

**The international scientific-practical conference
DISCOURSEOLOGY: METHODOLOGY, THEORY AND PRACTICE**

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Khvoshchev V.E.
editor

I. Kant and kantism

Ideas of Immanuel Kant were demanded by human culture long before the birth of the great thinker, remain relevant more than ever in today's society and will likely not be forgotten in the foreseeable future. The secret of their longevity is that they encompass a broad range of issues concerning the nature, society and man which continually remain a focus for human thought.

Kant's philosophy can bring certain order and system to the colorful discourse that proliferated in today's science. How useful will this order be for our times and will it be acceptable to the current social practice remains a question of research work and life experience. In any case, even imperfect system is superior to a chaotic mound of knowledge.

Works of Kant address the most fundamental concepts and therefore can be an instrument of various manipulations, serve both good and evil. For this reason, further development of Kant's teachings deserves special attention of his disciples and critics.

We invite our contributors to share their views, opinions and ideas on the creative legacy of I. Kant and to assess its relevance.

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UDC 1/14

Mikhail Malyshev
Manola Sepúlveda Garza
Vladimir Khvoshchev

Antinomies of the «universal history» and humanitarian progress

The object of this report is not only reproduce lines of Kant's discourse about the universal history, but to contrast his ideas with historicism of Herder and Hegel, his younger contemporaries. Los authors analyze concepts such as: the "biological insufficiency of the human beings" the "unsociably sociability", the "antagonism" the "civil society", the "perpetual peace" and show that Kant sets up the idea about the complementary between the contradictory development of the humanity by means of conflicts and juridical achievements under the rule of an State of Law and Federation or such States. Only in this condition, according of the German thinker, the humanity would develop its truly human disposition and can reach a durable peace among the people. But this aim is a hope and as any hope is not guaranteed, because the future is uncertain. However Kant's proposal conjugates the struggle for peace with the moral progress and with the requirement of a strict law.

Keywords: I. Kant, antinomie, history, universal history, aw

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At support of the academic case
UAEM «The modern thinking: being, knowledge, action»

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UDC 128 + 129

Roberto Andrés González Hinojosa

Religion as a product of «pure reason»

In the present investigation around some significant considerations of religion from the perspective of Kant times are crossed. This concern the german author has developed in the book entitled: Religion within the Bounds of bare Reason. The possibility of religion is preceded and conditioned by the pure moral faith. True religion, according to author, is that in all our duties we shall consider God is universal legislator. Pure religious faith is possible given that God has inscribed in the human heart the moral law in the form of divine command.

Keywords: Man, reason, God, religion, morality.

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Enzo Paci: from phenomenology of I. Kant an edging to transcendental thinking

The intention of this report is to introduce to a possible research around the presence of Kantian thought in the early works of existentialist Enzo Paci. Despite neokantism represents a philosophical school far from existentialist thought, we must recognize the importance that some central concepts of Kantian philosophy, such as the difference between phenomenon and noumenon, or that of "transcendental" have in the writings of the first Paci. There is no doubt that the research of this author arrives in the late forties and the first half of the fifties to the very particular definition of the concept of "transcendental" as a immanent principle of the reality and a fundamental concept to clarify the relationship between existence and reason, life and value, although Paci modifies partially the original intentions of the German philosopher.

Keywords: Kant, Enzo Paci, Antonio Banfi, transcendental.

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A sublime and a human dignity

In the present report will attempt to show how reason and senses come together in the development of a theory about the feeling of the sublime in the work entitled "Observations on the Feeling of the Beautiful and Sublime" and testing to see the light in 1764 and revealed, along with visionary dreams, the best pawn Königsberg philosopher as a literary stylist. The hold that the human being has, in itself, inherently and universally, a sublime character. Indeed, the basic principle governing the virtuous life is, says Kant, the 'sense of the beauty and dignity of human nature'.

Keywords: Kant, sublime, dignity, beauty, reason

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Bases of educational project of I. Kant

This report briefly develops the educational thought of Kant. The objectives are to analyze and to intermingle the main pedagogical ideas that constitute the educational project of Kant. Method that is put into practice, can find his essential idea, the human nature, examine how conceives it of the author, as well as to show to us what are the educational forms corresponding to its two aspects constituting (physical and spiritual), and how they relate to each other to set up the educational project illustrated by this author.

Keywords: education, practical reason, morality, autonomy, duty, freedom, nature, maxims

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UDC 1/14

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Nneo-kantian philosophy of history: methodological aspects

The report provides an analysis of methodological aspects of neo-Kantian's discourse of philosophy of history, which was conceptual developed in the works of the representatives of the Baden school, M. Weber's works and also – in the works of Russian scientists in the late XIX - early XX centuries. Neokantianism is regarded as an influential trend in historical epistemology, which has become the main critic of positivism and metaphysics in philosophy and methodology of history. Following Kant, Neokantians connected ontology not only with the history of historical epistemology, but also with axiology, i.e. with the teaching of values.

The report describes the main provisions of neo-Kantian philosophy and methodology of history, developed by W.Vindelband, H. Rickert, M. Weber, A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky, V.M. Khvostov and D.M. Petrushevski. The main merit of the Baden neo-Kantian school – identifying the specific methods of historical epistemology, which is the use of ideographic or individualizing approach. This approach involves the study of priority values that form the basis of human culture. For the neo-Kantian «the attitude to the value» is an important criterion of distinction «the human sciences» from the «sciences of nature». Value approach is a necessary methodological procedure of human cognition. M.Weber has made an attempt to connect positivist and value approaches to the methodology of philosophy of history, has entered into a scientific turn the concept of «ideal type». One of the main merits of Russian neo-Kantian – combination nomothetic and ideographic methods in research practice. Lappo-Danilevsky gave a new understanding of the structure of the methodology of history, revealed a variety of ways to interpret historical sources to show the role of psychological factors in the evolution of history. In the work of Khvostov from the perspective of neo-Kantianism was given a noteworthy critique of the concept of progress. Petrushevsky showed that historical epistemology has its own logical style that requires further analysis.

Keywords: neo-Baden school, M.Weber's methodology of history, Russian Neo-philosophy of history, methodology of history, historical epistemology, ideographic method axiological approach

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At support of the RFH, the scientific
project №14-13-66501

**The international scientific-practical conference
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УДК 1/14

Rusakov V.M.

Kant and contemporary issues of the object and the subject of law

The report covers the relevant aspects of Kant's philosophy on the definition and delimitation of the subject of law and morality, philosophical and political anthropology. In modern conditions of capitalist restoration in Russia relevant again reasoning Kant on moral autonomy of the individual and the rule of law, the inadmissibility of substitution rights morality. New facilities law (business, copyright, state border) increase the interest of the universal paradigm of law. Modern liberalism, claiming the formulation of the paradigm of law, ceases to be humanistic in nature. A number of raised Edging problems could not be solved, because there was no necessary conditions and prerequisites (welfare state, legal state) or they are the eternal problems (the problem of human nature, the problem of good and evil, justice).

Keywords: philosophy of law, anthropology, political philosophy, liberalism, conservatism, capitalism, social contract, natural law, law, ethics, categorical imperative, justice, punishment

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Work is executed at support of grant RFH № 14-13-66501 (2014r)

UDC 141.13 + 101.2

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Transcendental idealism in terms of postmodernity: the issue of the relevance of Kantian philosophy

This report is about the transcendental ethical concept by the German philosopher Immanuel Kant and the problem of its understanding in modernity. Relevance of the manuscript – Kant's philosophy has mysterious paradox. On the one side, in the program of philosophical courses in university, Kant's philosophy is often not well understood by today's young generation, which is not only due to the abundance of technical terms, which were the philosopher used, but also because of the inability to express the Kant's philosophy in "the language of our time". But on the other side, as evidenced by the modern media resources, genuine and sustained interest in the ideas of the great philosopher continues to persist for many centuries at various levels and cultural space in various forms of social practices. Based on the installation clarify this paradoxical, the aim of the manuscript is to build a relation between the ideas of I. Kant and modernity. The objectives of the article, thus, are consistent presentation of key ideas and attitudes to Kant's transcendentalism, such as the "thing-in-itself" and "thing-for-us" (noumenon and phenomenon), the concept of "epistemological dualism", Kant's agnosticism, understanding of the essence "a priori structures", as well as the concept of the categorical imperative. The manuscript builds study, which identify the ideas and attitudes of the philosopher in the format of "modernized" reading, the assistance of illustrations, which characterize the response of the Kant's philosophy in the contemporary cultural space. The basis of this analysis carried out a number of inferences, which were made about a certain field of the formed new appropriate Kant's ideas and attitudes in the "frame of reference" of contemporary realities. In conclusion, this report, based on the implementation of full-scale study, concludes that in the (post-)modernity, the key features of today are the "death of God", "death of the author" and the "death of the subject", when a person is forced to look for ways and means of gaining / recovery of deep existential reason. In this context the philosophy of I. Kant can not lose its relevance.

Keywords: ethics, phenomenon, noumenon, the categorical imperative, the transcendental subject, the subject of death, physicality in the center

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UDC 128 + 129

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The central world outlook problem of death and immortality of the human in the context of Immanuel Kant's philosophical doctrine

The problem of death and immortality of the human is central to any world view. It is particularly important in the philosophical aspect. Immanuel Kant proposed a solution to this problem from the standpoint of agnosticism in the specific form of the doctrine "Das Ding in sich" ("thing in itself"). These features of his philosophy are briefly considered in the beginning of the report. About things in themselves we can only know that they exist and "afficere" sense organs. Author of the report also concerns such aspects of the Kant's philosophy as "apriorism", the doctrine of the antinomies of Mind, the transcendental and transcendent cognition, the categorical imperative, the recognition of the body and soul dualism, the understanding of philosophy as a healthy of soul etc., developed and manifested in subcritical and critical periods of the philosopher's creative evolution. The author of the report also considered the Kant's argument directed against theological proofs of immortality. According to this argument anybody from people can not know what is death, because it requires a life, a real experience. The author of the report pointed out that Kant perceives and evaluates the death as a soft sense of liberation from suffering. The scientist has compared Kant's views with similar ones of Lamettry and Tsiolkovsky aimed to free people from fear of death and alleviate for the loss of life. Particular attention is paid to the fact that Kant, in a result, recognizes the eternal human life after death, but only from the moral point of view and aspiration to the highest blessing. Kant replaces the theological postulates by evidence of the immortality of the soul, the free will and the being of God.

Keywords: the central world outlook problem, agnosticism, transcendence, philosophy as health oppress, ageing, death, immortality, theology, the moral law, a postulate, freedom of will, immortality oppress, life of the god, practical immortality of the person, the future civilization immortal.

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UDC 141.411

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Fragments of the I. Kant's works on natural sciences

Force is one of the central concepts in multiple sciences. Remarkably, this concept is treated similarly by the natural scientific interpretations of Cartesianism, Kantianism and by contemporary researchers. All of them focus on the manifestation of some basic substance that is also studied unsuccessfully by philosophers and theologians. Presently, works in the field of social sciences and humanities frequently refer to the concept of force (power) and use ambiguous terms such as 'soft', 'hard', 'smart', which only reinforces a mythical status of this concept. However, some insights by Descartes and Kant in this area, often overlooked by their followers, deserve special attention.

