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THE METHODOLOGY CULTURE OF A SCIENTIST

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One of the important areas of modern philosophy of science is the methodology of scientific cognition, the description of the technology of obtaining and substantiating scientific knowledge. Knowledge of such technology forms the content of the methodological culture of the scientist. As the real history of science shows, methodological culture is not something a priori and unchangeable. It significantly depends, firstly, on the content of the objects studied by scientists, secondly, on the methodological traditions that have developed in a particular science and, thirdly, on historic features of the science of its time, and fourthly, on its philosophical understanding. Only taking into account the totality of all these factors can become the basis for the formation of the methodological culture of a contemporary scientist.

**Keywords:** epistemology, scientific method, history of science, methodological tradition, methodological culture of the scientist.

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SYMBOL AS THE OBJECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION

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The given article is devoted to the evolution of the concept of «symbol» as one of the fundamental categories of philosophy. In the modern world symbol and symbolic systems are undergoing crucial transformations. Their semantics as well as their role in the life of the human society are transforming. All these makes the philosophical rethinking of this concept quite necessary. The genesis of symbol is viewed diachronically which helps to identify different approaches to the notion of symbol and to indicate the general and the particular in it. The analysis of philosophical studies from ancient philosophy up to modern time is given the article. Ancient Greece philosophical studies defined the main trends of philosophical thought concerning the essence of symbol. The phenomenon of symbols was ontologically understood as the attribute of the divine essence. The epistemological approach to the symbol as an instrument of cognition led to its desecration. But at the same time, it expanded its understanding as an aesthetic category with axiological and pragmatic functions. The collisions of the XX century led to profound changes in the traditional symbolic systems or to their destruction thus contributing to the deterioration of symbol and its mutation into a simulacrum.

**Keywords**:symbol, sign, myth, simulacrum, ontology, epistemology, genesis of symbol.

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THE METHODS OF META-THEORETIC LEVEL OF SCIETIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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Aim of the article. To reveal the specifics of the methods of the meta-theoretical level of scientific knowledge. Methodology. Description of three methods of metatheoretic analysis and substantiation of scientific theories: the method of formalization (mathematics and logic), methods of paradigmatic, general scientific and philosophical substantiation (natural science and social sciences). Results. The nature of the meta-theoretical level of knowledge in science, its methods and their functions are revealed. Research implications. The theoretical and practical significance of the meta-theoretical level of scientific knowledge for the holistic nature of the scientific discipline and its effective functioning in the general system of scientific knowledge is proved.

**Keywords:** science, metatheoretic level of scientific knowledge, methods of metatheoretic cognition in science.

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IMPACT OF MEGATRENDS ON TURNS IN THE HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN IDEAS (PART 2)

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Today, to explain certain problems that arise in society, it is customary to appeal to institutions. These establishments, the functioning of which, due to their exceptional significance, extends to all spheres of human life, are the result of the implementation of intellectual constructs in the coordinates of social life. It is ideas that make it possible to embody a kind of desired design and conceptual foundations of institutions, taking into account the influence on them of many parameters of empirical contexts. Moreover, combinations of ideas create a unique institutional design, and its constituent structural elements allow nation states to respond in one way or another to the challenges that constantly arise before them. This article is devoted to the consideration of the influence of megatrends on the turns in the history of institutional design ideas. In the second part of the study, the author completes the analysis of megatrends by considering the coronavirus pandemic. A socio-philosophical analysis of the causes and features of COVID-19 has been carried out. The high instrumental significance of the media in the modern world is indicated, which can be singled out as an independent sphere of public life. The author summarizes the ideological foundations of all three megatrends and identifies key points in the unwillingness of national governments to modernize institutional design in a timely manner. The role of the proposed A.O. Lovejoy of the History of Ideas Project for Social Development. Discrepancies in the interpretation of the basic term «idea-units» are identified, which significantly complicates the understanding of the influence of ideal factors on the transformations of institutional design carried out by various actors. On the example of the idea of «a just state system», the transformations of the meanings that have taken place in the context of the meanings analyzed by megatrends are demonstrated. The relationship between the dynamics of ideas and the effectiveness of the modernization of institutional design by nation states is indicated. In conclusion, the results of the study are summed up and prospects for further research are outlined.

