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Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 4 (58). С. 7–18

УДК 101.1:316

PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE: TWO TYPES OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF HUMANITY (ARTICLE 2)

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Philosophy and epic forms of literature are united by the mission of expressing the human dimension of the world. However, they are distinguished by the «tools» of thematization of the human destiny. Philosophy overcomes the details of thought, breaks out of the constraining circumstantial boundaries, overcomes the conventionality of life material, does not impose behavioral bonds on itself. It also overpasses the canons of genre systems, compositional structures, and trends in stylistic self-expression. Unlike literature, philosophy seeks universality of interpretations of universal possibilities given not in images, but in ideas, not in scenes, but in conceptual constructions.

**Keywords**: philosophy, art, literature, self-consciousness.

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THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE: ITS CONVENTIONALITY AND METAPHORICITY

S.N. Koskov

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The article is devoted to the epistemological approach to convention and metaphor in the language of science. Language is considered not only and not so much as a sign-symbolic structure for expressing the properties and relations of external reality, but also as part of science itself. The purpose of this article is to reveal the mechanism of interaction of convention and metaphor in the language of science, as language formations in the real process of scientific cognition. The leading methods for the study of this problem are comparatively analytical, inductive-deductive and hermeneutic.

**Keywords:** metaphor, natural language, formal languages, scientific cognition, semantic conventions, theoretical constructs, subject of science, empirical conventions.

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CAPITAL AS A PROPERTY OF THE SCIENTIFIC FIELD

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This article discusses the relationship and functioning of forms of social capital. It has been established that this phenomenon has calculable parameters and can be determined inside a certain interaction field. Examples of using the research construct «scientific capital» in educational and educational situations are given.

**Кeywords:** capital, science field, habitis, legitimation of the capital, P. Bourdieu.

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INFORMATIONAL UNITY OF HUMAN AND UNIVERSE

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The article is part of the author's comprehensive study of human nature and his individual way of life. An informational approach to a person is an alternative to a rationalistic, spiritual, existential, psychosocial and sociological approach to a person. The relevance of the study is determined by the lack of a grounded theory of man. Man is the most complex and poorly studied object of scientific knowledge. Reflection and mental modeling play a leading role in research. A new impulse in the study of human nature can be provided by a dialogue between ontology and anthropology. The development of a synergistic model of development and understanding of the essential characteristics of information create the necessary theoretical foundation for the study of human nature. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the informational unity of man and the Universe. To achieve this goal, the article critically examines the main approaches to information. The author's understanding of information is given and the informational unity of man and the Universe is substantiated. It is assumed that the processes of informational development of man and the Universe are similar. The most general universal regularity of the intrapersonal informational development of a person is revealed. Expressed in a formalized form, the regularity of the intrapersonal informational development of a person makes it possible to study the dynamics of the formation of an individual's internal information space. The research results can be used in various social practices, first of all, in solving practical problems of teaching and upbringing.

**Keywords:** human, information, essence of information, human nature, informational approach to a person, intrapersonal informational development, regularity of intrapersonal informational development of a person.

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Knowledge Society in India: Problems of Formation and Future Prospects

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The article covers the issue of building up the knowledge society in India in terms of the 2005 UNICEF report. Apart from discussing the social and economic growth of India and the legal basis of the knowledge society in the country, the authors also touch on the problems of gender, racial and religious biases that could hinder the evolution processes, let alone corruption.

**Keywords**: knowledge, knowledge economy, knowledge society, India, castes, Islam, Hinduism, corruption, economy, law, education.

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CULTURAL TRAUMA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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The article is aimed at the analysis of the problem of the formation of cultural trauma in the postmodern era. Uncovering the essence of cultural trauma formation, its main properties are studied: the disappearance of the sacred, the destruction of meta-narratives, traditional social space and time, habitual moral norms, distrust of normative Reason, the growth of individualism and egocentrism, chaos and uncertainty, the lack of strong ties between generations, feelings of guilt and responsibility for the deeds of ancestors, the desire to live «here and now», etc. The peculiarities of the functioning of narrative fetishism in contemporary Russia, expressed in the fight against «falsifications of history», are revealed.

