

I. Yu. Tarkhanova

Pedagogical Concept of Preventive Work in Municipal Educational Environment

This paper introduces the concept of pedagogical prevention. The concept is designed for the municipal education system of the city of Yaroslavl. It is indicated that the strategic goal of preventive work in the municipal education system of the city of Yaroslavl is the development of student's personality, including their awareness of their own values and the meaning of existence; development of confidence and skills of successful interaction with others; formation of creative and active life position. The author proposes to move away from the understanding of the teaching preventive work as a social control that does not reflect the educational focus of the preventive work and is focused to control the child not to help him. It is proposed to consider the preventive work through the prism of creating alternative spaces of socialization, improve the school community climate, a variety of forms of interaction of educational space subjects. The article discusses theoretical and methodological approaches to the organization of preventive work at three levels: primary, secondary and tertiary.

Keywords: pedagogical prevention, juveniles' deviant behaviour, educational organization.

Yu. A. Lyakh

Development and Realization of the Model of Longitudinal Study of Preschool Education Quality

According to the Federal State Educational Standards of preschool education on the basis of ECERS-R rating scale a Model for Longitudinal Study of the Preschool Education Quality in the Russian Federation was developed. The implementation of the proposed Model for Longitudinal Study of the Preschool Education Quality in the Russian Federation using the appropriate information tracking system for expert study was considered. There are conclusions on the results of the model in key areas: subject-spatial environment, child care, speech and thinking, types of children's activities, interaction, structuring the programme, parents and staff. The promising areas of research were mapped out.

Keywords: model, longitudinal study, preschool education, quality, ECERS-R rating scale, information tracking system for expert study.

A. V. Zolotariova

Development of Workforce Capacity of the Sphere of Children Further Education: Regional Models on the Basis of Network Interaction

In the article the problem of workforce capacity development of the children further education sphere on the basis of capacity use of different educational organizations of the regional education system is staticized. Interdepartmental and network opportunities of educational organizations interaction for teachers' training of children further education are presented. Potential of higher education institution, secondary vocational education institution, further professional education, public institutions of children further education, municipal methodical services for development of workforce capacity of the sphere of children further education is realized. Seven models are described, which can be made in regions in case of the leading role of different educational organizations, in different operating conditions of the regional education system. In models options of preparation, advanced training, incorporate training of teachers of the children further education sphere are described. The purposes of models, features of their development, options of relations with network partners, their duties in the network, necessary resources are shown. Some experience in preparation and advanced training of the personnel for the sphere of further education in higher and further professional education systems of the Russian Federation is generalized. The emphasis on implementation of educational programmes in the network form is made, here are described two options of the network distributed model of increasing the personnel's professional skill in the sphere of children further education: the instrumental model and identical network.

Keywords: children further education; further professional education; the higher education; further education teacher; workforce capacity of education; the educational programme in the network form.

T. V. Makeeva, L. F. Tikhomirova

Interpretation of Legal Definitions in Social Work

In the article the questions concerning specificity of use of special professional terms in the standard legal documents regulating activities of specialists of the social sphere are considered. The attention is focused on comparison of concepts «difficult life situation» and «socially dangerous condition», that is connected with absence of general ideas of the ratio of these and other close categories in the standard legal framework. Comparing given definitions, authors note that the difficult life situation, as a rule, unites factors and conditions relating generally to material and/or physical restraints whereas the concept «a socially dangerous condition» emphasises social abnormality of behaviour of the child and/or a family with children, deviant or even delinquent relations in the family. The concept «family in a socially dangerous condition» has a narrower meaning and is specific determination unlike the generalizing concept «family in a difficult life situation» which covers more numerous cases.

Keywords: deviant behaviour, descriptors, interpretative approach, legal definition, social protection, social servicing, socially dangerous condition, social services, difficult life situation, formalistic approach.

T. Yu. Krylova, L. N. Sukhorukova

Readiness Formation to Dialogical Communication by Means of Natural Science Subjects

Openness of education to the future, development of the ability to cooperate is the most important task of our time. Therefore, there is the understanding of dialogical interaction as a goal of general secondary education.

Russian scientists have made a significant contribution to the development of philosophical and psychological and pedagogical foundations of dialogue. They emphasized its universal and subjective nature, the inextricable link with the formation of the individual as a cultural subject. A learning dialogue is a special environment where in a friendly atmosphere students are encouraged to issue, enrich each other with new ideas, reveal their creative potential, define the system of individual value orientations. The teaching dialogue in the classroom will be more meaningful if it is planned in advance. Expected outcomes of educational interactive technologies are: a thorough analysis of the problem, understanding its value-sense content, communicative behaviour (tolerance of dissent, the ability to change your mind), communicative and speech actions (asking questions, expressing their views, bringing the arguments and counterarguments). Training technologies based on dialogue, are developed in relation to the humanities, and are not used (even in high school) at Biology and Chemistry lessons. Monologue and fear of the pedagogical process unpredictability dominate here. However, there is science behind Organic Chemistry and General Biology, which is a component of culture, and it is polemical. Therefore, a part of the educational content should be built in the form of the dialogue. This content produces learning technologies based on dialogue (discussions in the form of debates, educational controversy dialogues, round tables, educational games, talk shows).

Keywords: dialogue communication, dialogue technologies, discussion, communicative educational actions.

E. O. Ivanova

Preparation of the Textbook to Work in Information Educational Environment

In the article questions of views evolution of the new generation textbook – an electronic textbook are considered, during expansion and understanding of didactic opportunities of information communication technologies. The author's vision of the electronic textbook as subject information and education environment is provided, its main features and principles of development are disclosed. Results of experienced and experimental work on approbation of two types of electronic textbooks – the textbook designer and the textbook scenario are given.

Keywords: information and education environment, subject information and education environment, electronic textbook, new generation textbook, types of electronic textbooks, textbook designer, textbook scenario.

M. I. Rozhkov, V. A. Faitelson

Formation of Readiness for Life in the Network Society as a Component of the Child's Socialization

In modern conditions readiness for life in the network society is an essential component of socialization of modern man. Networked Society requires each person to master a universal activity, which is essentially a meta-subject, and allows him to become an active participant in information exchanges. The structure of this state includes a set of personal characteristics, the main ones are: motivation, competence, emotional, volitional.

Keywords: network society, information and computer competence, electronic resources.

T. S. Kolyshnitsyna, D. S. Molokov, A. M. Khodyrev

Prophylaxis in Use of Psychoactive Substances by Children and Teenagers

The article is devoted to the analysis of the problem of realization of preventive function in activities of elementary school and further education teachers to prevent the use of psychoactive substances by children and teenagers. Capacity of the further education sphere in the sphere of prophylaxis of the use of psychoactive drugs by children and teenagers is determined.

Materials of the article contain the analysis of foreign experience to organize prophylaxis and systematization of the directions and means of preventive work. The best practices of prevention of the psychoactive drug use on the example of national models are presented: USA, Germany, Poland and Australia. Russian approaches to the organization of prophylaxis of alcohol intake, tobacco, drugs among children and teenagers are generalized. Forms of prophylaxis of the use of psychoactive drugs are grouped. In the article signs of the use of narcotic substances by children and teenagers are revealed. In the conclusion effective and noneffective means of preventive work taking into account the current trends characterizing this field of activity are systematized.

Results of the carried-out analysis of foreign and Russian experience of prophylaxis organization of the use of psychoactive drugs can be useful to teachers of the general education organizations, further education institutions, class teachers, educational

psychologists, social teachers, parents of children and teenagers, scientist-comparativists studying foreign experience of prophylaxis of drug use.

Keywords: psychotropic (psychoactive) substances, use prophylaxis, general education, further education, foreign and Russian experience.

