

## ABSTRACTS

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### **METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE: HISTORICAL LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT, CONTEMPORARY «TRANSITIVE PERIOD»**

In the period of modern world view and scientific pluralism with his methodological crossroads the comprehension of history of high-quality development of science methodology appears important in general, literary criticisms in particular.

Initially, the article briefly mentioned about the different views in the science of the XX–XXI centuries on the concept of «science», «method», «disciplinary structure of science» with traditional, familiar, triadic division into spheres of natural science, social science and technics, that a number of academic fields has recently began to carry valid and philosophy with its universal principles and general methodological function.

Later in the article presented an objective picture of 4 historic levels of methodological development of any science – 1) eclectic, 2) classification, 3) partial system and 4) integrity of the system, in fact higher, natural levels. Between these historical levels is «transitional periods» of different temporal extension. Presents brief characteristics of these four levels (with specific examples), concluded that there was in our time «transition periods» from the third partially-system level to the highest, 4-th, integrity-system level. More precisely, we all live in the second half of the «transition period», when science has not only dissatisfaction with many achievements and a critical attitude to many scientific objects, aspects and issues, but also becomes understandable way, and how to move to the highest of all the sciences, purely objective, natural level.

Also drew attention to some of the most important methodological principles of knowledge-research (objectivity, subjectivity, analysis, synthesis, tetrad, dyad, tetrad, dominant), as well as a number of specific literary problems. In particular, it is about some literary techniques of image categories, conflict and typology of the plot, a number of contemporary issues related to other sciences. It is concluded that the importance of an adequate understanding of the «transition period» in the development of all the sciences, about the prospects of higher saving, system integrity, purely objective, in fact natural level of their historical development.