

1) Topic "Sociocultural and Cognitive Factors of Transformations and Integrations of Methodologies of the Humanities and Natural Sciences"

Duration January 2018-December 2020

Topic leader: Doctor of Philosophy, Professor - M. Yu. Savelyeva

Fundamental departmental topic.

Customer - NAS of Ukraine.

State registration number 011U7003288

The main results of the study are formulated in a number of theses that contain scientific novelty:

1. The basis of the methodological culture of a modern scientist is knowledge about the problematic nature of the existence of the world and man. The philosophical basis of this culture is the basic provisions of modern philosophy in their correlation with the provisions of postmodern philosophy. The peculiarities of the formation of the methodological culture of scientists largely depend on the transformation processes that take place in the spheres of humanitarian and natural knowledge. The insufficient attention of philosophy and science to issues of methodology is obvious. It is possible to state the crisis state of the latter.

2. Analysis of research in the field of philosophical anthropology in Ukraine (in the context of the risks of methodological hybridity tendencies) shows that the project of complementary cognition plays a decisive role for the latest methodologies of human sciences. For Ukrainian philosophical anthropology, this means reintegration with classical and non-classical epistemological traditions to substantiate new principles of the integrity of human existence.

3. The methodology of the humanitarian and social scientific disciplines under modern conditions is undergoing significant changes, which are associated, first of all, with the socio-cultural transformations of societies, generated by powerful global processes that currently determine not only the movement of financial flows within the global world, but also the socio-economic and spiritual-cultural development of individual societies and the world as a whole. Hence the need for critical awareness of the ideological foundations of the development of modern societies. The methodology must carry knowledge that will provide an understanding of what is really happening in socio-cultural existence. After all, it is the understanding of reality, the real assessment of the states of social existence that is a prerequisite for the accumulation of certain knowledge in techniques, approaches, principles, methods, analytical discourse, etc.

4. One of the reasons for the crisis of methodological knowledge is the difficult situation in the modern perception by specialists of the intellectual cultures and social practices (including their methodological components) that were quite widespread until recently, which are commonly called modern and postmodern. There is a powerful criticism of the culture of modernity, especially the style of thinking characteristic of it with the use of the corresponding categorical apparatus. It is argued that the worldview and methodological attitudes proposed by modernity allegedly unambiguously opened the way to ideological totalitarianism, utopian projects of reforming societies, repressive social practices, etc. In fact, as it turned out in the process of scientific research, the logic of the "modern" tradition ended in the "degeneration" of the culture of problematic thinking, formed to a large extent precisely by the modern intellectual tradition. Postmodernism became a powerful "negation" of the previous (modern) culture in general and the style of thinking promoted by it in particular, a "program" of resistance of the individual to the general, a "cult" of the plural, a "distributor" of individual rights to the special, independent, unique, personal. At the same time, it did not create a "social" instrument of harmonizing these principles in the social whole. Thus, it involuntarily replaced "general" thinking with uncritical mythological thinking.

5. The hope that the "classical" monologue of idealistic transcendentalism would change to a "non-classical" dialogue of interpretive, argumentative, consensual thinking and practice was not justified. Ideologies that relied on "general" ideas (in fact, on universalist thinking) were replaced by ideologies that were oriented more not on "rationality", criticism of the existing state of affairs and at the same time the search for a theoretically reasoned way out of existing negative social circumstances, but on such a "general" as a social myth, of course, in its new "ideological" coloring. Based on from the above, it can be assumed that the consequence of this was the replacement of categorical-conceptual, conceptual-theoretical (problematic) thinking, argumentation by logical means of understanding reality with sensory-figurative representations of it, characteristic of mythology, that is, the "accumulation" of experiences, which lead not to solving problems, but to the accumulation and unpredictable release of negative political "energy" of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs.

6. The dominance of such "thinking" by images, the attraction of the human "spirit" to the emotional perception of reality, outside of its explicit theoretical awareness (when even the arguments of reason turn out

to be alien to the existing mytho-"logic" by their laws) can only lead to the accumulation of socio-cultural problems, but not to their solution.

