

Ardabatskaya I. A. Socialization of school students through the integration of formal and non-formal education

In addition to the quality of education, the national project «Education» defines the education of a socially responsible person, which updates research into the possibilities of school in purposefully regulating and accompanying the process of socialization of an growing person. This article focuses on one of these possibilities: expanding the space of life and social experience of students in the integrated space of the school-complex, which widely uses the resources of formal and non-formal education. The article is devoted to the analysis of the possibilities of implementing an integrative approach in modern school. The results of the scientific search for the application of the integration ideas in modern education are presented, their dynamics in the context of the development of pedagogical science of the XX and XXI centuries are shown. Theoretical conclusions are confirmed by the analysis of the experience of the innovation activity of school № 1409 in Moscow on the integration of formal and non-formal education.

The article describes the means of implementing three strategic lines of educational organization development: development of reflexivity, activity and personal position. Empirical data are given confirming the effectiveness of the integration of formal and non-formal education in educational, educational-research and educational-project and out-of-hours activities. It is noted that the use of integrative educational practices positively affects the level of students' socialization, their adaptation, autonomy and social activity, as well as contributes to the expansion of the space of social trials and situations of success of schoolchildren. The study confirmed the importance of the integration of formal and non-formal education for the formation of a school student as a subject understanding the education as an indispensable attribute of his whole life, as space for choosing social strategies and a means of achieving success. The article is of scientific and practical nature and contains detailed coverage of the results of pilot work on the introduction into practice of the model of integration of formal and non-formal education in the interests of the social formation of students and the formation of their life competence.

Keywords: socialization, integration, formal education, non-formal education, social success of the individual.

Raikheilguaz L. B. Modernization of didactic theories: answer to the present challenges

The article provides a scientific and theoretical overview of research in the field of didactics. The analysis of historical experience, foreign and domestic studies in the field of didactic theories, the author's own studies made it possible to consolidate scientific ideas and theoretical concepts for the formation of didactic systems, theories and approaches, to reflect new didactic ideas and methodological initiatives developed in response to the challenges of the present time.

The materials provided in the article reflect the author's vision of solving the problem of modernizing didactic knowledge, represent a set of approaches, principles, methodological tools, and demonstrate the dynamics of didactic thought at various stages of the development of science. Domestic and foreign classical theories of learning that arose within the framework of behavioral and cognitive approaches are considered, the features of their application at the modern stage are substantiated. Didactic concepts reflecting the ideas of non-classical rationality of the late XIX to the middle of the XX century are analyzed. The advantages and limitations of the progressive didactic by J. Dewey are analyzed in detail. The main idea of constructivism is emphasized – the construction of knowledge for each student individually through understanding of their own metacognitive strategies. The possibilities of the development of didactic knowledge in the era of post-non-classical rationality, which is characterized by the rejection of monologism, recognition of many approaches and fundamental falsification of theories, are explored. As an example of the didactic theory that arose in this line, the theory of connectivism is presented. The conclusion is made about the significant expansion of the object sphere of didactics in the paradigm of post-non-classical rationality and the inclusion of new phenomena in it: digital educational environment, interactive technologies, individualization and personalization, development of values and meanings in the learning process.

This article continues the discussion started earlier on the pages of «Yaroslavl Pedagogical Bulletin» journal and within the framework of the activities of the inter-university research center «New Didactics» on issues of methodology and practice in the field of didactics of pedagogical education.

Keywords: training, education, new didactics, type of scientific rationality, digitalization, individualization, postmodern.

Kuvshinova G. A. Key competencies and standardization in design education in the UK

The article attempts to consider how key competencies are formed in the process of teaching design disciplines in the UK at each stage of education from kindergarten to higher education, taking into account the requirements of the labor market, as well as how the problems of introducing new competencies and developing basic educational standards for productive development are solved at the state and business level. The article examines step-by-step the processes of competence formation at different stages of training, as well as examines the difficulties and

failures faced by design education in the UK and ways to solve the difficulties that can be adopted by Russian design education.

