SUMMARIES

G.G. Khazagerov. **Phenomena of senseless constructions in scientific discourse**

It deals with dysfunction of scientific discourse caused by unbalanced pragmatic goals: self-presentation of a scientist and presentation of new scientific ideas. Such dysfunction leads to increase of self-referred senseless units and decrease of meaningful ones.

Key words: functionalism, dysfunction, performativity, topos.

N.V. Popravko. **Models of counteraction between the sphere of education and the management of education system: heuristic and methodological aspects**

The article deals with some models and mechanisms of counteraction between the sphere of education and the management system of education, Methodological and heuristic recourses of the models are investigated, in the perspective of diverse assessments of the Russian education reforms effects.

Key words: contraction, management effect, sphere of education, methodology, models and mechanisms of interaction, rigidity, resistance, reciprocity, practices.

A.G. Smirnova. **Threats and its study in sociology of international relations**

In the article a substantiation of threat as a subject of sociological research is presented. The base theses of a sociological approach to security important to comprehension of threats and their cognition in international relations are revealed. Much attention is paid to transformation of a state-centric approach to a socio-centric one, that consider the identity of a social community a target of security provision. A socio-cultural conditionality of vulnerability and sources of danger in international relations is proved. The influence of mental categories, interiorized by people during socialization, on the cognition of threats and challenges to security is examined.

Key words: threat, sociology of international relations, cognitive sociology, social constructivism, societal security, identity of a state, ethnocentrism.

E.O. Khabenskaya. **Xenophobia real and virtual**

In Russian modern society the problem of xenophobia and nationalism rises first of all in the virtual space. The mass media (the TV, newspapers, Internet, etc.) give philistines ideas about the strengthening of the nationalist demonstrations, the growth of xenophobic public mood. The mass media create images of nationalists-xenophobes and their victims.

The conflict of two discourses (the human rights defenders' and the right wing radicals') and the fight against xenophobia in the cyberspace heighten the manifestations of xenophobia. The reverse side of these activities is deep conceptual relationship associated with the unfounded «objectification» of ethnos (ethnicity).

Key words: xenophobia, nationalism, ethnicity, ethnic, discourse, human rights defenders, right-wing radicals, primordializm, constructivism.

L.A. Okolskaya, M.V. Komogortseva. **Glossy magazines as cultural pedagogues: Life projects and rules in girls' magazines in Russia**

The article deals with analysis of youth glossy magazines for girls, which offer them typical projects (attractive life goals and approved means of their achievement). Three main projects identified in magazines' discourse are "beauty" (feminine identity), "career" (trying on imaginative work roles, mostly as a game), and "love" (trials of having relations with the opposite sex). These projects are individualistic, success-aimed, and hedonistic. The article considers the structure of the "dialogue" between a magazine and a reader, and means of persuasion used by editors. Research is based on popular Russian teens' magazines: "Oops!", "Yes!", and "Yes! Zvezdy".

Key words: glossy magazines, teenagers, youth, femininity, project, goals, values, means, rules, roles, success, socialization, discourse, mass culture, cultural pedagogy.

A.V. Pechurina. **Seeking for meaning in ordinary things: Studies of family photography**

The article presents a brief overview of the existing research on visual images produced within family context. In particular, the role of family photographs in creating individual and social biography and memory is shown. The presented studies by Hecht, Seabrook and Chalfen suggest that family photography should be an important part of the construction of individual and family past and ultimately constitute biographies and memories of generations and related cultures.

Key words: visual sociology, family photography, social memory.

R. Chalfen. Interpreting family photography as pictorial communication

The article suggests a descriptive framework for the qualitative study of collections of snapshots in contexts of family photography. One objective is to develop a cultural appreciation of amateur/vernacular photography as a ubiquitous form of visual communication, specifically home mode communication. The descriptive model — a series of events and components drawn from sociolinguistics and the ethnography of speaking is used to examine what family photographs represent and how these images serve as representations of a particular version of the human condition. Discussion includes how the construction, organisation and consumption of family photographs can be understood as social activity.

Key words: visual sociology, family photography, communication.

E.V. Balatsky. Crisis in humanities and the "old" markets conception

The author develops an "old" markets conception to interpret different phenomena in actual stance of the social sciences, revealing controversies caused by accumulated evolutionary shifts in the outmoded scientific paradigm, and outlining a synthesis of the social sciences knowledge.

Key words: markets, evolution, concurrence, income, logistic curve, globalization, acceleration, life-cycle.