

**ART****M. E. Balashov****LEATHER IN LEISURE FURNITURE: CONCEPTS, MODELS, IMAGES OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF INTERIOR DESIGN OF THE XX CENTURY**

*The article is devoted to the problem of interpreting the functional and decorative properties of leather as a material for making various elements of furniture for relaxation in the activities of the great designers of the XX century. Elin Gray, Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier offered their own original versions of furniture for relaxation, paying attention to such material as leather.*

*Reflecting the leading aesthetic ideas of their time in the forms of their projects, with a certain generality of the external solutions of the products, they nevertheless presented very different interpretations of plastic and figurative solutions of leather elements in their creations and their original interpretations in the interior environment.*

**Keywords:** *functionality, decorativeness, interpretation of material properties, modernism, art deco, texture, texture, furniture for rest, armchair, chaise longue, sofa*

**Bannova A.K., Kuznetsova M.M.****THE PHENOMENON OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A FORM OF INTEGRATION OF THE FASHION AND ARTS INDUSTRY**

*The article describes the scenarios of interaction between the fashion industry and the art world using the example of Chanel Fashion House; the phenomenon of cultural heritage in the development strategy of companies in the industry; reasons for prompting the fashion industry to present its products as works of art. The authors have identified the tools and properties of art used by brands in their activities, and it has been established that luxury brands are cultural agents that have, however, commercial goals.*

**Keywords:** *luxury brands, fashion storytelling, art and fashion, cultural heritage phenomenon*

**Guseva K.E.****THEORETICAL CONCEPTS IN EUROPEAN ART OF THE XVI-XVII CENTURIES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE OF CAPRICCIO**

*The article is devoted to the study of theoretical concepts of the XVI-XVII centuries about the perspective and construction of geometric objects in space, which influenced the formation of methods and techniques of the landscape genre of architectural capriccio. Perspective theories, first appearing in Italy during the Renaissance, were borrowed by the countries of northern Europe, primarily by the artists of the Netherlands, which contributed to the development of the architectural landscape genre, the theme of fictional interiors in the visual arts, and the development of architectural design as an intrinsic creativity. The development of the architectural theory of perspective and the construction of geometric objects led to the formation of such artistic techniques as idealization, collage, perspective reduction of elements in space, illusionism,*

**Keywords:** *theory, architecture, treatises, capriccio, architectural fantasy, perspective*

**Gushchina G.A., Neverova I.A.****INTERPRETATION OF THE MOTIVES OF RUSSIAN FOLK ART IN THE WORKS OF EV YANOVSKAYA 1950-1980s**

*The article is devoted to the analysis of the work of Yekaterina Vasilievna Yanovskaya, who worked for a long time at the Leningrad Art Glass Factory. An important role in the work of E.V. Yanovskaya is played not only by the embodiment of the images of Russian folk art, but also by the use of traditional ornamentation, as well as by following the rich color spectrum characteristic of folk art.*

**Keywords:** *art glass of the twentieth century, E. V. Yanovskaya, folk art, diamond facet, cast technique*

**Daraji H.F.A.**

*CATEGORY "COMPOSITION" IN SUPREMATISM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF A COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WORKS OF N. M. SUETIN AND I. G. CHASHNIK)*

*The article is devoted to the analysis of the category "composition" in Suprematism. In the optics of research study, the work of Nikolai Suetin and Ilya Chashnik. The works of Suetin and Chashnik demonstrate the tendency of Suprematism to move from traditional easel art forms into the sphere of architecture and design, where the analysis of projects of reliefs, architectons, Suprematist decors, ornaments, and sketches of paintings for porcelain is of the greatest scientific interest.*

**Keywords:** *K. S. Malevich, N. M. Suetin, I. G. Chashnik, Russian avant-garde, Unovis, Suprematism, Suprematist composition, design, painting, poster, porcelain*

**Demidova V.V., Kalashnikova N.M.**

*SYNTHESIS OF FOLK TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN THE COLLECTION OF NIKOLAY TERYUKHIN "WOVEN AUTUMN"*