L. V. Baiborodova, M. V. Sokolova

Use of School Museum Resources in the Teaching and Educational Process

Definition of museum pedagogics is given, its importance in organization of educational work is presented, features of museum pedagogics are proved in modern conditions from line items of two scientific schools: Moscow and St. Petersburg. The museum is characterized as one of the bright phenomena of culture and education, an effective means of training and education of younger generation. The process of integration of museum activities into the teaching and educational process is considered, the characteristic of metasubject, personal and subject results is given, which can be achieved by pupils in case they participate in museum activities. Ideas are considered, and their implementation provides achievement of these results. The main activities of the museum are determined: search, research, design, methodical, information and presentation, project, on each of these directions certain types and forms of students' activities are offered. Importance to work with material sources is noted. The school museum is considered as a research organization, public consolidation due to interests, a creative workshop, amateur public institute. Need to train school students in museology bases is emphasized, the lesson topics are offered. It is shown on certain examples how it is possible to use resources of museums at classes, in off-hour and out-of-class work on the subject.

Keywords: school museum, museum pedagogics, teaching and educational process, directions and forms of children's museum activity.

M. Esengulova, T. Ashymbayev, S. Amerkhanova

Ethnopedagogical Traditions of the Kyrgyz People

The theory and practice of the social pedagogy is connected with the historical-cultural, ethnopedagogical traditions and particularity. It is based on the moral and ethical concept of a man, human values and depends on the state of socio-economic development.

In Kyrgyzstan, substantial activity of the society, directed to provide support to the deprived children, goes deep into the history. This article reveals ethnopedagogical traditions of the Kyrgyz people in the context of the social pedagogy.

Keywords: ethnopedagogy, social pedagogy, education, outlook, society, person.

Yu. V. Butko

Summer School: 7 Days for Training an Interpreter

The article summarizes the experience of the summer school in Poitiers (France), «Languages and Translation, Francophony and Slavic routes», active participants of which in 2016 were students of the faculty of foreign languages. Special attention is drawn to the problem of the correct statement of goals and objectives for optimal training results within the short course: 7 days and 45 hours is training time during which students, with the right goal-setting, can determine their capacity and points of challenge for the activities of an interpreter, to get acquainted with the system of exercises for translation, memory training, switching between languages, improve the quality of speech on the source and target language in order to have the opportunity to train on their own or continue studies in specialized interpreters' training centers.

Keywords: consecutive translation, simultaneous translation, methods of teaching translation, exercises in interpreters' training, intercultural communication.

V. N. Belkina, N. V. Koshleva

Teachers' Professional Skills Competition as a Factor of Development of the Preschool Education Municipal System

In the article the most important features are allocated, from the point of view of purposes and tasks, professional skills competition of teachers of the preschool educational organizations in Yaroslavl which will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary next year. Also the work experience of the Club of winners of the professional skills city competition «Gold fund» is provided (KIT). Tasks are revealed and such activities of the Club as «Mentorship», «Distribution of the clubmen's best pedagogical experience», «Participation in the organization and carrying out professional and children's contests», «Innovative activities, socially important projects and events» are considered. Examples of the used forms of the works allowing to realize the idea of consolidation of intellectual and creative resources of the best teachers of the city to solve educational problems of the preschool education municipal system are given.

Keywords: municipal education system, professional skills competition, club of winners, Club of innovations and creativity, potential of preschool educational organization teachers, dissemination of pedagogical experience.

Yu. A. Filonova

Discussion in Training Literature: Pedagogical and Methodical Aspects

In the article the points of view on the educational discussion which has developed now in didactics and ways of teaching literature are considered. On the basis of the analysis of various source groups: explanatory dictionaries, researches in the field of the standard of speech, didactics, ways of teaching literature the author formulates the determination of the educational discussion, characterizes the requirements to its organization providing formation of school students' communicative abilities.

In the article the possibility to use the educational discussion as an effective method of training to write a composition-reasoning in training for OGE and EGE on literature is shown. Addressing study of D. I. Fonvizin's comedy «The Minor» in the 8th class, the author shows how polemic of literary critics of different eras: V. O. Klyuchevsky and P. Vail, A. Genis allows formulating problematic issues which become a discussion subject in the class and in pupils' compositions.

Examples of student's compositions allow the author to draw conclusions on development of communicative culture of the reader which is presented in abilities to make a dialogue with the author of the literary work, to understand another reader's line item and to express own one in oral and written statements of literary and critical, literary and publicistic nature.

Keywords: discussion, dispute, consideration, communicative abilities, communicative culture of the personality, communicative culture of the reader.

O. A. Titov

Work on Speech Development Revising the Topic «Russian Alphabet»

In the article the special importance of work on development of the speech at Russian lessons is emphasized, productivity of its combination with understanding of theoretical material is proved. On the example of revising the topic «Russian Alphabet» the complex of the speech exercises allowing not only to connect the theory with practice, but also to involve pupils into the active creative process is presented. The author of the article claims that the system of tasks on development of the speech based on additional difficulties in making statements makes work be more interesting to pupils. At the same time the organization of lessons around the exercises concerning the analysis and making the structurally complicated text promotes to reveal pupils' creative potential, helps them to realize the basic theoretical concepts of science about language, develops their philological intuition and in general imparts love to speech creativity.

Keywords: development of the speech, alphabet, alphabetic principle, abetsedary, alphabetic verse, text, creative capabilities, exercises to develop the speech.

N. N. Kasatkina

Models of Mobile-Assisted Language Learning

In our increasingly mobile world, portable technologies take a central place in supporting life-long learning as well as extend opportunities to learn. The advent of social media, the growing popularity of mobile applications, as well as free access to educational recourses contributes to the rapid growth of mobile learning. Opportunities to learn a foreign language with the help of mobile technologies are virtually endless: the functionality of modern portable devices allows improving a variety of language skills and the Internet provides access to a wide range of educational resources. However, it is essential to take into account certain peculiarities of MALL in order to create effective systems of mobile learning. The analysis of mobile learning models helps to understand the educational process. The article presents the existing models of mobile-assisted language learning. The understanding of these models helps to understand the mobile learning process in terms of the interaction of various structural units. The advantages and disadvantages of these models are also described. In addition, the author of the article introduces a new Generalized model of mobile assisted language learning. This model represents the ideal mobile learning process as the interaction of the five main components.

Keywords: mobile assisted language learning (MALL), model of MALL, theoretical foundation of MALL.

N. D. Putina

Systematization of Concepts of the Subject «Physics» in the Course of School Students' Training to Solve Sums

In the article the developed by us systematization of concepts of the subject «Physics» on the basis of use of intersubject concepts interrelation is offered: category – a generic term – specific concepts – subspecific concepts. Four main categories of physics and groups of the corresponding generic terms are determined. On the basis of the developed deductive links between concepts, school students are taught to make inductive links between concepts of unfamiliar subjects of physics, using the generalized components of

generic terms. Systematization of concepts of the subject «Physics» is the basis for development of innovative technologies and ways of training Physics. Determination of links between concepts of the subject «Physics» is used in training to solve physical sums. Students are trained to find objects of the Physics research in the sum text, interrelation between them, to make compliance between objects of the research and means of the description which are specified in the sum or they should be found in educational information, to determine interrelations between means of description, to use logical universal educational actions. In the article the model of cognitive activity organization when training pupils to solve sums is considered. Here is determined content of school student training to solve physical sums, advantages of systematizing concepts of the subject «Physics». Problems are considered, which are in case of organization of school students' training to solve physical sums in case of traditional training. In the article certain examples of solving physical sums with the use of physical concepts systematization are given.

Keywords: model of school students' cognitive activity organization, intersubject concepts: generic, specific terms, category, methods of cognitive activity.

L. N. Sukhorukova, M. N. Mirnova

Cultural and Educational Activity of the Future Biology Teacher in the Information-Educational Environment

The article presents the cultural and educational activities of university students of pedagogical branches based on the information-educational environment. Implementation of students' cultural and educational activities and the formation of the respective competence is carried out through the organization of cultural and educational activities. It is this type of activity, which is necessary for the future teacher's successful and efficient professional activity. Correspondingly the development of cultural and educational competence of undergraduate students is important to implement the system, not only during the teaching practice, but also to introduce a new kind of educational practice – cultural and educational, as well as in the development of academic disciplines of the variable cycle, in particular, the new course is designed for organization of cultural and educational activities in educational institutions, to introduce a number of other subjects in the curriculum, for example, «Out-of class and extracurricular activities of students», «pupils' design-research activity» – this will enable future teachers to learn new techniques of design and research activities, organize the implementation of the cultural-educational projects on the basis of the information-educational environment. Cultural and educational practice of students is a part of the teachers' training. In terms of innovation networking of educational institutions is carried out, as well as online training takes place using the network, Internet resources.

