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Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 2 (56). С. 7–20

УДК 02.31

THE LEVEL STRUCTURE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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In contrast to the classical theory of scientific knowledge, where there were only two levels of scientific knowledge in any of the specific sciences: empirical and theoretical, in contemporary non-classical epistemology there are four qualitatively different levels of scientific knowledge: sensory, empirical, theoretical and metatheory. All of them differ in their content (ontology), means of genesis (epistemology), method of justification and criteria of truth (methodology). At the same time, although all these levels of scientific knowledge are relatively independent from each other in terms of their ontology and epistemology, they are all interrelated within the framework of the functioning of any particular science as the integrity system of knowledge. The means of achieving such integrity is a procedure of interpretation (identification) of the content of concepts of different levels of scientific knowledge. It is the constructive strong-willed activity. Every interpretation always consists of essential moment of risk and may produce an error. The non-classical approach to the level structure of scientific knowledge developed in the article allows for a deeper and more specific analysis of the laws of the functioning and development of real science, than the classical philosophy of science allowed.

**Keywords:** science, levels of scientific knowledge, sensory knowledge, empirical knowledge, theoretical knowledge, metatheoretical knowledge.

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PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE: THE PROBLEM OF INTERACTIVE CORRELATION

V.V. Ilyin, O.P. Sapegina, Ya.V. Yalovenko

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Science and philosophy, belonging to different areas of cogitative culture, complement each other. Knowledge is object-centered; metaphysics is aimed at the ideal meanings, but equally serves the needs of man as a symbolic being, involved in the conditional circumstances, but striving to achieve the unconditional. The resources of science with its rigid rules are not suitable for overcoming the barriers of conventions. Metaphysics is able to support hope dealing with spiritual mastering of the world under the less rigid framework conditions.

Keywords: philosophy, science, culture, Lebenswelt.

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TRANSDISCIPLINARY AS A VECTOR OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

V.E. Rednikina

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There has been a recent, tendency for the transformation of the problematics, which manifests itself in socio-historical practice, from a concrete problematics into a complex, inter- and transdisciplinary one. Tre developing systems are gradually taking tre place of subjects studied by tre humanities and natural sciences. Things that previously seemed monolithic and indivisible, as a rule, now appear internally dismembered and organized.The simple and holistic gives way to the complex and systemic. More and more research of a transdisciplinary nature go beyond the scope of many disciplines and limits of individual sciences as the meaning of the prefix «trans» presupposes. This multifaceted complexity does not exist on its own, it is «revealed» in the course of human activity and is conditioned by one of its states. In this regard, the humanities open up opportunities for a deeper study of reality in integration with the natural sciences.

**Keywords:** transdisciplinarity; consistency; holistic vision; genetic engineering; bioethics; human gene pool; bioengineering; transformation; DNA.

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PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

I.V. Kolcov, O.Y. Morozova

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The article discusses the philosophical aspects of the application of mathematical modeling and computational experiment. Analyzing the relationship between computational experiment and modeling, the authors raise questions of their reasonable combination for the knowledge of real processes occurring on the planet.

**Keywords**: modeling, experiment, program, cognition, system, research, production.

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TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN HEALTH: TRUTH AND DECEPTION

L.V. Udalova

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The article is based on the idea that today the dynamically changing technogenic world, industrialization and nootechnosferization of human life requires a philosophical understanding of the problem of man and his health. The analysis of pathological phenomena shows that technogenic development changes the way of life of a person, forms a new one, provokes its progressive degradation-physical, mental, genetic, social, etc. The use of the contemporary opportunities of biotechnology to improve the physical and intellectual qualities of a person will lead to its construction with new boundaries of physical, psychological, and therefore social capabilities.

**Keywords**: digitalization, digital technologies, biotechnologies, man, human nature, health, transhumanism, nano-bio-info-cogno-socio-technologies, immortality, truth, deception.

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«WORK ON MYTH»: THE FAMILY LEVEL

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The article assesses the applicability of the interrelational approach to myth in the perspective of interpretation of narratives nourished by family memory. Everyday mythology of family memory is understood as a special space of actualization of social mythology, which includes the refraction of autobiographical memory, family experience in the spheres of everyday life. It is noted that in the case of family stories, «work on myth» covers all types of myth existence – from individual to societal. To characterize the totality of mythologized representations that are constantly reproduced in family stories and practices, it is proposed to use the term «family mythscape», the configuration of which is specific for each family, but contains stable components.

