

V. V. Belkina

Pedagogical Conditions of Educating Teenagers' Democratic Culture

The article is devoted to the pedagogical conditions that ensure the effectiveness of the process of education of teenagers' democratic culture. Justification of the selected conditions complex is made being based on the analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, the results of experimental work, and based on the nature of the investigated categories. The author considers the following conditions: providing of the reflective nature of students' activities; realization of the teenagers' subject position in the classroom and in extra-curricular activities; axiological content of the content of students' education; taking into account the gender characteristics of adolescents. The essence of the first condition is based on the understanding of reflection, as a control mechanism for their own activities, its reflection and rethinking, transformation activities through self-selection purposes, taking into account individual features, abilities, needs and determination of the trajectory of their personal qualities development. Implementation of the first conditions is impossible without provision of the subject position of each teenager to make the education process for democratic culture among schoolchildren effective, and it creates the conditions for developing personal potential and contributes to the formation of active life position of everyone. The third condition, ensuring the effectiveness of the process, – value content of the content of students' education, involves the active use of meaningful aspects of academic subjects, as well as the nature of variability contents and extra-curricular activities of teenagers. The fourth one involves gender differences in the education process for democratic culture.

Keywords: personality's democratic culture, pedagogical conditions, reflection, subject position, democratic values.

M. B. Zakharova

Diagnostics of the Educational Space Components

The author analyzes the approaches to the term of educational space, with emphasis on the event-driven approach, in which the unit of the analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the educational space serves an educational event. The lack of uniformity in the understanding of the term «educational space» creates considerable difficulties to build a model of the educational space, its implementation in practice, as well as to compare the functioning of various educational spaces. The essential construct stands for regional points of educational space for the author in order to ensure the integrity and consistency. Implementation of this model is possible provided networking all actors of the educational space. In order to implement the diagnosis and monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the educational space, the author selects and justifies the following criteria: creativity in the implementation of educational events, the degree of satisfaction expressed by stakeholders, the frequency and consistency of educational events in the activities of educational institutions, innovations generated values and meanings.

Keywords: educational space, educational event, features of educational space, diagnostics and monitoring, impact and outcome indicators, satisfaction of the actors of the educational events.

V. I. Korolkova

Educational Work and the College Graduate's Professional Development

In the article the author proves the relationship between the public activity of the student and his further success in professional activities. The need for this study arose in connection with the growing requirements of employers to their future workers. These requirements were the availability of professional knowledge and skills, ability and orientation of the specialist to skill the professional level in accordance with the advancement of technology and new quality standards, common culture, good breeding, sociability, initiative. Therefore, one of the most important aspects of reforming the system of professional education in colleges is the improvement of the educational process, which is an integral part of the student's training. The following materials contain the results of many years research of professional formation of graduates of the Shuya branch of Ivanovo industrial and economic College and demonstrate a positive correlation of the student's social activity in the College and his success in professional activities.

Keywords: the system of professional education, student, college, educational work, professional activity, professional development of the individual, young professional, criteria, social activity, professional success.

I. N. Soldatova

Designing of the Situation of the Aesthetic Meaning of Life Comprehension in the Process of the Personality's Education

This article deals with the problem of education of the personality's ability to identify and implement the aesthetic meaning of life (activity, creativity, profession, human relationships), that is the purpose of aesthetic education in its modern sense. The aesthetic meaning of life is regarded as an original way of self-expression of the personality, his self-realization. The aesthetic meaning of life is manifested in a special form of the personality's motivation, namely, in the person's aspiration for beauty, the need to contemplate beauty, to perform beautiful, spiritual actions. The situation of the aesthetic meaning of life comprehension and its varieties are

considered to be an educational means of the students' aesthetic meaning of life. The situation of the aesthetic meaning of life comprehension is an emotionally rich event «immersing» students in the experience of beauty. This is the situation of gaining the aesthetic meaning of life and acquiring spiritual values of Beauty and Good in their unity by the students. The situation of the aesthetic meaning of life comprehension encourages students to search for the meaning of beauty, to create a spiritual act. In the article the situation of creating the aesthetic image «Meeting with the Soul of Autumn» as a means of education of the aesthetic meaning of life of students in the context of the composition «minutes of immersion into beauty» is represented.

Keywords: aesthetic meaning of life, personality, beauty, spiritual values, situation, education, comprehending, event, «minutes of immersion into beauty».

O. A. Koryakovtseva, I. Yu. Tarkhanova

Further Professional Education – a Resource of University Personnel Development

In the article questions of mastering the professional competence of the research and educational personnel of the higher school are considered. According to the principle of education continuity the problem of development of the pedagogical higher education institution personnel capacity in the system of further professional education is staticized. Taking into account specifics of activity of the research and educational personnel and features of their educational requirements here are considered necessary components of the individual educational route of development of further professional programmes. The purposes, tasks, functions and role positions of experts of the system of further professional education are defined. The structure which is again made for the effective solution of tasks of the organization of continuous education and personnel development of the University – the Institute of development of personnel capacity of Yaroslavl state pedagogical university named after K. D. Ushinsky is presented.

Keywords: personnel potential, pedagogical education, education of adults.

L. V. Baiborodova

Network Interaction of the General and Further Education in the Course of Organization of Rural School Students' Extracurricular Activities

Children's extracurricular activities are considered as the most important instrument to ensure educational results which are defined in the Federal state educational standard of the general education. Features of organization of children's extracurricular activities at rural schools are presented, that is caused with conditions of social environment, remoteness of school from the regional and city centers, material resources, number of pupils and some other factors. The important source of solution of problems of the organization of rural school students' extracurricular activities is integration of the general and further education on the basis of network interaction of organizations and associations of the village, and sometimes of cities. The concentric coordination model which is connected with the concentric resource and distributive model of network interaction is regarded, and it is considered how this model is used in the certain municipal district and has private implementation in the rural educational organization (the resource center). Possibilities of this model for personnel, educational and methodical, financial and organizational support of school students' extracurricular activities are revealed. Also ways to organize network interaction of the organizations in the conditions of the association, social and pedagogical complex are characterized. Here is characterized the model-chain of network interaction when in organization of the certain student's extracurricular activities, resources of the special organizations for the pupil's inquiry are used.

Keywords: children's extracurricular activities, rural school, integration of the general and further education, network interaction.

V. D. Goricheva, V. P. Muzyka, I. S. Sinitsyn

Technology of Forming Students' Readiness to the Profession Choice in the «Safety» Sphere

In modern educational realities you need to update the content, methods, means and forms of professionally oriented work in the educational institution as a whole and within individual subject areas, bringing them into line with the ideas and requirements of the system-activity approach. The analysis of professional preferences of graduates of educational institutions allowed us to conclude that the profession of the «Safety» sphere are quite attractive and popular among modern students. This leads to the need for the development of the technology of formation of students' readiness to choice of the «safety» sphere profession.

This article reveals theoretical and methodological foundations of vocational guidance in the study of the life safety bases, is determined its result – the readiness to the choice of profession, considered as integrative characteristics of the personality, in its structure there are motivation-need, emotional, cognitive, operational and reflexive-evaluative components. The material describes the technology of formation of readiness to the choice of the «Safety» profession sphere as a unity of interconnected blocks: target, substantial, organizational-activity, motivational and need, and effective. Here is presented and disclosed in relation to the study of life safety bases the scheme of vocational guidance: learned – saw – tried – chose. Purpose, content, forms, methods, techniques and means are defined for each phase.

