

Thesis:

The background features a dark blue upper section and a light grey lower section. Large, stylized, hand-drawn shapes in blue and white are scattered across the top. A faint, light-colored map of Russia is visible in the lower half of the image, behind the main title text.

The functioning of socio-political myths about Russia in modern media

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Myth in modern understanding went beyond the framework of archaic consciousness, moved away from the notion of myth in the Ancient World.



Myth, while remaining a reflection of reality, passed from legends about ancient gods and heroes to stories about political leaders and state activities.





Each country has its own set of myths about its own people and other nations.

With the help of myths the experience is generalized and stereotypes that influence the perception of different countries are created.





In my work I aim to consider the myths about Russia.

I consider the reasons for the appearance of such notion as "cranberry".

I am eager to explore the reaction of the Russians on Russian myths which were invented inside the country and formed outside its borders.

In the modern information space there are many myths about Russia.

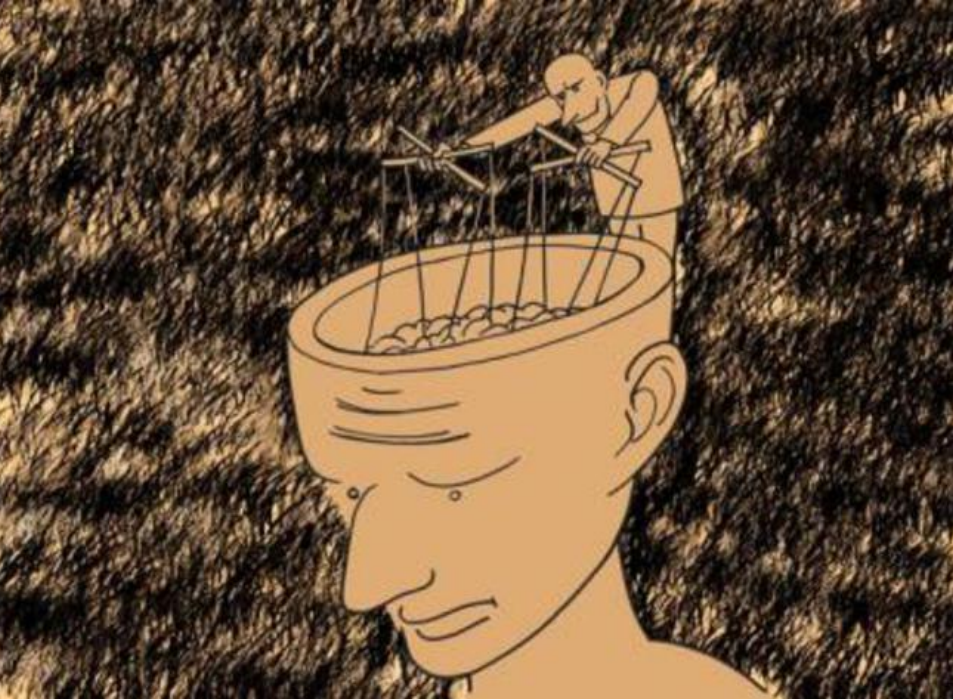
Myths about Russia are mostly devoted to vodka - Russian drunkenness, Russian laziness and the inability to do anything on their own.



In Russia, myths have become a kind of oppressor of consciousness for the people.

Any negative myth after a while is accepted by the consciousness of the Russian citizen.





In the mythological space of Russia the line between its own national myths and foreign mythmaking has completely erased, as a result of which modern man can not distinguish myth from reality and acts in accordance with the laid stereotype.

Myths affect on our ability to form an objective picture of the world.

A person pressured by the myth-maker can no longer differ mythological reality from actuality.





Thank you for your attention!