**Keywords:** social mythology, everyday life, interrelational approach, «work on myth», autobiographical memory, family memory, «family mythscape».

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IDEAS AS SOCIAL PROCESS MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES

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In recent years, a number of researchers have agreed that ideas, along with material factors, contribute to the construction of any explanations for social transformations. At the same time, there is a stable and sharply opposite opinion that ideas in themselves are exclusively theoretically overloaded constructs that, in principle, mean little. An important remark is the instrumental role of ideas in overcoming the limited rationality of various actors, without recourse to which they would hardly have achieved the desired pragmatic effects of committed actions. This article is devoted to the applied meaning of ideas that are embodied in whole technologies for managing social processes. The importance of intellectual resources in the context of Postmodernity has been substantiated. It is shown what modern technologies of social management are. Revealed the place of ideal elements in the structure of process management. In the logic of the author's approach, examples of the distribution of ideas from genesis to their practical implementation in various spheres of public life are considered. Clarified the innovativeness of ideas to which actors are permanently referring. The state of manipulative practices that powerful subjects are forced to resort to has been updated. A classification of ideas defining the conceptual foundations of alternative utilitarian actions is given. In conclusion, the main findings are summarized and the results of the study are summed up.

**Keywords:** idea, management, social processes, pragmatics, power actors, intellect, society, norm, regulation.

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MILITARY SPHERE OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: OBJECTIVE NECESSITY AND VECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

V.A. Ksenofontov

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The article considers main theoretical and methodological aspects of the functioning of the military sphere of the national security of the Republic of Belarus. The article emphasizes its objective necessity as the most important factor in ensuring the stability of the Belarusian society and state, as well as the prospects for their development. Main priorities of the development of the military sphere of national security are shown.

**Keywords**: Republic of Belarus, politics, national security, military security, military sphere of national security, military organization of the state, war, military conflict, military force, armed forces.

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Images of the Future of Russia and youth policy: a socio-philosophical analysis

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The authors analyze the discourse «the image of the future» in modern socio-political thought. Sharing the position of Z. Bauman on the rhetorical manifestation of the authorities about the privatization of the future, the authors pay attention to the goal-setting function inherent in the nature of politics, including the development and implementation of collective goals oriented towards the future. Analyzing the youth policy in modern Russia, the authors come to the conclusion that the Russian state seeks to adapt the needs of young people to its own images of the future of a great and strong power, placing emphasis on the education of citizenship and patriotism. The authors believe that in order to improve the efficiency of public administration, when developing national projects, it is necessary to take into account the view of young people on the future of the country.

**Keywords**: image of the future, youth, state youth policy.

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THE PROBLEM OF LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE-ORIENTED YOUTH ENVIRONMENT

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The article covers relevance of the development of youth leadership potential, problematic issues and measures for the formation of effective leadership, offers suggestions for the development of leadership skills in a state-oriented youth environment

**Keywords:** youth environment, leadership potential, development of leadership qualities, public service, leadership problem, modern conditions.

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ANNUAL YOUTH POLICY AS A TOOL FOR PREVENTING POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN YOUTH ENVIRONMENT

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The article examines the tasks, goals, principles, main directions in the implementation of state youth policy, as well as approaches that determine the essence, principles, and model of building state youth policy in the Russian Federation.

**Keywords:** state youth policy, youth, youth environment, youth, prevention, political extremism, practical implementation.

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THE DECLINE OF POLITICAL THEORY?

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This theme is discussed by philosophers and scientists. The idea of the decline of political theory, declared by some Western authors, is analyzed within the article’s format as possessing no sound epistemological foundations able to prove its validity. Its supporters wrongly assume that political science as a form of scientific knowledge should not be conceivable as different from political philosophy which is based on another sort of philosophical beliefs and knowledge structure.