Keywords: career guidance, willingness to profession choice, «Safety» field, a method of profession choice, career-oriented cases, professional samples, the technique of «Brainstorming», «Cluster», «SWOT», coaching sessions.

O. N. Chigintseva

Self-Realization Modelling of the Adult Personality in the Graphic Activity

The author describes «the self-realization of the adult personality in the graphic activity». This description is based on the theory of the personality potential of D. A. Leontiev, the conception of the dynamic functional structure of the personality, created by K. K. Platonov, and the author's educational experience. The model of the adult's self-realization is presented there. The comparative analysis of the ideas of the personality's self-perception in the world around and the distinguishing features of arts in the West and in the East is done. The analysis allows us to suggest a theory that should explain each of the components; clarify and expand the model's meaning – for the purpose of growing of the adult's self-realization by the optimal way.

Keywords: self-realization, the adult personality, the graphic activity, the West and the East.

A. V. Cherdzhiev, F. Sh. Khugistova

Children's Further Education: Experience of the Republic of the North Ossetia – Alania

Positive changes in our society and state played an important role in improving and updating of the pedagogical collective's educational activity, increased attention of legislative and executive authorities of all levels to the questions of upbringing and civil formation of the youth, development of the children's further educational system.

The article is devoted to the development of the further education institutions in the Republic of North Ossetia – Alania. As the other subjects of the country the Republic of North Ossetia – Alania received the opportunity to create a new educational system according to its national and regional conditions. The article characterizes the features of main directions of the further education institutions which develop children's motivation to cognition and creation. The question of further education teachers' training is considered in the article.

The right to education is one of the integral constitutional law of North Ossetia – Alania citizens, and is carried out in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation, the Republic of North Ossetia – Alania and the international law rules. The Republic of North Ossetia – Alania proclaims the sphere of education priority and considers, the main and long-term aim in the education sphere, forming and realization of the unified educational state system, which covers people of all ages and is really available to all citizens.

Keywords: system of further education, educational institution, constitutional law, educational process, creative development, children's creativity, teacher's qualification.

A. A. Musina, A. P. Shestakov

Metasubjectivity in Primary General Education

The concept of «metasubject results» is a complex phenomenon in Russian pedagogy. Complexity is connected both with the problem of understanding the concept itself, and with the problem of identifying effective pedagogical conditions for its formation. The results of the theoretical study of the philosophical basis of the concept «metasubject» are presented. Similarities and differences in the approaches of representatives of our time different scientific schools are shown. The understanding of the metasubject activity as a universal educational one from the position of FSES NEO is considered.

It is offered to pay attention to the type of activity concerning the students' reasoning about the subjects of study, the accumulation of positive qualitative and quantitative changes that allow us to ascertain the formation of the personality. A purposeful organization of the logical reflection of the younger schoolchild, in which the readiness of the student to describe his own activity in the form of theoretical reasoning about knowledge, manifested in images, patterns, meanings based on unity, connection, unity of knowledge from different fields of knowledge, can become the basis for practical realization of the historical aspect of metasubjectivity in the primary general education.

Keywords: metasubjectivity, meta-subject; metasubject learning; metasubject approach; metasubject results of training, universal educational competences development, federal state educational standards.

E. N. Lekomtseva, A. S. Pikin

Formation of the Younger School Student's Informative Activity

The characteristic of «the Planet of Joy» programme which is designed for pupils of primary classes is presented in the article. The purpose of the programme is to make conditions for development of the younger school student's informative activity, the emotional and valuable relation to the world, the phenomena of life, art. Younger school students' informative activity is an important factor of improvement and at the same time an indicator of effectiveness of the training process as it stimulates independence development, a search and creative approach to master the education content, induces to self-education.

Keywords: informative activity, younger school student, extracurricular activities, programme, requirements, interest.

S. G. Makeeva, E. N. Martynova

Training Reading and Writing in Continuity of the Preschool and Primary Levels of Education

The article is devoted to a continuity problem in training reading and writing of preschool age children and first graders. Authors consider the reasons of the ambiguous relation to training reading before going to school. There is a problem to organize the educational process in a class with the children of the different level of the reader's preparation; and not always successful preschool experience of training in reading; the unreasonable theoretisation of training of preschool children turning independent mastering reading into the painful and labour-intensive process for a long time averting children not only from reading but also from the doctrine in general; underestimation by teachers of the huge developing and educational potential of training in reading and writing. The authors prove the thesis that organization of the nature corresponding process of preparation for mastering and direct mastering initial reading of preschool age children is able to afford not only to continue to form separate components of their speech system, but also to stimulate functioning of the mechanisms providing the general readiness for school training. Especially because most of children have the interest in the independent alphabetic and graphic code conversion at the preschool childhood stage.

In the article one of possible options of the methodical solution of the problem of continuity of training preschool age children and first graders in reading and writing is offered. The authors allocate levels of ensuring continuity (motivational and target, substantial, technological, the level of developing environment creation), each of which contains common and peculiar features of preschool and initial levels of reading training. The described approach is directed to that the process of mastering reading and writing was more natural, promoted spiritual development of the child in every possible way, excited interest in independent reading books, provided formation of necessary prerequisites of school maturity.

Keywords: training reading and writing, preschool training in reading and writing, continuity in training, preparation for training in reading and writing, readiness for school training, reading environment, interest in reading.

O. A. Titov

Exercises with Tautograms at Russian Lessons

In the article the concept of tautogram as a popular game made on the language material is revealed and the idea of its use expediency at Russian lessons first of all as an effective means of pupils' work activation is introduced.

The author offers the system of exercises with tautograms developed by him allowing to develop, together with studying the main material, pupils' skills of speech combination theory and creative abilities. Work with tautograms promotes also formation of special «linguistic intuition», allows feeling importance of each language element in the system of the art work, increases interest in the theoretical material studied at the lesson.

The offered tasks are followed by the poetic and prosaic text- tautograms, which are specially made by the author of this article.

Keywords: tautogram, graphic organization, language game, speech development, creative abilities, text, letter, frequency of a sound letter.

I. V. Uskova

Development of Didactic Ideas about Schoolchildren's Home Task Work

The article considers the historical aspect of the problem of organization of schoolchildren's home task work, the importance of home study in the development of educational independence, the formation of «learning ability» throughout life is proved. The modern problems of students, arising when they perform homework assignments are analyzed.

The author concludes that home task is an indispensable component of the educational process, and its role changes significantly in the context of the modern information and educational environment.

Keywords: home task work; learning skill; unsupervised work, modern information and educational environment.

V. A. Groshenkova

Training of School Students in «Talented» Reading during Understanding of the Art Work

The article describes the modern psycholinguistic, didactic, literary, psychological-pedagogical bases of learning models of students' training in «talented» reading by means of comprehending a fiction text by them; the examples of creative tasks with a fiction text contribute to develop students' reading skills at emotional and intellectual levels to comprehend the meaning of reading, here are named educational-informative and educational criteria for the selection of didactic material to organize and carry out lessons of literary reading, the technological model of lessons is proposed, where it is possible to carry out the formation of the library talent in a proper way, and the options of home tasks, associated with checking and formation of students' abilities to interpret the author's intent based on his life experience.

Keywords: talented reader, learning to read, the lesson of literary reading, intellectual and speech abilities, creative tasks.