Keywords; cultural and educational activities, practices, information-educational environment, teachers' training, competence approach, competence, professional-training.

I. S. Sinitsyn, S. E. Kuptsov

Training to Solve Settlement Geographic Problems Using Frame-Based Supports

Modern educational realities determine the need to find effective methods and teaching aids that allow not only intensifying the learning process, but also providing educational information in the «compressed» (concentrated) form, thereby contributing to the formation of subject and metasubject (sign and symbol of universal learning actions) learning outcomes. Frame technology education is the best work to achieve identified targets. With regard to the subject area «geography» the greatest opportunities of realization of the technology associated with solution of the estimated geographic tasks that, in practice, cause a lot of trouble to students. In this article the pedagogical potential of frame technology training is revealed, the essential features of this technology are highlighted, the basic types of frames used in the educational process are regarded. Based on the analysis of didactic possibilities of different types of frames, it is concluded that in relation to the process of solving computational geographic tasks that can be divided into two groups, the most effective frame algorithms are. For example, solving problems by definition geographical coordinates frame algorithms are presented and methods for their use are described. The article also draws attention to the possibility of frame-based supports in the formation of knowledge about demographics and how to calculate them.

Keywords: computational geographic challenges, frame technology, frame, frame algorithm, frame-based support, definition of geographical coordinates, demographics.

O. S. Korneva

Formation of Students' Information Competence in the Higher Economic Education System

The perspective of the submitted article is concentrated on research of ways of the information competence formation in the higher economic education system. One of the key moments of the offered methodical system of the information competence formation is didactic spirals making a basis of continuous education. Its feature is a special technology of education content selection and establishment of communication between school and higher school informatics in the form of expansion of didactic spirals, strengthening a professional orientation of training and integration of subject matters in the system of the higher education. The structure, volume and implementers of one of seven didactic spirals of the Basic educational Element of school informatics – «information» is given in the article. The structure of the interdisciplinary didactic spiral of construct «information» consists of seven modules and passes through five disciplines. Fixed assets of realization of the presented didactic spiral are complexes of the applied

and professional focused tasks, the educational projects, laboratory practical work and through production tasks imitating economic activity of the conditional enterprise. In the article a short characteristic of the educational project forming competences of possessing the technology of storage, search and sorting information in databases, realized in one of the informatic disciplines of the main educational programme for the training direction «economics».

Keywords: informatic disciplines, continuity, non-stop, substantial lines, school and higher school informatics, the economist's information competence, didactic spiral, methodical system, interdisciplinarity, information competences.

L. V. Forkunova, B. N. Koneva

Operational Research in Financial Situations by Means of Didactical Games

Nowadays there is an acute problem of a low financial competence of the population, and young people are probably regarded as one of the less secured part of the social class. When they start to live self-contained, young people have a low income and they don't have much experience in operating with their own finances. Students who study courses, which require a good mathematical training master mathematical methods of task accomplishing to optimize the academic subjects, which are based on studying of different theoretical sections of fiscal operations research. However, they only consider it from the viewpoint of their professional activity; they don't notice that this knowledge can be applied in our everyday life, for instance when somebody is making important financial decisions. In this article a form of interaction with such students is examined, during the practical lessons, we have called it «Interactive Theater of financial miniatures». This work besides developing the skills connected with the building and accomplishing of mathematical models, results in boosting the financial competence of young people.

Keywords: financial literacy, mathematical methods, didactical game, optimization, multicriteria problem.

I. S. Kobozeva, Yu. V. Chinyakova

Formation of Future Teachers' Economic Competence

The problem of formation of students' economic readiness in terms of vocational education, adequate to the realities of socio-economic development of the country, directed on formation of the economic competence of the pedagogical University graduate. The article emphasizes that the economic readiness is not originally specified or inherent in the person, but is acquired in real conditions. The purpose and meaning of formation of economic preparedness is to promote the development of the personality that can get rid of hard functional tasks and to reach the space of realization of professional tasks by means of conscious, responsible and creative usage of the received economic knowledge, abilities and skills, and realization of their personal potential.

Keywords: economic sphere of life, economic preparedness, economic competence, teacher, personality, activities, education, vocational education.

A. A. Korableva

Technology of Production Development of the Educational Subject in Part-Time Students' Training

Technology of production development of the discipline is one of productive learning technologies because it offers students the opportunity to select the path of development, promoting understanding of the options in the process of studying the material taking into account its needs, opportunities, it organizes the space educational partnership in the group and the professional development of the future specialist.

Keywords: technology of discipline production development, individualization, personalization, differentiation of education, individual profile of learning.

E. V. Mishenkina, L. B. Isaeva, R. R. Sabitova

Realisation of the Continuing Education Concept in the Foreign Language-Based Learning Environment

The paper analyses the actualization of the basic principles of continuing education (i.e. the integrity of the education system; the priority of self-education; the individualization of learning, the flexibility and the diversity of educational content, tools and training methods; the interdisciplinarity of knowledge) in the foreign language-based learning environment. The paper concludes that the effective organization of the foreign language-based learning environment concedes the validity of pre-university education of the foreign students as well as superintending of the language studies and synthesizing the capabilities of different scientific disciplines and organizing the education as their interaction. The appropriate developing of the educational programme able to solve certain problems of the continuing education implementation in the foreign language learning environment in a Russian technological university is proposed.

Keywords: continuing education, foreign language-based learning environment, pedagogical conditions.

A. A. Prokhorova

Development of the Multilingual Competence as a Competitive Advantage in the International Labour Market

The article substantiates the necessity of introducing the new component of the professional competence called multilingual one into the pedagogical practices of the technical university, since the activities of the engineers-to-be are inextricably connected with the understanding of the national-cultural context of the partner countries, as well as the specifics of the international professional cooperation in the field of power engineering. The author combines the concept of multilingualism with the unique position of English and tries to harmonize this co-existence in the trilingual experimental workbook «Multilingual Guide to the English Speaking World», which changes the traditional approach to the study of foreign languages by implementing simultaneous multilingual immersion into English, German and French. The author emphasizes that the way towards multilingual education in Russian non-linguistic higher school becomes possible only with implementing the innovative tutorials as well as with introducing new pedagogical and linguistic methods which can develop intercultural multilingual skills, making Russian engineers sought-after in the international labour market.

Keywords: multilingual competence, multilingual education, multiculturalism, international professional communication, labour market.

I. V. Bgantseva, M. N. Averina, I. N. Solopov

The Improving of Students' Foreign Language Communicative Competence Based on the Cognitive-Systematizing Approach

The article describes the results of the pedagogical experiment organized and conducted on the basis of the principles and main statements of the concept of cognitive-systematizing development of the foreign language communicative competence. It is shown that the pedagogical process based on the gradual development of cognitive strategies and communication is built on the integration of a wide range of methods, taking into account students' individual-psychotypologic characteristics and under the conditions of monitoring of the foreign language proficiency level, it provides a more efficient development of educational material and major improvements in the level of the foreign language communication effective competence of students studying at the non-linguistic University.

Keywords: foreign language communicative competence, cognitive-systematizing development, non-linguistic University.

M. V. Efimova

Grammatical Interference in Teaching German after English

This article is the result of a study conducted on the third and fourth courses of the faculty of foreign languages in teaching German after English. The author of the article, summarizing the results of the questionnaire two groups of students and analyzing 50 essays, notes the main sources of interference in teaching German as a second foreign language after English. The analysis helps to identify the main error caused by the grammatical interference, possible ways of their prevention and overcoming. The article raises the problem of training, including self – and peer educator of student-future teachers of foreign language methods and techniques of combating interference. The author comes to the conclusion that the improvement of the German language and the undesirable process of americanization has led to the fact that the modern German language study is somewhat simpler than the language trying to learn the great American writer.