Forecasts, assumptions: the results of the conducted research show that the above-mentioned reasons for the crisis of methodological consciousness converge in one thing: social mythology has a powerful influence on modern socio-cultural development. It is it that creates the grounds for discussing in public discourse such phenomena as fakes, social illusions, political (social) myths, pseudo-realities, false "truths", etc. It is possible to assume without any exaggeration that in modern society the function of myth can be taken on not only by literature and art, but also by science, which is also not alien to the temptation, for example, in historical, political, sociological, economic or philosophical discourses to rely on mythologically (to one degree or another) interpreted "reality". It is possible to effectively combat these processes only on the condition of consistent, systematic use of all the experience of the methodology of cognition accumulated throughout history.

According to the results of the planned research

— 56 publications were published in domestic and foreign scientific periodicals, in particular the collective monograph "Sociocultural Preconditions for the Transformation of the Methodology of Science" (K.: Chetverta Khvylya, 2020. — 220 p.; https://cgo.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Monogr_Sav_Suh.pdf)

The authors focus on some issues of the formation and functioning of the methodology of science in view of the development of globalization processes in the world scientific community. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the place and role of philosophical methodology and its influence on the state of modern science, as well as some patterns of the formation of the scientific and philosophical culture of a young scientist today.

An analytical note "The Use of Methodologies of the Humanities and Natural Sciences in the Study of Social Processes" was prepared and sent to the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Education, Science and Innovations No. 220/73 dated 11/16/2020, which substantiates that in modern society the function of myth, albeit with significant reservations, can be performed not only by literature and art, but even by science, which is also not alien to the temptation to interpret the named phenomena in its own way (M. Yu. Savelyeva).

An analytical note "Methodology of Research and Resolution of Crisis Situations in Society" No. 220/74 dated 11/16/2020 was prepared and sent to the National Institute for Strategic Studies, which substantiates that the capitalist economy has deprived the phenomenon of crisis of something unusual, and the policy of globalization has made the crisis "as normal as any other phase of the historical process" (M. Yu. Savelyeva).

Prepared and sent to the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (№220/85 dated 11/30/2020) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (№220/84 dated 11/30/2020) special course "Mythological aspects of social processes in the era of globalization" and special course "Anthropological issues in modern Ukrainian philosophical thought" No. 220/85 dated 11/30/2020 (M. Yu. Savelyeva).

The results of the research work were approved by the performers at 38 scientific conferences and round tables.

The results of the research can be used for the further development of scientific and research issues in applied areas of knowledge; can be used at the stages of methodological substantiation of a whole complex of topics in the areas of history of philosophy, social philosophy, political analysis, sociology of culture, psychology, ethics of science, as well as in social work, management activities, etc. In addition to historical, historical-philosophical, socio-cultural, etc. aspects of the analysis, the material developed in the course of scientific research can serve to determine ways to optimize modern social processes, update various branches of socio-cultural life - from economics, politics to law, education, etc. Certain provisions of the planned research can be used by state authorities in practical activities related to the formation of effective

state policy in the aspect of science, education and scientific and technological progress and in general the ethical dimensions of society for the development of Ukraine.

A certificate of implementation was received under the signature of the Head of the Department of Philosophy and Methodology of Science of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Doctor of Philosophy, Prof. Dobronravova I.S.

2) Topic Scientific discourse: cognitive and cultural and educational contexts

Duration January 2019-December 2021

Topic leader: Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor - Yu.A. Ishchenko

Fundamental departmental topic.

Customer - NAS of Ukraine.

State registration number 0118U001486

The main results of the study are formulated in a number of theses that contain scientific novelty:

For the first time:

- a distinction is made between the concepts of "discourse" and "discursiveness", understanding the first as a complex linguistic-speech-thought formation transmitted in the manner of speech, the second as a logical-conceptual sequential connection of judgments (statements, reasoning) in their systematicity, validity and derivation of conclusions (sylogisticity);

- distinguishing between the concepts of "discourse" and "discursiveness", distinct concepts that describe and explain any discourse (rhetorical, didactic-pedagogical, artistic, religious, philosophical, etc.) such as "order of discourse", "authorship", "addressability", "informativeness", "intertextuality" and, in fact, the concepts of scientific discourse - "problem", "objectivity", "intentionality", "criticality", "logical consistency", "systematicity", "substantiation", etc.;

Clarified:

- on this basis, the cognitive sphere of scientific discourse as the unity of language, consciousness, thinking;

- the concept of "concept". "conceptualization", "discourse conceptualization":

Developed:

- the concept of "intentional context" of scientific discourse as such, which specifies it as properly scientific and distinguishes it from other types of discourse;

- understanding of scientific discourse as action and event;

- the concept of discourse practice and discourse formation as paradigmatics of teaching scientific discourse;

- understanding of forms and methods of applying the concepts of scientific discourse = objectivity, problematization, criticality, intertextuality - in educational practice, primarily in teaching scientific discourse.