*The article is devoted to the collection "Woven Autumn" by the Arkhangelsk couturier Nikolai Teryukhin, based on woven rugs made by folk craftsman Natalya Pavlovna Lyutikova. In recent decades, domestic fashion designers are increasingly turning to the use of various old techniques. The trend is due to the increasing urgency of including the material heritage of Russian culture in contemporary art.*

**Keywords:** *fashion, design, textiles, folk costume, weaving, Natalya Lyutikova, Nikolay Teryukhin*

**Ermakova O.B.**

*O. STRNAD'S WORKSHOP IN VIENNA KUNSTGEWERESCHULE: PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES OF THE 1910s AND THE FIRST STAGE OF M. SCHUTTE-LICHOTSKI'S CREATIVITY*

*The article examines some aspects of the activities of the Viennese architect prof. Oskar Strnad at the Vienna Kunstgewerbeschule. In this studio, specializing in architectural design, many famous architects and designers began their career, including Margarete Schütte-Lichotzky, later known as the author of the famous "Frankfurt cuisine" and participation in the projects of Adolf Loos "Red Vienna", Josef Frank Wassenhoff Village and Ernst May's New Frankfurt. The study of the activities of the art workshop of Oskar Strnad in the Vienna Kunstgewerbeschule of the late 1910s is of interest in the development of new pedagogical methods in architectural design of the early 20th century. Training in the workshops of leading artists contributed to the training of new personnel, who, choosing their path in art, came to replace their teachers and in their own way solved the tasks assigned to them. In the course of changing architectural concepts, inevitable transformations took place in pedagogical practices, depending on the personality of the master himself, his professional guidelines and spiritual views. Consideration of this process is relevant from the point of view of the formation of modern architecture and pedagogical thought, which forms the practitioners and theorists of our time.*

**Keywords:** *20th century architecture, Viennese architecture, vienna kunstgewerbeschule, Viennese school of arts and crafts, Oskar Strnad, Margarete Lichotzky*

**A.V. Kornilova**

*ARCHITECTURAL MOTIVES IN THE ICONOGRAPHY OF SAINT ALEXANDER SWIRSKY XVI-XVIII CENTURIES*

*One of the aspects of the study of the iconography of St. Alexander Svirsky XVI-XVIII centuries. is a description and analysis of images of the architecture of the monastery in the context of hagiographic texts, as well as their correlation with real forms of ancient Russian architecture and icon painting traditions of the 16th-18th centuries. "Construction of the Church of the Intercession in the Alexander-Svirsky Monastery" from the collection of the State Russian Museum, a feature of which is the transfer of individual structural elements of the temple; hagiographic icon of the 16th century. from the Moscow Kremlin Museums; a hagiographic icon of 1655 from the collection of the State Russian Museum and a foldable of the 18th century. from the State Tretyakov Gallery, architectural motives are considered and analyzed, which, although conditionally, nevertheless, with some features of reality, convey the image of the monastery ensemble and its individual buildings.*

**Keywords:** *alexandro-svirsky monastery, hagiographic icons, architectural motifs in ancient Russian painting*

**Müller O.V.****VILLA BERG INTERIOR DECORATION: TO THE QUESTION OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE**

*The article attempts to establish the degree of influence of the St. Petersburg palace interior on the decoration of Villa Berg (Stuttgart, Germany) - the summer residence of Crown Prince Karl of Württemberg (future King Charles I) and his wife, daughter of the Russian Emperor Nicholas I, Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna. Architectural and constructive solutions of floor plans and artistic and plastic solution of the main ceremonial hall of the villa - the Ballroom are analyzed, the prerequisites for choosing the motives of its decoration are determined. There is also a search for interiors-prototypes from among the ceremonial halls of the imperial palaces of the Romanovs, which served as the basis for the creation of the artistic image of the Ballroom of Villa Berg.*