Thus, the purpose of the study is to extract useful experience in the formation of key competencies in design education in the UK and bring Russian design education closer to practical, responding to the needs of modern society, since design is policy and strategy for managing industries that uses creativity and innovation as a way of designing the future. It is a methodology used to solve complex problems and find the desired solutions for customers by integrating innovations.

Undoubtedly, the author is interested in conducting a comparative analysis of the implementation of design education in the EU countries and in economically developed America, which in the future will be a continuation of research in the field of design education in Russia in order to integrate the positive experience of training future designers abroad into the domestic education system.

Keywords: design, design-education, educational standards, competencies, competence matrix, skills, abilities.

Lazareva O. V. The specifics of the father's role in the american family: a traditional and new view of the problem

The article is devoted to the urgent problem of modern education – pedagogical parenting education, which is a part of the social policy of modern society. The parenting education is aimed at personal development. Both the subject and the object can be the person himself there. The education of parents, in contrast to the family education, is more aimed at helping them to become a full-fledged healthy personality of the child. The main task of the article is to analyze the role of the father in the family on the example of the United States, the views of representatives of various areas of psychology and pedagogy on the role of the father are given. Two aspects of the role of the father are highlighted-traditional and new. The presence of a tendency to change the role of men in the family is shown. The role of the father is one of the most important roles that affect both the development of the new generation and the development of the father's personality. The role of the father has deep historical roots. With the advent of the new century, the traditional composition of the American family-mother, father and children – remains predominant. However, over the past decades, American society has witnessed a variety of changes in the composition of the family and its daily life. A few decades ago, the very question of the role of men in the family would have been simply inappropriate. But lately everything is different. Fatherhood has recently aroused increasing interest among researchers.

Keywords: parenting education, fatherhood, paternal role, paternal functions, personality, traditional composition of the American family, child.

Babayan V. N., Bogdanova O. Yu. On teaching sight translation as a specific type of professional activity in professional communication sphere

The given article is devoted to the analysis of modern linguists and interpreters view on the classification of translation types on the whole, and the definition of sight translation as a specific type of professional activity in particular. Universal and specific characteristics of the sight translation with other types of interpretation are revealed. Special problems of authentic text translation, their reasons and the ways of their solving are considered. Complicated (minus) and facilitated (plus) factors performing sight translation are highlighted. The necessary skills for the students to perform visual-oral translation are determined. The authors present two types of sight translation: the *training* sight translation and the *professional* one, thus enabling to consider sight translation as a specific professional activity. Sight translation algorithm of actions is considered in the article: familiarization with the text, its «pre-translation analysis» with type, genre, stylistic features, topic identification and the further work on the translation-text creation. Additional sources of information are indicated in order to provide «background knowledge» about the authentic text, they are dictionaries, encyclopedias, instructions, various reference books and manuals. It is recommended to create a terminology dictionary for students' specialties that help to overcome the lexical barrier and master the particular specialty vocabulary.

Keywords: teaching sight translation, training and professional sight translation, interpretation, the original (authentic) text and the translation text, types of translation.

Solokhin A. V. Improvement of professional and personal qualities of officer-managers in engineering and aviation service in the process of professional development

The article substantiates the relevance of the creation and implementation of pedagogical conditions for the development of professional and personal qualities of the management team of engineering and aviation service in the process of improving the qualifications. Based on the theoretical and methodological analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, pedagogical conditions, contributing to the development of competence, motivational and prognostic, moral and behavioral professional personal qualities of officers. A theoretical description of pedagogical conditions, including: a problem presentation of educational material, a targeted organization of

independent work, attracting highly qualified teachers with the experience of organizing engineering and aviation provision of combat training and conducting hostilities by aviation compounds and parts, as well as the use of modern information and technological and material and technical provision. Based on experimental work, during the forming step of the experiment, targeted work was carried out to create pedagogical conditions. The diagnosis of the level of development of professional and personal qualities of officers was conducted on the basis of issues and tasks on the main discipline «Organization of Engineering and Aviation Support», the methods of identifying communicative and organizational inclinations («KOR-2»), K. Kharsky Test»Personal Values» Subcategory «Material Values» (Qualification, Education, Profession, Career), Subcategory «Ideological Values» (faith, debt, patriotism, spirituality, morality), Questionnaire by V. I. Morosanova «Self-regulation of behavior». The quantitatively qualitative analysis of the results based on statistical processing of data on the criterion of Pearson χ^2 showed that the created pedagogical conditions largely allow increasing the level of development of officers' professional personal qualities. Thus, the resolution of the problem of the development of professional and personal qualities of specialists of the management team of engineering and aviation service in the process of advanced training is seen in the targeted implementation of pedagogical conditions.