Keywords: Kant, Kantianism, Descartes, Cartesianism, body, force, activity

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UDC 1.14

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The three levels of humanistic discourse and its analytic reading: factual judgements, axiological propositions and logical syntagmas

Max Weber postulated the distinction between factual aspect of a proposition and value aspect of a proposition in social sciences. This text develops the implications of the proposal of Weber in the exercise of History and analytical reading. The value judgments or axiological proposal also involves: 1) the axioms that can not be demonstrated, 2) the facts not demonstrated, that is to say: 1a) explicit or implicit values whose definition, hierarchy and acceptance are not univocal nor universal, 1b) the philosophical principles that underlie in the scientific discourse and the historical social discourse, 1c) some scientific assumptions underlying other categories of the theoretical body of science, 2a) the plausible but not demonstrated facts, 2b) foreseeable, expectable or promised facts but facts that we do not know if they will occur. Weber's postulate and the distinction, proposed by the author, should be considered by the reader to grasp analytically the sense of social historical academic discourse. Finally, the author proposes to identify logic of scientific reasoning phrases to facilitate the reading of arguments exposing.

Keywords: Weber, value judgments, factual judgments, argumentative syntagma.

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UAEM «The modern thinking: being,
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UDC 81.42

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Discourse analysis: an integral approach

The report focuses on the problem of discourse interpretation in different paradigms. The notions of discourse, its structure, principal constituents and correlation of discourse, text and communication are investigated. Different approaches to the analysis of discourse are described with a special emphasis on the integral approach. An integral model of text and discourse with respect to their cognitive, social, cultural, language, and communicative aspects is presented. From the integral perspective, text as a product of discourse is an integral distributed object, a unity of four fragments: a fragment of knowledge, a fragment of national culture, a fragment of language, and a fragment of social space in their global interrelation and interconnection. Communicative activity as a role performance of speech activity is the core process which unites the above fragments into a single whole. Thus, discourse may be interpreted as an integral distributed process of linking communicative activities of different communicators, in which fragments of knowledge, national culture, language and social space are verbalized in their global interrelation and interconnection leading to the control of the non-speech activities of those involved in communication. Perspectives of further research are outlined.

Keywords: discourse; text; communication; integral approach; integral model

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1. Introduction

Discourse analysis is an increasingly popular and important area of study. However, it still remains a vast and somewhat vague sub-field of linguistics. In this paper I want to examine the problem of discourse analysis and different approaches to discourse definition with a special emphasis on the new integral approach.

The term *discourse analysis* was first employed in 1952 by Zellig Harris as the name for '*a method for the analysis of connected speech (or writing)*', which goes '*beyond the limits of a single sentence at a time*', and for '*correlating culture and language*' (Harris, 1952: 1-2). We can clearly see from this definition that Z. Harris distinguished two aspects of discourse: it is a unit above the sentence and it correlates with culture.

However, Harris' analysis was concerned only with sentences, that is, units within longer stretches of text, and not with discourse itself. This explains why Harris' early attempt to deal with discourse as a sequence of transformed sentences was not pursued. It was not until the mid 1960s that other models of discourse analysis started to emerge. It is important to note that they emerged within very different academic disciplines (anthropology, ethnography, sociology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and text linguistics) and developed parallel to each other.

The need to unite different models of discourse analysis resulted in the appearance of a new academic discipline, which re-

sides at the borders of the above disciplines and is supposed to study discourse from different angles. It is known as discourse analysis.

2. Definitions of discourse

The object of discourse analysis is discourse. Definitions of discourse have been changing over time with different approaches. In addition to Harris' definition of discourse as a 'sequence of sentences' other definitions of discourse were introduced. Thus, modern linguists view discourse as 'a social interaction' (Brown & Yule, 1983; Fasold, 1990), 'a complex unity of form, meaning and action', 'a communicative event' (van Dijk, 1985), 'the sum of the socially-instituted modes of speech and writing and the related forms of power' (Foucault 1972), 'text plus situation' (Ostman & Virtanen, 1995), 'text and talk' (Tannen, 1981; Bogdanov, 1993; Makarov, 2003), 'text and context' (Georgakopoulou & Goutsos, 2004), 'utterance' (Schiffrin, 1994), 'speech act' (Sidorov, 2008), etc.

In her book *Approaches to Discourse* Deborah Schiffrin (1994), a prominent American linguist, considers three different definitions of discourse. She explains the difference in definitions in terms of the difference in approaches, recognizing the existence of two general paradigms in linguistics. These two paradigms are called formal (structural) and functionalist (interactive).

The two paradigms are based on different assumptions about the general nature of language and the goals of linguistics. The

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methods of studying the language and the nature of empirical evidence vary as well. These differences in the two paradigms also influence definitions of discourse: a definition derived from the formal paradigm views discourse as '*a sequence of sentences*'; a definition derived from the functionalist paradigm regards discourse as '*language use*' or '*social interaction*'. A third definition of discourse proposed by D.Schiffrin considers discourse as '*an utterance*', and attempts to bridge the formal-functionalist dichotomy. Thus, the relation between structure and function is an important issue that is related to other issues central to discourse analysis.

The two definitions of discourse prevalent in linguistics reveal the differences between formalist and functionalist paradigms. Let us consider them in detail.

3. Different approaches to discourse

3.1. Formal approach. Discourse as language above the sentence

The classic definition of discourse according to the formalist paradigm is that discourse is '*language above the sentence or above the clause*' (Stubbs, 1983). Despite the diversity of structural approaches there is a common core: structural analyses focus on the way different units function in relation to *each other*, but they disregard the functional relations with the context of which discourse is a part.

Structurally based analyses of discourse find constituents (smaller linguistic units) that have particu-

lar relationships with one another and that can occur in a restricted number of arrangements. In many structural approaches, discourse is viewed as a level of structure higher than the sentence, or higher than another unit of text. Z.Harris claimed that discourse is the next level in a hierarchy of morphemes, clauses and sentences.

Thus, structurally based definitions of discourse lead to analysis of constituents (smaller units) that have particular relationships with one another in a text. They also try to extend methods of linguistic analysis that have been useful for other levels of linguistic description. They rely on linguistic characteristics of sentences as clues to textual structures. The terms '*discourse*' and '*text*' are interchangeable in the formal paradigm. Discourse is just another name for text.

3.2. Functionalist approach. Discourse as language use

The functionalist definitions of discourse view discourse as language use. According to this view discourse analysis cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which these forms are designed to serve in human affairs. Discourse is assumed interdependent with social life, such that its analysis necessarily intersects with meaning, activities, and systems outside of itself.

This view reaches an extreme in the work of the critical language school, which advocates that '*language is a part of society; linguistic phenomena are social phenomena of a special sort, and*

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social phenomena are (in part) linguistic phenomena' (Fairclough, 1989). According to this view language and society are interwoven to such an extent that analysis of language as an independent system would be a contradiction in terms.

A functional approach views discourse as a system (a socially and structurally organized way of speaking) which allows particular functions to be realized. Although formal regularities may very well be examined, a functionalist definition of discourse deflects analysts away from focusing on such regularities. Functionally based approaches rely less on grammatical characteristics of texts, than on the way texts are situated in contexts. Functional analysis focuses on how people use language to achieve different ends. It is concerned less with referential and more with social, cultural and expressive meanings stemming from how people's utterances are situated in contexts.

However, a functionalist definition of discourse provides no way to define discourse as distinct from other levels of language use (the use of sounds, words, sentences). This is because discourse is identified with social life. This inclusive view of discourse has the potential to submerge discourse analysis under broader and more general analyses of language functions. That is why another attempt to define discourse, a formal-functionalist, has been undertaken. It defines discourse as 'utterances' (Schiffrin, 1994).

3.3. *Formal-functionalist approach. Discourse as an utter-*

ance, as a text in social context, as a communicative act

The definition of discourse as 'utterances' captures the idea that discourse is 'above' (larger than) other units of language (Schiffrin, 1994: 39). However, by saying that utterance is the smaller unit of which discourse is comprised, D.Schiffrin suggests that discourse arises not as a collection of decontextualized units of language structure, but as a collection of inherently contextualized units of language use. Thus, this definition sits at the intersection of structure and function.

However, the main problem with this definition is that the notion of 'utterance' is not clear. For many linguists, utterances are contextualized sentences, that is, they are context-bound. Others propose that sentences and utterances are radically different from each other: sentences are abstract objects that may never actually be realized, while utterances need not have any grammatical backing at all (Fasold, 1990). A third group proposes that sentences are 'decontextualized' utterances (Figuerola, 1990). Regardless of these difficulties the definition of discourse which includes both form and function seems most reasonable. However, for the above reasons we cannot agree with Schiffrin's use of the term "utterances" to define discourse.

I have already mentioned some other formal-functionalist definitions of discourse, i.e. discourse as 'text plus situation' and 'text and context'. They include 'text' as a communicative unit,

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and 'situation' and 'context' as extralinguistic conditions in which texts perform their functions. Thus, discourse in a formal-functionalist paradigm may be interpreted as a context-bound text. By context social context is meant. This comprises speech community (*speaker-hearer, and their personal characteristics: age, gender, education, religion, profession, social status, health, thesaurus, background knowledge, grammatical competence, etc.*), speech competence (*rules for the conduct and interpretation of speech*), speech situation, the subject of communication, the goal of communication, the form of discourse (*oral/written, dialogue/monologue*), time limit, the result of communication, etc. (Hymes, 1972; Levitsky, 1997).

Another variation of a formal-functionalist approach may be the definition of discourse in a communicative paradigm: discourse is an autonomous speech act, a process in which a text is generated in a social-cultural context (Sidorov, 2008). Thus, discourse is viewed as a processual aspect of communication encompassing the result of communication which is the text, and both social and cultural context. The advantage of this approach is that it resorts to the actional aspect of communication, as well as to the nature of the text as a linguistic sign, interpreting it as a sign model of communicative interaction of those participating in communication.

Proceeding from the above definitions of discourse, we may establish a relation between text

and discourse. The following five major interpretations of the above relations may be distinguished:

Text and discourse are *complete synonyms*; the terms are used interchangeably in both formal and functionalist approaches to denote either language above the sentence, or language in social context (Kamenskaya, 1990), or a linguistic component of communication (Levitsky, 1997).

Text and discourse are *different notions*. Text is an abstract linguistic unit, i.e. language, while discourse is *realization* of text, i.e. *speech* (Sinclair & Coulthard, 1975).

Text is an *aspect of discourse* (Tannen, 1981; Bogdanov, 1993; Makarov, 2003). Discourse is defined as *speech activity*, including texts and talk. Text is viewed as *recorded language material*, while talk is unrecorded.

Text and discourse are *different aspects of the same phenomenon*, which is called *communication* (Georgakopoulou & Goutsos, 2004: 4), *discourse-text* (Gordejeva, 1999), *the sum of communicative speech acts* (Milevskaja, 2002). Discourse is viewed as *speech activity*, which is the process of sharing knowledge in communication, while text is seen as a *result* of this process (Gordejeva, 1999), its product (Brown & Yule, 1983), and the means of this communication (Georgakopoulou & Goutsos, 2004).

Discourse is an *act of speech communication*, while the text is a *sign model of discourse* (Sidorov, 2008).

Concerning the above interpretations of relations between

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text and discourse, several concepts must be emphasized. First, almost all the interpretations define discourse as speech activity, a process of communication. Second, definition 3 is close to definition 1 regarding text as recorded discourse. Next, definitions 4 and 5 are very close with a difference in focus. The idea of the text being a sign model of discourse seems quite new and productive.

