t@rambler.ru](mailto:kirilina_t@rambler.ru)

**Petrunko Olga Vladimirovna -** Doctor of Psychology, Docent, Senior Researcher, Professor of the Department of Practical Psychology; Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University; 18/2, Bulvarno-Kudtyavskaya str., Kiev, 04053, Ukraine; e-mail: [petrynko@rambler.ru](mailto:petrynko@rambler.ru)

**REWIES**

Svetlana Yu. Zhdanova V.A. TOLOCHEK. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LABOUR. 2ND ED., SUPPL. ST.-PETERSBURG: PITER PUBL., 2017. 480 P. (BOOK REVIEW)

**Zhdanova Svetlana Yur’evna** - Doctor of Psychology, Docent, Head of the Department of Developmental Psychology; Perm State University; 15, Bukirev str., Perm, 614990, Russia;e-mail: [svetlanaur@gmail.com](mailto:svetlanaur@gmail.com)