**Keywords:** ballroom, villa berg, interiors of the kingdom of württemberg, neo-baroque interior, Petersburg palace interior, palace interior of the Russian imperial dynasty, interior of the era of historicism

**Nazarova M.S.****LAYOUTS AND VOLUME MODELS IN THE HISTORY OF STUDYING THE ART OF THE ANCIENT WORLD**

*The article is devoted to the topic of layouts and spatial models of monuments of the Ancient World. They are considered in the context of the problem of reconstruction of works of architecture and art of the Ancient East and Antiquity, associated with changes in the appearance of the work itself over the years. The period under study covers epochs - from Ancient Rome, where there are references to the first spatial models - to the first two decades of the 21st century. inclusive. The study analyzes the models of the 18th-19th centuries. from the collections of world museums made in material and virtual three-dimensional models-reconstructions of the XX-XXI centuries. sculptures, architecture of the Ancient East, Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. On the example of large-scale models and models of ancient monuments, the evolution of ideas in the scientific world about the polychromy of sculpture and architecture of the Ancient East and Antiquity is demonstrated. The scientific, educational and educational significance of large-scale models and models, as well as their artistic significance as works of art - classical and modern, are revealed. In the study, models-reconstruction of monuments of the Ancient World are considered and analyzed in the context of the decoration and design of museum exhibitions and as independent works of architecture, sculpture, design and modern art.*

**Keywords:** models, spatial models, the ancient world, reconstructions, art of the ancient east, art of antiquity, ancient Rome, polychromy, architecture of the ancient east, antique sculpture, antique architecture, modern art, design, three-dimensional models

**Sivolapova G.P.****F.R. RAILYAN - PAINTER, SCHEDULE, PUBLISHER**

*The article is devoted to the work of the artist Foma Rodionovich Railean (1870-1930), who showed himself in the field of monumental and easel painting, book and magazine graphics. For the first time, new information about the artist from archival funds and lifetime journalism is presented, which allows us to recreate bit by bit his biography, which still remains little studied. The process of evolution of his work in various forms of art is also considered. His works are consistently analyzed in temple painting (St. Nicholas Naval Cathedral in Kronstadt, painting in the church of the Kazan Icon of the Mother of God of the Novodevichy Convent, etc.), in the creation of illustrations (Gogol's story, the magazine "Rest"), publishing (the magazine "Free Arts", newspapers "Against the Current" and "Volunteer").*

**Keywords:** artist F.R. Railean, monumental and easel painting, book and magazine graphics, temple paintings, publishing, St. Petersburg

**LITERARY STUDIES****Ryaguzova L.N.****OPERA OPERANS: INTERPRETATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ART WORLD IN THE "LECTURES ABOUT PRUST" M. MAMARDASHVILI**

*The article outlines the formulation of problems of artistic consciousness (topology of the path of cognition) by M. Proust in the creative interpretation of M. Mamardashvili and V. Nabokov. The*

*emphasis is on the idea of M. Mamardashvili about the genre of the novel as a "producing work" - opera operans, when the work itself is a form of life or a living, "organized being", whereby the reader and author begins to move, understand, see in themselves. The author draws literary parallels between the "novel of the way" theory and the concept of "open work" by U. Eco, who also introduces the concept of "producing work", "work in motion", meaning the openness of the final, the multiplicity of interpretations of the aesthetic meaning of the text. In their style of theoretical thinking, one can note similar methods of analysis, structural analogies (the game of "structural vitality"), with the help of which M.*

**Keywords:** *artistic ontology, psychological topology (topological psychology), text-palimpsest, "mobile" reality, arbitrary / involuntary (negative) memory, zero point, plurality of "I", "Roman Ways", "point-topological thinking", "cultural complex", M. Mamardashvili, M. Proust, V. Nabokov, U. Eco*