Thus, discourse and text do not refer to different domains. They are aspects of the same phenomenon, i.e. communication. The terms reflect a difference in focus. Discourse is the process of communication. Text is the resultant model of this process. Discourse is a more embracing term: it comprises both text as its model and communicative context as the reality of communication. Thus, we share the view that text and discourse are different aspects of communication. Understanding discourse as the process of speech communication in a certain social, cognitive, and cultural context shows the interdependence of language, cognition, culture and society to be an important feature of human life.

However, no matter how progressive the above formal-functionalist definitions of discourse may seem they do not give a ready answer as to how and to what extent the social-cultural context is interwoven with the text. That is why another attempt has been undertaken to explain the true nature of discourse, which stems from the integral approach.

3.4. *Integral approach. Discourse as an integral distributed phenomenon, a unity of cognition, culture, language, social space and communication*

3.4.1. *Integral paradigm*

The integral paradigm in linguistics arises from the concerns of modern linguists to give a comprehensive interpretation of language as a complex multi-aspective phenomenon. Among those who share these concerns are the proponents of the cognitive-discursive approach (E.S. Kubryakova), translinguistics/metalinguistics (M.M. Bakhtin), functional stylistics (M.N. Kozhina), linguistic synergetics (R.G. Piotrovsky) and many more. All the above approaches are integrative in their essence and may be termed integral though they omit the word 'integral' in their names. However, by the end of the 20th century a new universal approach to research of different objects emerged which has become truly integral not only by its method but by its name as well. The founder of the universal integral approach is K. Wilber, an outstanding American scholar, psychologist and philosopher.

3.4.2. *K. Wilber's universal integral approach*

K. Wilber first used the word 'integral' to refer to his approach after the publication of his book *Sex, Ecology, Spirituality* in 1995. In this book he presented the AQAL quadrant model which forms the framework of his integral theory. AQAL stands for *all quadrants, all levels, all lines, all states, and all types*. These are five irreducible elements which signify the most

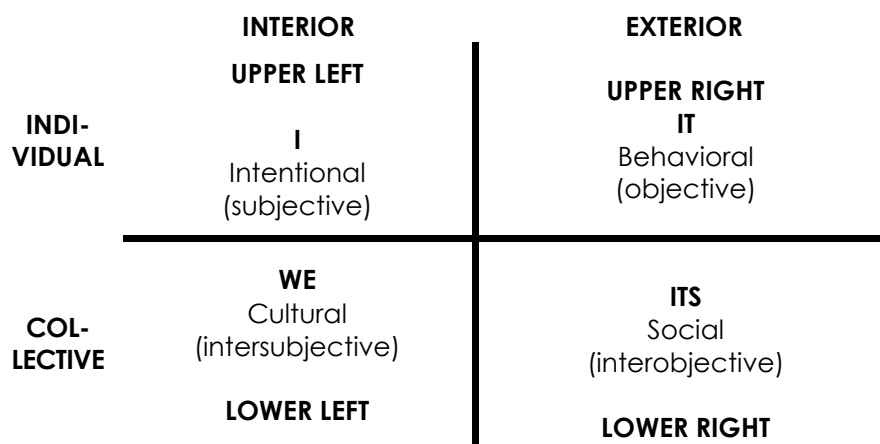
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basic repeating patterns of reality. Including these elements into research you get a worldwide view of reality and ensure that no important aspect is left out.

The AQAL model consists of four basic quadrants or perspectives: subjective, intersubjective, objective, and interobjective, which an integral practitioner

must resort to in his attempt to research any object or aspect of reality. The quadrants express that everything can be viewed from two fundamental directions: 1) an inside and an outside perspective, as well as from 2) a singular and a plural perspective (Fig 1).

Fig.1. K. Wilber's four quadrant model (Esbjorn-Hargens, 2009)



In his *Overview of Integral Theory* S. Esbjorn-Hargens (2009) states that in contrast to approaches that explicitly or inadvertently reduce one quadrant to another, integral theory understands each quadrant as simultaneously arising. Integral researchers often use the quadrants as their first move to scan a situation and bring multiple perspectives to bear on the exploration at hand. Thus, the AQAL model is quite comprehensive. In fact, you do not have to use all of these distinctions all the time, as even using one or two of these elements

can make your approach to analysis more integral than many others.

The methodological basis of an Integral approach and Integral science in general is Integral methodological pluralism which operates according to three principles: *inclusion* (apply multiple perspectives and methods impartially), *enfoldment* (prioritize the importance of findings generated from these perspectives), and *enactment* (recognize that phenomena are disclosed to subjects through their activity of knowing them).

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No wonder K.Wilber (2003) calls his integral approach 'a metaparadigm', or a way to bring together already existing separate paradigms into an interrelated network of approaches that are mutually enriching.

3.4.3. Integral approach in linguistics

An Integral approach in linguistics based on the principles of K.Wilber's universal integral theory was first worked out and put into practice by the author of this article in the book *Research Text: An Integral Approach* (Khomutova, 2010).

The integral approach in linguistics is defined as an approach which combines different perspectives of one and the same object of research to give it a global, multi-aspective, and comprehensive interpretation with all the elements of the integral approach being not a mere sum total but sharing a common core which helps to reveal their interrelation and interdependence in exploring and explaining the research object.

Our integral theory of the research text (Khomutova, 2010) looks at the latter as an integral distributed object, a unity of four fragments: a fragment of

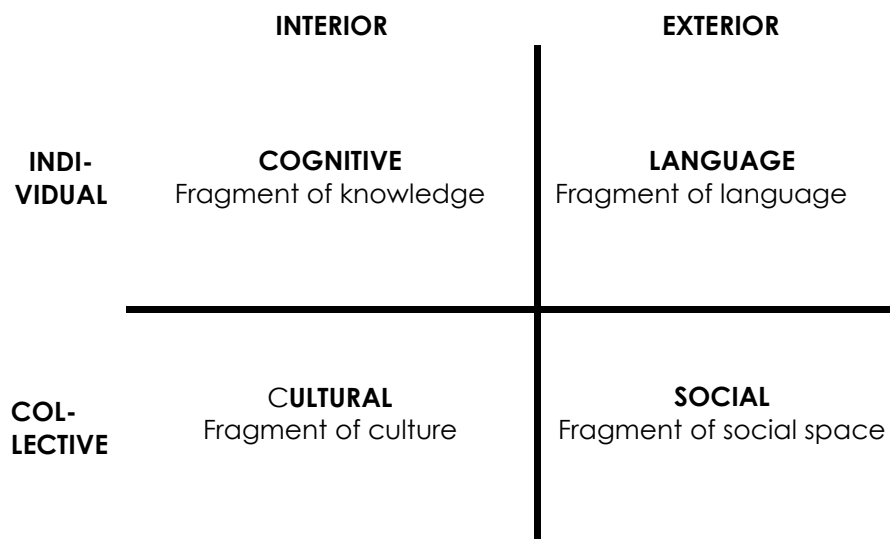
knowledge, a fragment of national culture, a fragment of language, and a fragment of social space in their global interrelation and interconnection. Communicative activity as a role performance of speech activity is the core which unites the above fragments into a single whole. With the text being the sign model of discourse we suppose that this integral approach can be applied to discourse as a whole.

Thus, from the integral perspective, discourse may be interpreted as an integral distributed phenomenon, a process of linking communicative activities of different communicators, in which fragments of knowledge, national culture, language and social space are verbalized in their global interrelation and interconnection leading to the control of the non-speech activities of those involved in communication.

3.4.4. Integral model of discourse

Discourse as an integral phenomenon is distributed among four quadrants: cognitive, cultural, language, and social, the units of which are actualized with the help of the communicative activity mechanism (Fig.2).

Fig.2. Integral model of discourse



In the *cognitive* quadrant discourse is a fragment of knowledge of a certain domain. This knowledge in general can be of two types: declarative (concepts and domain ontologies) and procedural (mental operations and strategies) with further subdivisions. In the *cultural* quadrant discourse is a fragment of national culture which involves cultural concepts, values, and structures inherent in the corresponding culture. In the *social* quadrant discourse is a fragment of social space including social concepts, such as participants in the communication with their respective age, gender, education, profession, religion and other social dimensions, as well as social structures and events. In the *language* quadrant discourse is a fragment of language *per se* representing fragments of

knowledge, culture, and social space with the help of multiple language categories and means (denotes, topics, micro- and macrostructures, superstructures, grammatical and lexical structures, various lexical, grammatical, and textual means, etc.). *Communicative activity* as a role performance of speech activity is the core which unites all the four fragments of discourse into a single whole with all of them being interrelated and interconnected so that they form an inseparable whole and are separated only for research reasons.

The elements of discourse are interrelated according to a certain pattern, which makes it possible to state that discourse is an integral process distributed among four quadrants distinguished within the framework of the integral approach. The units

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and categories of discourse as a fragment of knowledge are closely connected with units and categories of discourse as a fragment of culture, language and social space. This interconnection stems from the fact that the basis of language is formed by mental, cultural, social, and communicative meanings which are transformed into language meanings by the language system. One good example may be R.B. Kaplan's cultural thought patterns which illustrate the interdependence of cognition, culture, social space, and language (Kaplan, 1966). Lexical, grammatical, and semantic structures are not arbitrary, they reflect basic categories and structures of our cognitive, cultural, social, and communicative processes.

4. Conclusion

We have seen that discourse analysis remains a vast and a somewhat vague subfield of linguistics. There have been numerous attempts to disclose its true nature, including formal, functionalist, and formal-functionalist ones which, however, do not give a ready answer as to what discourse is. The solution of the problem seems to be found on the basis of an integral approach which is a way to bring together already existing separate paradigms into an interrelated network of approaches that are mutually enriching.

The integral approach in linguistics based on the principles of K.Wilber's universal integral approach is defined as an approach which combines different

perspectives of one and the same object of research to give its global, multi-aspective, and comprehensive interpretation with all the elements of the integral approach being not a mere sum total but sharing a common core which helps to reveal their interrelation and interdependence in exploring and explaining the research object.

From the integral perspective, discourse is an integral distributed phenomenon, a unity of four fragments: a fragment of knowledge, a fragment of national culture, a fragment of language, and a fragment of social space in their global interrelation and interconnection. Communicative activity as a role performance of speech activity is the core process which unites the above fragments into a single whole. Thus, discourse may be interpreted as an integral distributed process of linking communicative activities of different communicators, in which fragments of knowledge, national culture, language and social space are verbalized in their global interrelation and interconnection leading to the control of the non-speech activities of those involved in communication.

The perspectives of further research include contrastive investigation into the integral model of discourse in different languages, sublanguages and genres, which will contribute to defining the socially and culturally-bound character of discourse, as well as help participants in communication find and retrieve discourse information with minimal efforts.

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UDC 821.161.1 + 81'322.4

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Applied discourse analysis targeted at improving the quality of professional documentation

In the paper an applied aspect of discourse analysis targeted to effective support in professional writing is put into focus. Barriers to human understanding (readability), human and machine translation (translatability) of professional documentation are discussed. A methodology to develop an authoring system for improving the quality of a document based on the results of discourse analysis is presented. Authoring is viewed as an interactive procedure that makes professionals aware of the typical areas of concern and controls linguistic parameters of a document to make it more readable and translatable. The methodology is universal and provides for intelligent output. It is illustrated on the example of a computer tool for research papers on engineering in the Russian language but can be applied to other languages and domains.