L. F. Tikhomirova, T. V. Makeeva

Health Saving Technologies in Inclusive Education

The article is devoted to urgent problems of inclusion of disabled children (special educational needs) in the educational institution. One of the strategic directions is to provide necessary conditions to disabled children, which give equal opportunities of participation in social life, to get general education and vocational training. Inclusive education means that barriers and difficulties in training, which children face, happen because of the conservative organization of the educational process, and also because of outdated nonflexible methods of the educational activity. Authors analyze means and approaches necessary for training of the child in conditions of inclusive education and formation of basic competences. Special attention is given to specificity of the health saving technologies introduction including the following directions: medico-hygienic (it is carried out at close contact of a teacher – a medical worker – a pupil), sports and improving (the priority to sport orientation lessons, which is implemented at physical training classes, and also in non-school hours in sports clubs and sections) and ecological (creation of harmonious relationship with the nature).

Keywords: disabled children, health saving technologies, inclusion, inclusive training and education, integration, educational environment.

A. A. Lazarev

Pedagogical Support of Fire-Prevention Promotion among School Students

In the article the problem of pedagogical support of use of unmanned aerial vehicles to implement fire-prevention promotion among school students is designated. Options of implementation of this activity are offered.

Realization of the listed basic principles of use of unmanned aerial vehicles for conducting fire-prevention promotion allows acquainting school students with culture of fireproof behaviour. Being expression of the general orientation of the personality, interest in unmanned aerial vehicles covers all mental processes: perception, memory, thinking. Directing them towards studying of measures of fire safety, interest thus enhances the school student's activity in this direction.

The given conditions of use of unmanned aerial vehicles for conducting fire-prevention promotion among school students allow organizing the specified process up to standard.

The block diagram of pedagogical support of use of unmanned aerial vehicles for conducting fire-prevention promotion among school students includes substantial and organizational parts.

When planning a route of flight of the device it is necessary to consider the following aspects: determination of coordinates and height of turning points of a route, automatic tracking of the set purpose, variability of a route task taking into account diversity of the scenario plan of mass action, collecting video information about the held event, age features of audience.

Keywords: fire-prevention promotion, unmanned aerial vehicle, school student, pedagogical support.

M. V. Spivak

Introduction of Information and Communication Technologies at Schools of the Stavropol Territory

In the article features of implementation and use of information and communication technologies and tools in activities of students of educational institutions of the Stavropol territory; the role of information and communication technologies in development of different subjects of the learning cycle by students is analyzed.

Keywords: information educational environment, information educational environment, information, information and communication technology, teacher and students.

L. V. Baiborodova, A. V. Shitov

Pedagogical Development Means of Students' Interaction in the Professional Educational Organization

The definition of students' interaction is given, its features, educational and educational opportunities are named. Stages and the content of the experimental work in the professional educational organization (Yaroslavl College of Hotel and Building Service) to develop students' interaction are considered. Conclusions of the stating stage, which confirm relevance of the studied problem, are presented. Special attention is paid to the forming part of the work, where the use of a number of pedagogical means in organization of students' joint activity at lectures and seminars are revealed. Here are offered various ways to organize group work, holding certain role-play and business games when studying a training course, a form of control and carrying out a credit on the basis of students' interaction, forms of students' joint activity in out-of-class time: organization of the Olympiads, volunteer activity, preparation and carrying out a subject week, issue of the newspaper. Importance of such means of students' joint activity is noted as a club where various ways of activity activation and organization of students' interaction are also used. Repeated diagnostics in control and experimental groups is applied to study efficiency of the used means and the whole programme of the experimental work, the certain

facts confirming positive results of the research are given.

Keywords: interaction, educational process, pedagogical means, professional educational organization.

E. I. Smirnov, N. E. Smirnov, A. D. Uvarov

Stages of Technological Support of the Process of Self-Organization in the Future Teacher's Mathematical Training

In the article features, characteristics, stages and factors of interdependence of complexity of mathematical sums and the problem of self-organization of the future teacher in the context of expansion of synergetic effects in mathematical education are revealed. Here is revealed readiness characteristics of the future teacher for the innovative activity in training in mathematics on the basis of the solution of complex sums in updating of informative independence processes in the direction of self-organization and self-development. Stages of technological support of self-organization processes in mathematical education are characterized: preparatory, substantial and technological, evaluating and correctional, generalizing-reformative. Parameters and substantial constructs of support of the activity of the teacher and the student in conditions of the mathematical education synergy are determined. The conducted research has shown importance and possibility of existence of synergetic effects in the future teacher's training in mathematics on the basis of adaptation of modern achievements in science and development of difficult knowledge. The research of results of the visual modeling of difficult knowledge during expansion of information, natural-science, humanitarian and mathematical processes on the basis of the dialogue of cultures and integration of the funding procedures and personal humanitarian experience of students has shown that at the same time motivational and cognitive structures in the course of studying mathematics become more active, and that promotes transition of development processes into the self-development processes and success of development of future teachers' mathematical activity.

Keywords: complexity of mathematical sums, education synergy, funding of the personality's experience, visual modeling.

D. A. Vlasov, A. V. Sinchukov

The Game Theory in the System of Applied Mathematical Training of the Bachelor of Economy

In the center of attention of the article there is the game theory, it is a section of mathematical methods of modeling and forecasting of economy connected with realization of a formal research of social, political, economic situations in conditions of the conflict and cooperation. Application of game-theoretic models is capable to describe interaction of several agents – participants of game interaction. People, groups of people, firms, the ministries or any their combination traditionally act as these agents. Introduction of methods and models of the game theory in mathematical training of the bachelor of economy is intended to arm future economist-researchers with the special language allowing to formulate, structure, analyze and imitate strategic scenarios effectively, to make optimal scientifically based solutions in conditions of incompleteness of information and risk.

Keywords: Bachelor of Economy, visualization, game, competition, mathematical training, modeling, model, pedagogical technologies, balance, game theory.

S. S. Elifantieva, A. V. Pizov

Improvement of Future Primary School Teachers' Natural and Mathematical Training Quality on the Basis of Solution of Intersubject Sums

In the article the aspects concerning improvement of theoretical training quality of students studying on the Primary education profile are considered. The question is considered in relation to disciplines of the professional cycle «Mathematics» and «Natural sciences». Future primary school teachers should know both disciplines equally well and be able to apply knowledge of one of them to the solution of practical sums on the other. Paradoxically, but in practice students easily reproduce knowledge of each discipline and have difficulties in situations requiring complex use of knowledge. It is possible to resolve this contradiction by means of including intersubject sums into the educational process. The principal advantage of these tasks consists in their simultaneous directivity on learning of the mathematical and natural-science facts. In the article examples of sums on the theory of multiple forms and on mathematical logic with natural contents are given, and the methodical dominant of the offered sums is defined. The research showed that use of intersubject sums in the educational process leads to the best understanding of the essence of some natural mathematical concepts by students, and it forms their ability to use gained knowledge.

Keywords: intersubject sum, methodical dominant of the intersubject sum, phenomenon of the additional function of the pedagogical means.

S. B. Barushkova, O. A. Titov

Exercises on Formation of Linguistic Competences at Latin Lessons

In the article it is claimed that Latin lessons can be extremely effective in formation of student-philologists' common-language skills.

Authors give examples of the exercises developed by them, based on the Latin material, they not only enhance pupils' cognitive activity and promote more successful learning of the Latin grammatical system, but also form skills to compare and generalize linguistic facts, strengthen students' «feeling of language», promote development of their logical thinking and creative abilities.

Keywords: Latin, Latinism, Russian, French, linguistic competences, common-language skills, palindrome, tautogram, pun, acrostic, homonymy, etymology, onomastics.