### **Alilova D.G.**

#### **APOLOGY OF CHOSER'S VERSE IN T. GRAY'S "METRUM"**

*The article discusses Gray's new approach to English medieval poetry, represented by the writings of Chaucer. In Studies of the English Poetic Meter, Notes on the Poetry of John Lydgate, letters, and Notes for Notes, Gray notes the high artistic value of the poetry of the Middle Ages; this point of view was subsequently supported by Thomas Wharton. Gray's study of Chaucer's legacy has made a significant contribution to literary criticism thanks to his deep knowledge of the history of language and poetic meter used by medieval poets, which distinguished Gray from his contemporaries and predecessors. In his study of the poetic meter, Gray emphasizes that most critics (D. Putnam, D. Dryden) did not understand the principles of Chaucer's versification and mistakenly explained the "shortcomings" of his verse by the errors of the poet's artistic style, although the real reason was the inability of the descendants to correctly read Chaucer's works. Gray's conclusions on medieval poetry largely anticipated the analysis of twentieth-century Chaucer scholars, contributing to further scholarly research into Chaucer's legacy, especially in areas that remain largely unexplored to this day.*

**Keywords:** *medieval poetry, versification, chaucer, John Lydgate, Thomas Gray, chaucerist*

### **Gorbovskaya S.G.**

#### **FORMATION OF A NEW PARADIGM OF PLANT IMAGES IN THE ELEGIC POETRY OF ALFONSE DE LAMARTINE: FROM CLASSICISM TO ROMANTICISM**

*Using the poetry of A. de Lamartine as an example, the article examines the formation of a new paradigm of the image of a plant in French literature of the era of early romanticism. Applying the method of comparative analysis, the author of the article finds examples of both the old tradition of flora images and new ones based on personal associations and the author's imagination, and comes to the conclusion that the images in Lamartine's work are at the stage of a transition period - from classicism to romanticism. The poetry of Lamartine is one of the earliest evidence of the formation of a new paradigm of the image of a plant, implying an extremely subjective approach to its creation, based on personal experiences, individual perception of eternal symbols and themes in literature, mythology, religion, art and other spheres that affect the imagination of a creative person.*

**Keywords:** *A. de Lamartine, F.R. Chateaubriand, romanticism, plant images, elegy, pantheism, transcendence*

## **HISTORICAL SCIENCES**

### **Iva B., Katkova E.P.**

#### **RELATIONS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE SOVIET UNION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NON-UNION MOVEMENT**

*Throughout its history, the Non-Aligned Movement has opposed participation in military blocs and expressed the desire of its members to establish peaceful coexistence. The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement took place in Belgrade in September 1961, which influenced the position of Yugoslavia in the Movement itself, as well as the fact that the President of Yugoslavia, Joseph Broz Tito, was one of the founders of the Movement and its first chairman. In its policy against participation in military blocs, the Non-Aligned Movement did not seek to create a third military*

*alliance, but acted as a counterweight to the existing ones. When it comes to relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it is worth noting that the disagreements between the two states began long before the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement itself and at first were purely ideological in nature. However, already in 1948 they developed into an interstate conflict. The policy of non-alignment resolutely rejected the Stalinist vision of the post-war world order and the spread of socialism through confrontation with the capitalist states and the associations created by them. Non-alignment and the policy against participation in military blocs, in accordance with the Yugoslav point of view, had to oppose both Soviet totalitarianism and the Western European consumer society.*

**Keywords:** *non-aligned movement, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union, military blocs, non-aligned policy*

**Bugashev S.I., Chepenko Y.K.**

**ON THE QUESTION OF FORMATION OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AT THE BORDER OF THE XX-XXI CENTURIES**

*The article investigates the main stages of the formation of the right to education in Russia at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries, analyzes the system of modern legal regulation of education, as well as the role of the state in ensuring the right to education.*

**Keywords:** *the right to education, the Constitution of the RSFSR of 1918, the Constitution of the USSR of 1936, the Constitution of the USSR of 1977, the Constitution of the Russian Federation*