**Keywords:** idea, megatrend, institutional design, global development, COVID-19, history of ideas, actors, meaning.

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MYTHOGONY, OR THE ABILITY TO DISBELIEVE

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The article examines faith, taken in the mode of unbelief, in relation to modern philosophies of immanence (J. Deleuze, M. Henry, A. Badiou, F. Laruelle). The thought that determines this study is that the only basis for recognizing the significance of transcending is its very implementation by faith, while philosophical or practical, including scientific, its refutation, like assertion, contradicts its essence. The philosophies of immanence, insofar as they deny the transcendent conceptually, that is, without relying on the faith that defines them, which they deny or do not see, commonly identifying all faith with certainty, fall into the category of mythological philosophies, that is, those that explicitly or implicitly affirm this or that theory of myth and push into the realm of the mythical beliefs and speculations that contradict them. But the philosophies that affirm the transcendent conceptualize it in exactly the same way, ending up just as mythological in the end. The mythogonic approach proposed in the article, based on the idea of Kantian Criticism, is aimed at revealing the faith that determines the philosophical myth generation, and the essence of the transcendence produced by it, which realizes the absolute existential positing that caused it beyond any conceptualization.

**Keywords**: apophasis, faith, philosophies of immanence, myth, mythogony, negative theology, existence.

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THE ESSENCE, VALUES AND MODELS OF EDUCATION

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The article examines the essence of education as a social phenomenon in many aspects. The author gives a number of meanings of this concept, which makes it possible to distinguish the functions of education. Such an examination of it makes it possible to highlight the content of the organizational, process and resultant components of education; and the appeal to the ideals of education makes it possible to highlight its axiological models, each of which is based on one or another dominant value.

**Keywords:** education, essence of education, content of education, functions of education, social institution, ideals of education, values of education, models of education.

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ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF EDUCATION: CRITICAL THINKING AS AN EFFECTIVE ECOSYSTEM

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Ecology of education is considered as a methodological research program, ecological attitudes and approaches are explicated in a new scientific field. Attention is focused on the problem of studying the phenomenon of the educational ecosystem. The purpose of the article is to identify methodological guidelines for the ecosystem approach to the study of education, understanding the role of critical thinking in the educational ecosystem. Shows the urgent need for an ecological approach to clarify the ideals and mission of education in accordance with the civilizational requirements of the post-industrial society. The priority task of modernizing modern university education is analyzed, aimed at developing an educational ecosystem, the leading postulate of which will be teaching thinking as research, teaching critical thinking as opposed to the traditional information educational model. The novelty lies in the development and substantiation of critical thinking, based on logical rules, as an effective construct of the educational ecosystem that is emerging today. A comparative analysis of materials from university courses on critical thinking is carried out, the concept of the course «Logic and critical thinking» is substantiated. The focus of the toolkit for developing critical thinking skills, teaching intelligent thinking is the problem-activity approach, its detailing in comparison with the cultural-informational approach. The results obtained demonstrate the leading positions of «Logic and critical thinking» in teaching good thinking skills. In the educational ecosystem, the course paradigm foundations provide a model for building other disciplines along the lines of rational discourse and research.

**Keywords:** education, ecology, educational ecosystem, methodology, critical thinking, logic, information.

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PROBLEMS OF FORMATION SOCIAL MEMORY AND CIVIL IDENTITY OF STUDENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITALIZATION EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SPACE

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The article is devoted to the complex problem of the formation of social memory and civic identity of students in the digital educational and social contexts.

**Keywords**: social memory, civic identity, educational space, social space, students, teachers, digital learning.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL UNDERSTANDING
OF THE PROBLEM OF PARTICIPATION AND ABSENTHEISM

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This article examines the role and features of participation and absenteeism at the present stage of development of the post-industrial (information) society. Having identified the main causes of absenteeism in the current political realities, the authors note a high probability of transformation of the political potential of the population into radical and extremist protest actions.

**Keywords:** participation, absenteeism, activity activity, activity participation, absentee model of behavior, affiliation.

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On the etymology of the term «Hyperborea»

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Different approaches to the interpretation of the term «hyperborean» are understood: an altable, scientific, «politically appropriate». In the final part of the article, the author provides his version of the etymological interpretation of the term «Hyperborea». Referring to the early Indo-European root basis of this word, the author comes to the conclusion that the original toponym had the meaning of the «Country of the Great Bear», or «the country of origin», «the original homeland».