S. A. Miroshnichenko, L. N. Labazina

Approaches to Understanding a Foreign Language Poetic Text

The article deals with the approaches to understanding a foreign language poetic text, which contains substantive, linguistic, and semantic types of information. Substantive information is revealed by means of analyzing the thematic side of the text and its compositional component. The linguistic analysis is focused on the lexical aspect of the text and the cultural realities it contains. Elicitation and analysis of the aforementioned types of information allow us to make out the meaning of a poetic text as an emotional literary work. The poetry analysis promotes formation of linguistic and conceptual views of the world. Work with modern poetry and song material is carried out in class according to a certain algorithm of actions.

Keywords: a foreign language poetic text, analytical work, literary analysis, linguistic analysis, cultural realities, linguistic view of the world, conceptual view of the world.

I. Yu. Luchenetskaya-Burdina, A. A. Fedotova

Control of Students' Knowledge in the Electronic Training System

The article is devoted to the urgent problem of estimation of students' educational results with the use of the learning management system MOODLE on the example of the discipline «History of the Russian Literature» («Natural School in the Context of the Russian Literature of the Second Half of the 19th Century» module). Estimation methods by means of electronic training instruments are considered by authors as an important means of education individualization and realization of the modular and rating system of knowledge quality assessment. E-learning is a technology of training focused on the student, which puts the student and his achievements in the center of the educational process. In the article possibilities to use basic elements of the online course («seminar», «task», «workbook», «test») to estimate students' work are characterized; means of estimation, including design activity, test, essay are described; possibilities of the organization of students' individual and group work are defined; examples of estimation means of the basic and increased level of competence formation provided by the educational programme of the higher education are given.

Keywords: electronic training, MOODLE, estimation, educational result, technology of projects, test, individual educational route

M. L. Blinova, I. A. Zagainov

Students' Didactic Difficulties in the Course of Practical Training

The article deals with the material concerning a practice-oriented learning process in a higher education institution. There are experimental data from the study of the main interns' (future teachers) difficulties, which are connected with the didactic competence. A teacher-mentor plays the main role in professional development of future teachers. A teacher-mentor helps to put knowledge to use, analyzing and correcting incipient difficulties. The article states the interns' difficulties, connecting with pedagogic knowledge.

Keywords: teaching practicum, educational institution, a student, a teacher-mentor, didactic competence, a syllabus, difficulties.

G. V. Nikitovskaya

Methodological Approaches in Defining the Future Lecturer's Management Competence

This article is dedicated to the important problem of modern education, because the transition to the Federal standards of a new generation significantly actualized the problem of foundation of the future lecturers' professional competence. What is more, it is revealed, that modern socio-economic conditions determine existence in the structure of the future lecturer's professional competence of a new component – a management competence, its formation presumes the future lecturer's readiness to plan and to organize the

educational process effectively, to make a decision independently, to achieve a predictable result in a well-defined period of time with all the resource costs, which were previously defined. In this article we managed to make a theoretical analysis of the concepts of the «management competence» and «management competency» of the future lecturer from the perspective of different scientific approaches – systematic, activity-based, student-centered and competency-based. This was done on the basis of studying of the national scientific and pedagogical literature, where both of these concepts are defined by determination of their conceptual core, relative to the listed methodological approaches. The author substantiates that the leading methodological approach to the definition of the «management competency» and the «competence of the future lecturer» is the competence approach as one of the leading principles of development of the state educational standards of the new generation and the new educational paradigm.

Keywords: professional competence, management competency and management competence of the future lecturer, system approach, activity approach, personality-oriented approach, competence approach.

A. E. Simanovsky, G. I. Korshunova

Gender Attitudes of 6–7 Year Old Children with Developmental Delay

In the article features of gender attitudes of 6–7 year old preschool children with developmental delay are studied. Animated movies are used to define features of gender attitudes and features of children's gender identification, which characters are estimated by children on the questions which are picked up by the experimenter.

Previously characters of the animated film were estimated by experts who revealed a gender saturation of characters of the animated film. Comparison of children's estimates and experts' estimates allows us to reveal the ability of children to the objective and adequate gender assessment of characters. Besides, in a research children's estimates were compared to normal development and children with developmental delay.

The conclusion was drawn that all preschool children estimate a gender saturation of characters of the animated film only on external signs: appearance, gender of the actor sounding the character, but not on behavioural aspects and characterologic features. Bright distinctions in the content of gender attitudes between normal children and children with developmental delay were not revealed.

Keywords: diagnostics of gender attitudes, gender identification, children with developmental delay.

T. S. Bobkova, T. N. Gorokhovitskaya

Support of Disabled Children's Inclusive Education at the Municipal Level

The article describes the problems of support of inclusive education at the modern stage: legal framework, logistical and methodological support; the special attention is drawn to the lack of people skilled in the techniques of training, education and psycho-pedagogical correction of the variants of deviant development and behaviour problems, which children and adolescents with disabilities have. Another important problem is a low level of tolerance of all participants of the educational process towards children with disabilities. The results of a study exploring students' attitude to teaching children with disabilities in mainstream schools are presented in this paper. The authors offer a structurally functional model to support inclusive education, which can be provided by the Centre of psycho-pedagogical and medico-social assistance at the municipal level; the peculiarities of organization and principles of work in order to support the inclusive education in mass educational institutions are revealed. The model will allow us to coordinate teachers' activities, educational institutions and specialists of the center during the organization of the educational process of children with special needs; provide psychological and pedagogical support to all participants of inclusive education (children with disabilities and their peers, parents and teachers); to create an optimum level of psychological comfort in the educational institution that can implement the principles of inclusion, through the development of tolerance to children, teachers and parents.

Keywords: children with disabilities; inclusive education; psycho-pedagogical support; interdisciplinary cooperation of specialists.

V. A. Mazilov

Psychology History: the Fact Problem

Difficulties of researches in the field of psychology history are considered. In psychology history as not in any other area there is a huge number of discrepancies, misunderstandings, unfair estimates. We underline, the general difficulties of «craft of the historian» and specifics of psychology – the most ambiguous science are accumulating here. It is claimed that the most essential things are connected first of all with complexity of the object and subject of the psychological science, which is still poorly revealed and can be comprehended by means of traditional natural or humanitarian sciences. The fact problem takes the important place among numerous difficulties, which the historian of psychology meets. The problem is urgent also for the general psychology, and for other branches of the psychological science, but especially it is difficult in the psychology history. Complexity consists that even those facts, which are not under then question in sense of their authenticity, are estimated by different historians absolutely differently. Certainly, it negatively affects mutual understanding of experts and, eventually, development of psychology history as a scientific discipline. The questions concerning determination of perception of the fact are discussed in the article. The assumption is made that in the field of psychology the fact has a three-level structure whereas in physiology it is two-level. This is specifics of psychology as a science.

Keywords: fact, psychology history, idea, psychology subject.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Variety of Types and Forms of the Professional's Work (Activity) (Part II)

In the article the urgent problem of the professional's work (activity) in the practical and theoretical aspect as a leading mechanism of his formation and realization is discussed. In the article concepts of activity and work are corresponded. It is shown that the concept «activity» is patrimonial in relation to the concept of work, and work is one of its types. In the article it is proved that all-psychological classifications of work can't be used effectively when studying types and forms of the professional's work, as they aren't differentiated and focused on the solution of methodological problems. The author uses the classification of types of professional tasks as the basis to allocate types of the professional's work. Professional and metaprofessional types of work are allocated on this basis. Professional types of work are focused on the creation of consumer costs, and metaprofessional ones are focused on «reproduction» of the professional. Three main forms of realization of each kind of the professional's work are allocated: functioning, development and optimization. The author has analysed close interrelations between types and forms of the professional's work, their interference is shown.