Keywords: professional documentation, computer-aided authoring, readability, translatability

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1. Introduction

Discourse analysis is nowadays a popular trend in many fields of research. There are a lot of approaches to and definitions of discourse and discourse analysis. The frame and the purpose of this paper do not allow us dwelling on the theoretical aspects of these issues, we just refer the reader to a very good review given in (Khomutova, 2010). We will note here that applied discourse analysis seeks to identify ways in which discourse analytic research can provide for recommendations for human practice (see, e.g., Willig, ed, 1999). We claim that parameters of applied discourse analysis should be defined by its specific purpose as particular type of domain. The purpose of our research is to use its results to improve professional writing by suggesting both recommendations and a computer tool.

Professional documentation is an indispensable means of scientific and technical progress in the human society. Being an important communication media in the dissemination and assimilation of domain specific knowledge professional texts should be highly comprehensible for the interested audience both in the native and foreign languages. This is directly related to such parameters as text readability and translatability. Readability is related to the level of the clarity of a text for human understanding. By the interested audience we mean the native language professionals and human translators, the latter are responsible for the comprehensibility of a document in a foreign language. Professional texts are of-

ten extremely difficult to understand (low readable) for both mentioned categories of the human audiences not only because of the abundance of specific terminology but also due to the complex syntax and syntactic ambiguity. This is especially relevant for translation, whose operativeness given the exploding volume of professional publications and ever increasing demand for international information exchange is nowadays put in focus. This, in turn, leads to the wide use of machine translation (MT), not withstanding its quality problems. The efficiency and quality of machine translation depends on the translatability indicators of a source language text. Among the translatability indicators that lower the quality of machine translation are such linguistic phenomena as lexical ambiguity, sentence length, coordination and syntactic complexity, etc. (Underwood and Jongejan, 2001). Translatability correlates (though does not coincide) with the notion of readability. Normally, if a source language document is both highly readable and translatable it guarantees the success of professional communication on both domestic and international levels.

However, professionals (scientists and technicians), both in Russia, as well as abroad, concentrating on the content of the document do not always express their findings in a good language. Despite many writing instructions such as, e.g., GOST (GOST, 1997), the correlation between theory and writing practice remains problematic. As this often leads to failures in professional commu-

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nication in the source language and mistakes in translation a strong need for effective computer system to support professional writing is evident.

In this paper we attempt to contribute to the solution of the problem by suggesting a methodology of the computer supported improvement of the readability and translatability of professional texts. To prove the viability of the methodology it is implemented into a tool that makes professionals aware of the typical areas of concern in their texts and provides an authoring environment. Though illustrated on Russian texts on engineering, the methodology is portable between domains and languages.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to related work. Section 3 defines the tasks of the research. In sections 4 and 5 we describe the methodology and the tool, correspondingly. The results are briefly discussed in Conclusions.

2. Related work

The mainstream of the research on improving text readability is carried out in connection with developing certain text simplification techniques for particular types of audience, e.g., poor literacy readers (Aluisio et al. 2010), readers with mild cognitive impairment (Dell'Orletta et al., 2011), elderly people (Bott et al., 2012), language learners of different levels (Crossley and McNamara, 2008) or just "regular" readers (Graesser et al., 2004).

These studies are mainly done within intuitive or structural approaches. An intuitive approach suggests using less lexical diversity,

less sophisticated words, less syntactic complexity, and greater cohesion. It mainly relies on the developers' intuition and experience (Allen, 2009). The structural approach makes use of certain structure and word lists that are predefined by the education level of the targeted reader which is defined by the so-called readability formulas. The readability formulas, the most popular being the formulas of (Kincaid et al., 1975), are, as a rule, algorithms that measure text readability based on sentence and word lengths. To improve their readability the texts in question are modified (often manually) to control the complexity of the lexicon and syntax.

Automated systems are meant to improve readability by combining linguistic and statistical techniques and penalize writers for long words and sentences. Improvement in text readability is most often carried out on the sentence level. For example, (Siddhartha, 2002) describes syntax simplification in three stages - analysis, transformation and regeneration. Among other works related to our research is (Takao and Sumita, 2003) where text simplification is treated as a translation task within a rule-based machine translation. In (Poornima et al., 2011) a rule based technique is proposed to improve readability by simplifying complex sentences based on subordinating conjunctions, coordinating and relative pronouns. (Sheremetyeva, 2003) suggests a rule-based technique for decomposing complex sentences into a set of simple sentences while preserving the initial content.

There are no publications available to us that address text readability for highly educated professionals and/or translators. However, these types of audience do often experience problems in understanding poorly written professional papers. As for text translatability, one of the latest publications reports on a statistical machine translation system from English into French where the user drives the segmentation of the input text (Pouliquen et al., 2011). Another trend to cope with the source text complexity is to rewrite the source text into a controlled language to ensure that the machine translation input conforms to the desired vocabulary and grammar constraints. A controlled language software is developed with the different levels of automation and often involves interactive authoring (Nyberg et al., 2003). The users (authors, translators) have to be taught the controlled language guidelines to accurately use the appropriate lexicon and grammar during authoring. In line with these studies is the research on developing pre-editing rules, e.g., textual patterns that reformulate the source text in order to improve its translatability. Such rules implemented in software formalisms are applied for controlled language authoring (Bredenkamp et al. 2000).

Though most of the research in readability and translatability is done for English, a number of works on readability can be found for Russian as well. For example, (Oborneva, 2006) adapts the formula of Flesch and Flesch-Kincaid for the Russian language by using adjustment coefficients. (Krioni et

al., 2008) define the readability of the Russian educational texts based on the complexity of linguistic structures, integrity, connectivity, functional and semantic type, information and abstractness of the text presentation, while (Karpov et al., 2014) attempt to predict a single sentence readability through the analysis of images, social networks and texts. However, we were unable to find any publications dealing with the automation of improving the translatability of Russian texts.

3. Task definition

Our ultimate goal is to create a methodology to develop a computer tool that can on-the-fly improve readability, translatability and, hence, the quality of professional texts. We are not going to calculate any readability or translatability scores as is done in many researches on these issues. The aim of our study is not to prove that professional texts are difficult to read (understand) and translate. This is a common knowledge. We target at identifying those domain specific text phenomena that make these texts difficult to understand and translate for two categories of a highly educated human audience, - i) researches and technicians in the domain in question and ii) professional translators, who do not always possess domain knowledge and, nevertheless have to understand at least the texts' syntactic dependencies clearly. Translatability indicators are to be identified related to machine translation constraints.

We conduct our research on the material of the scientific papers in the domain of engineering

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in the Russian language with the perspective to extrapolate the methodology to other domains and languages. The target of our effort is thus defined by the intersection of the following criteria:

- detection of readability indicators (for humans);
- detection of translatability indicators (for machine translation)
- automated user support in document understanding and authoring to avoid translatability indicators.

The study was conducted based on the expert judgment which, as claimed in (Pooneh and Riaz, 2012), is much more reliable than automatic text processing based on existing readability formulas. For this work we have created and analyzed a corpus of 120 scientific papers on engineering published in "Vestnik YuUr-GU" (<http://vestnik.susu.ru/engineering>) in 2010-2014 containing in total 203,729 word forms.

To assess the difficulties in understanding (readability indicators) the texts from the corpus were given to 20 human experts including professors, instructors and students from the engineering and linguistic departments of the South Ural State University, Russia (<http://www.susu.ac.ru>). Such indicators as the understanding and translation of the terminology were excluded from the examination. The targeted audience is (i) researchers and practitioners in engineering (who are supposed to know their own terminology) and (ii) linguists-translators who cannot be required to understand the professional terminology; they are only

responsible to find the Russian terms foreign (English in our case) equivalents in existing professional bilingual dictionaries or other sources. The quality of such sources is not within the frame of the current research.

The experts-professionals in engineering were to mark up the fragments of the texts which were problematic to understand the technical content as such. The experts-linguists marked those fragments of the texts where they experienced problems in understanding the syntactic structure (which is necessary for human translation). To assess the problems in machine translation (translatability) all participating experts were asked to translate the texts from Russian into English with the help of any online machine translation system and mark up those source language fragments texts which caused the mistakes in MT. The results of the experiments were analyzed and systematized by the author of the current paper. It was found that the readability indicators (terminology excluded) are the syntax related ambiguities caused by

- Long sentence length
- Coordination
- Long distance dependences
- Telescopic syntactic structures
- Long participial constructions used as attributes in the preposition of a noun phrase.
- Ambiguity in the noun/verb attachment of prepositional phrases
- Grammar mistakes in agreement
- Grammar mistakes in the use of prepositions
- Style mistakes.

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Analysis of the translatability indicators showed that they include practically all readability indicators. This means that what is bad for people is bad for machines as well.

But on top of the readability indicators listed above the translatability indicators also include some linguistic phenomena that do not cause problems for humans but still lead to a number of mistakes in machine translation. These are caused by the lexical ambiguity (again, we exclude terminology which is supposed to be covered by bilingual dictionaries) or syntactic discrepancies between the source and target languages, Russian and English in our case. Thus, **in addition to the readability indicators listed above** the following phenomena are included in the scope of the domain and MT-related translatability indicators:

- The order of the words
 - >Predicate of the sentence precedes the subject
 - >Noun precedes the adjective used as an attribute
- Ellipsis
- Substantiated adjectives
- Verb ambiguity
- Phrasal verbs
- Prepositional ambiguity
- Nominal groups without determiners
- Grammar mistakes in assigning number (plural or singular)
- Spelling mistakes

For example, it is not uncommon for a professional paper to include fragments like the following:

В этой связи важной проблемой современной энергетики, наряду с решением задач по альтернативным источникам

энергии, является проблема режима расходования топливно-энергетических ресурсов, относящихся к числу исчерпаемых. Сегодня основным средством преобразования заключенной в топливе энергии и производства механической работы, в том числе и на транспорте, является поршневая тепловая машина с кривошипно-шатунным механизмом.

The fragment contains such readability/translatability indicators as long sentence length, coordination, long distance dependences, telescopic syntactic structures, inverse word order (predicate before subject), coordination, verb ambiguity. This makes the fragment problematic both to understand (for example, for a human translator), and to get a correct machine translation. For example, machine translation of the fragment above with the PROMT system (<http://www.translate.ru>) looks as follows (mistakes are marked with "*"):

*In this regard an important problem of modern power, along with the solution of tasks of alternative energy sources, the problem of the mode of an expenditure of the fuel and energy resources *which are among the ischerpayemykh is. Today the main means of transformation of the energy *concluded in fuel *and productions of mechanical work *including on transport, *the piston thermal car with the connecting rod gear is.*

Our analysis shows that to be highly readable and translatable a document should be written within the frame of a controlled language whose rules prevent the

emergence of translatability indicators. In case of a text that has already been written the problematic passages should be re-written (authored) in the controlled language. In the latter case before any authoring the author/translator should first clearly see the syntactic structure of the original to identify problematic passages. Professional text readability increases immediately if the reader can spot the terminology at a glance. This can be achieved by the on-the fly automatic mark up of nominal and predicate terminology, and automating the process of rewriting problematic text segments. To be suitable for a real world application the methodology should allow creating a tool with computationally attractive properties. The latter suggests the use of a combination of statistical and linguistic techniques.

4. Methodology overview

To facilitate spotting the problematic linguistic phenomena in the text the methodology suggests to first automatically mark-up the nominal and predicate terminology and then guide the user through the process of document authoring to avoid the readability/translatability indicators. These tasks are fulfilled by a computer environment that includes a domain tuned knowledge base and the modules of analysis, authoring and text generation. The knowledge base includes a number of lexicons, a specially developed controlled language, predicate templates and rules. The workflow consists of the following main steps:

Shallow analysis based on hybrid techniques. It serves two purposes: a) the on-the-fly visualization of the input text terminology to facilitate the identification of readability/translatability indicators, and b) the preparation of a raw document for authoring by linking it to the system knowledge base.