Keywords: interference, second foreign language, German, source of transfer, cause of interference, error analysis, questioning, self-questioning, grammar, algorithm of detection and prevention.

Zh. Sh. Baktybaev

Use of Bloom's Taxonomy Technology in the University Educational Process

In this article here are explored the theoretical materials in accordance with Bloom's taxonomy in which tasks are classified into 6 levels: the first level is «Knowledge», the second level is «Understanding», the third level is «Application», the fourth level is «Analysis», the fifth level is «Synthesis» and the sixth level is «Assessment».

Bloom's Taxonomy is a version of the classification of pedagogical purposes. A group of scientists led by Benjamin Bloom in 1956, wrote in the same year the book «Taxonomy of educational objectives: the sphere of knowledge.»

Theoretical materials are dealt with in accordance with Bloom's taxonomy of the discipline «History of Education». The assessment criteria form subject, instrumental and interpersonal competences. As the discipline in the subject competence the student owned the pedagogical technology in the high level; the student also can use interactive forms of training, he knows tasks selection criteria for differentiated instruction with the instrumental competence. The student is able to use interactive forms of learning:

dialogue, debates, discussions, work in pairs, in groups, and can use the part retrieval, problem, research methods, project methods also he is able to search for, analyze and select the desired material on the topic of study. Self-respect and respect of others is produced with interpersonal competencies; the student can work in a team; willingness to make a collective decision; the student has an ability to take responsibility for the decision, the manifestation of personal enthusiasm and the ability to work in a team.

Keywords: Bloom's Taxonomy, assessment criteria, subject competence, instrumental competence, interpersonal competence, reflection of students, teacher's reflection.

L. F. Tikhomirova

Motivation Features of the Educational Activity of Younger School Students with Mental Disorder

The article is devoted to the research of motivation features of the educational activities of younger school students with mental disorder. Authors, relying on works of such scientists as I. P. Ushakova, G. I. Shchukina, V. V. Davydov, D. B. Elkonin, A. K. Markova, N. G. Luskanova, describe not only motivation features of younger school students with mental disorder, but also make a research, and these results are the basis to determine the main directions of necessary correctional work. The authors revealed that school students with mental disorder have short, unstable motivation of activity. These students are guided by the immediate tasks arising in the course of activities. School students with mental disorder start to accomplish the objective without necessary preliminary orientation in it, without preliminary specification of its conditions and requirements, without active cognitive work on the plan and the choice of means leading to a particular purpose. In case of facing obstacles and difficulties in the course of solving tasks these children don't aim to overcome them, and leave the main objective. The feature of relation to educational activities of school students with mental disorder is that it is being developed mostly under the influence of external stimuluses. Impact of internal motives, in comparison with a regulation, is strongly limited, that is caused by the feature of defect and mental development. Younger school students with mental disorder have more motives connected with stimulation by the teacher, tutor.

Keywords: a younger school student with mental disorder, motivation of educational activities, motivation feature of educational activities, correctional work direction.

N. M. Burykina

Interaction of Teachers with a Family in the Course of Inclusive Training

Inclusion of children with special educational needs in mass educational institutions is a world process in which all advanced countries are involved. In the training oriented to the child there is a typical belief that each person is unique and makes his important contribution to society.

But creation of inclusive classes can be difficult for teachers, administrative workers and families. Having analysed the most typical difficulties and those strategic methods which the educational institutions performing inclusion of children with deviations in development, shall apply them to overcome in case of regulation of relations between children in the class, it is possible to group in three sections: application of successful methods in administrative work and management; formulate the main objective («mission») and development of the goals; how to reduce concerns in case of the problem solution.

It means that the Russian system of vocational education needs a special model of inclusive training considering «the Russian factor».

In the article here are revealed the most typical difficulties and those strategic methods which the educational institutions performing inclusion of children with development deviations shall apply in order to overcome them; ways to solve problems are offered.

Keywords: inclusive education, mission, individualization of education, inclusion model, strategic methods.

A. E. Simanovsky, S. N. Voronina

Diagnostics of the Development Level of Social-Moral and Gender Ideas of Preschool Children with Mental Disorder by Means of Animated Cinema

In the article the problem of development of socially – moral and gender ideas of children with mental disorder is considered. Authors of the article connect moral and gender development of the child with gradual development of social requirements. Also here is offered a leveled concept of social requirements development which is created in ontogenesis and includes four main stages. Transition from one stage of development to another is connected with expansion of judgment of an urgent situation of social interaction.

Studying of the content of social and gender ideas of preschool children with mental disorder is based on the basis of this concept. Three groups of preschool children were taken to be compared: with normal development, with the delay of mental development (DMD), with easy degree of intellectual backwardness. Social moral and gender ideas were revealed on the basis of assessment by the child of social behaviour of animated film characters. Thus, it was found out that children with mental disorder estimate a gender component of the character image only due to external signs whereas preschool children with normal development correlate animated film heroes' behaviour to behavior of surrounding adults: men and women, abstracting from external gender fea-

tures of the character. At the same time boys with development delay in their estimates were more like children with mental delay, and estimates of girls with development delay were close to estimates of children with normal development.

Choosing the character with similar behaviour to themselves, children with mental disorder and boys with development delay chose the character with behaviour of the most primitive level of social requirements whereas normal children and most of girls with development delay chose the character who showed higher levels of social requirements.

Keywords: diagnostics, social and moral and gender development, preschool children, animation.

L. A. Vacheyan, M. D. Ivanova

Motivational Readiness to School Training of Children with Vision Disorders

This article is devoted to the problem of studying of motivational readiness to school training of the senior preschool children with vision disorders. The empirical research data of features of school motivation of vision impaired children, which are revealed in lower, than peers with good vision, level of motivation formation to school training, insufficiency of the school student's internal position and domination of the social motive of school training over educational and informative motive.

Keywords: preschool children with vision disorders, motivational readiness to school training, feature of motivational readiness to school training of vision impaired children.

V. A. Mazilov

Psychology: Return to Democritus

The article analyzes the problem of «psychology and the world». It is stated that the question of the relationship between psychology and the world can be solved only if we understand what the psychology of today is as it is revealed to the world. These issues are discussed in the article. It reveals what the image of Today's Psychology, its prospects are evaluated with the methodology and philosophy of science. The article analyzes the pros and cons of psychological assessment on the part of the philosophy of science. The erroneous qualification of psychology is revealed with which we can't agree. In particular, it criticized the position according to which psychology is uniquely related to the socio-humanitarian knowledge. It is argued that psychology, as it is pointed out by many authors, is complex and can be described as occupying a middle position between the natural and social sciences and the humanities. The approach is formulated, according to which psychology is regarded as the science of the inner world of man. The analysis of the benefits of this approach, it is shown that the inner world can be adequately understood in conjunction with the world outside, which makes it possible to use actively new methods (amplificative and constructive) in the future, considering them as basic psychology, positing as its subject's inner world.

Keywords: psychology, science, social world, the psyche, the inner world.

K. B. Malyshev, O. A. Malysheva

A Multidimensional Typological Approach to Study Breeding

The paper considers typological multidimensional approach allowing us to clarify the existing typology and create its corresponding psychodiagnostic technique for measuring the profile of education. In the construction of the classifications used by the fullness of partitioning and ordering of elements (parts in general), which is the basis of the basic approach to the study of psychological information. The result of this approach is to build a multi-dimensional basis as a one-dimensional association of several bases. Making typologies there are opportunities of a complete description of the psychological information about objects (concepts, phenomena), which is the basis of a holistic approach. In the both cases, there is the possibility of measuring psychological characteristics (components) as a result of structuring the system information, i.e. functional connectivity-type components. The multidimensional typological approach has the following characteristics: firstly, a set of knowledge, reflected in the concept, which is given to the system based on the proven reliable results, and secondly, the proposed approach has predictive capabilities, as it allows you to see the further development of personal characteristics. The criteria for the concept are holistic, systematic, basic. The concepts selected and tested the following methods: selection of psychological characteristics, their generalization, comparison and identification of the characteristics of the underlying benchmark, identify the profile of the studied quality properties of the subject. The main principles: inductive-deductive research, the «correctness» of the partition of the set into subsets, a polar dichotomy, a single polar dichotomy symmetry education «dimension» in the typology, ordering, typological «inclusiveness», a reference typological basis, isomorphism, semantic similarity, homomorphism, operationalization concepts.