Keywords: work, activity, types of work, tasks of the professional, metaprofessional and professional work of the professional, functioning, development and optimization as forms of the professional's work implementation.

A. P. Chernyavskaya

Psychological Preconditions for Development of High School Students' Professional Maturity

One of the tasks that are designed to be solved by high school students is the choice of a professional career. The first steps that they perform in this way sometimes could be the most difficult: choice of profession, place of study, work, etc. In committing any choice in the career an important place is taken not only by professional knowledge and skills of a person, but the factors of professional maturity, which is manifested in the ability of the individual to take into account the specific characteristics of his situation of choice, compliance and professional development and number of solutions for the identity problem of the level, which usually people of his age and social status reach. In our research, it was found that the fundamental characteristics of professional maturity are: autonomy, awareness and correlation of information with its own characteristics, the ability to make decisions, ability to plan, positive emotional attitude to the need to make choices and make decisions. The analysis and description of these factors of professional maturity is the focus of this article.

Keywords: professional maturity, choice, decision, autonomy, emotional attitude, awareness, high-school students.

N. P. Ansimova, L. V. Chuprova

Psychological Support of Professional Self-Determination of People with Disabilities in the Process of General Education

The article considers the psychological support of professional self-determination of people with disabilities in the process of general education. Here are defined key features and directions of psychological support development of professional self-determination of people with disabilities in the process of general education. Considerable attention is paid to the presentation of difficulties in the solution of professional self-determination problems of people with disabilities.

Keywords: professional self-determination people with disabilities, difficulty of the professional self-determination process of people with disabilities, psychological support of professional self-determination of people with disabilities.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva, O. V. Dolzhenko

Interrelation between the Level of Development of Social Intelligence, Self-Attitude and Academic Achievement of University Students

In the article the ideas about social intellect and self-attitude, their specific features in university students in psychology are regarded. The research urgency of interrelations of self-relation, social intelligence and indicators of the academic progress among students of different training profiles is grounded. The problem, goal, object, subject, hypotheses and methods of the empirical research of social intelligence and self-attitudes among students of the pedagogical university have been determined. The results of the empirical study are presented. At the empirical level, the relationship between the indicators of self-relationship, social intelligence and academic achievement of pedagogical university students is proved. The specificity of the interrelations of the analyzed indicators among students of different training profiles has been revealed. Significant interrelations have been defined: among the students of the profile «Psychology of Education» the self-relationship indicator with the indicator of social intelligence, the indicator of social intelligence with the indicator of academic achievement, the relationship between the indicators of self-

relationship and academic achievement has not been revealed; among students of the profile «Mathematical Education and Informatics» the relationship of the indicator of self-relationship with the integral indicator of social intelligence, indicators of social intelligence and self-relationship with the indicator of academic achievement; among the students of the «Physical Training Education» profile, the relationship between the indicator of social intelligence and the indicator of academic achievement, the relationship of the self-relationship indicator with the indicator of social intelligence in the form of a trend, the relationship between the indicators of self-relationship and academic achievement has not been revealed. A detailed interpretation of the results of the empirical study is given.

Keywords: social intelligence, self-relationship, academic achievement, self-concept, university students.

N. E. Solynin, A. V. Lingurar

Features of Protective and Coping Behaviour of Students with Different Levels of Procrastination

The article presents the analysis of theoretical approaches to the understanding of the term «procrastination». It describes the characteristics of the studied phenomenon. The main characteristics of procrastination are: irrationality, consciousness and the subjective feeling of internal discomfort, and negative emotional experiences associated with the situation. Here are identified several key areas of the procrastination study. The empirical research of peculiarities of protective and coping behaviour of students with different levels of procrastination. It is determined that students with low and high levels of procrastination, there are differences in using coping strategies «planning», «solution», «positive reevaluation» and intensity of protective mechanisms of «regression» and «fill-in»: students with high levels of procrastination less than students with low levels of procrastination are using coping strategies «planning solve», «positive reevaluation» and more often protective mechanisms of «regression» and «replacement». Students with low and average levels of procrastination, there are differences in the use of the coping strategy «positive reevaluation», the severity of the defense mechanisms of «projection» and «displacement». The students with average and high levels of procrastination are identified with differences in using coping strategies «flight-avoidance», «planning solve», manifestations of protective mechanisms of «regression» and «replacement».

Keywords: procrastination, coping strategy, a psychological defense mechanism, students.

I. S. Myakotin

Features of the Identity in Social Phobia

The article deals with the problem of social phobia in the context of social psychology. Here is used advanced understanding of social phobia in which it is stated not only avoidance of social situations, but also maintaining of such situations with excessive stress, which leads to a significant reduction in quality of life. The problem of social phobia is regarded as the interaction of the individual with society, as well as features of identity as a factor in determining the interaction in many ways. Thus, the transition is done from a clinical understanding of social phobia to understanding of social phobia as identity distortion. In the context of the social phobia is raised the issue of the difficulties in formation of the identity in adolescence and as a consequence of the emergence of «identity diffusion». The article describes the features of the study of the identity among respondents with the social phobia with the help of a self-perception questionnaire «Who Am I?» By M. Kuhn, T. McPartland in T. V. Rumyantseva's adaptation. It is found that there are specific differences of the identity characteristic of the concept of «identity diffusion». In particular, there is the prevalence of negative assessments in the description of yourself, indefinite attitude towards their own sex, the negative perception of belonging to his own family, the low estimate of their own communication skills.

Keywords: social phobia, borderline disorder, adolescent crisis, identity formation, identity disorders, sexual identity, diffuse identity, self-concept.

T. G. Kiseleva, M. A. Zaitseva

Psychological and Pedagogical Support of Self-Determination in Adolescence

The article presents a theoretical analysis of the notion of «life self-determination». The authors have substantiated the age peculiarities of self-determination in adolescence. The empirical study was conducted. Here were highlighted features of young men's value orientations. These features lead to problems, and intrapersonal conflicts that arise at the stage of self-identification. Leading contradictions in the system of value orientations are the following values: recognition and respect from other people and good time. These values had the same weights in the structure of value orientations. The theoretical conclusions formed the basis of the model of psychological and pedagogical support of the youth's self-identification. This model was implemented in practice with students.

The authors conducted a study of the process of self-identification in adolescence, using the method of participant observation. Observation allowed identifying the specific stages typical for the psychological-pedagogical support of self-determination: preparatory, motivational concept, to implementation and operation, analytical, reflective and diagnostic phase. The authors have developed and implemented a programme of psycho-pedagogical support of self-identification in adolescence. This programme has proven its effectiveness.

Keywords: youth, life-determination, value system, structure of self-determination, social activity, psychological-pedagogical support, support phases, the programme of psychological and pedagogical support.

A. R. Davudova

Motivation for Students with Different Attributive Styles

In the article on the basis of the empirical analysis the problem of learning motivation of students with different attributive styles during the period of study at the University is regarded. Concept «style of attribution», «optimistic attributive style», «pessimistic attributive style», «motivational sphere», «the formation of motivation» are revealed. The results of the empirical analysis of formation of learning motivation of students with optimistic and pessimistic attributive styles are presented. The study found statistically significant differences between students differing in the attributive style, not only in the General level of formation of the educational activity motivation, but also in the severity of individual signs of learning motivation during the period of study at the University. Obtained in the empirical study, the results of diagnostics of the level of formation of the educational activity motivation of students with different attributive styles tell us about the differences between the two groups. On the basis of the conducted analysis the author concludes that students with the optimistic attributive style are at the third level of formation of learning motivation, which is regarded as above average. Students with the pessimistic style of attribution were at the second level of formation of teaching motivation, it is below average. In addition, the results show that for students with the optimistic attributive style in the first year, statistically the more important is the focus on learning content, in the second year– the desire for generality, in the third year – focus is on ways of learning and focus on the nature of the mental activity.

