METROPOLIS OF THE XXI CENTURY AND ITS COMMUNICATIVE PROBLEM: A PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT

The article covers the problem of development of the communication space of present-day metropolises. The significance of the issue is based on the fact that modern globalization has established new specific forms of urban lands, such as agglomeration and megalopolis. They accumulate extensive human resources and modify traditional forms of sociality. The author uses the philosophical methodology and communicative tools based on the latest publications on the problems of urban planning and architecture.

The author states that new technologies shaping the information society change the very structure of communication. The structure of an act of communication composed of information, communication, and understanding, is implemented on different levels of the urban semantic structure. If the information level is available to almost everybody, the culture of communication (understanding) appears as an elite skill that is complicated to master. Therefore, it's a great problem, as understanding is the basis of sociality.

A well-known Russian researcher V. Glazychev proposed an efficient methodological approach to the research into the transformation of the city in the history of the human civilization. He believes that the periodic breakdown of urban functions and the forms of cities was a very important nodal point in the process of urban growth. A classical form of a traditional city remains as one of the most important aesthetic values, although now it's a vanishing trend. Centrifugal tendencies are strengthened in the process of urbanization. A metropolis, reflecting the diversity of its functions, becomes a dynamic “space of stream” (M. Castells) with a polycentric structure, imbued with functional links. A city becomes a machine that is constantly reproducing new massages. This continuity is perceived as a form that can only characterize the modern city as a whole. Informative saturation of the social environment leads to confusion of the genuine and non-genuine.

The conception of Cristian De Portzamparc, a French architect, is considered as an example of an active research into the formation of the communicative space of a metropolis. A metropolis is presented as a complex self-developing system full of various social networks where physical space is no longer an alienating barrier.

Key words: metropolis, information, message, communicative culture, metropolis, function and form, stream space, metabolism, code of message, reverse social ties.

References


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