Keywords: multidimensional typological approach, validation, system, basic integrity, profile education, construct validity, the criterion validity, manners.

V. G. Morogin, V. A. Masilov

Value-Need Tachistoscope Diagnostics of Corruption Behaviour (Part II)

The modern point of view on the problem of corruption and corrupt criminality is discussed in the article. It states, that corruption is considered as a social phenomenon in governmental and sociological sources, and therefore methods of fighting corruption have formally bureaucratic nature. Meanwhile, the cause of corruption and corruption criminality is in subjects. The psychological approach to solve this problem puts the «human factor» in the spotlight.

The article is an attempt to reconstruct psychological preconditions of the emergence of the modern human type, without resorting to creationist concepts. Data from paleoanthropological researches of the two last decades are used in this article. In terms of methodology, the motivational model of species human heterogeneity is based on the paleopsychological theory of anthropogenesis by B. F. Porshnev and the concept of kindism. Like any other phylogenetic study of the formation of modern man, this reconstruction is hypothetical. The proposed model of «corrupt psycho-diagnostics» and «anti-corrupt psycho-prevention» is one of the applied implementations of the theory of value-need personality sphere. «Corrupt psycho-diagnostics» will enable to identify persons who are prone to corruption, applying for employment of leadership roles within state institutions, business-structures and the media, and among candidates for the parliament of any level. The technology «anti-corrupt psycho-prevention», based on the results of «corrupt psycho-diagnostics», will allow eliminating corruption in state and public institutions.

Keywords: corrupt psycho-diagnostics, anti-corrupt psycho-prevention, value-need personality sphere (VNPS), social substructure of VNPS, family substructure of VNPS, personally meaningful value, corrupt dangerous value, corrupt safe value, simultaneous tachistoscope exposition, successive tachistoscope exposition, public corrupt profile, generic corrupt profile.

T. G. Kiseleva, T. D. Obichkina

Psycho-Pedagogical Support of Children with Functional Asymmetry of the Brain Hemispheres

The authors present the results of the empirical research and forming experiment devoted to the study of functional asymmetry of the brain hemispheres. Primary school children, their teachers and parents took part in the research. It was based on the complex psychological and pedagogical methods. During the research there were identified functional features of the subjects, their level of achievement and learning, as well as communication skills and the level of emotional well-being at school. The authors identify and describe typical problems of elementary school students with different types of functional asymmetry: the left hemisphere, primarily related to problems in the field of communication, whereas the right hemisphere is associated with problems in attention. The authors formulated the principles of psycho-pedagogical support for children with functional brain asymmetry in the process of learning activities. The child's interests, the principle of continuity and the system's principle are key principles of support. The developing programme was created and implemented. It takes into account the functional asymmetry, aimed at adjustments the communication skills and the formation of arbitrariness. The programme realization improved the academic progress of students in primary school.

Keywords: functional asymmetry of the brain hemispheres, right brain, left brain, ambidexterity, psychological and educational support, correctional and developing work.

I. A. Ivanova, N. N. Kuimova, N. A. Kornienko, A. A. Tarasyuk

Peculiarities of Self-Consciousness of Persons with Neurotic Disorders

The work presents a theoretical analysis of self-consciousness peculiarities of patients with neurotic disorders. It discusses the structure of self-consciousness; describes parameters which characterize the self-consciousness development level of a personality specified by M. Rosenberg. The focus is made on split self-consciousness of the neurotic which comprises two «I»: external – protective-idealized, false, grand and internal – empty, undeveloped. Duality of self-consciousness hinders formation of «real I». The analysis of the results of the research carried out by the specialists of V. M. Bekhterev Institute allowed singling out personality disorders common for persons with neurotic disorders, among which infantile and egocentric features are axial. The work also specifies the most important problems of patients with neurasthenia and hysteric form of neurosis; describes peculiarities of their self-attitude, self-esteem, the level of aspiration and other self-consciousness components. As a result – peculiarities of self-consciousness of patients with neurotic disorders are specified, and namely: weak «I»; inadequate self-esteem; lack of self-respect; low self-interest; orientation «against myself».

Keywords: neurotic disorders, neuroses, self-consciousness, self-image; self-respect, self-esteem, aspirations.

M. E. Voronina

Parents' Death and Psychological Wellbeing of a Middle-Aged Woman

The results of the theoretical and empirical research of relationship between the experience of parents' death and psychological wellbeing of a middle-aged woman are stated in the article. The main hypothesis of the research may be the supposition that the experience of parents' death is one of the main stages of the development of a personality of an adult person (for example, an adult

woman), it influences the person's psychological wellbeing. The main things of the influence of parents' death on psychological wellbeing of an adult person are described in the article. In the basis of these principles there is acceptance by a middle-aged person of a full responsibility for his or her own life, the life of younger members of the family and the updating of the person's death. It is shown that the experience of the death of the parents exerts an ambivalent and mainly indirect (through cognitive-emotional attitude to the parents) influence on psychological wellbeing of a woman in the stage of middle adulthood.

Keywords: middle-aged woman, parents' death, psychological wellbeing, fear of death, feeling of existential security.

T. B. Kolyshkina, E. V. Markova

Forming of Valuable Orientations by Means of Advertizing

In this article the question of the mass media role is discussed, in particular advertizing as an institute of socialization in forming of valuable orientations at teenage and youthful age as this period is sensitive in forming valuable orientations. Authors gave results of the empirical research, which is directed to compare the personal system of valuable orientations to the values attributed to advertizing texts, in this case TV advertizing texts. As a result of the conducted research it is determined that advertizing trailers are translators of values and standards of behaviour that is almost unambiguously perceived by teenagers and youth. It is revealed that the personal system of valuable orientations plays a role of the interpretative filter, and therefore everyone selects for himself information priority in advertizing and relies on this information in case of adoption of the consumer decision. The conducted research allows us to claim that advertizing plays an important role in socialization of teenagers and youthful age people, substantially determines ethical standards and behavioural models which are adopted by this audience. The received conclusions allow us to declare need of a socially responsible attitude of customers and developers of advertizing to the texts oriented to the teenage and youth audience.

Keywords: valuable orientations, terminal values, socialization, sensitive period, teenage age, youthful age, mass media, advertizing, interpretation, problems of media influence, advertizing impact, addressee of advertizing.

V. N. Lipsky

A Shaping Phenomenon in Aesthetic and Art Culture

In the article it is considered the problem of the forming in the aesthetic and artistic culture, and also the specific character of the process of the forming is shown. The author offers his own concept of the aesthetic culture and its structure. The four-stage model of the formation process in the aesthetic culture is proposed, the specific features of each stage are described. It is shown that on the one hand the aesthetic culture plays the role of so to say «trial area» where the forms and measures of the processes in the nature and human activities are tested, on the other hand the forms and measures tested by the aesthetic culture are transmitted to the art (the key element of the aesthetic culture) and then being enriched with the help of conformities to natural laws and principles of the artistic creativity are retransmitted to the aesthetic culture and from it further to the activities which generate the creativity. It is confirmed that in any activity their own forms and measures exist but in the culture the universal criterion of the estimation of the forms of objects and phenomena are elaborated and it is the beauty.

In the second part of the article here are analyzed the views of Aristotle and I. Kant on the problem of the forming in general and in the artistic creativity in particular. In his methodology the author proceeds from the fact that the role of these categories regarding each other is not absolute (the form is always dependent) especially when the art is concerned. It is stated that the superiority of the form in respect of the content can lead to the conversion of the art into a play without any aim and the superiority of the content in respect of the form can lead to the degradation of the art. The content and the form are equivalent. One is the consequence of the other. Different aspects are analyzed when the form in the art leads the content taking into account that in the long run these categories are correlated with each other more closely.