The study also traces the historical phases of the formation of theoretical science, which were successively replacing each other cognitive formations: *empeiria* - *technē* - *epistēmē*.

The relevance of the development is caused by the need to train qualified and creative scientific personnel for the Ukrainian state. The transition from "knowledge education" to "competence education" requires a change in the role of philosophical education in the training of scientists, which should form not only a worldview and methodological culture, but also the communicative competence of researchers, that is, the ability to "publicly apply one's mind" with the corresponding discourse competencies: speech, argumentative-discursive, professional, moral-ethical, etc. And this is the formation of the personality of a scientist as a competent citizen who has the courage to publicly defend his opinion, that is, to competently participate in public discourse. The education of such a scientist is the responsibility of both philosophy and philosophical education.

The results of the scientific research on the problem of scientific discourse and its philosophical, educational, worldview and methodological foundations give grounds to speak about positive achievements in solving the task set before the researchers, namely - to clarify the nature of scientific discourse and ways of mastering it in education. The social and economic significance of intelligence is determined by the huge role that scientific knowledge plays in the creation of modern civil society and the knowledge society in Ukraine. The philosophical and methodological education of a scientist is aimed, first of all, at the formation of a high methodological culture of the researcher and the formation of him as a creative and at the same time responsible personality. This, along with his mastery of the previous research experience includes the formation of knowledge and skills of scientific research, and therefore - training in scientific discourse. The latter is based on the development of cognitive skills based on mastering the form of rational, substantiated, argumentative and objective thinking, which unfolds in stable discourse and communicative communities.

The conducted scientific research work on this topic allowed us to obtain significant expert and scientific results that outline ways to overcome existing shortcomings in the humanitarian and philosophical education of young scientists, in particular, through the formation of critical thinking as a necessary prerequisite for creative scientific research.

The research is fundamental and at the same time applied in nature, since it is focused on clarifying new forms and methods of instilling scientific knowledge as a value and cognitive basis of the modern culture of scientific exploration and on searching for effective ways of their practical application.

According to the results of the planned research, 60 publications (total volume 51.2 d.a.) were published in domestic and foreign scientific periodicals, including:

- a collective monograph "Philosophical Education: Teaching Scientific Discourse" was prepared; https://cgo.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/phil_educ_2021.pdf

The monograph reveals the specifics of scientific discourse from the standpoint of philosophy of science and philosophy of education, analyzes its cognitive and cultural and educational dimensions. The characteristics of discourse in general are studied, such as authorship, addressability, informativeness,

intertextuality, and the criteria of scientific discourse itself (subjectivity, objectivity, systematicity, criticality, justification, intentionality, etc.), which in the organization and didactics of teaching it acquire the status of concepts, the application of which determines the quality of the formation of scientists' competencies, their philosophical and methodological culture as a whole.

An analytical note "Application of discourse concepts in scientific and educational programs" was prepared and sent to the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Education, Science and Innovations (No. 220/65 dated 07.12.2021), in which it is substantiated that the result of the study is a rethinking of the cognitive and cultural and educational contexts of scientific discourse in accordance with modern logic and methodology of scientific knowledge (Yu. A. Ishchenko).

Prepared and sent to the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (№220/7 dated 01/25/2022) and the G.S. Skovoroda Institute of Philosophy of Ukraine (№220/70 dated 01/10/2022) a special course "Culture of Scientific Research" and a special course "Knowledge. Understanding. Skills. (Yu.A. Ishchenko).

The results of the research work were approved by the performers at 14 scientific conferences and round tables.