**Keywords**: history of philosophy, mythology, religion, etymology, Ancient Greece, Hyperborea.

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THE MAIN CATEGORIES OF BARBARIAN CULTURE

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The purpose of the study is to discover and reveal the main features of the barbarian culture. The novelty of the study lies in identifying the components that are characteristic of the culture of any society, which representatives of a civilized society call barbaric. As a result of the study, such enduring barbaric cultural features as a cyclical understanding of time, the perception of land as a no-man's (and common) property, a sacred attitude to individual and clan reputation, giving and receiving gifts, fidelity to social status, perceived as fate, were revealed.

**Keywords:** barbarism, civilization, cyclism, fatalism, clan mentality, military society.

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THEOLOGICAL DISCOURSE AND DENOMINATIONAL DIFFERENTIATION IN PROTESTANTISM

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The paper sets out to explore the structural semiotics of Protestant discourse. Although the topic is familiar for the research agenda, the words habitually used for nomination in discourse are semantically vague. Such word as *fundamentalism* has a wide register of meanings from general nomination tinged with pejorative connotations to regular self-naming chosen by groups and trends. Moreover, Protestant affiliations of almost opposite views are often named identically, rendering nomination in Protestant discourse asymmetric. Modern systemic and structural approach gives rise to other complications when used for analysis of religious phenomena. Denominational affiliations integrate theology with its discourse characteristics as a subsystem within a given systemic framework. But it proves impossible to present varieties of theological discourse within the frameworks of traditional denominational divisions as symmetrically consistent. The descriptive fields defining different components of religious community (such as theology, services, and the like) are far from symmetric as the system itself does not operate in binary-symmetric domain traditional for classical religious studies. As a result, for each denomination an entire range of variants of theology should be described as typical for a chosen denomination.

**Keywords**: Protestantism, theology, fundamentalism, structure, theologeme, quasi-theologeme.

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THE DISCOURSE OF JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF THE COVID PANDEMIC

E.A. Evstifeeva, K.D. Khanin

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The article is devoted to the philosophical conceptualization of the discourse of justice during the years of the Covid pandemic, which has undergone changes that are truly epoch-making: the set of strategies for the struggle for the discourse of justice has expanded, the share of ethical, historical-philosophical, psychological theoretical research has significantly decreased, while the number of applied studies clearly increased. Justice is understood as the correct balance of such values as good, freedom and equality.

**Keywords**: justice, covid-pandemic, values, freedom, equality, communication space.

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BODIES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A SUBJECT OF COUNTERING EXTREMISM IN THE YOUTH ENVIRONMENT

N.B. Baal

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The article discusses the role of the internal affairs bodies as a subject of countering extremism among the youth, as well as the factors on which the success of this activity depends.

**Keywords:** youth, youth environment, prevention, political extremism, practical implementation, internal affairs bodies, countering extremism, operational-search prevention, crime, security, law enforcement agencies.

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K.D. KAVELIN ABOUT UNIVERSITIES:
IN SEARCH OF SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL IDENTITY

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Foreign trips of the Russian historian and public figure of the second half of the 19th century K.D. Kavelin are considered as a manifestation of academic mobility and, at the same time, as a search for scientific and educational identity. Studying the activities of French, German, Swiss universities, Kavelin sought to collect material that could enrich the traditions of Russian universities. It is concluded that the information received by the Russian scientist-envoy was important in several perspectives. Firstly, the view «from outside» made it possible to discover new scientific and educational forms of university activity. Secondly, close acquaintance with foreign colleagues helped to gain a sense of belonging to the scientific and professorial community. Thirdly, the view «from the inside» contributed to a critical reassessment of previously borrowed ideas.

**Keywords:** K.D. Kavelin, science, education, identity, foreign trips, university.

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PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY IN N.A. BERDYAEV’S PHILOSOPHY

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The aim of the article is to analyze the relationship between society and personality in N. A. Berdyaev’s philosophy. The article reveals the genesis of the formation of society and personality ideas in the philosophy of N.A. Berdyaev, the socio-cultural conditionality of his views. The variant of interpretation of the crisis of European humanistic culture proposed by this author is understood as having a basis in his personalistic doctrine.

