
SUMMARIES

LITERARY THEORY

THE SHAKESPEARE SPHERE AND CULTURAL CONSTANTS IN THESAURUS APPROACH

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The author introduces the concept of “Shakespeare sphere”, determines its elements and applies the thesaurus approach to the study of the Shakesperian phenomenon.

Key words: Shakespeare sphere, thesaurus approach, Shakespeare as a cultural phenomenon.

THE PROBLEM OF STAGINESS IN THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE AND PUSHKIN

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The article continues our research into theatrical *staginess* of Pushkin’s dramaturgy and its connection with the creative heritage of Shakespeare. The author briefly describes some features of the Elizabethan theater and its influence on subsequent evolution of European drama. Although Pushkin was not as experienced a playwright as Shakespeare, the Russian poet boldly experimented with dramatic forms and seems to have realized that dramatic interpretation of his works would require such means of expression and technical capacities which were not fully available in the theater of his time. Pushkin’s drama and its staging anticipated the creation of a new theater.

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Key words: staginess, dramatic art, Pushkin, Shakespeare, comparative studies, thesaurus approach.

THE MOTIVE OF MADNESS IN THE EARLY XVIIth CENTURY ENGLISH DRAMA

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The motives of madness in English drama at the end of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII c. are different there functions in tragedies and comedies. The author’s point of view on it transforms the genre specific of the plays: tragedies by

J. Webster «The Duchess of Malfi», Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher «Philaster», «Spanish Tragedy» (maybe by Thomas Kyd), Thomas Middleton «The Changeling» and comedy by Ben Jonson «Bartholomew Fair», 1614).

Key words: motives of madness functions, dramatic genres.

THE RUSSIAN HISTORY OF *KING LEAR*

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The history of Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear* in Russia includes three main points: the history of translations into Russian; the allusions in the Russian literature; the history of *King Lear* in the Russian theatre. The article follows the main trends in the course of Russian appropriation of *King Lear* while analyzing its different modes.

Key words: Russian translations of *King Lear*, *King Lear* in the Russian theatre, A. Druzinin.

SHAKESPEARE AND PASTERNAK: TYPOLOGY OF WRITING

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B. Pasternak's novel *Doctor Zhivago* is the result of the convergence of poetry and prose, Epic, lyric, and dramatic qualities interact in it. The novel is built using lyrical narrative techniques (lyrical hero; motives). Translations of the tragedies of Shakespeare and characteristics of drama has also identified the poetics of the novel.

Key words: prose of poet, dramatization of prose, B. Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*, B. Pasternak, Shakespeare's tragedies.

PUSHKIN'S CREATIVE EVOLUTION: FROM VOLTAIRE AND BYRON TO THE BIBLE AND SHAKESPEARE

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The author studies Pushkin's spiritual and creative evolution focusing on the transition from his early authorities on literature (Voltaire, Byron) to the new ones (Shakespeare).

Key words: Pushkin, creative evolution, Russian, French, English literatures, Voltaire, Byron, Shakespeare.

THE TRAGEDY OF HAMLET. A METAPHYSICAL ASPECT

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The article studies the genesis of tragedy in general and metaphysical ideas in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* in particular.

Key words: Dionis, mystery play, the tragical, death, immortality, supernatural, Fate, conflict, hero, catharsis, revenge, sense, theatre, life, soul, conscience, God.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTERS
IN WORKS OF CECILY MARY BARKER

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The article studies mythological imagery in Shakespeare's works and its continuity in Cecily Mary Barker's poetry for children. The author focuses on the evolution of the fabulous creatures' interpretation in English literature since the end of the XIIIth century and particularly on the representation of fairy and elves in European culture. Special attention is given to their images in C. M. Barker's collection *Flower fairies*.

Key words: English literature, children literature, poetry, mythology, William Shakespeare, Cecily Mary Barker.

SHAKESPEARE IN ARTISTIC PERCEPTION OF YVES BONNEFOY

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The article analyzes the artistic perception of the Shakespeare's tragedies by a contemporary poet and essayist Yves Bonnefoy. The relations between some tragedies («Hamlet», «King Lear», «Macbeth») and the most important aesthetic categories – like so called «presence» – of Yves Bonnefoy himself are traced in this work. Late short stories by the French author, connected thematically to «Hamlet», are examined here as a «practical» attempt to realize theses of his essayistic works.

Key words: Shakespeare, Yves Bonnefoy, «Hamlet», «King Lear», «Macbeth».

SHAKESPEARIAN DRAMA IN SALTYKOV-SCHEDRIN'S CREATIVE
PERCEPTION

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Shakespeare in the circle reading of M. E. Saltykov took the seat defined by the education and experiences of childhood. The article deals with various uses Saltykov images and ideas of the author of «Hamlet» and «Macbeth». The question of the need to install a specific edition of Shakespeare translations, which Saltykov became acquainted with the work of the playwright.

Key words: Saltykov-Shchedrin. «Hamlet», P. S. Mochalov, V. G. Belinsky, Falstaff, Iudushka Golovlev

SOCIAL SCIENCE

THE ROLE OF THE SERMON IN THE SPIRITUAL,
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE PURITAN NEW ENGLAND
IN THE XVIITH – XVIIITH CENTURIES.

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Puritanism played a particular role in the history of New England colonies, being the main reason for Englishmen to leave for America. Puritan perception, its ideas and values dominated in the spiritual and social life of New England colonies for one and half centuries. Puritan beliefs, dictates of morality and the principles of the church foundation had a profound impact on the social, political, economic and cultural development and the formation of political institutions. New England colonists had a sense of having been chosen by God. The foundation of the colony was considered to be a special mission similar to one that was imposed on the people of Israel. The main task for New England puritans was to build a “city on a hill”, ideal society under the laws of the Holy Scriptures. The world created by them was supposed to become an example for others to follow. They were going to show truly biblical society to England and to the humanity at large, to prompt new acts of moral courage for the sake of their faith. In this respect the practice of preaching became widespread in New England. The article deals with the main features and peculiarities of the Puritan sermons of the 17th – 18th centuries, paying special attention to their significance for not only spiritual, but also social and political spheres of life in New England colonies.

Key words: New England, Puritanism, puritan sermon, John Winthrop, John Cotton, Increase Mather, Jonathan Mayhew.

KARL POPPER AND HIS OPEN SOCIETY THEORY

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The article studies the essence and the influence of the “Open Society theory” on social philosophy and philosophy of history as regards to the contraposition of the “historicism understood scientifically” and the “mystical historicism”. The author demonstrates that Popper’s criticism towards historicism is based on his “critical rationalism” relevant in science but hardly applicable in humanities.

Key words: Open society, totalitarianism, critical rationalism, historicism, methodological essentialism, methodological nominalism, social engineering.