Keywords: pedagogical conditions, professional and personal qualities, management team, engineering and aviation service, advanced training, Pearson χ^2 criterion.

Voevodskaya E. A. Training foreign language teachers to implement blended learning technologies

The article studies the requirements that a future English teacher must meet according to the higher education federal educational state standards in the sphere of the graduate's readiness to employ information and communication technology in their professional career; the gap between these requirements and educational results is shown. The author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to include the questions connected with the usage of digital technologies into the course of methodology or design the corresponding elective courses for students. The author analyzes the terms from scientific literature which suppose the Internet usage in the educational process: digitalization, information and communication technologies, e-learning, distant learning, blended learning. The blended learning models are presented in the article; the most efficient blended learning model for bachelor full-time students is described. The article describes the elective course «Educational Internet resources in language teaching» that was based on this research. The article contains the description of the course as well as face-to-face and distant work aimed at the course acquisition; the examples of tasks for students to accomplish at seminars and work independently are given; the optimum correlation between direct input activities and independent learning via the learning management system Moodle or on the Internet in these terms and conditions caused by the coronavirus pandemic is suggested. The advantages of blended learning are considered on the basis of the course piloting at pedagogical university. At the end of the article the conclusion about the necessity to prepare graduates for work at a new digital school is drawn.

Keywords: blended learning, educational, web technologies, independent work, distant, face-to-face, foreign language, student.

Nagdyan R. M. Metaphysical unity of transcendental psychology and quantum mechanics. Article 2

This article is a continuation of the previous one, published in this journal under the same title. The article continues the theoretical consideration of signs of the unity of transcendental psychology (TP) and quantum mechanics (QM) in the vision of Aristotle's metaphysics.

In the context of the metaphysical triad necessary-possible-real, the «intersection points» of A. I. Mirakyan's transcendental psychology and the interpretation of quantum mechanics by A. Yu. Sevalnikov. It is shown that in the both transcendental psychology and quantum mechanics epistemological problems are associated with the impossibility of using the language of their classical predecessors. In both sciences, it becomes necessary to use a new language, a new way of thinking and a new logic of understanding the phenomena under study. All this allows us to conclude that both in transcendental psychology and in quantum mechanics, researchers are dealing with a new ontology of reality that differs from that studied in classical physics and in the phenomenology of classical psychology. It became necessary to divide reality into observable and unobservable. This allows us to say that we are talking about polyontic (or modal) philosophy – different modalities or modes of being, within the framework of which it is necessary to consider the relationship between the necessary, the possible and the real things. Both sciences are the sciences of becoming. If QM is the science of the formation of the observed world, then TP is the science of the generation of phenomena of psychological reality. This is one of the reasons for the unity of their methodological foundations. There is a fairly close similarity in the understanding of the concept of «coexisting opportunities» (or «potential opportunities»). In TP, it coincides with the concept of the coexistence of functionally equal opportunities for reflecting various concomitant properties of objects, and in QM – with the principle of superposition of states of elementary particles. The relative nature of the formation of the phenomenon in the reality of the real follows it. In TP, this is expressed in the realization of one of the coexisting possibilities of reflecting any of the presented properties of the object, and in QM this is expressed as a result of the reduction of the wave function to one of the possible states of a quantum object. The relativity of the formation of a specific phenomenon,

determined by the existence of «coexisting possibilities», is realized according to the principle of relativity to the means of observation.

Keywords: unity, transcendental psychology, quantum mechanics, metaphysics, observable reality, unobservable reality, possible, real.