**Vakhromeeva O.B.**

**CURRICULUM VITAE FYODOR ROMANOVICH DUNAEVSKY (1887-1960). "IN SUBSTANCES"**

*The article is a biographical study of the life and work of Fyodor Romanovich Dunaevsky (1887-1960), completely created on the basis of archival materials (funds of the Russian State Archive of Historical Sciences, St. a talented and demanding person. F.R. Dunaevsky was a graduate of the law faculty of Kharkiv University, assistant to the attorney at law of the Kharkiv Court of Justice, the author of the theory of the auto-agent society, an experienced practitioner of the tourist movement in the Caucasus, a pioneer of aviation in Russia (during the First World War he taught "Motor Business" at the Crimean Aviation School, then worked as a consultant at Glavkoavio in Moscow), the founder of management science. F.R. Dunaevsky was recognized by his contemporaries as an erudite and a man of encyclopedic knowledge. He was an associate of the scientist-physiologist L.A. Orbeli, worked at the Leningrad Physiological Institute. I. M. Pavlova, wrote works on the physiology of nervous activity, edited the scientific works of the academician and for many years was the scientific secretary of the institute. FR Dunaevsky was the author of anti-war proclamations, wrote short stories, novellas, novels, fairy tales, and translated a lot.*

**Keywords:** *F.R. Dunaevsky, jurisprudence, sociology, management, physiology, E.N. Vereiskaya*

**Karimulaeva E.M.**

**FROM THE HISTORY OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SECOND WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN DAGESTAN (LATE XIX - BEGINNING XX CENTURIES)**

*The article discusses topical issues of the history of Dagestan, issues that influenced the cultural life of the peoples of Dagestan, in particular, on the development of a network of secular and special schools. These processes contributed to the formation of a national secular intelligentsia. The first newspapers are published in the region, cultural and educational institutions appear and, as a result, the processes of the emergence of female secular education are outlined. History of Dagestan in the last quarter of the 19th and early 20th centuries. was a turning point in political, socio-economic and cultural relations for the peoples inhabiting it. It was during this period that the formation of the Dagestan national intelligentsia, which was under the influence of the progressive ideas of Russian enlightenment, was taking place in general and special educational institutions.*

**Keywords:** *history of Dagestan, enlightenment, pre-revolutionary Dagestan, education system, female secular education, mountain woman, female gymnasiums*

**Niyazova G.Yu.**

**STUDYING THE LANGUAGES OF WORLD RELIGIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

*The article discusses the peculiarities of teaching the course "Languages of World Religions in the Context of World Politics" to students majoring in English in the field of international relations. The author of the article considers this course to be difficult, since it combines different sciences and is difficult to structure, and for the reason that the topic of religion itself remains delicate and personal for each person. The central place in the article is occupied by the relationship between religion and language. Highlighting the communicative function of language, the author especially emphasizes the interaction and interdependence of language and power. The next important topic that teachers and students will address in the course of studying the course will be religious identity. Being the most important component of a person's social identity, religious identity will lead to the concept of a religious picture of the world.*

**Keywords:** *international relations, languages of religions, religious identity, religious picture of the world, language and thinking, glossolalia*

**Radzhabova Z.K., Suzdaltseva I.A.**

**WOMEN OF DAGESTAN AT THE CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSE FACILITIES IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR**

*The article presents the contribution of Dagestani women to strengthening the defense capability of the country's southern borders in the early years of the Great Patriotic War. In 1941-1942. Through the efforts of the entire adult population of Dagestan, 8 defensive lines with a total length of 700 km were built on the territory of the republic. Women from different nationalities and professions took an active part in defensive construction. Sources have preserved evidence of the participation of Dagestani women from different cities and regions of the republic in earthworks, the construction of anti-tank fortifications, bunkers and other firing points. They fulfilled and overfulfilled labor standards, led labor detachments, worked as political instructors, agitators and lecturers. In general, more than 7 thousand women worked hard on the construction of defensive structures in Dagestan,*

**Keywords:** *terek, Makhachkala, derbent, mobilization, workers' battalions, anti-tank ditches, firing points, dugouts, production rate, "Stakhanov Day", government awards*