**Keywords:** theory. politics, knowledge, evaluation, philosophy.

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VOLUNTEERING AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIETY

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The article is devoted to volunteer activity as a factor of consolidation of modern society. It is shown that the voluntary movement can balance the innovations and traditions of previous generations, preserved in the national’s memory and representing the mechanisms of the spiritual and moral dimension of socio-political processes. It is concluded that voluntary gratuitous activity for the benefit of the country and society can become the basis of a consolidating idea that points to the ways out of the crisis in Russia, the stabilization of new social relations, in the triumph of such democratic institutions as public, political rights and freedoms. The mechanism of transforming the interests and aspirations of various masses into real help inevitably calls for the consolidation of all progressive parties.

**Keywords:** volunteering, socio-political processes, civil society, spiritual and moral culture, public consciousness

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THE EVOLUTION OF A SUPERHERO IN AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPH

V.L. Tikhonova, O.I. Zakutnov

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The purpose of the article is to show how the transformation of superhero images in American cinema reflects changes in historical and cultural values in the minds of people over a relatively short period of time (from the beginning of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st centuries). If the first half of the XX century gave birth to mythologized heroes with a clear division into good and evil, corresponding to the parameters of binary that Western society needed in connection with world wars, then in the second half of the XX century, spreading to the entire Western world the postmodern paradigm, with the idea of a plurality of truths, of a multitude of possibilities for revealing a mobile creative potential, leads to the emergence of an ambivalent hero - a trickster. The postmodern paradigm sets a certain game context: the postmodern game is played with any conventions, forms, styles, discourses. Therefore, such a superhero is no longer only a savior, he contains contradictions that combine different images of heroes and antiheroes. The transformation of the superhero image does not end there: superheroes appear with extremely negative qualities, which are opposed by ordinary people. In addition to postmodern tendencies, an important factor that influenced the evolution of the superhero was the competition for reader and viewer between the two largest comic companies DC and Marvel. The article used methods of analysis, interpretation, structural-functional and comparative, shows the process of evolution of the super-heroic image in American cinema under the influence of modern postmodern attitudes and commercial projects of campaigns specializing in the production of superheroics.

**Keywords:** superhero, binary, postmodernism, intelligent space, comics, cinema, ambivalence, the trickster.

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Public order and the emergence of the police

E.N. Lykov

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The article reconstructs the genealogy of the police in the history of European thought. It is noted that the police owe their appearance to significant changes, both institutional and otherwise, that occurred in Europe during the modern period. The police emerge as an institution of the nation state, as opposed to the institutions and practices of ensuring the security of a feudal society. The nation-state and its inherent practices of managing and controlling violence needed an instrument to enforce order that would represent all citizens. In the logic of relations with the Other, this manifests itself in y-orderliness, which is possible only in relation to such an Other, who appears and is understood as a universal Subject, a subject of law, and also a victim.

**Keywords**: violence, power, state, police, sovereign, victim, Other.

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### ПРОБЛЕМЫ РУССКОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ

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DEVELOPMENT OF SLAVO-PHILIC CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL STATEHOOD AND POWER IN PUBLIC THOUGHT OF MODERN RUSSIA

Y.S. Zalozhnych

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The article analyzes the socio-philosophical views of the Slavophiles concerning the problem of national statehood and the principles of organizing power, in order to identify their existence and relevance in modern Russian society. Comparing the ideas of the Slavophiles with the public discussion of recent decades, the author identified the Slavophil ideas that are most in demand today and those that have undergone transformation in accordance with the realities of the time. In addition, the article lists representatives of the Russian scientific community, politicians, public figures, cultural and creative elite who are supporters of the Slavophil-soil trend in modern Russia.

Keywords: Slavophiles, society, state, tradition, power, autocracy, relevance, followers.

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INVERSIVE SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF ROMAN OF
F. SOLOGUB «LITTLE DEMON»

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This article is an approbation of the author's method of inverse semiotic analysis and research with the help of this method of a specific literary text – the novel by F. Sologub «The Little Demon». Inverse semiotic analysis is based on the concept of inversion – a special type of relationship in hierarchical structures in which the lower element acquires dominant properties, formally remaining in the same subordinate position. The studies carried out allowed us to identify different levels of inversion in the text of the novel: in the behavior and description of the characters, in the depiction of social and mental processes. This made it possible to conclude that the inversion of semiotic plans forms the semiotic code of the text.