Keywords: motivational sphere, attributive style, motivation formation, level of motivation formation, optimistic attributive style, pessimistic attributive style.

E. V. Lapkina, O. N. Monahov

Relationship of Psychological Well-Being with Defensive and Coping Behaviour of Military Higher Education Institution Cadets

The article presents results of the study of the relationship between psychological well-being and defensive and coping behaviour of cadets of a military Academy. Psychological well-being is particularly important under such conditions of life that can be described as difficult, unusual, experiencing the patience and perseverance of the individual.

The students of the first year of learning, adapting, are in many specific conditions of a military Academy. In our research 45 cadets of the first year study aged 17 to 23 years took part. Leading scales of psychological well-being («The Office environment», «Purpose in life», «Self-acceptance») are linked to the ability of cadets for proactive, reflective, preventive coping and strategic planning, with priority to preventive coping. Psychological well-being is due to the use mainly of mature psychological defense mechanisms (rationalization, sublimation, compensation).

In general the attitude of students, assessment of their own capabilities are based on the opinions of important others about them. Social support is based mainly on positive assessments of others about themselves.

Keywords: defensive and coping behaviour, psychological well-being, cadets of a military higher education institution.

V. A. Mazilov, A. N. Zhmyrikov

Psychological Sociology: the Innovative Method to Change a Voter Turnout at Elections of Federal and Regional Levels

In the article the problem of electoral behaviour of voters is considered. It is noted that election campaigns in modern Russia are conducted taking into account the main foreign experience, political strategists assisting election campaigns also use practices of foreign experts. In the article the author's technique directed to the change of the electoral inclusiveness level of various categories of voters is offered. To change a selective presence in innovative selective technologies it is necessary to use a technique of the directed change of the complex indicator of integration of the voter with environment. In this article we offer to get acquainted with one of options of such a technique. We name this option a technique of phonolinguistic marking of electoral attitudes. In the text of the article the technology of work allowing to receive the necessary result is described step by step. The traditional point of view, shared by the sociologists and political strategists following in a waterway of the western selective technologies, is that it is possible to influence a voter turnout only by means of the well-known set such as: discredit of the rival's image, scandalous revelations and fake «news» and etc. Real work of «the technologies which are psychologically loaded» is presented in the article. Examples from certain selective campaigns conducted in Russia are given.

Keywords: elections, election campaigns, psychology, electoral behaviour, voter turnout, electoral attitudes, phonolinguistic marking.

L. P. Kiyashchenko

**Visible and Real – a Subject of Art and Scientific Knowledge
(in the aspect of the creative person)**

In the article an attempt to consider the concepts «visible» and «real», key for a philosophical discourse, through a concreteness prism in art and scientific knowledge is made. It is shown that despite traditionally existing distinction between these types of knowledge, in modern philosophy of culture the solution of the problem of a ratio «visible» and «real» has a key role in their rapprochement. A communication channel is an act of creative judgment of a paradoxical situation in the course of formation of the personality in culture, achievement of «an impossible possibility». The design nature of this process is emphasized, relying on synergy of different qualities and split levels of its components.

Keywords: real, visible, culture paradoxicality, formation of the personality, concreteness, complexity, sense.

O. A. Kostrova

«Deutsche Mythologie» of Grimm Brothers as a Linguocultural Source

In the article the possibilities of the linguoculturological study of the named work are considered: history of Christianization of the German area, formation of Christian concepts in written monuments of the German languages and dialects; tendencies of development of the grammatical system of German and codification of its spelling norms on the basis of comparison of the studied text to the current state of the object.

Keywords: linguocultural concept, Christianization, paganism, Gott concept, functioning of cases, transitional spelling.

T. S. Zlotnikova

**Between Literature and Philosophy, between Horror and Happiness:
Frontier of Life and Vladimir Kantor's Creativity**

In the article *the frontier mode*, typical for the Russian philosophical thought and the art picture of the world, is staticized. The problem field is defined by the existential perspective of philosophical texts and consciousness of N. Berdyaev, V. Rozanov, with perception of the called tradition of modern philosophy. The main material of study is creativity of one of the leading modern Russian philosophers, V. Kantor, which has a frontier character and considered not in relation to his scientific, but to literary texts (in particular, to the novel «Fortress» and the short story «Death of the Pensioner»). Watersheds between the person and environment, between the past and future, between «own» and «alien» are defined. Experience of the writer allows speaking about escape not *out of* the fortress which with this preposition would be perceived only as material environment limiting freedom of movement and causing troubles, but *from* the fortress which in the consent with the European and Russian traditions is not the *place* of physical imprisonment or stay for defense, but the *condition* of his own soul. Kantor-writer, the analyst of frontier situations of life, lives in philosophy and in literature, in the past, which is perceived as the concentrated life of classics, and in the present, which is perceived as an existential paradox.

Keywords: frontier, existential perspective, philosophy, literature, Europe, Russia, V. Kantor.

T. I. Erokhina, I. A. Khryashcheva, M. I. Zakharova

Modus of Frontier in Modern Humanitarian Knowledge

In modern humanitarian knowledge particular interest is gained by researches within which the definition «frontier» has not only all-humanitarian, but also professional interpretation. Results of the content analysis of the social and psychological discourse of frontier in the modern scientific field are presented in the article. The choice of sociological and psychological resources for the analysis allowed authors to systematize and generalize a rather big layer of scientific research, and also to find out «cross-disciplinary frontier» of humanitarian knowledge addressed not only to understanding of the general concept, but also to development of the general methodology of the analysis. The authors note that in social and psychological knowledge the definition frontier is presented at the level of understanding the concepts «marginality», «frontier consciousness» and «frontier personality». The professional specifics of the psychological approach to the interpretation of frontier is designated, caused by the appeal to frontier as to personal disorders. The specifics of sociological understanding of frontier concerning cultural and social marginality are defined.

Keywords: frontier, modus, social and psychological discourse, marginality, interdisciplinarity, identity, self-identification, culture.

V. M. Kuimova

Personality and Creativity of Simone de Beauvoir (visible and real things)

This article is devoted to comprehension of Simone de Beauvoir's personality in the aspect of her personal overcoming of stereotypes about «a second field». Relevance of the research is caused by rethinking of the traditional view on a woman within of the changes, which modern society undergoes. Exactly the nature of a woman is regarded as a substantial problem in the context of European cultural and philosophical and social-psychological traditions. The following concepts of such important thinkers as J. J. Rousseau, I. Kant, F. Nietzsche, O. Vayninger, G. Simmel prove this. S. Freud regards a woman as a driving force to the cultural act. He determines her significance only in the degree of influence on man. According to Sigmund Freud, the woman doesn't exist in art. Whereas Simone leaves the paradigm, which the male philosophers offered. She becomes a creator and one of the greatest figures in the culture of the 20th century. Philosophical works by the author and key points of her life, which are presented in the work «The Second gender» applies to debunk the stereotypes about the woman. However, Simone de Beauvoir uses the absolutely typical psychological characters in her literary works, who are dependent on the men's character.

