

TEMPORALITY AND TRANSITIVITY IN ALTERNATIVES SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION: METHODOLOGICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS

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The article deals with the methodological and conceptual features of social transformations in the context of social development. It is shown that in line with the formation of postnonclassical science there are significant changes, regarding both its main principles and methodological aspects that are relate to the concepts of temporality and transitivity considering the use of a common methodology. The role of temporality factor in the representation of the internal structure of human development is revealed. The features of the transit period, typical for transitive society are disclosed in the context of sociosinergetic. The possibilities of using the concept of interval time for modeling the social and historical processes are shown. The article reveals the specificity of the construction of the transit periods in the society formation forecasting system tailored to the specific pragmatic and logical-semantic models.

Key words: social transformation, the transit period, transitive society, a factor of temporality, moment-interval reference, non-linear development, continuing present, alternativeness, social subject, rationality.

INTRODUCTION

Research on the role of temporality and transitivity in the socio-historical development has a long philosophical tradition: the ideas of Aristotle, Hegel, John Locke, Leibniz, Kant, etc. Socio-philosophical specifics of consideration of the transitivity concept mainly designated directions of formation of an adequate conceptual research apparatus of social transformations.

However, intensive studies of transition periods and transit periods currently have not lead to system generalizations of both meaningful and conceptual nature. The limitations of the theoretical and methodological means of the system analysis determined the local character of the representation of the transitive society in the study of social dynamics.

Concept of transitivity is related to the transition periods. At the same time in the framework of philosophical research there are a number of categories that

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characterize the process of transition itself, crisis situations and periods of instability related to sustainable segments of society development. In postnonclassical science the problems of the transitional or transitive society are being actively discussed (Popov & Taranova, 2013).

Application of non-linearity to the study of social transformations is effective as it expands the substantive scope of science, promotes a holistic understanding of contemporary global social transformation, as well as the identification of the role of the social subject in such processes in correlation with the priorities of society stabilization.

In the history of philosophical thought different concepts of transitivity, transition periods, transit periods have been developed which led to positive results. In modern foreign literature the concepts of interval, momentary, periodic structures have been formulated and options for their possible correlation have been indicated (Kovtunova *et al.*, 2014).

The relevance of the study is determined also by the fact that in modern social philosophy problems associated with the structure of the society transitional periods are studied insufficiently. However, these periods do not only concern the mechanisms of progression and the development of social transformations. They define the basic tendencies typical for social system, in which the progressive development within the boundaries of the selected interval of society is interpreted. Social contradictions in the social transformations can be represented within the concept of possible worlds that denote the near or distant future. The terms “transitive society”, “transition period”, “social contradiction” acquire the epistemological, ontological and prognostic value.

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The author makes one of the first attempts in modern philosophical literature to review the transition periods in social transformations on the basis of momentary-interval time structures in the context of linear and non-linear social development with access to theoretical immersion of social transformations in the dynamic temporal systems of society, which is a significant contribution to the formation of conceptual apparatus of modern social philosophy (Popov & Musikà, 2016a).

Scientific novelty stems from the fact that in order to adequately reflect the specific character of social transformations the concept of temporal referents based on different types of interval structures has been developed, highlighting the main features and their extensions concerning the features of the internal dynamics of a changing society, that are represented in the social and philosophical research field (Popov, 2016a).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the work are of practical importance in the solution of philosophical, sociological, political issues of methodological nature. They concern various aspects

of the transit periods construction in the system of society formation prediction tailored to the specific pragmatic and logical-semantic models. They are used in solving the problems of the methodology of sociological and historical discourse.

The general program of research based on the application of methods of temporality and transitivity to identify features of the development and functioning of a changing society.

In modern scientific and philosophical literature there are many issues that are directly related to the reflection of various contradictory and crisis situations in the framework of a changing society. Thus, the concept of transformation itself, unfortunately, is not always the priority from the standpoint of research interest. Often, there is a so-called coarsening of the situation, due to the fact that the optimistic variant of the set of alternatives that characterize the spectrum of social transformations does not always allow to develop a the corresponding set of scenarios, that the social development would follow (Popov, 2016b).

Such situation is connected with a fairly deep problem that concerns primarily methodological features and options of the transit periods understanding themselves that really reflect the intervals within which the researcher assesses the various social transformations.