**Кeywords:** inversion, semiotics, artistic discourse, symbolic representation, categories of meaning.

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### ИСТОРИЯ ФИЛОСОФИИ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МИР

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ОСНОВНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ НЕОКОНФУЦИАНСТВА И

MAIN CATEGORIES OF NEO-CONFUCIANIZM AND LEIBNIZ’S MONADOLOGY

I.A. Frolova

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Leibniz was the founder of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, outstanding mathematician and man of deep knowledge and broad views. He became one of the best experts in Chinese philosophy in Europe. It happened because he helped Christian missionaries, who were living in China, to interpret Chinese philosophical texts. But the question arises: can we say, that the ideas of neo-Confucianism to some extend influenced Leibniz’s philosophy? The article offers reasoning on this topic.

**Keywords:** Leibniz,monadology, neo-Confucianism.

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THE LATEST FOREIGN RESEARCH ON HYPERBOREA (2010-2020)

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The article is devoted to the analysis of a number of studies concerning the myth of Hyperborea that appeared in foreign scientific literature in the last decade (2010–2020). In Russia, the topic of Hyperborea is to a certain extent discredited by the interest of numerous esotericists and nationalists; in foreign publications, however interest in this topic does not fade. The Norwegian philologist P. Sandin reveals the cultural and political background of the ancient concepts of the geographical affiliation of Hyperborea, for example, that of Pindar, who deliberately made a kind of «anti-Scythians» out of the Hyperboreans. The fruit of Sandin's painstaking work was a detailed catalog of the Hyperboreans mentioned in ancient literature from Pindar and Herodotus to Byzantine grammarians and historians. The Polish historian J. Chokhorowski, on the basis of archaeological materials, makes the assumption that the Delians called the peoples who lived on the northern side of the Carpathians, in the basin of the Vistula and Warta, «Hyperboreans». Belgrade scientists A. Palavestra and M. Milosavlevich demonstrate how easily any version of the geographical affiliation of Hyperborea can become politically engaged. They do this on the examples of M. Vasich, who identified Hyperborea with the discovered by him ancient civilization of Vinch; M. Budimir, who recognized the Slavs in Hyperborea; D. Garashanin, who placed Hyperborea in the Danube. The Italian religious scholar M. Introvigne reveals the esoteric foundations of Costa Rican nationalism, which turns to the Hyperborean metaphor to substantiate the exclusiveness of his nation. J. Arnold (Warsaw) analyzes the concept of Hyperborea in the works of the founder of traditionalism R. Guénon. L. Webb (Gothenburg) explores the ways in which the myths of Thule and Hyperborea were used in Roman literature from Catullus to Sidonius Apollinarius.

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

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DO UNIVERSAL (TIMELESS) VALUES EXIST?
ETHICAL PROJECT OF MORITZ SCHLICK

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The article aims at reconstructing philosophical ethics developed by Moritz Schlick and at outlining its relation to temporality. We analyze in greater detail Schlick's last work 'Problems Of Ethics', in which he addresses the problems of philosophical reflection on morality. We place Schlick's work into the historical context of the early twentieth century, which can be characterized by an increased interest in values because the 'old' values were dismantled by world war and major social transformations. Human life and its meaning required renewed forms of orientation and meaning in "liquid modernity". In this respect Schlick's ethical reflection originates in the Zeitgeist with its search for new meaning of human life. For Schlick, the key question is why human beings act morally. To answer this question, Schlick investigates central concepts of ethics from the perspective of human activity. He also distinguishes his ethics of the good which relies on human nature, from the rationalistic ethics of duty, which, in his view, causes but alienation from life. Morality does not have to hinge on self-abnegation, while true virtue can be based on pleasure principle and remain independent from social pressures. Virtue can evolve from human free will and involve both reason and feelings. Thus, we argue that Schlick's heightened sensitivity to the spirit of the times with its need to reimagine the foundations of our culture shaped his approach to and his main concerns in ethical reflection, which embraced both the ways we can know the world and the ways we should live and act in it.