Medintsev V. A. Integrative dynamics in psychological science

The observed increase in the number of psychological research entails both the expansion and deepening of psychological knowledge, and the escalation of the theoretical and methodological problems of its systematization and practical application. The widely discussed problems of the theoretical foundations and methodology of psychological research, in generalized formulations, are reduced to a statement of the growing fragmentation and searching the foundations of the integration prospects for psychology. At the same time, there are problems that have not yet been given due attention, one of such problems is the conceptualization of the integration and fragmentation dynamics in psychological knowledge.

In the proposed conceptualization, the dynamics of the psychological knowledge development occurs in the original studies of the expansion, deployment, narrowing, folding of its structure. From these methodological positions, psychological research is categorized into deepening, fragmenting and integrating. According to the results of the methodological analysis, the ratio of the integration and fragmentation processes types is 1: 3. That is, even in the case of putting forward and starting an integration project in psychology, the coexistence of integrative and fragmented processes is inevitable, with the latter prevailing.

If the psychological knowledge integration is carried out by descriptive methodological tools, then the array of fragmented studies will not shrink, and the current ratio of integration and fragmentation studies is unlikely to change. In this scenario, new research will continue with heterogeneous methodological tools, and since systematizing research remains not a priority, the carried out integration of psychological knowledge in terms of its volume will decrease relative to the total volume of studies. A dynamic balancing the integration and fragmentation processes is seen as an acceptable state of psychological knowledge. However, even for achieving it, it is necessary to reach positive integration dynamics at the first stage. The dynamic balance of integration and fragmentation processes can be established at various levels of their correlation – determining a sufficient level will be one of the most pressing issues in the case of implementing an integration project in psychology.

Keywords: psychological knowledge, fragmentation, integration, integration dynamics.

Tikhomirova E. V., Samokhvalova A. G., Vishnevskaya O. N. Psychological well-being of students in conditions of high uncertainty of the future

In this article, the authors attempted to comprehend how the level of psychological well-being and the image of the future in students is transformed in the context of acute social uncertainty associated with the coronavirus epidemic. To answer this problematic question, we turned to the analysis of the need-motivational-semantic sphere of students before the pandemic and after the end of the self-isolation of Russian citizens. The study was carried out in two stages. At the first stage (October 2019), 185 students of Kostroma State University ($M = 20,1$; $SD = 1,3$) were interviewed on the subject of how they understand the phenomenon of psychological well-being, after which 45 respondents ($M = 19,7$; $SD = 0,8$) were asked for filling in the method «Color metaphors» by I. L. Solomin. At the second stage (January 2021), the study was carried out according to a similar algorithm ($N1 = 185$; $M = 20,4$; $SD = 0,6$; $N2 = 45$; $M = 19,3$; $SD = 1,1$).

It is shown that the coronavirus pandemic and the associated self-isolation have become a context that influenced the change in the structure of connections between meaning-forming categories in the need-motivational-semantic sphere of students. The weakening of the tightness of connections between semantic categories in the minds of the respondents serves as an indicator of students' disorientation in psychological time and space, a marker of the emergence of problems in setting goals, defining meaning and seeing oneself. First of all, this is reflected in the idea of the future, oneself in the future, happiness as the category most closely related to well-being. The image of the future has become less concretized and blurred. In the psychological time space, values-goals became less significant, but values-resources became actualized («love», «family», «health», «entertainment» , «communication», «development», «money»), i.e. that helps to feel stability, comfort, increases confidence in the future and helps to distract from the oppressive atmosphere.

Keywords: time continuum, pandemic, psychological well-being, happiness, future, uncertainty, student age.