A certificate of implementation was received signed by the professor of the Department of Theoretical and Practical Philosophy and Methodology of Science of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Doctor of Philosophy, Prof. Boychenko M.I.

3) Research topic "Dialogue of Cultures in a Multicultural World: History, Modernity, Prospects"

Duration January 2021-December 2023

Topic leader: Doctor of Philosophy, Professor - Yu.M. Savelyeva

Fundamental departmental topic.

Customer - NAS of Ukraine.

State registration number 0121U100396

Expected results should be disclosed and proven in the following provisions:

1. Dialogue, being a "polysemantic" phenomenon, is not limited to the process of information exchange, but includes spiritual and moral moments that contribute to the establishment of understanding and unity not only at the level of interpersonal, but also intercultural communication. The main category that determines the essence of the dialogue of cultures is understanding, which contributes to the knowledge of the inner world of culture from the point of view of its value significance.

2. In the humanities, the evolution of interpretations of the dialogue of cultures goes from understanding it as a process of cultural interaction, in which there is a mutual exchange of values, to understanding the dialogue of cultures as a complexly organized socio-cultural phenomenon, which has the corresponding essential characteristics. Dialogue as a universal phenomenon fixes the constructive side of cultural interaction, is an integrator of cultural integrity, and shows the impossibility of the existence of culture outside of dialogue.

3. In the conditions of globalization, which is characterized by tendencies towards cultural unification and cultural isolation, the dialogue of cultures with its inherent attitude towards ensuring world order and stability is an important factor in preserving cultural integrity. To the greatest extent, this is characteristic of a multicultural space in which ethnic cultures produce models of dialogue that include both universal foundations and their own cultural characteristics.

4. Interfaith dialogue in the multicultural space of modern Ukraine remains a promising form of interreligious relations, as it serves as an axiological basis for resolving interfaith conflicts, and its goal is to create a new cultural environment in which dogmatic contradictions would recede into the background and would not interfere with the formation of social harmony between adherents of different religions. In the context of overcoming the crisis of spirituality, the need to preserve cultural integrity and resolve interethnic conflicts, interfaith dialogue, based on the principle of tolerance, is closely related to the problems of preserving cultural traditions.

5. The dialogue of cultures has a symbolic nature, that is, it is carried out as a certain textual structure with clearly defined interpretative connections, for the establishment and decoding of which there are appropriate methods. Research and improvement of these methods should lead to an improvement of the dialogue space and increase the effectiveness of intercultural discourse.

6. The dialogue of cultures is carried out spontaneously and objectively until a certain time. But for a successful and more productive result, special communicative strategies are needed, the development of which has recently involved the sphere of high technologies. The global information space is a reliable basis for the development of the dialogue of cultures due to the spread of the basic algorithms of communication discourse.

7. Spiritual and cultural security is the protection of the spiritual, moral, cultural, and political foundations of the life of society, the measure of which is determined by the readiness for dialogue, that is, the

ability of participants in the cultural process to understand each other, to recognize the value of another culture. Dialogue as a factor in ensuring spiritual and cultural security contributes to the sustainable functioning and reproduction of the cultures of all national groups on the territory of Ukraine, and the preservation of ethnic identity for each of them.

As a result of the scientific work, 51 publications (total volume 31.7 d. a.) were prepared and published in Ukraine and abroad, including the collective monograph "Dialogue of Cultures and the Culture of Dialogue in the Age of Globalization" (Kyiv: Chetverta Khvylya, 2023. - 316 p. (16.0 d. a.) (authors: M. Yu. Savelieva, T. D. Sukhodub, S. V. Vilchynska, O. O. Shmorgun, Z. O. Pasko, etc.). https://cgo.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/dialo_cult.pdf

The authors focus on the analysis of the transformation of the essence of culture in the age of globalization, individual content structures of culture, changes in the nature of the dialogue of domestic and global cultures, and the problem of the regularities of the formation of a culture of dialogue in the 21st century.

Prepared and sent to the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (№220/51 dated 10/16/2023) and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (№220/52 dated 10/16/2023) special course "Dialogical aspects of culture in the context of globalization". (M. Yu. Savelieva).

The results of the research work were tested by the performers at 49 scientific conferences and round tables.

