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Transformation of the value system of the Russian epic in Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko"

The article presents the results of a comparative analysis of values in Russian epic songs about Sadko and N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko" (1903). To correspond the requirements of the European opera and Singspiel canon and to the trends of Russian political fashion of the late 19th century, Rimsky-Korsakov had to abandon the epic concept of force as a response to the manifested compassion. At the same time, the modern concept of enterprise and wealth (the latter considered as temptation in epic story) is introduced to the very top of Sadko's value hierarchy. There are no episodes of Sadko's prayer which plays key part in epic narrative story. Inducing romantic love theme, the composer dramatically diminishes the value of married life which is essential for the epic; Sadko's fascination with the Daughter of the Sea Lord is no longer considered a threat to Sadko's life.

Keywords: Russian epic, epic "Sadko", opera "Sadko" by N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov, axiological analysis, value concepts of the Russian epic.

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Concepts of cultural development in the russian social-political thought the end of 19th – the beginning of THE 20th century

This article discusses the concepts of the development of culture that were formed in Russian social and political thought at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The formation of cultural approaches was greatly influenced by historical events that took place in this time period in Russian society, as well as the peculiarities of the national thought tradition. The concepts of the development of culture, proposed by the representatives of idealism and Marxism, are aimed at analyzing the most important problems for the development of Russia and the world, such as the dynamics of cultural development, the crisis of culture and options for overcoming it, historiosophical tasks, the features of the historical and cultural process, the place and role of Russia in world civilization.

Keywords: culture, cultural development , crisis of culture, Russian culture , idealism, Marxism.

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Russian enlightenment as a cultural feature of the Russian intelligentsia 1750–1800th years

The main trends and tendencies of the Russian Enlightenment are considered in the article. The authors first stop at the interpretation of the concept of “enlightenment” by encyclopaedists, and then conduct a comparative analysis of the existence of ideas of enlighteners in Western Europe and Russia. The article gives characteristics of the main trends of the Russian enlightenment: Valeriana, which became the basis for the emergence of nihilism and radicalism; the Russian humanism, later gave impetus to the development of sentimentalism and romanticism; Russian Freemasonry played an important role in spreading the ideas of the Enlightenment. Within these areas are considered the brightest of their representatives. The final part of the article deals with the analysis of the results of activities of Russian educators, among which the authors identify and desacralization of social relations, and the secularization of consciousness, and the emergence of a new type of intellectual, capable of action, and the formation of the new Russian literary language.

Keywords: Education, enlightenment, Russian culture, intelligentsia, secularization, secularism, Russian history.

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The royal ritual of ancient mesopotamia as initiation

The article compares the thematic and structural-functional analysis of the archaic initiation and the royal ritual of the Ancient East. On the one hand, tsarist rituals during the Mesopotamian (Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian) holidays (Akita, Zakmuk, Zogan) reveal signs of initiation, and on the other – the royal ritual is seen as a stage of development of archaic age initiation already within the framework of a specialized initiation in the ancient civilization (confessional and consecration, office). The development of the royal ritual in the Sumerian culture, as well as for the archaic initiation at an early stage, is characterized by the maternal type of initiation, the connection with the agrarian ritual, the myths of the dying and resurrecting gods – as a ritual basis, the absence of severe tests at the second (laminar) stage of the ritual complex, etc. But in the process of sociogenesis in Babylonian culture, the ritual acquires the signs of the paternal type of initiation, includes cosmogonic myths, the theme of the neophyte’s trials, as well as its sacralization, etc., is intensified. This political significance in the Assyro-Babylonian culture ritual, losing the signs of confessional initiation, became more and more the ritual of the inauguration of the king on a general

Keywords: royal ritual; confessional initiation; ordination to dignity, position; coronation; archaic initiation; Ancient East, Babylon, Mesopotamian, Sumerian culture.

