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**SOCIO-PSYCO-LINGVISTIC AND CULTURE-CENTRIC TRENDS
IN THE SYSTEM-INTEGRATIVE STUDY OF SOCIETY:
PRO ET CONTRA MODERN HUMANITARIAN INTEGRATIVE PARADIGM**

The main difference between the socio-humanitarian disciplines and natural science is in focusing the first on the opening of the inner spiritual world in the study of human and society. This orientation is implemented by means of a special hermeneutical method. Every historical epoch creates opportunity and need of a new interpretation of known texts. A new puts in the text an individual, studying them and engaging in his "internal" dialogue with them. This dialogue is potentially never be completed.

The absolute opposition of socio-humanitarian knowledge to the precise sciences is valid. The fact is that science is an integral dynamic system with its complex structure. Its development is manifested in the prevalence of a certain period of temporal trends for the integration or differentiation of connections between elements (different subjects). Specificity of the integrative processes of the past was that they have taken place within the natural sciences and social sciences. Today the situation is changing in the direction of the destructuring of the grounds on which an insurmountable divide is held between "natural sciences" and "human sciences" at the beginning of the XX century.

Among the factors contributing to its occurrence can identify a number of basic: changing of the subject of the study; the aging of the previous paradigm of social and humanitarian methodology, etc. These factors determine the specificity of the contemporary socio-cultural situation and lead to the need to build a new social and humanitarian paradigm.

Social philosophy provides the integrative function in relation to the social sciences and humanities, directly (through the introduction of certain philosophical categories). Indirectly, through its influence on special scientific integrators (transient sciences that are emerged at the board of closely standing sciences, synthesizing sciences, uniting several far-standing from each other sciences, the problematic sciences that are emerged to solve the specific multi-disciplined problems).

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