Keywords: S. de Beauvoir, J.-P. Sartre, west-european philosophy, existentialism, creative person, femality, gender, stereotypic cogitation.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Ideological Mentors of F. I. Buslaev: Wilhelm von Humboldt (Part II)

In the article receptions of philosophical, anthropological, culturological, historical aspects of the theory of linguistics of great German scientist Wilhelm von Humboldt are considered in works of outstanding Russian scientist Fedor Ivanovich Buslaev. Here is noted perception by Buslaev of Humboldt's most important idea about the role of «absolute spirit», «national spirit», «human spirit», «individualized spirit» in creation of language. According to Buslaev «the creative force» created «language by lips of the whole people». The importance for Buslaev of Humboldt's methodological message about the use of linguistics experience for cultural and historical constructions, for penetration into hiding places of people's consciousness of the past is emphasized. Following Humboldt, Buslaev overcame limited ideas about language only as «a history mirror» and began to rank the language to those forces which make history. Here are noted Buslaev's methodological errors concerning perception of the time continuum of his cultural and historical reconstruction.

Keywords: German classical philosophy, philosophical anthropology, philosophical aspect of linguistics, transcendental subject, category of «spirit», genesis and creative force of language, language organism, spirit of the people, language consciousness (world view) of the people, isomorphism of culture objects, unconscious components of thinking, cultural and historical constructions, antinomy, cross-disciplinary humanitarian knowledge, spirit emanations: language, mythology.

N. A. Khrenov

70-s Year Cinematography in the Context of Understanding the Break of Civilization

The article finishes the author's reflections presented in the two previous articles about history of Russian cinema as parts of Russian culture of the XX century. The break of the civilization is considered in relation to the Soviet empire which in the end of the 1970-s years was approaching its decline. In the center of attention there is ambivalence, which characterized as well as the thaw era at the beginning of the XX century (this is how D. Merezhkovsky designated the atmosphere of the Silver age), and the thaw era in the middle of this century. The civilization break shown through the crash of the empire and human destinies is presented by E. Klimov's movie «Agony», where the anatomy of disintegration of once strong power, and together with it of the whole state is presented. Disintegration of the empire, which the authors of movies connected with Rasputin's figure, is also in I. Kvirikadze and A. Malyukov's movies. The plan of the movie of V. Shukshin about Razin is considered because the rebellious elements in the history arose as epidemic. As a result of the reflections the author seeks to give the answer to the question of whether it is possible to fragment cinema history, allocating decades there.

Keywords: cinema of the 70-s, empire, civilization, break, crash, E. Klimov, V. Shukshin, Rasputin, Razin.

A. Yu. Chukurov

Transformations of the Physical and Social Body in the Context of Self-Identity Formation

We can state extreme instability of the social body's boundaries today. Being in a situation of external pressure, the person develops more and more flexible mechanisms of self-defense and solves the extremely actualized question of self-identity. The desire to find or emphasize borders becomes the reason for the physical and social body transformation, since the boundaries should be noticeable not only for the person who creates them, but for the external observer in order to avoid their unauthorized violation. We can talk about the new type of human being formation – Homo Lego – who is the product of his own choice, whose body is likened to the famous game. We analyze the process of self-adaptation and self-protection mechanisms creation in the context of globalization and information society in this article. We define the methodological bases of this process, identifying continuity and

logical connections between libertarian transhumanism, radical constructivism, the concept of self-ownership and queer theory. From our point of view, these theories explain the nature of self-adaptive mechanisms formation, causes of physical and social body transformation and emphasize the fundamental instability of the identity, its mobility. We can talk about the ideological continuity of these theories, because they reveal the ideological essence of the physical and social body transformations from different perspectives.

Keywords: transhumanism, libertarianism, identity, queer, radical constructivism, trans-modern culture.

D. Yu. Gustyakova

Opera in the Focus of Mass Culture: Paradoxes of Representation of Classics by the Bolshoi Theater of Russia

In the article on the material of the 240th opera season of the State Academic Bolshoi Theater of Russia the problem of the classical discourse of mass culture is analyzed. Often, the phenomena of mass culture are the result of the transformation of deep and multifaceted images of artistic culture into simplified and schematic figurative structures that are accessible to the mass public. Mass culture can be implemented in such an apparently unshakable and «inviolable» cultural layer as a classical opera. The realization of the classical discourse of mass culture takes place in the sphere of the representation of the opera, one of the spaces is the Bolshoi Theater. The influence of mass culture on the existence of classical opera in the contemporary cultural situation is realized through the ideological transformation of the classical operatic text: from the meanings laid down by the author to the meanings introduced by the interpreter. The analysis of opera productions examples of the Bolshoi Theater makes it possible to reveal the characteristic mass-cultural «symptoms» that are manifested in the process of the representation of the classical opera. According to the results of the opera season 2015/16, it can be argued that to some extent mass culture affects almost all modern productions of the classical opera and influences almost all spheres of the opera theater, that exists in the conditions of modern culture.

Keywords: classical opera, modern mass culture, representation, the State Academic Bolshoi Theater of Russia, «Director's Opera», interpretation.

A. S. Satomsky

The antropologikal discourse of the «Apocalypse of Baruch»

The article deals with the disclosure of the anthropological discourse in the framework of a developed system of eschatological representations of Syrian text «Apocalypse of Baruch». The author reveals his own ideas about man, his place in the world and in a relationship with God through a series of apocalyptic images important for the Jewish religious tradition.

A number of ideas, such as the concept of original sin, get a new understanding. Moreover, such ambiguous for the Old Testament categories as good long life, fear of death and the lack of good afterlife are reinterpreted in the text in full, making it close to New Testament texts. The article notes the system of perception of anthropologically important stories of the Old Testament inside the the Judeo – Christian tradition.

Keywords: anthropology, apocalypse, apocrypha, God, time, discourse, Israel, righteousness, wisdom, death, man, eschatology.

T. V. Yurieva

Symbolic Image of the Architectural Space in the Ancient Picture

In the article the principles of the image of space and architecture in Old Russian iconography are revealed.

The author recognizes the idea that the attempt to reflect presence of the God in the icon inevitably leads to the special organization of art space in that logic which it is called a symbolical one. Only sacralized, the world with the God is a subject of the iconographic interest where, therefore, the image of space and time is carried out in a different way, than we have got used to see it in realistic systems of art. The space, in particular, has those specifics of the image which P. Florensky called «the inverted perspective».

It affects inevitably the image in iconography of architectural forms which, firstly, are symbolized and therefore, gain another meaning. And secondly, they are transformed, submitting to the aforesaid logic.

In the article options of the image of various architectural forms in the Orthodox iconography are considered on certain examples, in particular, icons of Yaroslavl icon-painting school.

Keywords: an Old Russian iconography, icon language, image symbolics, space, the image of architecture in the icon, Yaroslavl icon-painting school.

V. I. Peftiev

F. M. Dostoevsky as a Publicist

In the article the concept of dialogicity of M. M. Bakhtin is implemented on the special material – F. M. Dostoevsky's journalism of the 40–70-s years, first of all in «The Writer's Diary». The role and the place of journalism in heritage of the writer as a special

activity, foreseeable through prototypes, own genres, details and specifics are shown in letters and personal contacts. Dostoevsky's ideas, urgent even in the beginning of the 21st century, are designated. Dostoevsky's memory lane about himself and writer-contemporaries (Belinsky, Herzen, Nekrasov) are involved into the scientific turn over.

Keywords: dialogicity and dialogue, F. M. Dostoevsky's journalism, «The Writer's Diary», psychoanalysis.