**Keywords.** Cultural trauma, constructivism, identity, memory, oblivion, guilt, victimization, repentance, post-memory, multiculturalism, commemoration, falsification, narrative fetishism, ethics of communicative action.

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WESTERN HUMANISTIC PROGECT: FROM LOCAL INCARNATION TO GLOBAL

I.A. Frolova

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Humanism is a European project that has been criticizing by well-known philosophers for a long time. They talk about the crisis of humanism, about the curtailment of the project and even about its self-denial. My point of view is such: humanism as a project is an imaginary reality and an object of faith; on the other hand, humanism is a socio-political reality because it has been fulfilling through an instrument of power. Due to its dual nature, it cannot be fully implemented as only positive reality. This short article is an attempt to show that from local European (Western) project humanism is turning into universal project and negative consequences of it’s implementation are associated with the absence or weakness of the moral component such as humanity.

**Keywords:** humanism, local humanism, humanity, philosophy of culture.

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ON THE ISSUE OF IDENTITY FORMATION IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE

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The article is devoted to the peculiarities of identity formation in the contemporary socio-cultural space. Various approaches to the definition of identity and its typology are considered. The formation of a person's identity in the modern socio-cultural space today is associated with a number of features that are caused by globalization in the world, affecting the processes of real identification (national-cultural and self-identification), as well as the expansion of the influence of mass cultures, all this generates the formation of new identities. The issues of national and cultural identity, as well as the phenomenology of real and simulated identity in the postmodern space in connection with the expansion of the influence of mass culture are studied. Special attention is paid to the topic of human improvement, where NBIC technologies offer the introduction of practices that are in the zone between treatment and improvement of the human body, where medical intervention goes beyond treatment, which leads to the reformatting of a person's identity in the future, to anthropological risks associated with the deformation of the natural basis of a person.

**Keywords:** identity, mass culture, globalization, man, human construction, health, digital technologies, NBIC technologies.

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THE GENESIS OF MODERN TERRORISM AS A GLOBAL THREAT: CONCEPTUAL ASPECT

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In the XXI century, humanity has come face to face with the intensification of terrorist attacks. Terrorism, having passed the stage of globalization, has itself become a global problem. The very process of globalization has in many respects exacerbated relations between the «golden» and «hungry» billions, North and South, various world civilizations and has become one of the sources of new, modern terrorism. The lack of power in state structures that arose in some countries of the Near and Middle East, as well as North Africa, led to the fact that extremists and terrorists took advantage of this temporary anarchy. By filling these zones of anarchy, they formed their own power structures. This clearly shows that modern terrorism in the context of globalization is constantly improving, presenting itself in its new types and forms of manifestation. A measure is proposed to prevent its genesis and real threats.

**Keywords:** genesis, terrorism, threat, subjects, objects, violence, extremism, state, struggle, danger.

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STATE 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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Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 4 (58). С. 116–127

Political Representation and Representation Policies in Public Online Network Discourse

(Based on the Materials of the Network Resources of Young Deputies of Regional Parliaments of the Russian Federation): Socio-philosophical analysis

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The article analyzes political representation and representation policies in the public online network discourse in the context of the functioning of representative democracy. Two positions in the understanding of political representation are revealed – classical and postmodern. Facebook Instagram, VKontakte, Instagram, 2016-2021, the source of the research is the materials of the network resources of young deputies of the regional legislatures of the Russian Federation. The authors came to the conclusion that political representation is one of the essential elements of the construction of political communication between deputies and voters, which are based on a contractual nature. In the course of the analysis, individual, collective, and institutional types of political representation were identified. Within the framework of the political representation of politicians, gender, regional, national, and religious specifics are explicated. The authors note that the political representation of young deputies in the online network space actualizes political representation and intensifies ties between deputies and voters, expanding the field of such democratic practices as communication, de*liberation, and participation.*

Keywords: democracy, political representation, representation politicians, deputies, parliament, network society, Internet.