Keywords: form, aesthetic culture, contents, art, measure, beauty, dominant, artist, category, shaping, activity.

D. E. Firsov

Intellectual Culture and Socio-Cultural Processes in the beginning of the 21st century

This scientific research analyzes participation of intellectuals in the socio-cultural processes of the 21st century. It examines the purpose of intellectuals' social activities. It compares forms of political self-determination of «autonomous» and «servile» intellectuals. Public and social activities of the Autonomous intellectual are seen as a form of manifestation. The recipient activities of intellectuals is the government. The author explores social and cultural issues facing European intellectuals of the 21st century.

Keywords: intellectuals, socio-cultural processes, politics, power, publicity, discussion.

T. V. Glazkova

Personal as Public

The concept of the personal and the public things, their opposites in the culture and the occasions of crossing the border, the admission of foreign into the private space not intended for them, are considered from the standpoint of the interest of artistic practices (literature and cinema) to private human life. The article examines the problem of readiness of the creative person to constant publicity. Borderline of being a person «in the frame» and «behind the scenes» is presented through cultural practices, made possible by the development of mass communication means, at the same time expanding the possibilities of self-presentation, increase audience, but also transferring real contact communication into virtual and distant. The latter creates an illusion of preserving the boundaries of private life, though it is absolutely impossible for the publisher to monitor their safety.

Ключевые слова: personal, publicity, creative person, cultural practices, self-presentation, public space, daily occurrence, family situations.

A. V. Azov, A. V. Yermolin

Reception of Catholicism in Lev Karsavin's Writings

The article is devoted to the evaluation of Catholicism in the works of great Russian philosopher Lev Platonovich Karsavin. The article deals with the place of Catholicism in the intellectual heritage of the Russian philosopher. Also, it analyzes the periods of his relation to Catholicism.

The problematic of Catholicism in the case of Lev Karsavin was associated both with his research as a historian, and his personal religious quests.

The first period relates to the rationalistic understanding of the essence of Catholicism. At this stage Karsavin acts from the position of philocatholicism. At the second period there are significant changes and Karsavin criticizes some Catholic doctrines. Also the great philosopher's attitude changed to many facts in the history of relations between the Orthodox and Catholic Churches. At the third period Karsavin summarises his attitude to the Catholic Church. Karsavin continues to criticize certain dogmas of the Catholic Church, but at the same time, considers the constructive dialogue necessary between the East and the West.

Keywords: Karsavin Lev, the dialogue of the Orthodox and the Catholic Churches, philocatholicism, ecumenism, Russian emigration.

A. V. Yermolin

Transformation of S. N. Bulgakov's Attitude to Catholicism

The article is devoted to the reception of Catholicism in the works of great Russian philosopher and theologian Archpriest Sergius Bulgakov.

In the article here is analyzed the evolution of attitudes towards Catholicism in the different periods of Bulgakov's life.

The article highlights three periods of Bulgakov's relationship to Catholicism. The first period is associated with the fall of the Russian Empire and emigration. At this time Bulgakov says that the adoption of Orthodoxy is a historical mistake of Russia and the cause of the crisis of Empire. Due to Bulgakov's thought, it is necessary to adopt Catholicism. Bulgakov is drawn to the Catholic Church with its rigid hierarchical structure, the presence of visible authority.

The second period is a period of rethinking of Catholicism. At this time, Bulgakov criticizes a number of Catholic dogmas.

The third period is a period of synthesis, summarising of conceptions. At this time, Bulgakov speaks about the need to use all the best achievements of the Catholic theological thought and considers it possible only one option of the Church unity, reunification of the Catholic Church with the Orthodox.

Thus, the understanding of Catholicism by father Sergius Bulgakov consistently goes through several stages.

Keywords: S. Bulgakov, dialogue of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches, philocatholicism, ecumenism, Russian emigration, Catholic theology.

S. A. Simonova

Ideas of the French Existentialism in Zh.-L. Godard's Movie «Breathless»

The article considers the ideas of the French existentialists refraction in Jean-Luc Godard's film «Breathless». Basic concepts of freedom, responsibility, loneliness, human design, love are central to the philosophy of Sartre and Camus, and become central in Godard's film. The main characters are searching for the existential meaning, they reflect and put into action these meanings. The film characters feel their disorder in the modern society. They do desperate things, plunging to the border situation. The hero of Jean-Paul Belmondo is infinitely lonely and infinitely available, as a man who has no tomorrow. His image is still relevant today, so it can be called a hero of our time.

Keywords: freedom, responsibility, loneliness, human project, existence, absurd hero.

N. A. Khrenov

1970-s Cinema History: History of Generational Change or History of Change of Vision Systems?

In the article an attempt is made to consider some realized and unrealized plans in cinema of the 70-s years according to logic not just of cinema history, and with cultural history logic. In other words, plans of film directors V. Shukshin, E. Klimov and A. German are considered not in short, and in big longness of historical time, which, as the author proves, is specific time of culture. Such approach allows us to see that division of cinema history into decades doesn't allow us to consider Russian cinema as a systematic return to an archetype, as well as a characteristic of the Russian history, and as a single intertext.

Keywords: Soviet empire, civilization break, cinema history, biographic approach, generation, system of vision, intertext, literaturecentrism, big longness of history, cyclic approach, archetype, passionarity, superfluous man, thaw, empire crash, distemper.

E. N. Shapinskaya

Opera on the Screen

In the article problems of representation of the opera genre in various screen forms are considered. Broadcast of one cultural form (musical theatre to another language leads (cinema, television, Internet broadcastings) to the inevitable change in semantics of the initial text. The author allocates three representative screen spaces in which the opera finds screen existence – the movie opera, film broadcasts of opera performances and broadcasting on screens in front of theaters, which many opera theaters make. Due to this the problem of technical means influence on the art work, and also the seeming availability of any opera performance in the Internet is considered, and that it doesn't demonstrate increase in the aesthetic level of the mass public aiming at entertainments and recreation. The conclusion is made, that no technical means can in itself serve for cultivation of classical art value, in particular opera, and its screen representations have undoubted aesthetic potential in case they rely on all-round art development of the person.

Keywords: opera, cultural form, screen, performance, representation, screen version, broadcasting, mass culture, semantics, direction, musical theater, classics.

E. E. Lyakh

Early Christian Art Images in the Context of Studying History of 1–4th century Christianity

In the article such major monuments of early Christian art as painting of catacombs of the II-IV centuries are considered, its features, the major images are analyzed, their links with features of attitude and everyday life of Christians of the first centuries is presented.

Analyzing features of early Christian art, it should be noted their simplified nature, significance, sign and figurative nature which are fully shown in painting of early Christian catacombs. Plots of early Christian painting, its colour scale reflect such features of the outlook and everyday life of the first Christians as joyful perception of the world around, happiness of the newfound belief, eschatologic and dialogicity of consciousness, interest to the miracle, hope for revival, the need in fixed prayful communication with the God. Frescos of catacombs supplement data of early Christian texts on the social composition of the Christian communities, show readiness to present their belief. The images of early Christian art presented in frescos of catacombs are integral components of the Christian culture single text.

Keywords: early Christianity, early Christian art, painting of catacombs, messianic apocryphal books, Oranta, image, Fathers of Church, miracle, early Christian catacombs, «beauty», «fine».

T. V. Yurieva

Russian Orthodox Iconostasis and Its Analogues in the Eastern Christian Cultural Traditions

In this article the author states some observations over the analogies connected with the process of development of the iconostasis in Eastern Christian and Russian Orthodox tradition. According to the author, the history of the altar barrier development in Eastern Christian and Russian traditions has general, and peculiar features. In the Eastern Church the iconostasis history starts from images on marble architraves, proceeds through development of the columned templon forms. Then the Greek developed iconostasis is a two-storied carved wooden construction with six columns and the architrave. The author's observations over a number of monuments allows drawing a conclusion about rather stable, developed in the post-Byzantine Christian art, form of the Greek iconostasis, which has its specific features, caused by local cultural features. Iconostases of some Balkan countries also have local specificity that, nevertheless, doesn't break the general logic in making the Eastern Christian iconostasis.