It should be noted that in similar periods of transit, of course, there is a whole range of different versions of social existence. And this complex has integrated nature, has various levels of not only idea but also understanding. Therefore, a social subject in the approach to the study of such a transit period must have sufficiently powerful conceptual apparatus which is able to hide the real segments of that knowledge, inherent in this period. Often, such a transit period from the point of view of the consideration of social transformations through it, is associated with continuing present, which, however, is a tough enough idealization (Popov & Musika, 2016b).

Note that in this case a well-known in the history of philosophy concept of continuing present appears, emphasizing the point that within the study of social transformations based on the transitive periods the role of the time factor can not be overestimated, in fact, the time factor is not only represents the initial and final boundaries of transit period when a social transformation is taking place. It allows to take a wider view at the problem, namely, that history has different kinds of historical periods, they contain different transitional periods, transition states, transit times, that suggests that the historical process is quite a complex mix of continual and discrete moments in its development (Popov, 2014).

And that is why many researchers who show some skepticism, for example, to a purely momentary structure of the time, try to extend the moment to the interval and then, in principle, it is possible to speak both about interval concepts that are temporal basis for consideration of social transformations and about continuing present, but in this case, the researcher slightly narrows the scope of his/her activities,

postulating rather strong idealization that continuing now - is the exactly present, which he can constantly deal with.

However, reality shows that when the historical process is considered in the temporal scale and there is appeal to the past, the present or the future time, then use of the ratio before - after is more effective than continuing present, although this concept's merits also should not be diminished, continuing present plays in certain terminological and conceptual situations its important role (Popov, 2013; Elizbarashvili, 2014).

It is impossible not to note the fact that if the researcher assumes to associate some transitional periods or transit periods with different periods in the historical process or consider the social development through the prism of alternation in it of stable periods and unstable periods with access to the transformations problem, then conceptual shift can be not only in the framework of the dialectical understanding of these processes. In our opinion, such a shift can be within the framework of synergetic processes (Hawking & Penrose, 2012).

It is quite a natural situation, when the transition period is expected, then such characteristics as uncertainty, instability will characterize such a period. And if so, then these characteristics reflect sociosinergetic understanding of these processes, social processes that may occur in these periods. Moreover, we can say that if the alternatives themselves actually arise, they arise in a state of uncertainty, because the person gets a choice, and the choice should be made out of something.

Another important aspect of such a problem connected with the fact how a social subject, as a researcher, in this situation will approach to how he would design specific scenarios of development of society. The point is that within the contemporary philosophical literature there are a number of studies related to the construction of various models of the future development of society, there is a sufficient number of structures offer a variety of transitions to the future state of society depending on their approach (Klinkova, 2014).

However, in our opinion, in this situation the priority is given to some futurological problems rather than to pay attention to more pragmatic situations, namely the situation related to the search of some local models of historical and social processes that would be quite adequate, relevant and useful for the design of the future reality itself. As a result of such a situation may be some possibility of constructing a holistic view on the formation of society from the standpoint of totality of occurring therein various types of processes given the fact that these processes can be understood not in the classic sense, but represent specific alternatives or trends that nonetheless do not become other terminology trends, different from the processes.

Moreover, in this case we can say that in the social development the concept of trend, the concept of alternative, which was originally laid, and they define the whole spectrum of knowledge that is usually associated with the evaluation of

indeterminate periods, unstable moments in which hard enough in relation to the transit periods to determine exactly how a particular process develops in this period. Therefore, the scientists who are trying to present the prospects of the controversial alternative formation of society, taking into account some stable conceptual structures, in our opinion, somewhat far from the truth, because in this case situations of uncertainty of transitive periods have clearly not been taken into account and, accordingly, significant terminological apparatus which can thus be applied is not considered.

It is even possible to conduct a discourse on that the priority can be given to a certain generalization of ontology of socio-philosophical knowledge, taking into account the knowledge and symbolic systems that actually have been obtained by analyzing not only the transition and transit periods, but also those ones that mostly have been brought from sociosinergy (Shah, Ahmed & Ahmad, 2013).

Therefore, such a generalization of ontology of socio-philosophical knowledge, of course, seems not only as a certain change in the direction of extension of the methodological paradigm of socio-philosophical concept, it necessarily presupposes the prospects and directions, combined with various methods of social and philosophical studies, that enable not only construct ones or other pieces of social development, but adequately represent the alternatives related to its movement within the overall historical process.