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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ESSENTIAL FOUNDATIONS OF CONFLICTS IN UNIVERSITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE DEFINITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR CLASSIFICATION

O.V. Osokina

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The work is devoted to the socio-philosophical analysis of conflicts in higher education institutions in Russia and their further systematization. The purpose of this work is to determine the basic bases of conflicts in universities and to create on this basis their classification. The work used the discursive methods of comparative analysis, which make it possible, with the help of philosophical reflection, to highlight essential features in objects, and the synthesis method, on the basis of which a new model of a fragment of social reality was created.The nature and essence of conflicts in universities of various types have been determined, on the basis of which a classification of these phenomena has been created. A typology of conflicts has been created based on an analysis of their nature, essence and structure of the organization, where they occur. On the basis of such a criterion as the nature of this phenomenon, the following types of conflicts have been identified: a) arising from different perceptions of the world, b) determined by the temporary interaction of their participants, c) appearing in the process of development of the organization. The use of the criterion of the essence of the conflict will allow us to divide them according to the level of impact and distinguish the following groups of these phenomena: a) with a minimum degree of violence, b) with the level of violence at the level of challenge, and c) at the level of threat. The use of such a criterion as the role of the internal structure of an organization in the creation of conflicts made it possible to single out the following types of these phenomena: a) due to the hierarchy of subordinate structures, b) the interaction of structural elements. The construction of classifications, based on the essence and nature of conflicts in universities, allows for further typology of conflicts on narrower grounds and identifying specific reasons for their occurrence, which will make it possible to more effectively manage these phenomena.

**Keywords:** conflict, the university, the classification, the typology, the grouping.

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CONFESSIONAL DYNAMICS: RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND SUSTAINABLE DERIVATIVE PATTERNS OF CULTURE

V.Y. Lebedev

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The paper sets out to analyze the dynamics of the confessional tradition and its forms of representation from the perspective of religious self-identification of an individual in the social field of significantly contracted minority confessions, speaking first and foremost of Roman Catholicism. Over the last decades of the XX century the area of the above mentioned confessional culture and praxis has contracted dramatically making identification less and less relying on primary texts that accumulate fundamental features of the confession such as the ritual, liturgy, catechistical and theological texts. Such primary texts are being gradually replaced with secondary patterned representations made up under the influence of arts and journalism. It will inevitably result in a significant divergence of confessional reality, confessional praxis and vague, and therefore non-heuristic, culture patterns demonstrating nevertheless the ability to sustain and transform into cultural prejudices. In the context of post-synodical reforms the divergence of reality and secondary patterns further aggravates compounding the situation for an individual as secondary patterned representations still look up to a traditional representation of a confession even though contaminated by simplifications and errors. Culture shock intensifies at the transition from acquiring secondary patterns to introduction to modernistic changes. This situation breeds additional identification problems, including confusion and migration to religious groups having to some extent preserved traditional confessional representation.

**Keywords**: confessional dynamics, identification, secondary cultural patterns, secondary semiotic systems, migration, social field.

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### ПРОБЛЕМЫ РУССКОЙ ФИЛОСОФИИ

Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 4 (58). С. 150–158

УДК 1 (091)