Kholondovich E. N. Complex reconstruction of the life path and psychological characteristics of a historical person as a method of historical psychology

The article analyzes the works on the study of historical figures in various socio-humanitarian sciences: history, philosophy, literary studies, psychology. Various approaches to biographical research in psychology are considered: psychoanalysis, psychiatry, historical psychology. There is a growing interest in biographical research in both science and mass consciousness. In historical psychology, personality is studied from different perspectives: from

the point of view of its genius, its orientation, legal consciousness as a representative of the moral elite, etc. It is concluded that there is no single method of studying the historical personality in psychology. The author offers a comprehensive reconstruction of the life path and psychological characteristics of a historical person as a method of historical psychology, which is based on the structural and dynamic model of a person by B. G. Ananyev, the subject-activity approach by S. L. Rubinstein, and the ideas of B. F. Lomov on the system determination of the psyche, a procedure of psychological and historical reconstruction that allows combining various methods in the study (modeling, biographical method, praximetric method, quantitative methods, etc.). The proposed method will allow us to study the historical personality comprehensively, in the dynamics included in the integral system of social relations, as well as to reveal the features of its development in the context of historical time. Various hierarchically organized structures (individuum, personality, subject of activity, individuality) cover all levels of relations and interactions of a person and the functions and roles performed by him in the process of living life at each stage of his development. Such a study reaches the level of a systematic reconstruction of the life path of a historical person as an integral phenomenon without losing the complex methodological basis.

Keywords: historical psychology, historical personality, biography, socio-humanitarian sciences, psychology, individual, personality, subject of activity, individuality, complex reconstruction, theoretic model of research

Rubtsova N. E. Psychological readiness of undergraduates to work in professions of information type

In the article, a new – subject-informational type of professional activity is discussed on the example of a study of the professional orientation and psychological readiness for the future profession of magistrates studying in the specialties of information technology. It is noted that the sphere of information professions is expanding exponentially, and types of information activities are increasingly replacing traditional types. The psychological specificity of the subject-informational type of professional activity in the structure of the integrative psychological classification of labor, which reflects the co-organization of three relations is discussed (the subject of labor – the meta-subject of joint labor, the activity of the subject of labor – the meta-subject of labor, the subject environment of labor – the meta-subject environment of joint labor) into integral generalized psychological types that describe the requirements for the subject of informational activity.

The results of studying the professional orientation of master students, as well as the structure of their psychological readiness to work in information-type professions are presented. The regularities of the formation of the components of such readiness, including academic motivation, tolerance to uncertainty and reflexivity, are described.

Keywords: psychological readiness, psychological classification of labor, information type of activity, undergraduate.

Khachanyants S. B. Psychological studies of the profession of pedagogues for additional education

The article is devoted to the theoretical analysis of modern psychological studies of the professional activities of teachers of children additional education carried out during the last decade. The purpose of the study was to conduct this analysis from the standpoint of labor psychology, where the key constructs are the concepts of efficiency and effectiveness of activity, in order to systematize and summarize modern psychological studies of the professional activities of teachers of children additional education, highlighting the main areas of such research and identifying among them the areas that are most significant and promising for labor psychology. It is noted that in modern conditions, the requirements for the formation of a system of personnel support for additional education of children are increasing, in particular, for the professionally important qualities of teachers in order to ensure their effective work and successful socialization of students. It is stated that a systematic analysis of psychological studies of the work of teachers of children additional education reveals an objective trend of insufficient knowledge of the problem of the effectiveness and efficiency of this work. Eight main directions of modern psychological research of the work of teachers of children additional education are identified, among which five directions are marked as particularly significant and promising for the psychology of work, related, respectively: 1) with the finding of success criteria and the development of methods for obtaining estimates of the effectiveness of this professional activity; 2) with the definition of regulatory requirements for this activity; 3) with the identification of the psychological specifics of the professional activities of teachers of children additional education; 4) with the study of the modern digital environment as a means of professional development of teachers of children additional education; 5) with the study and formation of psychological readiness of teachers of children additional education to carry out cultural work. The significance of the results obtained is determined by the fact that the identified areas contribute to the theoretical ordering and purposeful further development of research on the work of teachers of additional education of children.

Keywords: psychological studies, labor psychology, additional education of children, teacher of additional education, professional activity, professionally important qualities, labor efficiency, success criteria.

