



SUMMARIES

O.A. Vlasova. Erving Goffman's sociology of person: Personality as resistance of society in the theories of stigma and total institutions

The article is devoted to the analysis of Erving Goffman's sociology of person based on his interdisciplinary works «Asylums» and «Stigma». It is emphasized, that Goffman's interdisciplinary psychiatric discourse, having independent value within the limits of the critical theory of psychiatry and antipsychiatry development, concerns interpersonal interactions and laws of social interaction and represents an organic part of his sociological project. Goffman considers mentally ill, stigmatized «self» as a crisis of social life and an indicator of its processes. The analysis is based on the Goffman's works which are not translated and other western critical researches.

Key words: sociology of person, stigmatization, stigma, total institutions, mental illness, identity.

Li Yu. Comparative study of intergenerational mobility: the case of Shanghai and S. Petersburg

The article is based on the data of random probability survey held in 2008 in Shanghai and S. Petersburg. It highlights differences in intergenerational mobility in contemporary China and Russia. It appears that after 1992, the collapse of the USSR and "shock therapy" the scale of inter-generational mobility in S. Petersburg went down. At the same time the continuity of social positions became a more prominent tendency. The intergenerational mobility in Shanghai revealed a tendency to increase. In the concluding part of the article an attempt is made to analyze the factors that caused the observed difference. The rate of economic development and growth are viewed as such factors.

Key words: social mobility, cohort analysis, Russo-Chinese comparison.

I.V. Lashuk. Sociocultural differentiation of the contemporary Republic of Belarus society

The article presents the results of empirical study of socio stratification in the Republic of Belarus. The conception of the research is based on the approach of cultural sociology. The main hypothesis is that the processes of social stratification in all areas (fields) of the company have not only economic but also sociocultural conditionality. The author applies to the methodology developed in his study of value priorities. This empirical sociological measurement gives an opportunity to trace the dynamics of basic and instrumental values. An attempt was made to build a sociocultural differentiation for concrete regions of the Belarus and for the country in whole. It is shown that sociocultural characteristics are closely linked to economic and status-, and behavioral levels. It is proved that the greater is the interdependence between economic and sociocultural factors, the more "successful" is the region.

Key words: cultural sociology, sociocultural space, differentiation, stratification, base value, tool value.

M.V. Bogdanova. How is sociological investigation of ethos possible?

The author of this article considers methodological receptions of sociological description of the Ethos of university. Ethos is analyzed as value interaction of an institution and occupation. The description of ethos of a concrete Russian university illustrates the results of the research. As a methodological reference point is selected the analysis of difficulties of empirical sociological research of the morals, conducted by professor G.S. Batygin.

Key words: ethos, appropriate as actual, basic set of values, occupation, institution, university self-determination, methodology of university ethos investigation.

N.V. Tishchenko. Mythologization of prison subculture in the Soviet cinematograph: Analysis of the two film texts

In the article two ways of representation of prison subculture of the Soviet period are analyzed: the rhetoric of the official power presented in periodicals, and the images of the prison world created in two Soviet films — "Gentelmeny udachi" and "Kalina krasnaya". Film materials are considered as film texts in which systems of the cultural codes making value and symbolical systems of culture are allocated. The analysis of cultural codes of mythicization of prison subculture in the Soviet culture is recreated.

Key words: prison subculture, the film text, cultural codes, an image of the criminal, the power, norms and values.

G.G. Khazagerov. Self-reduction of totalitarian rhetoric: Crisis of symbols

In this article, an attempt is made to analyze the totalitarian rhetoric strategies dynamically, revealing that they are not only far from being all-powerful, but even have self-destruction potential. The article is centred on the symolization of events and objects of everyday life.

Key words: rhetoric, totalitarianism, manipulation, symbol.

K.S. Divisenko. Religious knowledge, beliefs, and practices in the structure of lifeworld

The article describes methodological difficulties of studying religion, in particular, the criteria and degree of religiosity. In the context of the phenomenological perspective of studying religious life, the author suggests operationalization of religious lifeworld as an integrity of religious knowledge, beliefs, and practices. The speeding degree of religious lifeworld as a symbolic universe in the area of everyday life can be seen as a criterion of religiosity.

Key words: lifeworld (Lebenswelt), everyday life, symbolic universe, degree of religiosity, religion, phenomenology of religion.

V.A. Bachinin. Sociology of literature as a space of the humanitarian experiments

The sociology of literature is a marginal discipline. It unites analytical potentials of the theory of literature and sociological theory. Its basic methodological strategies are the principals of institutionalism and determinism. The sociology of literature investigates literature as a reservoir of valuable social information, effective analytical instrument and cultural space of humanitarian experiments.

Key words: sociological theory, theory of literature, literary text, sociology of literature, institutionalism, determinism.

O.I. Shkaratan. Society as a social system

The article provides theoretical analysis of the basic concept in sociology, i.e. 'society'. A. Giddens, N Luhmann, I. Wallerstein and many other contemporary social scientists were skeptical about the explanatory capacity of this concept because of its ambiguity, abstract nature

and difficulties of its practical use. They also recognized difficulties with conceptualizing and insufficient knowledge associated with this notion.

The analysis provided in the paper also accounts for the changes in the modern world, globalization and the emergence of 'network society'. It is based on systems theory developed by I. Prigogine, a Nobel Laureate. It also recognizes N. Luhmann's contribution, i.e. theory of non-equilibrium and indeterminacy in complex social self-organizing systems.

Key words: society, complex self-organizing social system, indeterminacy of systems behavior, chaos and social order, fluctuation of social systems, transforming society, etacratia societal system.