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Development of regional cultural policy in the collection of the russian economic commission

The article analyzes modern processes of regional cultural policy and the problem of civil identity. One of the urgent questions of contemporary science is identified – the problem of identity. The author notes that, not having pushed the logic of identity and the specificity of its transcriptions (including the number of crises transcripts), it is impossible to understand the temporal world, and in parallel, with its multicultural and multinational state of the population. The article analyzes aspects related to the fact that Russian identity cannot be interpreted only on the basis of the ethno-cultural principle. It points out its close connection with statehood, the state-legal principle. At the same time, there is a need to study the infrastructure of the regional cultural policy to regulate the cultural life of the region, in which a person perceives and assesses reality and takes his own civic position. Issues related to the consolidation of civic identity are also being considered. The author points out that the strategy of the cultural policy of the region assumes further development and reliance on local forms of self-organization, self-government, establishment of relations with the institution of public organizations and ethnic groups, taking into account the brand-forming factor. *Keywords:* cultural policy, region, identity, culture, globalization, transformation, brand-forming activity, tradition, value system.

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State cultural policy through the prism of european experience and cross-border regional cooperation

It is analyzed how social and cultural and demographic transformations in the European region influence the tendencies of the state cultural policy. The correlation of elitist and mass culture, activity of the mass consumption society in the sphere of culture is considered. Comparison of general and excellent in the state cultural policy of Russia and European countries is given. The characteristics of the current state cultural policy in the European region, its individualization, variability and departure from mass ideology, militaristic and ideological intentions are emphasized. Attention is focused on the need to intensify regional cross-border cultural cooperation in the field of preserving natural and cultural heritage in the Baltic and northwestern regions of Russia.

Keywords: state cultural policy, culture, regional, cross-border cooperation, social and cultural, demographics, post-industrial, ideology, Constitution, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Vyborg, Karelia.

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Cultural responsibility: to the question of the definition of the concept

Responsibility as a phenomenon of social life and characterization of a person is studied by various sciences, but most of all it has been studied in the framework of jurisprudence. The legal understanding of responsibility, despite the fact that it reflects its functioning not only in the field of law, but also morality, is insufficient for its application to the analysis of the functioning of responsibility in the field of culture, and hence its adaptation to cultural studies. So, when you turn to morality, which is certainly a characteristic of human culture, jurisprudence, representing morality as the basis of law, resorts only to describing the historical forms of development of responsibility, without distinguishing it from the law. Even when responsibility is positioned as an institution, it is also seen as a mechanism for punishing for harm, where the only difference, if it is possible to express “moral responsibility”, from its legal version is that the first is carried out without proper verification of the misconduct. Moral liability is opposed to legal responsibility as an objective examination of all the subtleties of the situation in the form of accusatory and acquittal circumstances, with the subsequent passing of a fair verdict. The sociological understanding of responsibility, arising from the application of the sociological method to the analysis of the responsibility generated by ordinary consciousness, for example, woven into customs, would seem to be closest to the cultural interpretation of it. This is due to the fact that customs are the subject of study in cultural studies. However, sociologists deduce the origin of responsibility, for example, from blood feud. The definition of cultural responsibility proposed in this article is constructed by defining the human content of an act and incorporating the dialectic of positive and negative responsibility.

Keywords: legal responsibility, social responsibility, cultural responsibility.

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Lingvosotsiokultural security in anthropological and institutional dimensions

The article is devoted to the lingvosotsiokultural security of the society, which is connected with the state of its lingvosotsiokultural values that affect the implementation of both spiritual and organizational and managerial activities and defining the characteristics of socio-cultural relations. The article establishes the dual nature of such values, which, on the one hand, are fixed in the public consciousness through the language of ethnocultural stereotypes of behavior and thinking, and on the other hand, they participate in the establishment of organizational and managerial mechanisms through the resources of language. Proceeding from this, the article substantiates the idea that lingvosociocultural security needs to be studied in two aspects: anthropological and institutional, which allows us to develop a methodological tool for establishing in a particular society threats of a linguistic and socio-cultural nature and their sources.

Keywords: lingvosotsiokultural security, lingvosotsiokultural value, lingvosotsiokultural threat, spiritual activity, social institution, ethnic language.

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Intercultural communication in the interdisciplinary field

The article is devoted to the interdisciplinary character of intercultural communication, which is an advantage and a challenge to the discipline, analyzes the goals of intercultural communication, discusses the nature of the contexts of communication and establishes such types of contexts as micro context, average context, macro context.

Keywords: context, culture, cultural studies, intercultural communication, cross-cultural management, ethnology.