Rukavishnikova N. G. Psychological readiness for school and children's preschool age anxiety

The article is devoted to the study of a child's psychological readiness for school and childhood anxiety. The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between anxiety and the psychological readiness of children for school. The article presents the results of a theoretical and empirical study of anxiety and readiness for school in preschool children. The article analyzes theoretical approaches to the study of the problem of anxiety in children in foreign and domestic psychological literature. The analysis showed that among elder preschool children, anxiety has not yet a stable character trait and is relatively reversible when appropriate psychological and pedagogical activities are carried out. Considering various approaches to the study of psychological readiness for school (school maturity), the author identifies their common things and differences, and also analyzes the component structure of this construct. The author conducted an empirical study of the intellectual component of psychological readiness for school in children with different levels of anxiety. The empirical study involved 30 preschoolers aged 6-7 years attending MPEI. The analysis of the results of the conducted psychodiagnostic research showed that the overwhelming majority of children (63.4%) have an increased level of anxiety. Most children have fairly well developed verbal intelligence, but non-verbal intelligence is poorly developed. A nonlinear relationship was revealed between the level of anxiety in preschoolers and the intellectual component of psychological readiness for school. The highest level of anxiety is inherent in children with the highest degree of intellectual readiness for school. Thus, there is a non-linear relationship between anxiety and children's intellectual readiness for school.

Keywords: anxiety, stress, school maturity, psychological readiness for school, intellectual readiness for school, verbal intelligence, non-verbal intelligence.

Kashapov M. M., Serafimovich I. V., Baranova Yu. G. Socio-psychological aspect of modern junior schoolchildren's academic giftedness

The results of several empirical research generalizations are represented in this article. The congruence of teachers' and parents' thinking about different kinds of giftedness and its manifestations of primary school academically gifted learners is discussed here. The specific features analysis of personal characteristics of academically and intellectually gifted today's children is performed.

Sample: total 586 persons: teachers – 60, 240 primary school learners, 286 – learners' parents. The following idea is proved: a child's self-evaluation depends on parents' opinion about their child and it conforms to parents' expectations. It's determined that the higher parents evaluate self-regulation level, the level of independence, the higher child's indicators of self-control and motivation for success are.

We have made conclusions that primary schoolchildren can try to draw attention to themselves in order to get acceptance and approval by grown-ups and peers, they also have excessive anxiety level connected with school fears: control and the assessment of knowledge.

Authorial express diagnostics was used to study teachers' and parents' ideas about different kinds of child's giftedness and its manifestation. It turned out that at the beginning of studies primary school teachers are less aware of potential giftedness of their children: behavioral and artistic. The spectrum of views about grown-ups' giftedness broadens to the end of primary school, especially it concerns motivational criteria. The focus group method to estimate the formation level of teachers' thinking components when working with gifted learners was used. It is found that not only at primary school but also at secondary and high school we can see insufficient representation and formation of teachers knowledge about their work with gifted learners and it is the perspective for further work. It is shown that regular work with teachers stimulates the transformation of professional thinking characteristics from situational up to supra-situational: prediction, reflexivity, the depth and broadness of analysis, self-development orientation are changed.

Keywords: potential giftedness, gifted children, primary school age, personal characteristics, motivation, self-assessment, self-regulatory style, psychological and pedagogical support, teachers' professional thinking, resources.

Tulchinskii G. L. Features and significance of narration in the witness literature

Witness literature is an important and significant factor in the historical memory formation. Third-person witness narratives are well-known, and 1-person fictional descriptions are equally well-known. However, first-person factual narrative evidence is of particular interest. They represent the initial reflection narratives of personal experience. In addition, this reflexive narration contains the meaningful being picture dynamics, including changes in the content of this picture. The article contains the results of a value-normative analysis of little-known sources of witness literature, which presents the experience of the repressive practices in the USSR in 1920-1980. Generalization of the analysis results allows us to speak about two cycles of radical performance of the semantic picture of the world. In turn, each such cycle includes two phases. The first phase is associated with strangeness of familiar experience and the liminality of new experience. The second phase expresses the subsequent reaggregation of a new understanding of social life. These dynamics are very close to the dynamics of the conceptual narration of war experiences. The main differences are related to the greater emphasis on victimization, different attitudes towards actors and the reasons for victimization. Over the years, witness literature has become an important material for the socio-cultural