The results of the study can be used to solve a number of socio-cultural and scientific problems and tasks, and will also be useful in the specific organization of the educational process, the development of relevant curricula, the preparation of methodological materials, the delivery of a course of lectures and other forms of teaching philosophical discourse focused on the philosophy of culture and the history of philosophy.

A certificate of implementation was received signed by the professor of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk, Doctor of Philosophy, Prof. Trukhan L.G.

4) Research topic "Scientific discussion: criticism and argumentation"

Period of implementation January 2022-December 2024

Topic leader: Ph.D., Associate Professor – T. D. Sukhodub

Fundamental departmental topic.

Customer - NAS of Ukraine.

State registration number 0121U114019 Research results are disclosed in the following provisions:

1. Scientific polemical discourse, which includes as fundamental components of disputes, debates, disputes, disputes, intellectual struggle, disputes, discussions, is primarily revealed as a dialogic way of critical thinking. The formation of reasoned, critical thinking, without which there is no progress in science as a cognitive form and the main tool for the transformation of nature, society, and man, requires such a mandatory condition as scientific polemics. The connection between debatable scientific discourse and critical, reasoned thinking is interdependent and reciprocal — only under this condition is the growth of knowledge possible, and therefore scientific progress.

2. An integrative methodological approach to understanding discussion as a phenomenon of scientific discourse proceeds from the principle of deontology. The necessity of scientific discussion in modern discourse is justified by the deontological thought of classical thinkers, in particular by the position of Aristotle, who raises the question of the need to combine in cognitive activity the dimensions of "as is supposed", that is, as is customary, as is correct, as has traditionally developed, etc., and "as is proper" (a dimension that is aimed at a corresponding model, the ideal of scientific cognition, and at a certain will of the scientist to affirm the obligatory, proper). The inevitability of the action of affirming the proper, the impossibility of removing this dimension from scientific polemical discourse is justified by the system of value orientations of scientific discussion.

3. The peculiarities of discussions in science and philosophy are revealed in connection with the understanding of scientific discourse and its types. For socio-humanitarian, natural, technical, etc. types of discourse, both general scientific and special language of reasoning, peculiar methods of proof, own logical-conceptual apparatus of judgments, certain scientific ethos of argumentation and subject of discursive discussion are inherent. Humanitarian cognition, considered in this aspect, overcomes dependence on the definition of the sciences of the natural cycle and their "model" of building the cognitive process. At the same time, the modern stage of development of science demonstrates a tangible rapprochement of socio-humanitarian and natural sciences, the need to take into account the place of man in the studied systems, the role of spiritual foundations and value-target structures of his activity.

4. The fundamental basis of scientific discussion as an intellectual-activity process of relations between researchers is argumentation. In the history of scientific knowledge, argumentation was built primarily as a way of creating knowledge, as a form (in the logical-epistemological sense) of proving the truth of theoretical

propositions proposed to the scientific community, therefore it manifested itself through a certain system of definitions, judgments, conclusions, and conceptual approaches formed by the subject of knowledge. The modern interpretation of argumentation in scientific knowledge, without denying the tradition, emphasizes the expediency of understanding discourse primarily as a communicative socio-cultural phenomenon that affects the content of arguments. Hence, the analysis of a person's mentality, his convictions and beliefs, worldviews and biographical facts, the inner worlds of the communicants of the discourse and its historical, ontological, and socio-cultural contexts acquires special importance in the modern scientific and cognitive process.

5. In the modern development of the socio-humanitarian cycle of knowledge, philosophical argumentation acquires a leading importance, which, as the analysis of the historical-philosophical process shows, permanently went beyond the limits of its own logical form and, although it retained the latter as the basis of theoretical reasoning, nevertheless relied mostly on the symbolic understanding of culture. The consequence of such a trend in the development of philosophy was the development of its own circle of philosophical argumentation, which contains arguments that also represent certain socio-cultural phenomena, such as memoirs, diaries, personally written family histories, situational life essays, descriptions of socio-historical events by their witnesses, epistolary heritage, etc.