Authoring. The document is authored to conform the controlled language. The system controlled language specifies constraints on the lexicon, word order and syntactic complexity of sentences. It draws heavily on the readability/translatability indicators given in Section 3. The constraints of the system controlled language are mainly coded in the deep corpus-based predicate lexicon whose entries contain the explicitly listed morphological forms of the domain predicates and sets of the predicate/argument patterns. The patterns code the domain-based information on the most frequent co-occurrences of the predicates with their case-roles (arguments), as well as the linear order of the predicate-argument text realization. For example, the pattern (1 x 3 x 2) corresponds to such text fragment as 1:boards x: are 3:rotatably x: mounted 2: on the pillars.

The controlled language restrictions are imposed on the source text semi-automatically. The system prompts the user to make correct authoring decisions by providing structural templates from the system knowledge base. In addition to the controlled language constraints built in the system, the users' awareness about

the problematic linguistic phenomena is raised by a number of instructions. For example, the users are encouraged to repeat a preposition or a noun in conjoined constructions, limit the use of pronouns and conjunctions, put participles specifying a noun in post-position, etc.

Analysis. This is the most sophisticated procedure of the document processing that includes *segmentation*, *lexicalization* and *content representation*. The input text is automatically chunked into noun phrases (NPs) predicate phrases (VPs) and other types of lexical units. Every VP chunk is lexicalized by associating it with a lexicon entry. The NPs are chunked based on the dynamic knowledge automatically produced by a stand-alone hybrid extractor as described in (Sheremetyeva 2012). The extractor output (lists the input text NPs in their text form) are matched against the same input text and coinciding text fragments are tagged as NPs. The remaining text fragments are then chunked into VPs and by the lexicon look-up practically without any (ambiguity) problems.

Based on the results of automatic chunking and a computer-driven interview the user can call the predicate templates from the knowledge base, to author problematic fragments by properly filling the template slots according to the control language rules. The analysis results in a set of predicate/argument structures, each representing the content of a separate sentence of the final text.

Generation of the authored document without readability/ translatability indicators. At this stage the final parse is submitted into the generator that automatically outputs a restructured text of a much better readability/ translatability quality, while preserving its content.

5. The tool

A screenshot of the tool authoring interface is shown in Figure 1. In the left pane it shows the original text converted into an interactive format with nominal and predicate terminology highlighted in different colours. This is the visualization of the automatic NP and VP chunking. The highlighted terminology immediately improves the text readability and helps the user quicker and better understand the input document content and structure. To author a problematic fragment of the input so as to eliminate readability/ translatability indicators the user clicks on a highlighted predicate and gets a pop-up predicate template whose slots are to be filled out with texts strings. Predicate templates are generated based on the case-role patterns in the tool lexicon. The main slot of the template is automatically filled with a predicate in a finite form, not withstanding in which form the predicate was used in the text. Other predicate slots are referenced to the particular case-roles whose semantic statuses are explained to the user by the "human" questions next to the predicate slots.

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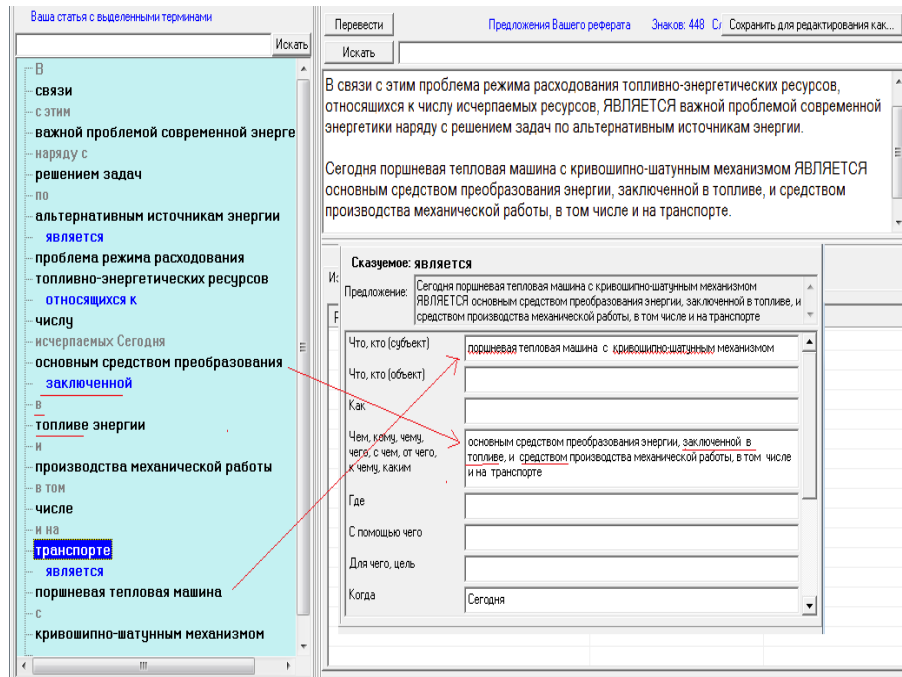


Figure 1. A screenshot of the user interface. The downloaded text with the visualized NP and VP terms is shown on the left pane. In the middle the template for the Russian predicate *является* (*is*) with the filled slots is shown. On the top of the right pane there are the automatically generated restructured text sentences without readability/ translatability indicators.

The user can either drag-and-drop the appropriate segments from the interactive claim text or simply type the text in the slots. Once the template is filled, the system automatically generates a grammatically correct simple sentence structured so as to avoid readability/translatability indicators. In addition to constraining the complexity of the sentence

structure the predicate templates also put certain constraints on the phrase level. As the templates are meant for one-predicate sentences only, coordination of verbal phrases (predicates) that may be ambiguous is avoided. The prepositions or particles attached to the verb are put to the main (predicate) template slot that resolves a possible verb/noun attachment ambiguity. The authoring procedure completed, the content representation built by the analyzer "behind the scenes", the authored text is generated and displayed on the top of the right pane of the interface (see Fig 1). This text can be printed, saved or input in any machine translation system.

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6. Conclusions

We presented a methodology and an authoring environment for raising the readability and translatability of professional documentation. The efficiency of the methodology is conditioned by the controlled language framework and interactive computer-human communication. The controlled language data are created based on the domain-specific analysis of the corpus of scientific and technical papers in engineer-

ing. The constraints of the controlled language are embedded into the system knowledge base and included into a comprehensive, self-paced training material. The authoring environment is interwoven with the hybrid analysis components and completely automatic generation module. We are going to extrapolate our system to other languages and domains. Another possible way to extend our research is to raise the level of automation.

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UDC 1.14

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The civilization and the conflicts from the optics of cultural diversity

The problem of our time, speaking of social conflicts, can be seen as the result of advances of science, the technology and the economy. Modern war is a product of the economic factor. Human life in our time wants to be subjected to a global paradigm of power. In this light uniformity they are marginalized peoples their own ways of life and thought. The problem is not the struggle between cultures, as the meeting with each other opens the panorama of thinking without compromising their original forms of being. The dialogue between the different thoughts globally enables the nonviolent encounter between peoples. In that sense, cultural diversity can compare the different possibilities of thinking globally, not to rank them, but to understand the very possibility of each in its original sense. Knowing means understanding why the respect towards the other. Intercultural philosophy allows the dialogue among civilizations, giving each of them a place to talk. From this it is possible to establish means of non-violent conflict resolution.

Keywords: peace, conflict, civilization, cultural diversity.

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At support of the academic
case UAEM «The modern thinking:
being, knowledge, action»

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UDC 140.201
Barkova V.V., Sidorova U.V.

Modern discourse about certain aspects understanding of social reality

The report deals with the social reality as the essential condition and the result of human activity, as well as the possibility of studying it by the social and philosophical discourses. Relevance of the topic of this manuscript due to, on the one side, the fundamental shifts that affected all structures of social life, as well as the emergence of new forms of energies, configuring these shifts; and on the other hand – features of the development of social and philosophical knowledge at the present stage. Tested methodological and ideological cognitive technologies are not capable of systematically express the dynamics of social change, as evidenced by the growing fragmentation of judgments about the social reality, and not reflexing philosophical and socio-humanitarian position, which are not able in this connection to hear or see in the conditions of social uncertainty and instability mechanisms, consolidating social development in integrity. So the purpose of the manuscript – understanding and interpretation of the realities of modern social life and dominant components of the social reality, that affect the integrity of the human being in the world. A key aspect in the position of authors in the study of social reality can be formulated as: not rejecting any tradition of philosophical discourse, no innovations, consider the essence of it through the prism of mental activity of interest to it, knowing its subject, which is trying to grasp and understand the semantic social reality in the context of the ontological, epistemological, axiological and its significance in preserving the integrity of the human being. The authors conclude that the philosophical understanding of the social primarily possible through the prism of individual, when the spiritual world of the individual becomes a kind of «epicenter» of philosophical inquiry, in which unique, existential philosophizing about understanding social reality «rises» to the level of universal and timeless, gaining ontological status.

Keywords: socio-philosophical discourse, reality, social reality, philosophical thought-activity, social processes, ontological and logical connections.

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The image and the place of architecture in the German classical and post-classical philosophy

The purpose of this report is to study the evolution of the views of the great German philosophers to the architecture as an art form. In classical philosophy architecture was often stood at the lowest level among the other arts. This tradition was from Plato, who, according to the ancient tradition of the concept of "art", brought together many activities and crafts. The architecture was for Plato as a building art, which are most needed to appreciate the accuracy of the calculations. The author aims to show how the ideas of the utilitarian purposes of architecture continue to exist not only in the German classical but also in irrational philosophy. In the German classical philosophy they got a vivid expression in the works of Immanuel Kant and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. This tradition was continued by one of the brightest representatives of irrationalism – Arthur Schopenhauer. Thus, in the understanding of architecture as an art the irrationalism philosophy is influenced by the ideas of classical German philosophy. The philosophers of both directions have explained their vision of the architecture that the construction of buildings has a practical purpose. That is why the architecture does not always correspond to the ideas of pure art. In the second part of the manuscript the author draws attention to the fact that a new aesthetic concept was appeared in the twentieth century. The formation of new architectural styles, due to the emergence of such phenomena as the avant-garde, was leading to the fact that the engineering designs are perceived as artistic images. Architecture became an expression of the time, its culture and values, it became important for the thinker's understanding. Hans Georg Gadamer, one of the founders of hermeneutics in contemporary philosophy and aesthetics, criticized traditional rationalism and put forward the new concepts and principles, including, the understanding of the place and the image of architecture in art. Through architecture, which is course of time, there is a perception of a human of the past and the present, the perception of itself. So the philosophical thought has evolved from an understanding of architecture as an aesthetic value to its understanding as an independent language of the era.

Keywords: architecture, philosophy of art, aesthetic, practical, classical philosophy, postmodernism.

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UDC 130.2 : 794 + 159.955

Gutenev M.Y.