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Communicative potential of multimedia and its implementation in the space of modern exhibition projects

The article is devoted to the phenomenon of “multimedia turn” in modern culture and revealing the essential characteristics of multimedia. Particular attention is paid to the communicative potential of multimedia, which is realized in the space of exhibition projects and is manifested in the expansion of opportunities for involving the audience in real or virtual participation in exhibition projects; in the possibilities for the formation of specific languages of communication and an inclusive cultural environment; promotes more effective implementation of the educational and educational functions of artistic communication. The authors demonstrate actual examples of curatorial exhibition projects using multimedia technologies, leads alternative views on these phenomena.

Keywords: multimedia, multimedia turn, communicative approach, exhibition, the museum, digital technologies, curatorial project

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Selected aspects of west-european and oriental ontologies of singing sound

There are two distinct views on sound in the modern culture: Oriental and West-European. European variant consists in the philosophy of singing sound, which is derived from the understanding of the boundary of your body (‘I-You’ ratio) and its reference to the boundless outer space. The singing sound is oriented on movement from the corporal source into the out world, whilst its cognition is based on the relation between corporal source and the surrounding reality. The Oriental philosophy of singing sound rests upon the sense of ‘being written’ into the outer multi-faceted world (‘I-I’ ratio). The space of singing sound concentrates on the inner movement in an individual and in the endlessly revealing sound subspaces of appearing overtones. Thus, it can be stated that within the methodological approach to learning singing sound there are two major branches. The former is about the process of understanding coming through endless attentive listening and recognition of its meanings during the audition as a result of having been

concentrated on the informative nature of timber and its endless revelation. What interesting in the study of singing sound is the timber aura and concealed energy of the sound. The latter direction of sound studies – mainly characterizing the West-European ambiguous field of study on music sound – is certain abstraction from studies of singing sound aura and its concentration on its semantic interrelations, relations, combinations of certain sounds, namely: their co-existence. Therefore the attitude to sound as an aim in itself (East) and as to a tool (West) gives rise to distinct ontologies of sound, which fact should be taken into account when coming up to study world singing cultures.

Keywords: philosophy of singing sound, singing culture, overtones, singing sound, ring, phonation, “harmony of spheres”, universal sound “Nada”, “inexpressible”, artistic creation.

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Culturological ideas about “variety-jazz music”

This publication is a cultural-historical interpretation of such concepts as the term variety, its genesis, forms of variety, pop-jazz music as a “subcategory” of aesthetics, pop and jazz music as a phenomenon of art, modern variety art, etc. It is within the framework of understanding these concepts you can even more successfully develop art criticism, cultural studies and other representations of such components of pop-jazz music as spirituals, swing, jazz, rock, jazz-rock, blues, musical variety, vocal and others. but the instrumental ensemble, pop and jazz music in general.

Keywords: variety art, variety genesis, variety art forms, pop and jazz music (EDM) as a “subcategory” of aesthetics, EDM as a phenomenon of art, modern variety art.

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Choreographic plastic in the mystery of the tsam and buryat's traditional culture

Article is devoted to dances of a mystery Tsam performed by Buddhist lamas monks of Buryatia. Certainly, mysteriological dances came from Tibet, but you should not deny also the fact that the Buddhism, on the one hand, exerted strong impact on local traditional culture, about another, it appeared under the influence of national (dobuddiysky) culture. So, many elements of gesticulation, dance of lamas in a mystery Tsam remind or directly reproduce kinetics of ancient Buryat hunting ritual actions, national fight, traditional ceremonial games. After persecutions in the 1930th g on religious faiths the mysteriological ceremony appeared in oblivion and only 85 years later is restored in Kalachakra's datsan (Ulan-Ude, the Republic of Buryatia). In this regard sharply there was a question of revival and reconstruction of dancing mysteriological culture, reconstruction not only initial Buddhist plasticity, but and preservation in it primordial Buryat

elements. From here the comparative analysis of plasticity of dancers of a mystery with plasticity of national Buryat dances, national fight and traditional ritual and ceremonial actions is submitted relevant

Keywords: Buddhism, lamaism, mystery Tsam, dances in masks, Buddhist dancing of the gods, national struggle, Buryat wrestling, hunting dances, plastics, masks.