engineering of building ideas about the sad events of the past – their oblivion (as meaningful unoblivion) in order to prevent their repetition in the present and in the future. A simple hush-up of such circumstances forms the enduring trauma of public consciousness, its «neuroticism», the inability to distance oneself from the past, to live confidently on, causing obsessive associations, or even repetitions, it becomes a source of internal and external conflicts. Constructive oblivion provides not suppression and deletion, but a systematic comprehension of historical experience.

Keywords: emotions, experiences, historical memory, narration, reaggregation, semantic picture of the world, strangeness, value-normative model, witness literature

Zlotnikova T. S., Kuzin A. A. Soviet existence: collective reflection based on the materials of the RSF grant

The article systematizes the results of the work carried out at YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky under the grant of the Russian Scientific Foundation «Philosophical and Anthropological Analysis of Soviet Life. Prerequisites, dynamics, influence on modernity». The grant implementation period is from 2020 to 2022, the analysis was done based on the results of half of the completed path. Information is provided on publications (more than 30 publications from the lists of the Higher Attestation Commission and the ID), on scientific events held from May 2020 to March 2021.: the seminar-discussion «Soviet existence on the eve of the formation of totalitarian and authoritarian framework», the school of young researchers «Soviet existence as it is: aspects of analysis», a round table with the involvement of researchers and practitioners from Russian regions «Soviet existence: from rooting to overcoming», a socio-cultural survey on the topic «Soviet existence-the rejected past or the origins of the present?». Information is given about 10 members of the research team – Doctors of Philosophical Sciences S. A. Nikolsky (Moscow, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences), G. L. Tulchinsky (St. Petersburg, Higher School of Economics), Doctors of Sciences and young participants of the project (Yaroslavl, YSPU). The materials of the seminar-discussion with the participation of colleagues from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Samara, Yekaterinburg, Ulyanovsk, Vologda, and other cities of Russia are analyzed. The analysis of scientific publications and reports made under the grant, scientific reflection allows us to believe that the initial hypothesis of the grant is confirmed. The unflagging interest in the Soviet life on the part of people of different generations was established, manifestations of nostalgia among the young were found, signs of forgetting certain phenomena were revealed, the presence of an emotionally acute sense of the events of the Soviet past. We believe that the awakening and consolidation of a respectful and devoid of ideological rigidity attitude to the complex phenomena of the cultural and historical past is being carried out in society.

Keywords: Grant of the Russian Science Foundation, Soviet existence, philosophical and anthropological analysis, scientific team, collective reflection.

Aristova E. P. «The Master and Margarita» of M. A. Bulgakov: word that became truth

The article presents a reading of the novel by M. A. Bulgakov «The Master and Margarita» as an interpretation of the philosophical problem of the connection between word and reality discussed in European thought in the second half of the 20th century in the works of J. Derrida, J. Baudrillard, R. Barthes and others. In «The Master and Margarita», the loss of a sense of reality is shown through the fine line between fiction and prophecy. The writer appears, on the one hand, as an obsessed and insane, on the other hand, as one who is able to speak truthfully when reality is fictitious, just as the ideological and bureaucratic atmosphere of the USSR in the 1930s (it is shown in the novel as a space of signs that have lost the signified, as fiction and theater). A distinctive feature of M. A. Bulgakov's novel is attention to the destiny of the speaking person. The religious motive of personal speech as a personal response to God can be opposed to the philosophical concept of the «death of the author» by R. Barthes and M. Foucault. This personality of speech is important in the situation of the Stalinist period, when a person could disappear forever. Interpretations of the key figures of the novel are given: Woland as a liar-teller, the Master as a writer, capable of telling not a lie, but the truth through his fiction, Margarita as a force of love, capable of recklessly choosing her subject and giving it meaning even among general nonsense. The images of the execution of Pontius Pilate and the Master's award reflect the two destinys of the ambiguous speaker: the torment of a coward who does not dare to speak openly and a cosy space for creativity that gives freedom and hope.