The creative potential of game

The report deals with the creative components of thinking of the person while playing chess. The author studies the influence of chess game on the development of logical and creative thinking. In a chess game there are components of creative activity in which the individual may Express and realize their creativity. These components include: logic, accurate calculation options, technology and knowledge of the game of chess, intuition, imagination. In a chess game creative activity presented by a range of diverse ideas, tactical and strategic ideas, the culmination of which can be as simple and precise moves, leading to success, so beautiful and spectacular combination. Compared with other kinds of human creativity in chess game there is a higher saturation of situations of this nature, in which players virtually every move have to solve creative tasks. The report concludes that the chess game is a creative game that makes a significant contribution to development of creative potential of personality and society.

Keywords: thinking, creativity, chess, intuition

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УДК 783(470.5)+94(470.5)

Parfentjev N.P.

Textological structural-formula method and its application in analysis of the old Russian monodia works of authorship

The author reveals the essence of the proposed method of decoding and analysis of ancient Russian church chants developed in the process of their direct study. Offered the structural-formula method assumes: revealing of chants formula structure; reconstruction of missing tracings or the simple signs forming razvods (explanations of formula) on written sources; formula-by-formula synchronous comparison of different lists and authorship singsongs (raspevs) in view of that the same formula can be written down or as tracings, or as the simple signs forming razvods, clearing up the melodic content of formulae; decoding and the analysis of the musical formula-intonation content of church chanting; revealing connections of figurative - semantic hymnographycal verbal text and singsong "raspev" on this base. Due to use of a structural-formula method the creative principles of ancient Russian composers, embodied in their chants, are revealed. Numerous church chanting, including the extensive cycles being top of creativity of the most outstanding masters, are deciphered and analysed. The author has developed techniques of chants compound neumes and formulae revealing, of the regional and author's features of their razvods definition and of summary information tables drawing up. It has enabled to research the chants, created by outstanding masters, from the point of view of their information in the field of the ancient Russian musical-written art theory. In this way, the method provides the most accurate results of authorship works study as on the vast Russia territory there were a lot of chanting art schools had the same compound neumatic signs and formulas different musical content. The method has allowed to solve the many more private problems also.

Keywords: chants of ancient Russian music, creativity of authorship, formula variation, textological structural-formula method of analyses and decoding.

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Studying of creative processes and, first of all, problem of authorship in old Russian chanting at the present stage is still insufficiently full and deep. The principal cause roots in absence of precisely developed scientific methods, allowing to receive the most exact understanding about masters-composers (raspevshik's)' creative principles, about intonation-melodic features of their works. Therefore many researchers, revealing singsongs of authorship (raspev) in ancient manuscripts and undertaking their publication, offered also the receptions of their studying.

The basic idea on the following receptions of research of author's singsongs has been stated to M.V. Brazhnikov [1] and also has received development in the scientific literature as a result of the textual analysis of church chanting. These receptions which have added a textual method, assume studying this or that liturgical chants in evolutionary development during all its history of existence, since the earliest lists of the XI–XII centuries. In quality of an archetype the most ancient record is allocated, its influence on the further development of chant is traced. Thus features of a generality and distinction between the close on time lists are defined, some features of singsongs come to light. However, to get the most accurate data in the analysis of works of authorship, and therefore data on development of masters' creativity, it is necessary to improve this method. There a speech about it will be further.

Studying of creative processes in ancient-Russian musical art and the work connected to it on decoding and the analysis of church chanting began approximately at the end of 60th years of XX century. Alongside with the ancient musical – theoretical manuals researchers widely used D.V. Razumovsky's and V.M. Metallov's help works, and later – and M.V. Brazhnikov's. But decoding and the analysis of chants were carried out without taking into account their belonging to this or that regional school that could not give enough exact results of research. Therefore it will require the addition of a common textological method by the techniques of structural-formula analysis, worked out directly in chants study.

In one of the works we have paid attention to certificates of the ancient musical writing documents that at an identical tracing the same musical neuma signs in different areas of extensive territory of medieval Russia had the slight various melodic content – “razvod”. Regional masters developed “the chanting alphabet” and the given circumstance it is necessary to take into account at the analysis of their chants [4, p. 61, 62, 69]. This idea has been advanced by N.V. Parfentjeva who began to investigate specially authors' lines and formulae meeting in ancient musical – theoretical handbooks and church chants. So the concept about the outstanding composers' «authors' intonation alphabets» was born. Development of research in the given direction has resulted to idea about drawing

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up of these masters' chanting alphabets and their updating due to allocation of formulae, tracings and razvod's not only from ancient-Russian handbooks, but also is direct from authors' chants. It is clear, that creation of similar alphabets gives ample opportunities for studying creativity of those or others composers, regional schools and centers [8; 9; 12].

Main principle of the structural organization of ancient-Russian church chanting is that they are built up from a number of formulae. Studying of authors' chants shows, that singsongs are in the most cases written down as razvod's of formula tracings. But only on tracings (which frequently are absent) it is possible to define, what kind of formulae these razvod's are belonging (to *popevka*, *litso*, *fita*). During research we produced the receptions of studying the singsongs lists in which records contain both razvod's and tracings of formulae (sometimes manuscripts supplement each other). Also we produced the receptions of correlations razvod's in corresponding authors' razvod's lists with the revealed tracings. To find out a degree of authorship of razvod's, they are compared to corresponding razvod's of other masters, and also with razvod's from anonymous chants existing at the same. Display originality in razvod's of formulae or compound neumes in author's singsongs with the big degree of probability allows to count them as the result of individual crea-

tivity of that master, whose name designates chant [10; 11; 13; 15; 17].

So, carrying out of the most exact analysis and decoding of chants need revealing *formula structure* of singsongs. In some cases reconstruction of missing tracings or razvod's of formulae is necessary, without what it is impossible to carry out *synchronous formula-by-formula comparisons* of different singsongs of chant. The last is made in view of that the same formula in manuscripts could be fixed by various ways: or «coded» tracings, or – simpler, «fractional» signs-neumes, forming explanations-razvods on which only also it is possible to judge the melodical content of the formula. Special complexity of the formula analysis will consist also that church chants differ on a style belonging (Small, Big, «Putevoiy», «Demestvenniy») that also it is necessary to take into account, since in singsongs of different styles on one hymnography text different formulas were used [5; 14].

Formula-by-formula comparison, besides precise revealing structure of singsongs, allows to specify in some cases their authors, to reveal character of genetic connection of archetypes, prototypes, «derivative» and author's interpretations, to give certain notions about a degree of considered chants generality and distinction.

Formula-by-formula analysis of author's singsongs of this or that church chanting as the component of the textual method is carried out spent on all extent of the

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musical text evolution on the set (the lot) of the revealed lists. The most ancient of all existing lists, begun musical development of chant, is defined as *archetype* (there are the lists of XII–XV centuries for the majority of church chanting). The list having basic value for occurrence of author's singsongs, it is possible to define as *the prototype* (boundary of XV–XVI century). On the basis of the prototype in last quarter of XVI century there are its *derivatives* – the new musical texts in regional tradition, as a rule, enshrined in the relevant scriptoriums. In archetype, prototype and derivative melodic formulae basically are fixed as coded tracings, without *razvod's* (explanations) by "fractional signs". The author's singsong of church chants, as shows its formula-by-formula comparison, arises not in itself, and on the basis of historical development of *derivative*. The author's chants (first of them are designated in sources of boundary XVI–XVII centuries and then occur during all XVII century) abound *razvod's* (explanations) of tracings. The revealing of a generality and distinctions between all typified lists of church chanting built in the chronological order shows, that, as a rule, author's singsongs are the end result of stage-by-stage purposeful work of several generations of ancient- Russian composers combining the features of traditions and innovations [3; 5; 11; 13].

Application the formula-by-formula analysis to author's singsongs makes also possible revealing the dynamics of the creative

process expressed in uniform principles of ancient- Russian composers' creativity; in intraformula variation, and also in external formula-reformative and formula-updating variations [5; 8; 9; 12].

Definition of these uniform creative principles originality of refraction in different author's singsongs is carried out at the reference to figurative-melodic structure of chants. To define, how art problems in creativity of masters are solved, it is necessary to execute *the intonation-formula analysis* with reference to the musical-poetic content of church chanting. For this purpose, first of all, it is necessary to make decoding of singsongs – translation into the modern notation – on possible greater number of lists, by comparison of formula structure of church chanting in the chronological order from the earliest author's up to late, which it is possible to decode. Not only the formula organization comes to light, but also line-structure musically – hymnography text, incorporated in large sections. Formula-intonation research of author's cycles, and also separate chants of outstanding masters of ancient-Russian chanting art have allowed to reveal a number of the receptions used by them for reflection of figurative-semantic connections of the text and a tune [6; 7; 18].

At last, the offered approach enables formations of informative-theoretical basis for studying creative processes in ancient-Russian music. The basic attention is given carrying out of the comparative

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analysis of ancient musical-theoretical manuals and treatises (alphabet's, "kokiznik's", "fitnik's"), to research the author's chants from the viewpoint of their information under the theory of ancient-Russian musical-written art. In result the formula-by-formula analysis of all lists of author's chants the picture of theoretical achievements and priorities of this or that outstanding master comes to light. Such work allows to define the structure and quantity of compound neumes and formulae in author's chant, which then are allocated and systematized on intonation-melodic parameters (echoes) and by kinds (compound neumes, formulae named "popevka", "litso", "fita"). For each formula variants of razvod (anonymous or belonging to other author) are defined. As a result of formulae singsongs comparison to these variants, and also to a material involved from ancient musical - theoretical manuals and treatises, it is possible to recreate the specific features of the formula razvod's, which are going back to creativity of the certain master. As it was marked, revealing of the formulae reflecting the theory of author's creativity, allows to create author's musical-intonation alphabets as the tables including a designation echoes (mode) belonging of this or that formula, its coded tracing, razvod and, there, where it is possible, – decoding, translation into the modern notation. The received materials and tables will create an information basis for decoding of ancient chants writing, studying of the ancient- Russian musical art theory and development of its basic creative directions [2].

From all told it appears that the addition of the *textological* method with the receptions formula-by-formula analysis, produced directly at studying old-Russian chanting, will considerably improve already widely used method [16]. Therefore, keeping behind it the accepted name, we consider necessary this name to specify: *textological (textual) structural-formula method*.

So, the offered textual structural-formula method of research assumes: 1) formula structure of singsong revealing; 2) reconstruction of missing tracings or razvod's of formulae on written sources of the investigated period; 3) formula-by-formula synchronous comparison of different lists singsongs included ones of authorship in view of that the same formula can be written down by various ways: or "coded" tracings, or as the simple signs forming explanation (razvod's), clearing up the melodic content of formulae; 4) decoding and the analysis the formula-intonation content of chant, revealing on this basis the figurative – semantic connections of the hymnography text and the singsong. Due to use of a structural-formula method creative principles of ancient-Russian composers, embodied in their chants, are revealed. Numerous church chanting, including the extensive cycles being top of creativity of the most outstanding masters, are deciphered and analyzed. Receptions of revealing of compound neumes and formulae (*popevka*, *litso*, *fita*) in ancient chants, definitions of regional and author's features of their razvod's

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and drawing up of summary information tables are developed. It has enabled to research the chants, created by outstanding masters (Feodor Krestjanin, Varlaam Rogov, Ivan Lukoshkov, Login Shishelov, etc.), from the point of view of their information in the field of the ancient-Russian musi-

cal-written art theory. The method has allowed decision of the many more private problems also. Offered approaches in the field of comparative researches of diverse creative processes in art promote deeper understanding of the given processes and correspond to the modern level devel-

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УДК 783(470.5)+94(470.5)

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Decoding chants of the ancient Russian masters authorship based on textological structural-formula method (example chanting «Да молчит всяка плоть»)

Researchers, studying the creative processes of the ancient Russian music development, naturally have come to perform decoding and analysis of chants. But more often such work was carried out without taking into account belonging chant to one or another regional schools. It could not give the exact results of the study because vast Russian territory different chanting schools have different musical content of compound neuma signs and formulas. Therefore, it is necessary to supplement the textological method by structural-formulaic techniques of chanting works analysis, worked out directly in their study. The author shows the sequence of this improved method application for the chant «Да молчит» (Da molchit). The choice was not accidental. Different chanting schools masters approached this text, it has a number chants of authorship. Due to the several chants self-discovery in the manuscripts of the outstanding masters authorship the author had the opportunity to clearly demonstrate the successful application of textological method by structural-formulaic techniques of chanting works analysis. Researcher have shown the value of the method to the most meaningful and accurate reconstruction of original works of music content. The author concluded that based on the method you can get the most accurate results when the study chants of authorship.