And that is why we point out that the proposed alternative options for social development will have an access to the problems related to the transit periods as a part of social development and contain a variety of historical and social processes. By the way, among the latter, such process as the socialization of the social subject is rightly highlighted. More broadly, any modeling related to the display of certain social processes that include alternative directions should include not only alternative character of social development, but especially take into account such a fact, i.e. subjective factor, which plays an important role in the methodological approach to social modeling.

We can not but mention that in this regard there will be a unity among the various schools of thought, but the position of the inclusion of the social subject in the construction of social reality with access to the construction of scenarios of future based on internal alternative trends, is a very important part of not only the philosophy of history, but also other fields of social and humanitarian knowledge, for example, the same social synergy, which contributes to the development of concepts of modeling, design of social and historical processes (Erven et al., 2014).

Of course, analytic philosophy can play a special role in the discussion of this issue, and, in this case, the social subject can approach not only to the idea of social processes, but also to evaluation of their significance. In this context, his rational activity would be very interesting, particularly related to such type of rationality as social rationality, moreover, such rationality is targeting the social

subject to various pragmatic aspects related to the way the subject carries out his attempts on modeling and designing of historical and social processes. Of course, in such situations, the subject can be sometimes unaware of the whole complex of tasks, that will take place in the study of alternative character of social transformations in the context of social development, therefore, points related to the correct and effective definition of those conceptual-semantic and methodological aspects that will be most correct in addressing the issues raised become important.

It is impossible not to note the fact that in the literature there are various methods of analysis that does not always make it possible to adequately assess the conceptual means that are intended to correctly and adequately reflect alternative character of social transformations in social development. Often in the scientific literature such an approach connected with a peculiar understanding of alternative social development, begins to correlate with the tasks that are currently being resolved by a social subject. But in the end, the common question often goes to the situation related to the definition of a given utility level, which is extrapolated to the set of alternatives of social development, pragmatic character of social subject is reduced to the most efficient choice of such alternative.

In general, it is quite serious interesting problem, although in this case, the original real research purpose is aimed at the reflection of social transformations in the context of alternative character of socio-historical development, is transforming into a different context, namely, one that aims to identify the initial objectives and goals of the subject. In this case, the discourse will deal with those situations where a social subject with the help of adequate instruments will identify and select a specific variant of a suitable system of development, operation, modernization, transformation of society. Moreover, he will have to deal with a certain dynamic system.

In this dynamic system it is necessary not only to build up the subordinate - coordinating connections between notions and categories, but also to enter them in the study properly in terms of consistency, significance and addressing specific issues. In our opinion, this situation appears to be very significant moment from the point of submission of alternative ways, and identification of trends and prospects of development of social transformations that will directly influence the formation in the future time segment of the peculiar spectrum of pertinent social events.

The very activity of the subject often involves such research purposes, when an integrated approach takes priority positions to the same conceptual system with which the subject himself is going to work. As for the active search activities, as usual, a rational activity can be not of the main, but auxiliary character, although, of course, we should not forget that in this situation we have a classic example of the dialectical relation between the different types of human activity.

In such cases, the subject appears as the initiative subject as the active subject, not only initiating variants of social transformations in the alternatives of social

development, but directly drawing his attention to the search nature itself related to those options that can be identified in the transition state. This gives him the opportunity to raise issues relating to the modeling of such structures of social transformations that are typical for the modern developing society. Moreover, they will not only function in the society, but having a dynamic aspect, will pass through this society and, therefore, be implemented in a segment of future. If you recall the positivist or neo-positivist position with respect to this situation, it should be directly said that the social subject uses categories such as reliability and general significance.

In this case, for him it is very useful and effective in terms of identifying a set of different events in relation, for example, to a particular segment of the more or less distant future. From the methodological standpoint in this situation the principles of general validity and significance of social transformations themselves are important, as a researcher goes to a very interesting and complex problem associated with the presence of competition between alternatives within the framework of social development paths. And in this case, the complexity of the situation is largely due to the fact that social subject have to make his choice and that choice is very complicated, because it relates to one of several competing alternatives, and if so, the choice of local alternative will actually mark the real position of the learning subject.

Moreover, we can rightly consider that one way or another a number of priorities in social development would be set and even a segment of the future, which will correlate with the most important and significant social transformations can be defined. Therefore, it is appropriate to conduct the discourse on that the social subject deals with the issue of fullness of concrete alternatives with social transformations in the framework of social development, and such fullness makes it possible to argue that a particular alternative is selected rightfully. It is initially correct, rational and built analytical. As part of the dynamic aspect, this alternative has the ability to not only be realized, but also to give the desired result, which consists in the formation of quite particular scenario of future time based on the permission of a given social transformation. Our understanding of alternative, its selection, and those situations of an alternative that are formed in social development suggest that the social subject in these cases takes not just the right decision, but this decision is rational, and rationality is associated not only with stressed or selected alternatives in the framework of social development, but rationality concerns all the intended path of the historical movement.