Keywords: Eastern Christian culture, Russian Orthodoxy, temple, altar, iconostasis, templon, developed Greek iconostasis.

O. V. Lukin

Joachim Heinrich Campe in cultural, academic and linguistic paradigm of the late 18th early 19th century Germany

The article presents a description of life and scientific work of J. H. Campe, a famous author, editor and linguist, the first educator of the Humboldt brothers, Alexander and William. The author of the article draws a picture of a cultural, educational and linguistic paradigm of Germany at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries and evaluates the role of J. H. Campe in this paradigm. The article carries a great amount of factual material, particularly, names of representatives of the German Enlightenment in some way or other associated with J. H. Campe.

Keywords: J. H. Campe, Germany, the Enlightenment, history of culture, history of pedagogy, history of linguistics.

A. G. Chukarev, E. K. Demikhovskaya

Goethe's Friend and Companion-in-Arms – Russian Army General

The article is devoted to the Russian life period of F. M. Klinger (1752–1831), a German writer, poet, author of the drama «Storm and Stress», which gave the name of the literary trend in Germany.

Having chosen the military-pedagogical activities and becoming a General of the Russian army, he headed the First Cadet and Pages Corps in St. Petersburg.

In that career both the advanced educational ideas of Klinger the writer and Klinger the cruel administrator–tutor of the military youth contrasted.

Keywords: FM Klinger, Cadets, XIX century, the Corps of Pages, military discipline, foreigners in Russia.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Receptions of Ja. Grimm's Culturological Ideas in F. I. Buslaev's Folklore and Mythological Researches

This article is continuation of a series of publications on outstanding Russian scientist Fedor Ivanovich Buslaev [17]. In the article receptions of the main culturological ideas of Professor of Goettingen and Berlin universities, member of Prussian Academy of Sciences, outstanding German scientist in the field of linguistics, folklore and mythology of the first half of the 19th century Jacob Grimm in I. Buslaev's folklore and mythological researches are considered. It is noted that due to F. I. Buslaev's recognition, he in his researches followed footsteps of a great predecessor, who in «splinters» and «remaining balance» of national old times aimed to find once a complete and perfect national legend which became the base of the German civilization. In the article it is emphasized that F. I. Buslaev set and solved the similar task in relation to the Russian folk art. Like Ja. Grimm, F. I. Buslaev emphasized advantages of «true» national poetry and imperfection of more late author's works depending on talent of the author and influence of ideological requirements of his era. It is noted that F. I. Buslaev was the first one who proved in Russian science theoretic-methodological approaches to study nationality and archetypes of the national culture which, despite some his inaccuracies, didn't lose its relevance today.

Keywords: people, nationality, «spirit of the people», overindividual folk art, folklore, mythology, Indo-Europeans, paganism, Christianity, archetypic basis of national culture (language, national poetry, national religion), mythological concept, comparative-historical method.

V. I. Peftiev

France in M. Voloshin and K. Balmont's Poetry

In the article perception of French culture in M. Voloshin and K. Balmont's creativity, outstanding representatives of the Russian Silver Age is analyzed. The three-act model of subject disclosure is offered: a) a daily occurrence chronotope in Paris of the beginning of the 20th century; b) translations of French poets; c) the author's reflections about symbolism, the place of France in the history of Europe. It is confirmed that symbolism in poetry and concepts close to him (modernism, impressionism) – currents (more true: branches) universal, having early sources, coryphaeuses and late followers in the USA (E. Po), Great Britain (P. Shelley), in France (Che. Baudelaire) and a number of unnamed names. The general chronotope in Paris couldn't level distinctions of creative styles: M. Voloshin – «out of a current»: K. Balmont adjoined symbolism (in broad self-determination). Perception of foreign culture, probably, almost always structured with a unique combination of ideal and rhetorical and grounded parts. A striking contrast is found in the tonality of perception of current and former in M. Voloshin and K. Balmont's life in Paris.

Keywords: Poetry of the Silver Age, perception of French culture, M. Voloshin, K. Balmont.

O. Yu. Astakhov

Visible and Real in Vyacheslav Ivanov's Symbolism Mythopoeic Content

The article considers the issues for symbolism definition in Vyach. Ivanov's reasonings on the realistic and idealistic models of creativity, corresponding to expression of values for the real and visible world. Their integration creates a problem for the comprehensive synthesis of the centrist theory view and centrist culture view defining complexity of Vyach. Ivanov's position in determining myth creation content of symbolism. Symbolism, according to the author, is not only art; it is theory transformation of the world through a symbol–myth. Therefore, making a start from single visible objects and events of the outside world, reconstructing completeness of life in its symbolical expression for the real is important. The author's aspiration to approve fidelity to things and «a celestial way», the importance of attitudes towards himself and to another becomes the main condition of authentic culture creation for its further mythopoeic opening.

Keywords: Russian symbolism, theory, realistic art, idealistic art, visible and real.

O. V. Bochkareva

Dialogue with S. P. Diaghilev: Art Criticism and Criticism Art

S. P. Diaghilev was a founder and inspirer of the magazine «World of Art». The magazine discussed about art criticism and its aesthetic norms. The publication in a newspaper, magazine influences the formation of public opinion, as it evaluates the work of art or performing activities at the time of their occurrence. The critic is the intermediary between art and the public. The critic explains skillfully, directs the public awareness on the results obtained by the aesthetic experience, explains the author's intention, appreciates culture performing artists. Diaghilev tried to attract bright individuals, «opinion leaders», known people, public, well-versed in matters of art. He acted as a critic and published some interesting reviews and articles in this magazine. He raised a wide range of issues: the classical and modern art, the idea of arts synthesis, organization of art exhibitions, musical theatre update in Russia, repertoire policy, directing, dramatics, etc.

Keywords: S. P. Diaghilev, «World of Art» magazine, critic, audience, interviews, article, dialogue, discussion.

Н. Е. Воронина

Поиски и преодоления творческой личности (на примере актеров МХТ)

Статья посвящена проблеме выявления противоречий в творческом пути «людей искусства» на примере актеров МХТ. Путь любой творческой личности складывается из противоречий, проб, борьбы с препятствиями. При этом «в кадре» люди искусства производят впечатление гармоничных личностей. Объекты исследования – актеры «первого и второго ряда» МХТ.

Ключевые слова: МХТ, актер, актриса, В. Качалов, А. Стахович, А. Коонен, С. Голлидэй, творческая личность, судьба, творческий путь, преодоление.

N. E. Voronina

A Creative Person's Searches and Overcomings (on the example of actors of the Moscow Art Theatre)

The article focuses on the detection of contradictions in actors' creative way. We give the example of actors of the Moscow Art Theatre. Any creative personality's way consists of contradictions, tries, challenges. Creative personalities often make an impression of a harmonious person on the stage. Research objects are great and minor actors of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Keywords: Moscow Art Theatre, an actor, an actress, V. Kachalov, A. Stakhovich, A. Koonen, S. Gollidey, a creative personality, fate, creative way, challenges.

A. V. Svyatoslavsky

M. Prishvin's diary as a unique phenomenon of «frontier» in literary creativity

The article is devoted to features of a unique creative method of writer Mikhail Prishvin, all his literary creativity grew from daily diary notes. Melancholy for the love lost in youth found a way out in daily recording of feelings and thoughts that led to the birth of a peculiar genre of Prishvin's miniature, which integrally entered the writer's «big» art prose. Gradually the image of «the reader's friend» is born, and Prishvin's diary prose becomes a bright illustration of M. M. Bakhtin's ideas on organic dialogicity of the speech, attempt to overcome limits of intimacy and merge of the world «in shot» and «off-screen».

Keywords: Michael Prishvin, semantics of «frontier», image of the author, subjectivation of narration, writer's diary, «diary prose», dialogism of fiction, autocommunication, sincerity of creativity, the 20-th cent. Russian literature, lyrical miniature.