Keywords: ancient Russian music artworks, creativity of authorship, formula variation, textological structural-formula method of chants analyses and decoding.

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This paper will show the use of the textological structural-formula method for translating neumatic (znamennaya ore stolpovaya) notation into modern five-line notation [11; 17]. As an example we have chosen the hymn "Да молчит всяка плоть" ("Be silent, all flesh"), which was sung on Good Friday Liturgy at St. Basil the Great in place of the Cherubic Hymn when sacred gifts were transferring to the altar. In the archives we found the choice of a significant number of different singsongs "Да молчит", which gives a unique material to determine their author identity. To solve this problem it is necessary to decipher the author's version of masters, belonging to different chanting school – Moscow (Fyodor Krestjanin), Usolskaya (Stroganovskaya) (Ivan Lukoshkov), Trinity-Sergiev Monastery (Jonah Zuy) [4–8; 10].

Meaning of structural formula method of translation neumatic (znamennaya ore stolpovaya) writing into modern five-line notation is based on formulary, the main principle of Russian ancient chanting art. So first of all it is necessary to determine the formula structure of all the lists, in chronological order, from the oldest to authors'. Comparison all the lists must be synchronized formula-by-formula. As a result the archetype, prototype, and their relationship with the authorship lists are established. As a rule, the archetype and prototype consist of coded formula tracings, author's singsongs – of the simple «fractional» signs forming these tracings' melismatic explanations (in Russian – razvod's). As a result,

formulae structure of authors' chants will be revealed definitively. Then singsongs of authorship are compared formula-by-formula at the level of razvod's [14; 18]. As a result variant readings are identified, classified and become the unique orientations of the author's versions. In the final stage, which actually is the translation neumatic recording on modern five-line notation, the study included lists of the second half of XVII century. They have so-called cinnabar signs, which can detect the pitch of neumes. Retrospectively applying these cinnabar signs lists to recording of author', taking into account their authorship individual characteristics at the level of controversy, we and produced a transcript. Full score builds up, which includes all known authors' and with cinnabar signs lists. As a result the authors' singsongs formulae translated into modern five-line notation in according with all the subtle differences. That they will point to the identity of the chant to tradition or master. Let us consider the decryption process in stages.

At the first stage, among archival sources it was defined the most ancient list of chant – archetype. For the number of characteristics (punctuation marks in the text, musical and verbal relations in the formula, types of formula finalizes (endings), etc.), we are able to determine its formulary structure.

In the early period of its existence (80'th of XV – beginning of XVI centuries) «Да молчит» in the chanting manuscripts recorded in two versions: as a formulary cod-

ed so-named 'stolpovoy' [28, fol. 1] [In the earlier chanting manuscript, in the middle of the XV century, we also meet hymn "Be silent," but there are only poetical text without neumes [36, fol. 214v]] and a formulary coded so-named 'klyuchevoy' [30, fol. 397v–398] types of neumatic notation. Because authorship singsongs «Да молчит» set out stolpovoy notation, we must consider stolpovoy ancient record dating back to 80-th of XV century as archetype, the ancient source of their appearance. It is not correct to take for the archetype 'klyuchevoy' record. The analysis suggests that once when it appeared in 80-th of XV century hymno graphical text of the chant get complicated in the special musical embodiment of melismatic style. The peculiarity of an archetype is the absence of 'echoes' (mode) belonging and coded neumatic tracings composition, plenty so-named 'zmiytsevaya' formula complexes, lack of fita (Θῆτα) formulas. Formulas are not the ordinary "popevki" of znamenny style. All this makes the decoding based on the archetype list impossible.

In the second phase we investigated further development of the chant, which had at the beginning of the XVI century, when there is steady, the standard version of this century (we called it as the prototype). We know the lists of this type of record over the set of manuscript sources in the XVI century [1, fol. 79v–80; 22, fol. 84v; 27, fol. 107v; 29, fol. 283v–284v; 32, fol. 241v–242; 33, fol. 255–255v; 35, fol. 168v–169]. Feature of the writ-

ing in that period was cinnabar Э, exhibited before the word "верным" (true) in the first part final of the chant. As you know, this is a sign pointing out that chant belongs to "Putevoy" or "Demestvenniy" styles. The question of attribution of writing chant to one of these styles is perhaps the most difficult in this study. By some indirect evidence we rather put them on "Demestvenniy". There are not two identical lists of chant in the XVI century, but differences in them do not fundamentally change the formula tracings. There may be minor rearrangements, modifications, additions, or reduce the number of neumas in the coded formula tracings, which only brought to mind these tracings' melismatic explanation (razvod), which was not specifically reflected. Originally chants formulas were transmitted orally from master to pupil. Razvod is reproduced from memory, and the tracings of the formulas just prompt his melodic content. Therefore based on the record of the prototype it is also impossible to decrypt this melodic content of chant.

As you can see, the standard version – is an updated type neuma-graphical record of chant. A number of formulas in general keeps the graphical record of archetype, but most of them are correspond as tracing (archetype) and initial partial explanations with coded elements (prototype version). At the same time, a number of significantly modified formulas are revealed, which shows an updated graphics, so and melodic content

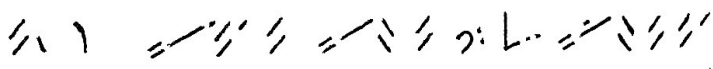
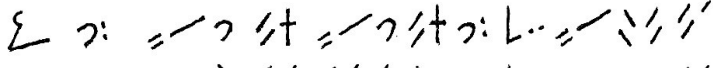

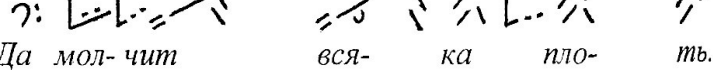
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of singsongs compared to the archetype.

In structural terms we are dealing with a composition consisting of 34 formulas united by typified finalizes. It's more on the two formulas than in the archetype, because early versions hymn of XV – beginning of XVI centuries were ended by "Hallelujah" sung only once. In a typical version there were added two more "Hallelujah's". This tradition three-fold Hallelujah became mandato-

ry for all future existence of chants in XVI–XVII centuries.

The third phase of the reconstruction of musical content captures the lists relating to the 80-th years of XVI century when the record of «Да молчит», took on new form – instead of coded tracings simple "fractional" signs forming these tracings' melismatic explanations – razvod's were appeared [1, fol.79v–80; 19, fol. 224–225v]. We show this by the example of the first line of verses.

1. Krestjanin	
2. GIM. Edinov. № 37	
3. Typical	
4. Archetype	
	<i>Да мол-чит вся- ка пло- ть.</i>

In the 90-th of XVI century appears the first list of chanting «Да молчит» with razvod's which almost completely corresponds to the writing of authorship Krestjanin's singsong. At the turn of the XVI–XVII centuries this razvod version is widely held in the manuscripts, but remark of attribution this work to famous Moscow master was given only in the one of them. It is specified written chant book from Russian Historical Museum collection (Sinod.-Pev. №1357). Other lists of this time are very close to this Krestjanin's singsong [2, fol. 36 –36v; 20, fol. 170–170v; 21, fol. 353; 23, fol. 274v–275v; 24, fol. 489v–490; 25, fol. 403–406v; 26, fol. 320v–322; 31, fol. 789; 34, fol. 213–214].

Apart from Krestjanin's version at the turn of XVI–XVII centuries there are a significant number of other razvod variants including already marked authorship: Usolskiy, Lukoshkov, Trinity-Sergiev monastery, Zuevskiy. A special study has shown that they arose on the basis of the prototype chant as its graphical modification. They all contain a common structure and similar formula razvod's that are correlated as variants of chanting the same formula. Masters were not going beyond a related melodic content of formulas, but in their own way, brought in their own razvod's the uniqueness coming from the tradition of their school [3; 12].

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We must assume that the reason for the appearance of authors' singsongs of the same text "Да молчит" was a difficult coded nematic formula recording in the XVI century (prototype). It has led to a variety of practices, including local "interpretation" of formula *razvod*'s. Authorship and prototype chants common features brightly embodied in structural solutions both at the boundaries of formulas, and in the larger constructions – lines, parts. Essentially authorship *Krestjanin*'s, *Usolskiy*, *Lukoshkov*'s, *Trinity-Sergiev monastery*, *Zuevskiy* singsongs are the modification of the same standard formula structure.

So, the authorship version appeared on the basis of the prototype – the model variant which in its turn took the tradition of the archetype. When comparing the authors' chants became clear that they are correlated to the level of variation within the same formulas. In the classification of discrepancies that exist between all known to us the authors' singsongs, it was found that subtle rhythm-intonation changes as they accumulate in the formulas give the latter a kind of original melodic pattern while preserving the basic musical path. Such discrepancies of formulas form the particular authorship version [9; 13; 14].

The decisive factor is the quantitative discrepancy: for unified chant traditions their number ranges from 46 to 66, for works of different traditions – from 153 to 194. For example, for *Usolye* and *Krestjanin*'s singsongs the number of discrepancies is 153, of which rhythm – 26; reflection on of pitch in the neuma – 37, representing

rhythmic and pitch difference of one "family" neumas – 2, the same differences in the different "families" neumas – 11, concerning character of melodic movement – 68; correlated as interchangeable – 9. In this way, leading masters of the "razvod era" within the specified bounds of formula structure singsongs without cardinally changing melodic formula contours only just touching them, reflected in their creations living breath of his schools chanting. "Weaving" of microstructures motivates creativity, just as in icon painting authors' work out the details of the canonical image played a huge role. Canon in this case is a formula structure of the archetype and prototype, a working through – authorship *razvod*'s the once previously coded formulas.

Now, fully understood the process of authorship singsongs appearance, finding that they are interpretations of the same formulas we can be the most closely approach for the understanding of their sound. Having built formula-by-formula the full "score" with the involvement of the largest possible number of the second half XVII century lists with cinnabar signs and taking into account the differences in author's formula *razvods* we can decipher variants of the authorship with the highest degree of authenticity.

This allows us to characterize more deeply the author's version in terms of its features when disclosing figurative and semantic content of the chant text by musical means [15; 16].

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Obviously that on the basis of one chant it is difficult to show all possibilities of the structural formula-method for reconstruction five-lines notation. But it was clearly demonstrated that only a deep analysis of the formula structure and identifying genetic links of

archetype, prototype and authors' singsongs provide an opportunity for comprehended and more accurate reconstruction musical content chants of authorship.