Keywords: M. A. Bulgakov, «The Master and Margarita», reality, simulacrum, death of the author, word, text, sign, art, creativity.

Letina N. N., Tryaskova Yu. M. Facets of the soviet in the memory of media audience

The article is devoted to the problem of the current state of cultural memory about the Soviet experience, Soviet existence in the media space in the context and format of memetics. The authors solve three problems: the definition of key concepts that characterize the problem, including the definition of the concept «soviet meme»; identification and overview content analysis of Runet resources updating cultural memory of the USSR in meme format; systematizing the results of a micro-sociocultural survey aimed at identifying the state of cultural memory of soviet.

The soviet meme is positioned as a peculiar cultural gene of soviet being and consciousness and is defined as a unit of soviet cultural information, entrenched in cultural memory and reproduced in the infosphere, media environment, culture, mass consciousness, sociocultural practices in accordance with context and modality in the original or transformed state. A significant sphere of the existence of soviet memes is the cultural memory and actual discourse of the soviet. Key components of the media oecumenes of soviet memes in Runet were revealed. The results of a micro-sociocultural survey were systematized, which made it possible to form an idea on the state of Runet users' cultural memory.

Keywords: cultural memory, soviet period, USSR, media space, meme, memorialization, micro sociocultural survey.

Leonov I. V., Grusman Ya. V., Kirillov I. V. Monument with a military «scar»: preservation and exhibiting practices

The article continues the discussion of the topic related to strategies for working with historical and cultural heritage monuments that contain traces of the impact of wars and armed conflicts. Based on the exposition and funds of the CNM, the analysis of specific monuments, the form and semantic aura of which bear the «scars» of history, is carried out. Among the monuments, which are given special attention in the article, there are St. Andrew's flag from the battleship «Tsesarevich», items from the cruiser «Varyag», a fragment of the foremast from the battleship «Prince Potemkin-Tavrichesky», a shot-through helmet of a marine infantry soldier found at the Sinyavino heights, a damaged propeller blade of the DB-3F bomber, etc. The article considers the status of «scarred» artifacts as «places of memory» that ensure the preservation and transmission of ideas about the military past and are an integral part of military culture. The article describes the main strategies for working with monuments whose «patina of time» contains traces of military influences. As an example of a complex artifact with a deep semantic load, symbolizing the unity of different periods of national history, demonstrating the historical and cultural continuity of its epochs (including through the synthesis of different-time military-historical materials with a high sacred component), the image of the Saviour Not Made with Hands – the main icon of the Main Temple of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation is considered.

Keywords: cultural heritage, artifact, monument, war, armed conflict, scar, «place of memory», cultural memory, military culture.

Dobretsova S. A. The private life of soviet person in museum expositions of Ivanovo

The article is devoted to private life of soviet person on an example of museums exposition of Ivanovo – the Museum of first Soviet. The author takes note that, on the one hand, an everyday culture of soviet epoch is lost, but, on the other hand, this culture has a big popularity not only in the science sphere but also in the sphere of mass culture. It accents an actuality of its researching.

The exposition representing in the museum of first soviet has unicity. A museum space dedicated to a historical event shows to visitors a contrast interior of manufacturer and his worker. It illustrates that revolution as a strong move in a social and cultural life of society was inevitable.

Among mass of everyday culture of soviet epoch museums the Ivanovo museum offers visitors not only demonstration of periods of soviet culture development but also representative reflection of soviet way of life and person evolution. From a person of bedsit, which even his room doesn't become private space and full of ideological mottoes, to the person with individual set of interests, tastes and desires. This new type of person tries to bring to life his interests, tastes and desires into his new flat interior making it cozier, positive representing social changes.

The museum space has synthetism as far as it repels not only historical context and social changes but also way of life details. The author puts museum exposition as an attempt of presenting macro history by way of micro history of private life of soviet person.

Keywords: soviet person, private life, bedsit, everyday culture, synthetism, unicity, evolution of soviet way of life, microhistory.