UNDERSTANDING THE DOGMA OF THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH IN THE WORKS OF A.S. KHOMYAKOV

D.Yu. Zatsepina

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The article examines the views of the Russian philosopher and theologian A.S. Khomyakov regarding the question of the unity of the Church and the place it occupies in the Christian world. The main aspect of A.S. Khomyakov's teaching is the idea of the unity of the Church as a living organism with Jesus Christ at its head. The Church, in A.S. Khomiakoff's opinion, should be interpreted as an infallible phenomenon possessing absolute truth. The main essence of the Church is its synodality – conciliar unity of people which is based on love to God and absolute truth. The main theological work of A.S. Khomiakov is the work «One Church». This work is imbued with boundless faith in the Church and its spiritual purpose. A peculiarity of A.S. Khomiakov’s view on the Church is that he did not consider the church as a social or legal phenomenon. He considered it necessary to separate the Church from the state and not to use the Church as an instrument of the state machine. A.S. Khomyakov’s theological doctrines aroused great interest among philosophers and theologians. At the same time, one cannot say that the works of the theologian were always positively assessed. Traditional churchmen and westernizers considered A.S. Khomyakov’s reasoning to be nonsense; socialists-revolutionaries saw the ideas of the theologian as a threat to their own views. There were also those who venerated the theologian and appreciated his work. On the whole, the merit of A.S. Khomyakov lies in the fact that he actually for the first time raised the problem of the Church to a new level, tried to define its place and free it from the shackles of state pressure.

**Keywords:** A.S. Khomyakov, Church, unity of the church, Russian theology, Slavophile.

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Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 4 (58). С. 159–166

THE METAPHOR OF THE «CREATIVE VOID» IN RUSSIAN CULTURE AS A WAY TO OVERCOME BINARISM:
TO THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

V.B. Malyshev

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The question is raised about the search for semiotic and ontological mediation between the extremes of Russian thinking, which leads us to the idea of a harmonious state of Russian consciousness. The article presents the consideration of the metaphor of the «creative void» in Russian culture. This metaphor is considered as the primary polarization of the creative space at the transcendental level, and at the same time as a representation of the national worldview as a whole.

**Keywords:** metaphor, semiotic mediation, the organicity of Russian culture, creative void.

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Вестник Тверского государственного университета. Серия "ФИЛОСОФИЯ". 2021. № 4 (58). С. 167–175

p.n. Milyukov's FOREIGN trips: from apprenticeship to scientific dialogue

E.Е. Mikhailova

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The foreign trips of the Russian positivist historian and public figure at the turn of the XIX–XX centuries P.N. Milyukov are considered as a way of self-knowledge, accumulation of information and acquisition of skills of conducting scientific dialogue. The motivation of the Russian scholar's foreign trips is presented in time dynamics: from apprenticeship and first impressions – through understanding the importance of dialogue between different cultures – to practical steps in scientific cooperation. The period from 1881 to 1899 can be called with great reason the time of Milyukov's «apprenticeship».

**Keywords:** P.N. Milyukov, culture, history, scientific dialogue, foreign trips.

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LEV SHESTOV’S PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTELLRCTUAL DISCOURSE

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The author of the article argues that there are two reasons why Lev Shestov's philosophy can be considered relevant in the context of contemporary intellectual discourse. The first reason is the consonance of the irrationalism of Shestov's philosophy with postmodernism. The second one is Shestov's nomination of a convincing alternative to escape from the fear of death.

**Keywords**: God, life, postmodernism, ration, death, fear of death, men, existentialism.

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INDIVIDUAL AND THE WORLD IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEM OF N.A. BERDYAEV

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The paper deals with correlation between individuality and the world in the philosophical ideas of N.A. Berdyaev. An individual exists in the world, but he is more profound and significant than the world and goes beyond it. Individual freedom is central to the philosophy of Berdyaev not only as a freedom of choice, but as a freedom of vital creativity.

**Keywords:** individual, freedom, world, matter, eternity.

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### ЗАПАДНАЯ ФИЛОСОФИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МИР

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KANTIAN ETHICS AND THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM

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The question of the compatibility of Kant's ethics with the principles of the capitalist economy is considered. The position of L. Mises, who believed that Kant's ethics is incompatible with the theory of market economy, is assessed. The opposite view on this problem of M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky are considered. It is shown that Kant was familiar with the economic ideas of A. Smith and did not see in them obvious contradictions with his own ethical theory. An analogy is drawn between Kant's moral individualism and Smith's economic individualism.