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Russian high school at the crossroads: between the society of discipline and control of public

The object of the report – the higher educational institutions of Russia. Item - development strategy of national universities. The modern system of education in Russia has changed a lot over the past two decades. The Soviet Union broke up and changed the policy of Russian universities. Firstly, many large universities are fighting for the championship, highest ratings, popularity. Secondly, the position of the Russian high school is directly dependent on the financial policy of the state and the private sector. Third, education has become a long-term commercial service. The purpose of this article – philosophical understanding of the situation of Russian higher educational institutions in the conditions of modern universities. The objectives of the study are in the designation of disturbances in the system of higher education (in terms of post-structuralism), in search of policy of universities and ways out of the crisis. It is alleged that the Russian institution has features characteristic of any cell of the disciplinary society (M. Foucault), such as a family or in prison, and the traits of the corporation – an economic entity of society control (G. Deleuze). Changes in education affect the relationship between the participants in the educational process. Teacher provides commercial services. He became manager of subsidiarity. The student pays for long-term services and has the right to obtain the compulsory assessment and a diploma. All of this can be called «hollow» signs (simulacres). The author understands the destructiveness of problems in Russian education. There is a place for true in education. But he claims that the three channels of communication are still effective: channels «teacher – a teacher», «teacher – student» and «student – student». These channels will organize space free from the totality of the simulation.

Keywords: university disciplinary society, Internet, capitalism, communication, education, society control.

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Classic philosophy: representation and recognition. Deleuzian perspective

This report is intended to show, from the Deleuzian perspective, the implications of the status of representation in classical philosophy, from an analysis of the available quad identity, analogy, opposition and likeness, applying knowledge, organization and territorial body.

Keywords: representation, recognition, identity, opposition, similarity

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УДК 101

Penner R.V.

The problem of human freedom in the discourse of Medieval philosophy

There are no doubts that the reference to the theme of freedom in the medieval period is not an entirely new in historical perspective of philosophy. However despite the fact that the medieval period is one of the most studied in the historical and philosophical terms, there are still the themes, which are not carefully studied. One of them is the problem of human freedom, which is usually affected by the discourse of medieval philosophy as one of many other problems. The relevance of this manuscript is caused by a relatively small study of this important anthropological problem – the problem of human freedom, which is strongly associated with anthropodicy. The period of Middle Ages is a kind of stratum of philosophical thought, which is clearly indicated by the increasing problem of human freedom. This can be partly explained by the fact that there was in philosophy of Middle Ages the first time in the history of philosophy a person's attention was focused on the inner world. Thinker of Middle Ages seek to know his soul. Knowledge on the subject due to the influence of the transcendent, that acting as a creative source. Have formed the subject of a kind of reflective sense of self, there is a clearance of consciousness as a special reality that, despite its subjectivity, are more open knowledge of human, than any other object in the external world. The purpose of this manuscript is a reflection of the problem of human freedom, which is revealed in the works of the key representatives of the philosophical thought of the Middle Ages. A number of positions have been disclosed in this manuscript. The key is that the medieval philosophy correlated with ancient tradition. A perspective of human freedom were continued to establish, points of support and the basic ways of the historical development of this problem were identified. The medieval human is free by nature, but the weak nature directs it to the path of sin from his birth. This weak nature predetermines the dependence of human. The true freedom of human comprehends only with the knowledge of God.

Keywords: human freedom, thought of Middle Ages, transcendence, the knowledge of God, grace, virtue.

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The devil is not so black as he is painted (on corruption unconventionally)

Historically, the attitude towards corruption mainly formed on the grounds of moral and legal norms. In the context of public morals, corruption is an absolute evil against which the society has to wage a permanent and uncompromising war. Corrupt officials have to be exposed and severely punished. This widely accepted rule, apparently, not subject to any doubts, serves as a convenient instrument in the struggle for power, yet demands little commitment and is virtually devoid of any risks. Little commitment in this 'war' is because of the prevalent and carefully maintained opinion in the society that corruption cannot be eradicated; it is risk-free because the individuals seeking public office can demonstrate the nobility of their intentions without real accountability of their actions. Despite the widespread indignation towards it, corruption is hardly at the top of the list of the most serious sociopolitical and economic problems that do substantial damage to the society. In the end, "that from the world is taken, to the world will return". Obviously, where "the taken" will be returned is of utmost importance to the state. For example, if it is taken here (in the country) but returned elsewhere (abroad) the state and society will experience negative outflow of financial and material resources. This is an extremely important albeit completely different problem. Scientific conversation on the subject of corruption assumes precise definition of the term and comprehensive analysis of the underlying phenomenon. Regrettably, as it is not uncommon in modern science, fundamental research of this undoubtedly important phenomenon is often substituted by its superficial moral evaluation and scrupulous judicial work aimed to counteract distinct negative effects of corruption. Modern conventions, strategies, programs and plans of 'war' on corruption are based on the standard scheme: unequivocal evaluation of the phenomenon and specific measures to fight against its manifestations. In this article we attempt to consider corruption as a distinct form of political-economical activity of individuals with its costs and potential benefits which requires careful research and cautious regulation.

Key words: corruption, corrupt practice, anticorruption policy, activity, political-economical activity, corruption activity, active corruption, passive corruption

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UDC 328.185 + 342.951:328.185 + 321.01:328.185

Manola Sepúlveda Garza

Corruption processes In regional authority

Based upon the idea that case studies exemplify a diversity of situations that exist in a complex society, I analyze the social dynamic of an "ejido" (agricultural parcel unit similar to the Koljoz in Russia) and the causes of their bankruptcy. I am recapitulating their historical process from its origins to our days (1960-2014), highlighting the model of collective organizations. The Montelongo experience is based upon a complex process of transition where the commercial relationships can be accentuated aside from corruption, the dispossession of the "ejidatarios" (people running the ejidos), and the looting of resources. This situation has resulted in a disintegrated society in which agriculture is minimum, leading to predominant unemployment or temporary employment in nearby communities or in the USA. Through this analyses I call you to reflect upon the effects of corruption where regional power is managed by a catholic speech against a corruption mentality known as "billetista", which abandoned an economy based on morality.

Keywords: leadership, corruption, ejido, poverty, social decomposition

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Driving forces of a policy

In the history of evolution fear has always been an engine for further actions. An emotional reaction that allows us to act in the face of danger. Fear starts the action of avoidance or evasion. From a psychological point of view, there is a clear link between fear and action. Therefore, fear is also part of political mobilization and since the ancient world part of politics. The ancient rhetoric directed the fear in the teaching of effects and to date its use has been perfected. Machiavelli stated already, it would be better, though the prince would not be loved by his people that it would be better if they fear him. Today we are experiencing, reinforced by the media, a machine of fear and not only in politics. The economy or the health system makes also use of fear campaigns. They created not only fears, referring to a concrete object, they also create irrational fears.

Keywords: Fear, discord, politics, democracy, political medium

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UDC 321.74(72)

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Mexico of XIX century: simulation of democracy

The analysis of the laws is the first step in the analysis of reality, in that sense, the study of electoral processes in Mexico highlight the lack of democratizations from the same laws. This research analyze the election process of the national executive between 1824 and 1917, and analyzes a seemingly democratic law that attempt to give the country the much-needed stability.

Keywords: Mexico, democracy, electoral process, law, simulation

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UDC 321.015 + 321.01

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The modern shades of power

In these lines we propose to mention the origins and scope of the recent expressions «soft power», «hard power» and «invisible power». The development of our activities sometimes makes us see that their variety and novelty sometimes needs to be conceptualized, and that concepts we make out of this phrases do not always have the clarity and validity or purported acceptance; some other times, they serve to point out not accepted practices. We show that dictions «soft power» and «hard power» emerged in a certain way of seeing reality and their validity changes in others. The concept of «invisible power» on the other hand, is accepted by its clarity and indicates a widespread practice, in a democratic State should not take place.

Keywords: soft power, hard power, invisible power, significance

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УДК 327.82

Baturin L.M.

Economic diplomacy in world policy: past and present

Economics played and is still playing a great role in interstate relations, its health is taken into consideration in evaluating state power and its potential. The influence of the economic factor on the world policy increased in the second part of the 20th century when the transnational complex (TNC) had activated its work and the problem of raw staff, and first of all, energy resources had aggravated. As a result the role of international economic organizations and their influence on interstate relations have grown. Economic problems are becoming of high priority for diplomatic missions. Economic policy, which considers providing economic security to be its primary task, has greatly activated in the framework of traditional diplomacy. It is being realized at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Its tasks include providing conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation and defense of national economic interests. That in its turn imposes high requirements to economic training of diplomatic staff and improving on their methods of work. The report deals with the kinds, tasks and methods of economic diplomacy, the causes of its strengthening role are shown.

Key words: globalization, foreign relations, world policy, economic diplomacy, international economy, international political economy, geoeconomics, TNC, "soft power".

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UDC 94(470+510) "1960/1980"

Balakin V.S.
Xiaoying L.

Chinese-Soviet relations in 1960–1980 with the currents of discourse science

The report describes the historical stages of relations between the Soviet Union and China. The problem of different understanding of the leaders of the USSR and the PRC "the border issue," the "royal ne-motivations with China" and "equality." The article shows the problem of "disputed territories." It expands interpretation of the principle of "peaceful coexistence" of the Chinese and Soviet leaders. It shows the process of growth of the military-political confrontation between the Soviet Union and China. The genesis of the concept of the "three obstacles" on the path to normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is also examined very thoroughly. It was concluded that only the theory and practice of "new political thinking" have made possible to overcome the obstacles to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. It covers political mechanism for dealing with the leaders of contentious issues of relations between the USSR and China. The ideological discourse of the Khrushchev era compared with normative statements era of Leonid Brezhnev. Analyzes the events of the mid-late 1970's. When aggravation of Soviet-Chinese relations reached its peak. We consider the specific requirements of China, for example, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and refusal to support "aggression" in Vietnam, Kampuchea, which are identified in the political discourse of the PRC as "obstacles" to normalize relations with the USSR. Also highlights the political discourse about the "socialist character" of the social system in China and the Soviet Union. It was concluded that only the discourse of "new political thinking" allowed to overcome obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. It substantiates the position that the starting point in the formation of a new position of the Soviet Union on Eastern policy statements were MS Gorbachev's new political thinking for the Soviet Union and the entire world. It is shown that a key event for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations was the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Three obstacles to the advancement of Soviet-Chinese relations and their overcome in the era of perestroika

Keywords: discourse, Soviet-Chinese relations, the border issue, equality, hegemony, three obstacles.

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УДК 94(470) «1941/1945»

Sibiryakov I.V.

The heroic defense of the soviet Sevastopol: some features of the official discourse in war

The report analyzes the materials of two collections of documents on the defense of Sevastopol in 1941–1942., Published in the USSR during World War II and the early postwar years. Using discourse analysis, comparative historical and retrospective methods identified key images that were used as part of the official discourse in war. Among the backbone for the official discourse of images include: the image of Joseph Stalin, the image of the brave defenders of the city, independent way of Sevastopol, acting as an example to other cities. Special attention is paid to the problem of transformation of official discourse that has occurred within the study period, we identified some factors that may explain the mechanism of this transformation and its basic directions. The author managed to prove that a very special role in the official discourse of "the heroic defense of Sevastopol Soviet" played a historical component, which is manifested primarily through the comparison of military operations in Sevastopol in 1854–1855 and in 1941–1942.

Keywords: discourse, heroic defense, cultural and historical memory, Sevastopol.

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At support of the RFH, the scientific project №15-01-00219

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