

ABSTRACTS

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PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION, DIALOGUE AND BAKHTIN'S CREATIVE HERITAGE

The 20th century for the humanities was marked with the communication tendency including the division of language and speech offered by Ferdinand de Saussure, concept of a sign and a word within the context, a word in the novel in the works of Mikhail Bakhtin. It contributed to the development of the methods how to analyze the texts. The problem of an author and a character in the aesthetic activity, the content of an artwork genre category, investigation into the rhetoric genres within the novel have been studied and applied to the analysis. But, unfortunately, many scholars (Sergei Averintsev, Sergei Bocharov, Vadim Kozhinov) state that Mikhail Bakhtin did not left a school. Although Bakhtin had won the world recognition, his ideas were hardly followed in Russia. Valerij Tyupa was the person who tried to construct a genealogy of the lyric genres. Igor Shaitanov studied the speech genres applying to Shakespeare and his times. But the main emphasis is made either on the structural and semiotic approach or the postmodernistic one to the text analysis leaving Bakhtin's main ideas behind.

Despite the fact that Bakhtin's heritage is considered to be classical, it causes many arguments in connection with the precise and delicate analysis being unclear without the methodology as Bakhtin was focused on the development of new approaches.

Problem of a dialogue has been studied in different aspects, through the prism of literature, philosophy and theology. The book «Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics» contains the information about the connection of a Dostoevsky's dialogue with Plato's one as well as Biblical dialogue. Studying the problem of *understanding* as the stages of a dialogic movement Bakhtin has concluded that the dialectics stems from the dialogue in order to return to the dialogue at the highest level (a dialogue of personalities). Moreover, he states that the dialogue is not the threshold to an action, but the action itself («Toward a Methodology of the Human Sciences»).