**Keywords**: Schlick, Vienna Circle, values, ethics of the good, temporality.

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M. HEIDEGGER’S METAPHYSICS OF FINITENESS:
HISTORY AS THE SUBJECT AREA OF UNDERSTANDING

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The article is focused on M. Heidegger's analysis of the field and the cognitive means of history in the perspective of the metaphysics of finiteness proposed by him. It reveals that the appeal to this problem field was the result of his reflections on the relationship of the basic principles of fundamental ontology with the substantiation of the subject area and strategy of comprehending history. Heidegger's teaching in this perspective is associated with an intensive dialogue with the ideas of W. Dilthey and F. Nietzsche. Dilthey is the author who allowed Heidegger to rethink in an existential way not only the historicity of Dasein, but also such phenomena as understanding and interpretation, the initial openness of the meaning of historical tradition. However, unlike Dilthey, who argued for the pluralism of cultural worlds and did not accept the possibility of considering them in the horizon of diachronic unity, Heidegger believed that the hermeneutic perspective is not an obstacle to the search for the global meaning of world history. Borrowing the genealogical methodology from Nietzsche, he critically revised his vision of history through the prism of the formation of nihilism as the oblivion of life. World history and the contemporary cultural crisis, in his opinion, find an explanation in the light of the nihilist forgetfulness of Being generated by the European metaphysical tradition, the completion of which is the Nietzschean metaphysics of will.

**Keywords:** metaphysics of finiteness, historical experience, historicity, the subject area of history, understanding, interpretation, genealogy, the meaning of world history.

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I. BERLIN’S INTELLECTUAL HISTORY:
INTERPRETATION OF PLURALISM OF VALUES

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The article is devoted to I. Berlin's history of ideas, which is the history of change and shifts of models of human development. It is pointed out that one of his fundamental ideas is pluralism of values, the roots of which he discovered in the philosophy of G. Vico, I. Herder. It is maintained that the pluralism of values implies the presence of multiple and incommensurable human values, which are in a state of confrontation and even conflict with each other.

**Keywords:** history of ideas, pluralism of values, political theory, history.

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE OF
HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE
IN THE B. CROCE'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

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The approach to understanding the specifics of historical knowledge developed by Benedetto Croce leads to the formulation of the idea of ​​its rooting in the individual life experience of a cognizing person. Criticism of the substantial philosophy of history sets the only possible strategy for studying the past through the study of individual facts and phenomena, the understanding of which is determined by the circumstances and possibilities of the historical situation of the researcher's work. This project of history acquires the features of a changeable, situational, fundamentally unfinished knowledge that is in a constant process of formation.

**Keywords**: philosophy of history, Neohegelianismus, reflection, historicism, historical experience.

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«HISTORICAL REPRESENTATION» IN F. ANKERSMIT’S PHILOSOPHY

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The article is aimed at the analysis of the concept of «historical representation» in F. Ankersmit’s philosophy. This concept is an important component of the Dutch scholar narrativist philosophy of history. Using this concept, Ankersmit seeks to solve the problem of truth in historical knowledge by taking a new look at historical writing. Rejecting realism as a cognitive attitude, he inclines to the idea of the confirmability of atomic historical facts and the possibility of talking about a greater or lesser degree of reliability of historical narratives, since they depend largely on various axiological attitudes and knowledge presuppositions. Ankersmit brings history and literature together in a postmodern way, which leads to difficulties in distinguishing historical and artistic texts.

**Keywords:** historical representation, narrative substances, narrative, historical narrative, historical reality, historical description, interpretation, representation.

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PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM OF KNOWLEDGE CLASSIFICATION:
CLASSIFICATION THEORY *VS* POSTSTRUCTURALISM

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The article raises the question of the classification of knowledge as a philosophical problem, and compares some of the approaches that take place in the philosophy of science (Kedrov, Meyen) with the approaches prevalent in French epistemology (Goblot, Meyerson, Canguilhem), and especially «poststructuralism@ of the second half of the twentieth century (Barthes, Derrida, Deleuze, Lacan, Foucault, Castoriadis). The author comes to the conclusion that the classification in the history of philosophy is present in several interconnected senses: the classification of sciences, the critical concept of «classification» and the classification (periodization) of philosophical thought itself.

**Keywords**: philosophical problem of classification of knowledge, philosophy of science, French poststructuralism.

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