**Keywords:** personality, society, freedom, personalism, God, existentialism.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE RUSSIAN WORLD IN
RUSSIAN SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE XI–XXI CENTURIES

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The spiritual situation of time in the modern system of relations «man – society» is critical. Appeal to the origins of Russian spiritual and moral culture, domestic historical and cultural traditions, spiritual and moral values that modern citizens of Russia have inherited, can overcome this crisis. Comprehension of traditions and values not only optimizes and systematizes the modern process of development of the Russian national culture of self-consciousness, but also contributes to the development of a productive algorithm for the formation of a dialogue of ethnic traditions. The historical experience of interaction between different peoples, carried out in a peaceful way, characteristic of many regions of our country, is of global, universal significance. Perhaps the long-sought «higher destiny of Russia», which many prominent thinkers thought about, consists precisely in the search and finding a formula for a harmonious interconnected and mutually conditioning existence of different ethnic groups.

**Keywords**: Russian people, Russian world, values, traditions, dialogue, unity.

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**Христос как зеркало Бога Отца**

MIRROR METAPHOR IN MEDIEVAL GERMAN SPIRITUAL LITERATURE: TOWARD THE PROBLEM OF THE UNITY OF TRADITION

A.V. Simonian

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This study analyses the metaphor of mirror in German spiritual literature of the 12th–14th centuries. The aim of this study is to identify the main trends in the use of the mirror metaphor in German medieval spiritual texts and to show the individual traits of each of the authors who actively use this metaphor. Methodology: The author of the study uses the method of historical-philosophical analysis of the writings of Mechtilde of Magdeburg, Hildegard of Bingen, David of Augsburg, Meister Eckhart, Heinrich Suso, Johann Tauler, Heinrich of Nördlingen, as well as passages of vernacular theological and philosophical treatise that is known as «The Mystical Treatise on Mass and Its Influences in a Loving Soul». It is preserved as manuscript Cgm 89 in the Bavarian State Library (BSB) in Munich. The result of the study: the mirror metaphor was widely used by medieval spiritual German writers to present a number of trinitarian and mariological issues, including doctrines of man and his soul.

**Keywords**: medieval philosophy, spiritual literature of the Late Middle Ages, German mystics, mirror, Meister Eckhart, Heinrich Seuse, Hildegard von Bingen, Mechthild von Magdeburg, anonymous treatise on mass.

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HERACLITUS IN NIETZSCHE'S PHILOSOPHY:
TOWARDS A CONTEMPORARY DISCUSSION (1980S– 2020S)

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The paper analyses the contemporary scholarly debate on the role of Heraclitus in Nietzsche’s works. It offers clear criteria for systematizing approaches to this topic, concentrating on some selected examples of studies by A. Jensen, M. Tones and J. Mandalios and on the more general interpretations by G. Wohlfart, C. Cox and M. Meyer which establish a correlation between the attempts at a specific analysis of Nietzsche’s view of Heraclitus and the general postulates of Nietzsche’s philosophy. The analysis focuses on Nietzsche’s ontological thesis of becoming (Werden) and epistemological theses on truth and intuition. We find out that a full-fledged historical-philosophical reconstruction of Heraclitus’ role in Nietzsche’s philosophy has not yet taken place and should be a goal for further research.

**Keywords:** Nietzsche, Heraclitus, ontology, epistemology, being, becoming, Werden.

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ORIGINS OF GENEALOGY: FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE AND GILLES DELEUZE

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The article examines the formation of the Nietzschean genealogical strategy for comprehending the meaningful content of culture in the Deleuzean perspective of interpreting his legacy. In the light of the Deleuzean reading of the fundamental points of the Nietzschean way of interpreting the cultural-historical process, the genesis of the formation of a non-classical interpretation of this problem, which developed in the polemic with the ideas of the Enlightenment and German classical philosophy, is traced. The Deleuzean vision of Nietzsche allows, as revealed in the article, to discover the essential characteristics of the main stages of the formation of his genealogical strategy. The approach proposed by him reveals deep connections between the Nietzschean genealogy of culture and his philosophical interpretation of the ideas of «will to power» and «eternal return».