E. Ya. Burlina

«Lear's Commander Steps»: to the Problem of Updatings in Culture

The article is devoted to the undulating process of actualization in culture. The authors analyze the success of Shakespeare's «Hamlet» in different countries, on the eve of the Second World War and in the early 1960-s as a dynamic process of values approval. Productions of «King Lear» in 1930-s and 1970-s are estimated in the interdisciplinary aspect. In contemporary theatrical practice, there is accumulated a significant amount of Shakespeare's new philosophical interpretations. Among them there is the production of «King Lear» in the theater-studio «Fringe», Novokuybyshevsk.

Keywords: interpretation of culture, waves of updating, «Hamlet», «King Lear», philosophy and influence of the city theater.

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E. A. Yermolin

New Transparency: a Creative Person in the Network Publicity Format

The rapid development of social networks has led to the fact that they actively realized the creative potential of the person in the mode of verbal expression, it takes the form of a written text. This self-presentation is more equivalent to the original mode of existence, image and lifestyle. The value of social recognition is one of the criteria of the importance of the creative person's presence in this environment. Along with them there is of great importance freedom of creative expression, the possibility of interactive communication of the club type. Free expression creates a situation of unprecedented openness of the personality. There is a transparency effect, achieved at the expense of their own confessions of the individual. This transparency is mated with a degree of credibility, which allows the public to identify and recognize the media as a cultural figure of the character. In the element of explicit statements the person is looking for an opportunity of adequate environment and the era of self-creation, makes himself in the integrity of the new type.

Keywords: Creative personality in the social network, the transparency of the effect of the product is free of creative expression in the situation of the club interactivity.

D. V. Nazarova

Medical Clowning As A Way Of Art Therapy In The Work Of Movie Actors

The article is devoted to the medical clowning as a method of psychotherapy and art therapy in the activities of the actors of the movie. The author draws attention to the need for such creative activities for artists movie. The article highlighted the use of art for therapeutic purposes and history of the development of medical clowning. Currently in Russia the problem of the need of doctors-clowns acquired a special urgency. The author considers the issues of selection of artists for the genre of medical clowning, methods of training of doctors-clowns and methodological aspects of visiting the offices of a real hospital. To develop problems of training of medical clowning requires a detailed study of the study of the historical foundations of art therapy, psychology, and sociology of the artist, the sociology of the patient and the sociology of health workers.

Keywords: medical clowning, psychotherapy, film actor, actor, doctor clown, master class, art therapy.

B. L. Shapiro

Ritual and Ceremonial Forms in the Horse Riding Attire: Reception of Victorian Mourning in Russia

The article analyzes the different periods of development of the mourning costume of the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries. We consider all its components. It is the colour and texture of fabric, decorative trim in clothing and underwear, a type of hats, shoes, accessories, and materials for jewelry. The focus of this research is made on ritual and ceremonial forms of the riding attire. The article clarifies the status of women's sports in the Victorian period, and the practice of wearing a sports suit during the period of mourning. The study differentiates a mourning suit, sports suit and fashionable dress in black. The study specifies the main

differences for specific types of clothing, including women's horse riding attire which was popular during the Victorian mourning. It is austere in shapes and finishes, the specific choice of material, and laconic accessories. It is concluded that the main features, which allow us to differentiate similar forms, are costume accessories.

Keywords: Russian culture, history of costume, history of sports, sports suit, horseback riding, Victorian culture.

N. L. Malysheva

Cinema as a Key to Understand Performance Art

The article is devoted to the analysis of experience use of the cinema as the source of performance art's interpretation. This kind of contemporary art is ambiguous and difficult for the perception. The situation of comprehension and visual assessment becomes complicated when the audience takes stock of performers' artistry by means of pictures, videotape recordings and some eyewitnesses' reports. A spectator is often deprived of the opportunity to participate in the art event. A spectator who is uninformed in contemporary art instantly brings in a disappointing verdict of art profanation. The cinema is the most accessible and intelligible kind of art for modern audience. It can help to understand some aspects of performance. The subject of this investigation is interpretation of Serbian artist Marina Abramović's creativity through the cinema.

Keywords: cinema, performance, contemporary art, Marina Abramović, body, performer, thing, symbol, ritual, meaning.

L. A. Yakusheva

Interpretation of Shakespeare's «Macbeth»: Anniversary Edition and Non-anniversary Productions

The paratext, preparing the reader for perception of the work – reference materials and the comment – seldom deserves special attention. Such texts, especially in academic editions, are priori self-sufficient. In this case, we made digression. Firstly because the reviewed edition is anniversary. On the foretitle of Macbeth there is Shakespeare's portrait with figure 450. So much time has passed from the moment of the birth of this theatrical genius (date of baptism – on April 26, 1564) and 400 years from the date of his death (on April 23, 1616). Secondly, the resident of Vologda, Doctor of Philology, expert in the English philology Egorova L. V. became the researcher to whom drawing up, the preface and comments of the volume «Macbeth» was entrusted, and that demonstrates overcoming of involvement in relation to the classic, shows possibilities of the pluralism statement, openness in the scientific environment and promotes increase in the image of the research activity. The 1-st part of the edition is devoted to the preface of the book and the author's accentuation of meanings of the tragedy «Macbeth». In the second part, continuing a subject of today's Shakespearian studies, we address two statements of Macbeth on the provincial and capital stage, offering detailed consideration of the director's decisions. Thereby, in one publication we have connected what conditionally stays «offscene» of the reader / spectator's perception: «room» and scenic research of the text of the great tragedy.

Keywords: Shakespeare, Macbeth, Russian psychological theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Vologda Drama Theatre, Ya. Klyata, Z. Nanobashvili, L. Egorova.

S. A. Kabatov

Ritual Actions of Ancient Russian Population Concerning Building a New House

The purpose of this study is to try and conduct an initial analysis of the complex ritual actions associated with the choice of location to build a new house, choice of construction wood, building, moving to a new home in the rural Kostroma Volga region in the Golden Horde and post Golden Horde time, i.e. in the period of formation and the actual development of the actual Russian population in initially native Finno-Ugric (Merya) lands. Relevance is determined primarily by the fact that the carriers of this formation of the spiritual culture disappear naturally, as ritual acts do, and the fashion of the day on the ethnic component, as a rule, has a strongly populist and pseudo-scientific character, erasing the real nature of these ceremonies. The main results of this work is a conditional allocation on the bases of the quality content and chronological order of certain ritual actions connected together in stages, pursuing specific private goals, firstly, and secondly, it is to conduct an initial qualitative analysis of each of these stages. A similar analysis is given, adjusted for the historical identity and distinctive feature of the ethnic development of the territory of the Kostroma Volga region of the developed and late middle ages.

Keywords: space, house, building, wood, relocation, protection, water, fire, house, amulet.

G. V. Karandashev

Peasant daily: the consumption of alcohol in the Russian province in the late XIX – early XX cent.

The article discusses the alcoholic question in the Russian province in the late XIX – early XX century. The consumption of alcoholic beverages was a prominent feature of the everyday life of the Yaroslavl peasants. Drawing on local archival materials, the

author explores the socio-culture aspects of consumption of alcoholic beverages in rural areas, the effectiveness of government attempts to limit public drunkenness and abuse in the field of wine trade in Russia in the late nineteenth century.

Chronological framework of the study is limited 1885–1901, between the adoption of the «regulation on separate sale of drinks» and the introduction of state wine monopoly in the provinces of Central Russia, that had a significant impact on a variety of aspects of society and the state.

In the late XIX – early XX centuries the liquor trade was monopolized by a few private vendors. Attempts to restore order in the sphere of drinking business were unsuccessful. Restrictive measures led to the fact that the demand for alcohol was met by illegal means. In the vernacular medium culture of home alcohol consumption was not developed. Alcohol consumption was associated with both the existence of certain traditions and everyday life of peasants.

Keywords: taxes, excise system, drinking business, tradition, drinking, tavern, alcohol, alcohol office.

V. N. Belkina

Innovation in Preschool Education (results of the regional scientific-practical conference)

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva, T. V. Ledovskaya

**The interregional scientific and practical conference
with the international participation «Mental wellbeing of a modern family»**