According to the results of the planned research

— 64 publications (total volume 83 d. a.) were published in domestic and foreign scientific professional periodicals, in particular

the collective monograph "Scientific polemic: criticism and argumentation" (Kyiv: Chetverta hvylya, 2024, -388 p.; https://cgo.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Scientific_controversy.pdf)

The authors focus on the analysis of polemical discourse, its basic concepts (discussion, dispute, dispute, etc.), its role in the history of philosophy and science, solving urgent problems of modern civilization, culture, science, education. The culture of critical thinking and argumentation is considered as the basis for the productive activity of a modern scientist.

Analytical note No. 220/104 of was prepared and sent to the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Education, Science and Innovations 12/27/2024, that the research is a certain contribution to the achievements of modern philosophical and humanitarian science in general regarding the formation of a culture of polemical discourse as one of the fundamental grounds for overcoming crisis situations and worthy responses of scientists to modern historical challenges. (T.D. Sukhodub).

Prepared and sent to the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (№220/44 dated 10/22/2024), the Institute of Pedagogy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (№220/45 dated 10/22/2024), the Institute of Sociology of the NAS of Ukraine (№220/43 dated 10/22/2024), the Center for Scientific Research and Teaching of Foreign Languages of the NAS of Ukraine (№220/42 dated 10/22/2024) special course "Culture of Scientific Polemics" (T.D. Sukhodub).

The results of the research work have been approved by the performers at 58 scientific conferences and round tables.

The results of the research on the topic can be used in the scientific research field (natural sciences, social sciences, humanities disciplines), management and public activities, and the education system.

A certificate of implementation has been received signed by the professor of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk, Doctor of Philology, Prof. A. Dovgan.

A certificate of implementation has been received under the signature of the Head of the Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Linguistics and Social Communications, Kyiv Aviation Institute State University, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Drotianko L.G.

5) Research topic "Mythological aspects of social processes in the era of globalization"

Period of implementation January 2024-December 2026

Topic leader: Doctor of Philosophy, Professor – M. Yu. Savelieva

Fundamental departmental topic.

Customer - NAS of Ukraine.

State registration number: 0123U105207

The purpose of the research topic is to prove the presence of manifestations of a mythological worldview in social processes of the modern globalized world and to substantiate the need for the transformation of philosophical methodology in view of the influence of myth on the state of modern society. The object of the research is the phenomenon of myth in the globalized world. The subject of the study is the essence and features of the manifestation of myth in the context of global processes, as well as the main problems of studying the future of globalization, related to the presence of mythological phenomena.

The work plan consists of performing a number of research tasks:

— To study the phenomenon of myth and mythology in the context of world and domestic philosophical traditions;

— To analyze the historical logic of the formation of the philosophy of myth and its reproduction in humanitarian knowledge;

— To study the phenomena of globalism and globalization in the context of world and domestic philosophical traditions;

— To analyze the transformations of the classical mythological worldview in the context of globalization;

— To identify mythological aspects of the latest scientific and technological ideas (transhumanism, nanotechnology, industrial revolutions, etc.) and analyze their impact on the state of a globalized society;

— To analyze the impact of myth on the state of ideologies of the globalized world;

— To identify manifestations of myth in the socio-cultural and anthropological spheres of the global world and analyze their impact on the transformation of the principles of the human dimension of society;

— To analyze political myth as a basis for strengthening and accelerating globalization processes;

— To analyze the impact of modern myth on the transformation of ethical criteria of globalism and globalization;

— To determine the future of globalism in historical periodization.

To perform the above tasks, the following methods are used:

— historical-philosophical — to determine the patterns of mutual conditioning and the influence of historical and logical aspects of the manifestation of myth in the context of the globalization of society;

— semiotic — to determine the substantive features of the formation of a modern mythological worldview, in particular, the significant criteria for the objectivity of the application of individual discursive practices in the process of globalist communication;

— dialectical — to determine the general criteria for the transformation of the rational principles of action of individual communities and individuals in the context of the functioning of global norms of the existence of society.

The implementation of these tasks will be based on the use of historical-philosophical, semiotic and communicative methodologies.

Upon completion of the topic, it is planned to:

- Preparation of a collective monograph "Social mythology in the conditions of globalism" (tentative title) (approximate volume 11–12 d. a.).

- Special course "Mythological aspects of the formation and functioning of the information society".

- Special course "Features of the functioning of ideological processes in the conditions of globalization".