These processes involve some evaluation factors that normally allow their use, and in terms of the interpretation of those social transformations the social subject is currently works with and will work within the framework of the future reality. In this situation, the importance of evaluation factor is that it allows you to go back to very complicated and necessary initial problems associated with the

initial understanding of the transition periods and evaluation of various social transformations, which allow not only to talk about the fact that in the framework of these transitional periods certain trends and initiatives have been born and formed, but also examines those different versions of social existence which allow the social subject to build a certain scenarios of future.

At the same time it is important that investigating existing types of alternative of social processes that was linked by the social subject to transformations within society and lead to the construction of certain models of the future, it is expected a number of trends of development, taking into account the fact that the subject offers one or another project on implementation of a temporal segment.

The local picture of the future time or that his script, which will be built by a social subject through the models and constructions, it will involve a set of trends and alternatives that are presented as historically and socially determined. In this case, again methodological features of transitional or transitive periods will become the priority, because respectively, those different complex schemes of social transformation development that are generated by a social subject as part of his study raises a number of related issues, and it is hardly possible to effectively talk about the future, about its scripts, its picture to resolve them, because in this case, the discourse will be, for example, on how in the same transit period lasting present processes will be combined with those tendencies that would be designated in this transition, and that are based on the uncertainties that have arisen within the transit.

One of the main methodological operations is connected with certain actualization of the concepts and categories that will line up in a kind of dynamic system. Social subject will assume one or another version of transit for different scenarios of social transformations in line with social development concerning the future, which in reality is a local, so the specific transition from one transformation to another. Such transitions considering the interpretation and evaluation factor certainly have indexes on the temporal scale. Moreover, these social transformations will be correlated with intervals, and individual events or sets of social events will be correlated with both simple and complex metamoments.

These ideas concern the overall social development process and suggest that social subject builds a number of social transformations that reflect his perception not only of these complex events, but mainly focused on the idea of the way how social transformations will develop in the future. In such situations, the priority role have those factors that stem from the essence of the various versions of social existence and every researcher link them to objective factors, suggesting the path of social transformations in the timeline, directed from the present to the future time.

A public-private partnership is of particular interest as a type of social transformation. This social transformation changes the usual idea of the state and

public institutions and in a number of developed and developing countries has demonstrated its effectiveness in the field of solutions of infrastructure, service and socio-economic problems.

We cannot leave aside the imagination itself of a social subject, which can sometimes complete construction of some moments of expected future from the point of view of those facts and of social transformations that enable him to speak about a future, very accurate picture. Such situations can be studied through a variety of research projects.

And the factor of imagination of a social subject is not always on the top positions, sometimes his creativity would be manifested within the activity approach, which would consist of a series of effective actions aimed at the idea of future time where different scenarios of the future may exist and the discourse would not necessarily be regarding how to understand in this case continuing present and it would be correlated with a set of trends or competing alternatives within existing transformations.

Another thing is that the discourse may be about the whole complex of the above, and then we would face quite an interesting philosophical problem when the analysis comes from the structural features of transitional periods or periods of transit themselves, taking into account those version of social existence that they contain, considering factors of uncertainty and instability, that are certainly important from the standpoint of social synergy, and finally in terms of functions or operations of evaluation and interpretation. Here is quite a powerful foundation which allows a social subject to move from a particular period associated with the instability, transition to the construction of a stable picture, which in this case he would bind with some future time.

CONCLUSION

Such significant, but little explored questions involve recognition of the existence of a rational action and rational solution. Even if the actual result is not achieved due to the necessity in the combining and presenting a single system of social transformations of various alternatives under directions of social development. In this situation, we should note the usefulness of a social subject's actions in representation of alternatives based on the concept of transitivity and temporality factor in the context of social development in terms of solving the research tasks. This is what happens on a selected interval of transit.

A peculiar idealization is due to the fact that the researcher would be in the framework of the transit period and, accordingly, would manage those transformations that will take place there. Therefore, the boundaries of social transformations will be moments, fixed by social subject, and the interval will determine their function and resolution.

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