

REVIEWS

THE MULTIDIMENSIONALITY OF COGNITION PROCESSES (BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW)

Philosophy as a science comprises almost all the spheres of social being. The evidence of it is a number of new monographs and proceedings of conferences added to the book collection of the Information and Library Centre of Tyumen State University.

The philosophers of the 21st century continue studying the ancient philosopher Plato's legacy. The Centre for Ancient and Mediaeval Philosophy and Science at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences has issued a collection of articles "Researches on the history of Platonism" [1], which contains a thorough analysis of the views of the founder of the idealist movement in the world philosophy, which was described in the treatises "The Republic", "Laws" and "Statesman", as well as in the analysis of Plato's dialectics as the main tool of cognition, conducted by modern scientists.

"The theory of cognition in the modern world widens the field of its applicability", the academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences V.A. Lektorsky rightly points out in his new monograph "Philosophy. Cognition. Culture" [2]. The author employs the main philosophical categories when considering the problems of cultural development and improvement of the society, noting that "rationality should be treated as a cultural value".

The philosophical term "rationality" is another popular notion studied by the authors of the collective monograph "Communicative rationality and social communications" [3].

A new book that has just appeared in the Information and Library Centre of Tyumen State University deserves special attention. This book, entitled "Basic dialectical concepts of mathematics", is written by one of the classics of Russian philosophy, A.F. Losev [4]. Being a Platonist and a Hegelian, a mystic and a scholastic, a poet and a mathematician, A.F. Losev appears as a creator of "mathematics". For the first time he outlines a philosophical conception of the fundamental mathematical terms: "a number is an act of conceptualization", "being is the essence of the number", "otherness is the essence of the number" or "types of numbers". The renowned academic develops the ideas of exact sciences like mathematics, algebra, geometry by saying that "the number is not something subjective or objective".

In their collective monograph "The works of E.I. Zamyatin and M.I. Tsvetayeva in the context of Russian philosophy of the first third of the 20th century" [5], the

scientists V.N. Evseyev and S.Sh. Makasheva analyzed the works of such poets of the Silver age as E.I. Zamyatin and M.I. Tsvetayeva from the point of view of philosophy. In their study, the authors found out a significant similarity in the views of the prosaist E.I. Zamyatin and the philosopher N.A. Berdyaev concerning their interpretation of the Freedom apologia, and they also made an attempt to reconstruct the egocentric worldview of M. Tsvetayeva.

The monograph of Professor S.V. Mesyats "Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and his colour theory" deserves particular interest out of all the new philosophy books [6]. It is worth noting that a new approach to the works of the great German thinker is presented as a German text with a parallel translation into Russian. The publication of this paper became possible due to creative collaboration of the communities of the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the University of Freiburg (Germany).

The fundamental work by Professor V.E. Semyonov "Leading Paradigms of Transcendentalism in Western European Philosophy" is no less important [7]. The author analyzed the philosophical views of Plato, Augustine of Hippo, R. Descartes, I. Kant, E.G. Husserl to determine the same methods of cognition for all these thinkers: clearness or direct contemplation. It should also be noted that transcendentalism as a philosophical trend caused by the influence of I. Kant's ideas appeared in the 19th century in the USA, and it still lives on in our times.

A thorough analysis of the development of the Soviet and post-Soviet philosophy in Russia and in the countries of Western Europe and the USA the topic of the fundamental monograph of Chief Researcher of the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences N.V. Motroshilova called "National Philosophy of the 1950s-1980s of the 20th century and the Western Idea" [8]. Quite interesting are the ideas of the eminent academician about "the new image" of K. Marx in the national philosophy, classical and non-classical ideals of rationality in the interpretation of M. Mamardashvili and in the unique work of the outstanding foreign philosophers H. Zuckerman and R. Merton "Age, Aging and Age Structure in Science".

Along with the classical perception, philosophy may also be regarded as an applied science, when it comes to scientific innovations. It is evidenced by such new books in the book fund of Tyumen State University as the joint research of the scientific and creative duet of S.A. Lebedev and Y.A. Kovylin "Philosophy of Scientific and Innovational Activity" [9] and the collection of scientific works edited by E.N. Kn-yazeva "Epistemology of Creativity" [10].

Thus, the new issues in the philosophical sphere are concerned with and cast light upon many "faces" of one of the most ancient sciences that is still developing in the 21st century.