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Development of social and cultural activity in the light of the results of the october revolution of 1917

The article examines various points of view on the results of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917, both for the country as a whole and for social and cultural activities. Author's interpretation of the reasons for this phenomenon is given. In the opinion of the author, one of the important reasons for this situation is the absence in the society and at the state level of a generally recognized evaluation of the results of the October Revolution, as well as the presence of a subjective element in historical science, which contributes to the formation of different views. The article also shows the negative and positive results of the October Revolution in the social and cultural sphere at the initial stage of the Soviet state and in subsequent years. When many actions and decisions were taken that contributed not only to the development of the leisure sector, but also its transformation into a means of implanting communist ideology, the communist education of the broad masses of the people.

Keywords: history, revolution, diversity of views, causes and results of the Revolution in Russia, social and cultural activity.

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On the issue of employment of persons with disabilities in Russian Federation

The article analyzes the social relations associated with the implementation in the Russian Federation the right to work of citizens with disabilities, and identified the main mechanisms of improvement of the legislation of the Russian Federation in this sphere.

Keywords: quality of life, education, items of cultural value and cultural benefits, accessibility, creation of special conditions, competitiveness, efficiency.

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Formation of youth patriotism in the process of education of language personality: ethno-functional approach

Patriotism formation process based on supersubstantial cultural values interiorization expressed in the categories and forms of Russian language is analyzed in this article. Ethnofunctional approach which imply studying of the Russian language to form language personality's thesaurus, language concepts determining/defining ethos's supersubstantial values including conceptual, figurative, behavioral and cultural dimensions, ethnic upbringing, rejection of the western way of bringing up, introducing to the Russian culture.

Keywords: patriotism, globalism, language personality, education, mentality, Russian, national identity.

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Formation of ecological culture of students of higher education institutions as pedagogical problem

At present environmental education is one of the most important directions of providing the stable socio-economical development of the country. It is aimed at the training the internal culture of a person, the formation of the individual's active civic stand, the person's tendency to protect the environment. The main pedagogical conditions to provide the efficiency of the process of the formation of ecological culture are: the development of ecological culture of future professionals as a part of the person's culture, purposeful projection of informational and ecological educational environment, providing the positive motivation of future specialists to forming ecological culture, the education of necessity of constant professional self-development of future specialists, students' involvement in nature protection activity.

Keywords: ecology, culture, socio-natural system, environmental education and training, ecological crises, ecological culture, ecological problems, coevolutional development.

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Support and development of children's and young people's reading as a priority area of library pedagogy

The theoretical and methodical aspects of library pedagogy, its role and possibilities in solving actual problems of reading the rising generation are considered in the article. The problems of reading are revealed in the context of the ideas of the "Concept of the Program for Support of Children and Youth Reading in the Russian Federation". The contribution of scientists to the study of the problems of reading the younger generation is shown. The experience of university training of specialists in the field of children's and youthful reading is revealed.

Keywords: concept, library pedagogy, children's and youthful reading, reader development, program, library, education, teacher-librarian

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Definitions of innovation as an instrument and/or an obstacle for new information technology diffusion modeling

The existing approaches to the definition of innovations (innovations) play an important role in economic efficiency (profit, cost reduction), or the wide spread and significant impact of innovations on society. Such definitions underscore the success of significant innovations that took place in the past and left an additional trace in the form of statistical data, as well as the studies carried out on their basis, but can also serve as an obstacle to studying a significant part of the widely spread information technologies today, since even in the case of those of which are widely spread, it is very difficult to prove the profitability of the manufacturing organizations (Internet browsers, online messengers, e-commerce), whether about impossible (free software). In our opinion, in order to accelerate the theoretical development and practical application of models for the diffusion of new information technologies, it is permissible to weaken the requirements for economic efficiency with the aim of emphasizing the mass character of the decision-making process.

Keywords: information technology, diffusion of innovations, quantitative models

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ABOUT THE MONOGRAPH BY E. V. MAREEVA “THE PROBLEM OF THE SOUL IN CLASSICAL AND NON-CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY”

A review is given of a fundamental study of one of the metaphysical problems not only of philosophy but also of world culture – the phenomenon of the soul – of the famous Russian philosopher Elena Valentina Mareeva. It is emphasized that the study is a deep analysis of this phenomenon and will be especially valuable for young researchers, teachers and students motivated by the humanitarian and creative spheres of culture.

Keywords: philosophy, metaphysics, soul, research, culture.

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