**Keywords**. protestant ethics, categorical imperative, L. Mises, M. Tugan-Baranovsky, Kant and A. Smith.

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THE IMAGE OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY BY HEGEL IN RELATION TO HIS SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY AS A SCIENCE

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The article is aimed at the analysis of the question, which new horizons in understanding the Hegelian system are revealed by reconstruction of the image of medieval philosophy offered by this thinker. It is shown that the problem of the image of the Middle Ages and medieval philosophy is connected with the Hegelian system of history of philosophy. The author clarifies the concept of the history of philosophy in Hegel's interpretation, its specificity and role in the system of philosophical knowledge. The article shows that the image of medieval philosophy is inextricably linked with Hegel's concept of Gestalt. Particular attention is paid to clarifying the meaning of the concept Gestalt in the context of the research topic. The author concludes that the reconstruction of the image of medieval philosophy by Hegel can serve as one of the ways to comprehend the general idea of the whole Hegelian system.

**Keyword**s: history of philosophy, image of epoch, Hegel, Gestalt, «Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der Philosophie», «Phänomenologie des Geistes».

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THE PROBLEM OF EVIL EXISTENCE IN PHILOSOPHY OF LEIBNIZ AND HEGEL

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The article examines one of the most interesting problems of religious philosophy – the substantiation of the presence of evil in the world and the justification of God in the context of Leibniz’ and Hegel’s philosophical views. The resolution of the dispute about how the existence of the all-merciful God and at the same time created by him evil in the world, or the justification of God, is possible, has received the name «theodicy». This term was first introduced into philosophical vocabulary by Leibniz and began to designate one of the central topics for many discussions trying to explain the simultaneous existence of the God and the evil in the world. Despite the fact that the term itself was proposed only at the beginning of the 18th century, this issue was discussed long before the term’s appearance and was an important question for many thinkers. Hegel is no exception, in whose texts the problems of the existence of evil and its relation to the category of being and to the divine are touched upon. This article presents an attempt to show what are the features of views on the problem of the existence of evil in the teachings of two German philosophers.

**Keywords**: theodicy, evil, goodness, being, absolute spirit, morality, G.W. Leibniz, G.W.F. Hegel

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THE CATEGORY OF NON-BEING AND ITS ROLE IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD

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The purpose of the work is to analyze the concept of Non-being and its role in the description and perception of the world by man. The research procedures and methods are based on the use of discursive methods of comparative analysis, which made it possible, with the help of philosophical reflection, to highlight the essential features of the category of Non-being in mythological and philosophical theories. A synthesis method was also used, which allowed creating a new look at this general concept. The results are that it is reasonable that the concept of Non-being arises from the characteristics of the human psyche to create images of something that does not exist. It, in contrast to Being, based on a rational description, is formulated in a figurative-emotional form. In the process of research, it is shown that for a complete description of the world around a person, together with the category of Being, it is necessary to use the concept of Non-Being.

**Keywords**: Non-being, Being, picture of the world, group forms of consciousness, public consciousness, philosophical foundations of the picture of the world.

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Justice as a Principle of Constructing a
«Happy Polis» in Plato’s Philosophy

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The discursive mechanisms of constructing the «social» in Plato's work are considered. The modes of reasoning of the Greek thinker in search of the «right» social order, conceived by him exclusively in the form of a polis, are revealed. The author comes to the conclusion about the conceptual significance of the determination of Plato's social discourse by the concept of justice as the most important principle of the organization of the social.

**Keywords**: Plato’s social discourse, polis, social order, justice, «happy polis».

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A. DANTO's PHILOSOPHY: THE PROBLEM OF HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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The article is focused on A. Danto's analytical approach to the philosophy of history aimed at studying the logical status of historical sentences. It reveals that the key concepts of Danto's philosophy of history are «narrative» and «narrative sentences» have two main functions: description and explanation. It is noted that historical meaning is attributed through narrative sentences, while the truth or falsity of such sentences depends on the moment they are pronounced.

**Keywords:** history, historical knowledge, analytical philosophy of history, narrative.

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