**Keywords:** Nietzsche, Deleuze, genealogy, genealogy method, historical analysis, dialectics, antiquity.

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R. Dunaevskaya's political philosophy:
a problem field

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R. Dunaevskaya's Marxist humanism is conceptually and practically aimed at building a society free from exploitation. Believing that the whole history is the history of the struggle for freedom, this author turned to the non-sufficiently–studied works of K. Marx, reading them through the prism of Hegelian dialectics. In her writings, R. Dunaevskaya revealed that the dialectical approach makes it possible to identify the tasks of liberation for a specific stage of historical development, to understand under the class struggle not only the movement of the proletariat, but also women, African Americans, etc., to consider theory and practice in their interrelation. Having developed the concept of state capitalism on the materials of the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the philosopher demonstrated that the categories of Marxist political economy are applicable to the analysis of planned economies, and workers are looking for ways to combat exploitation regardless of the form of the economic system. **Keywords**: Marxist humanism, freedom, dialectic, exploitation, revolution.

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ENLIGHTENMENT AND COUNTER-ENLIGHTENMENT IN
I. BERLIN'S INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

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The article examines I. Berlin's approach to Enlightenment and Counter-Enlightenment. It is noted that although Berlin in every possible way glorified the Enlightenment’s intellectual honesty and the courage of their campaigns against injustice and ignorance, he was a critic of the Enlightenment. Berlin’s intellectual thought centered around the Counter-Enlightenment, which was expressed in the conviction that the models of culture created by people must be explained otherwise than by scientific methods of understanding nature. Pluralism, which was at the center of Berlin’s thought, was originated within the Counter-Enlightenment. Particular attention is paid to the Berlin’s interpretation of G. Vico’s philosophy

**Keywords:** intellectual history, pluralism, Enlightenment, Counter-Enlightenment.

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THE CHALLENGE OF HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OPENNESS: H.-G. GADAMER – J. DERRIDA PHILOSOPHICAL DEBATE

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The article is focused on the analysis of the philosophical dialogue between H.-G. Gadamer and J. Derrida in the light of the problem of openness of historical experience. Deeply concerned with this question, these authors created two different versions of its interpretation within the boundaries of their own doctrines that were rooted in the foundations of M. Heidegger's metaphysics of finiteness. The content of Gadamer's understanding of the specifics of the openness of historical experience, as revealed in the article, is expressed in his interpretation of the nature of dialogical thinking and eventfulness, which met with harsh criticism from Derrida. However, despite his disagreement with many aspects of Gadamer's program, Derrida accepted the reflections of his partner in philosophical discussion when creating his own deconstructivist negotiation strategy, in which the problem of openness of historical experience is solved in an original way. The deconstructivist component was, in turn, organically mastered in Gadamer's program. On the whole, the platforms of Gadamer and Derrida can be considered as a kind of prologue to the contemporary debate about the importance of «sublime historical experience» in comprehending the past.

**Keywords:** openness of historical experience, «sublime historical experience», hermeneutics, poststructuralism, dialogue, intertextuality, negotiations.

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INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE IN
THE CONTEXT OF A. DANTO'S ANALYTICAL PHILOSOPHY
OF HISTORY

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The article examines the specifics of the analytical theory of A. Danto’s philosophy of history. The characteristic features that distinguish the proposed narrative model of historical knowledge are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the American philosopher's approach to considering the relationship between the experience of perceiving the phenomena of reality and language as a means of implementing cognition. The conclusion emphasizes the influence of this theory on the development of the idea of historical experience as a special way of comprehending the past, in the light of which the originality of historical knowledge is manifested.

**Keywords:** philosophy of history, analytic philosophy, historical experience, narrative.

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CATEGORY OF EXPERIENCE IN F. ANKERSMIT’S PHILOSOPHY

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The article is aimed at the analysis of the category of «experience» in F. Ankersmit’s philosophy. In the end of XX century philosophers, including F. Ankersmit, realized that language cannot be at the center of philosophy and turned their attention to the category of experience. Dutch philosopher tries to overcome his early anti-realistic views on the historiography. He comes up with the idea that, although the past is not given to us, it can intrude into our lives through sublime historical experience, which can both stimulate the historian to study a topic and shape the way the researcher looks at the past. Ankersmit tries to expand his narrativist views on the nature of the historical text, however, he does not completely turn them down, since he considers the narrative as the result of the historian's research determined by sublime historical experience.

**Keywords**: *sublime historical experience, narrative, trauma, nostalgia, representation,* historiography, past*.*

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