T. I. Erokhina

A. P. Chekhov in L. Erenburg and Yu. Butusov's Interpretation: Facets and Borders

In the article a comparative analysis of A. P. Chekhov's play «Three Sisters» is presented in L. Erenburg and Yu. Butusov's interpretation in the aspect of modeling frontier aesthetics. The author notes that the modern theater gravitates to frontier aesthetics, which is implemented at various levels of the play interpretation. The empirical material was productions of the given directors, and also considerable layer of theatrical critics' works, which allowed us to designate those aspects of the director's interpretation, which caused the greatest resonance. In the research frontier levels are presented, which are found in L. Erenburg and Yu. Butusov's productions, at the same time distinctive and general features of frontier discourse are noted. In the article here are analysed the following levels: contextual, creating historical and cultural discourse of the Chekhov theater; the level of frontier of Chekhov's text generating a metatext character of the play; the level of frontier of characters (made as binary oppositions or ambivalence); chronotope frontier; facets and borders of symbolics; frontier of the performance end and genre frontier of the play and theatrical action. The author notes the axiological importance of frontier aesthetics in modern Russian theater.

Keywords: frontier aesthetics, facet, border, interpretation, Russian theater, A. Chekhov, L. Erenburg, Yu. Butusov, metatext.

G. V. Karandashev

Counterfeits and Surrogates: Trafficking and Consumption of Alcohol Products in the Russian Province in the early XX century

The article considers the problem of consumption and trafficking of surrogates of alcoholic beverages in the Russian province in the early XX century. A sharp restriction of the sale of alcoholic beverages in 1914 led to the development of illegal production and sales of alcohol-containing substances, which are not to be used for drinking-consumption.

One of the most affordable surrogates of alcoholic beverages in the beginning of the XX century was denatured alcohol, which is widely used for technical needs. The authorities tried to explain to the people about malicious effects of taking such substances, to restrict widespread access to their use, but the situation deteriorated. The greatest number of poisonings were caused by consumption of denatured alcohol.

The police had information about the supply of alcohol-containing substances, methods of their marketing. During the period of «dry law», the province was supplied almost pure alcohol under the guise of meth from Moscow and Petrograd. In rural areas, production of moonshine and mash increased. The fight against these phenomena is hampered by corruption, both in the center and on the ground. People of different classes and professions were involved into implementation of counterfeit alcohol.

In the struggle for sobriety, the tsarist government did not pay special attention to eradicating of alcoholism social causes, choosing the path of limiting the sale of alcohol. The illegal market of substitutes quickly met the demand for alcoholic beverages.

Keywords: alcohol, surrogates, denatured alcohol, drinking business, police, state wine shop.

M. V. Aleksandrova

Excursion in Revolution: Updating of 1917 Historical Events in Tourist Practice of St. Petersburg and Moscow

The article is devoted to the study of the actualization of the 100-th anniversary of the Revolution of 1917 in the modern Russian tourist industry. The analysis of the current segment of tourist programmes and thematic excursions covers St. Petersburg and Moscow, drawing examples from other cities of Russia. The article reveals the socio-cultural aspects of tourism programmes timed to the anniversary of the revolution, the features of their target audience, the ratio of traditional and innovative objects, the accents and trends of mass culture, manifested in the representation of historical events. The study analyzed the experience of existing tourist programmes and attempted to outline the range of objects, related to the revolutionary theme and able to form the content of cultural and educational activities related to the anniversary of the Revolution of 1917 and aimed at both tourists and local population.

Keywords: Revolution of 1917, tourism, Moscow, St. Petersburg, historical memory, excursion, urban space.

E. A. Yermolin

The Book as a Shadow of the Escaping Object: the Soviet Architectural History in the Mirror of the Joseph Karkis' Creative Biography

Architectural mutations were widespread and almost permanent in the twentieth century. Objects of different quality, undergone a

mutation in its current state, fix a random cut of certain transformations that took place without a rational plan, except logic. They don't always give a lot for understanding what architectural history is. It takes a kind of restoration, which due to coincidence of various circumstances, as a rule, can not occur on the material object. It is, however, possible to produce the book landscape format, with text, comments, quotations, footnotes, anecdotes, testimonies of contemporaries, comments to the press. This kind of «shadow» that is meaningful and productive, discarded with the elusive, fragile object that exists only partially in the present reality. That is the book-album created by Oleg Yunakov. The creative biography of the talented and prolific architect of the Soviet era, Joseph Karakis, gives us an opportunity to understand that the monographic work, that is thorough in detailing artistic memory, in fixing the creative heritage, can present the real content of Soviet architectural history.

Keywords: architectural history of the Soviet era, the work of Joseph Karakis, the album as a reconstruction of Soviet architecture history.

V. A. Letin, N. E. Khabarina

Culturological Support of Work on Creation of the Performance «Why Do Not People Fly»

In this work experience of culturological support in staging of the performance, unique for Yaroslavl theatrical space, is considered. The important role of the culturological method is revealed in the organization of students' educational and creative activity, and also its help in solution of problems of pedagogical and technological character.

Keywords: theatrical pedagogics, cultural science, shadow play, art of puppet theater.

N. V. Belyaeva

Means of the Intertextual Analysis of Timur Kibirov's Poem «In Front of the Monitor in a Night Hour...»

In the article Timur Kibirov's poem «In Front of the Monitor in a Night Hour...» is analyzed in the context of its intertextual communications with pretexts: F. I. Tyutchev and G. Heine's poems. The author of the article proves that comparison of verses of the modern poets with the Russian and world poetic classics at the level of images, quotes and rhythmic features, allows finding the additional meanings hidden in the modern poetry and deepening its perception and understanding.

Keywords: Kibirov, Tyutchev, Heine, postmodernism, intertextuality, eternal questions, hidden quotes.

N. A. Didkovskaya, K. L. Zokirova

A Culture-Centred Model of Formation of School Students' Metasubject and Personal Educational Results

The article is devoted to definition of the role of culturological education in formation of school students' metasubject and personal results. Authors approve importance of culturological education as a part of the whole pedagogical process aimed at the cultural development of the developing personality, assuming the process of learning by the individual of ways of thinking, activity, consciousness, ideas and values traditional for culture, – everything by means of what the personality organizes the activity, expands individual resources.

In the article the attention is focused on approaches, principles and mechanisms of culturological education, its orientation is defined by the following statements: education should correlate with culture; culturological education provides humanization of modern education; the principle of cultural congruity becomes one of the leading principles of humanitarian education; the subject of culturological education is the person in the system of culture, its meaning, role in development, preservation and reproduction of culture.

Practical implementation of new approaches to ensuring culturological education can be the experience of the Yaroslavl region, where various projects of the culturology sphere are implemented in the regional educational system.

Keywords: culturological education, culture-centricity, school students' metasubject and personal results.

N. A. Didkovskaya, D. I. Solonicyna

Place of Amateur Youth Media «in the Frame and Behind the Scenes» of the Russian Media Space

The paper studies the concept of amateur media for children and young people in the context of the current media culture. It explains the authors' position on the issue of the place of Amateur youth media «in the frame and behind the scenes» of the Russian media space. The place of Amateur Junior media «In the frame» is seen by the author mostly in their presentation functions. «Behind the scenes» is in paying attention to accents, which are not traditional for media. These include and create a dialogue environment in the educational organization, and the focus is not the process of information consumption and production process. For these media the training itself, the creation of media, is not less important than the final product. The reason for this condition is that at the present

time amateur media for children and young people are in the process of transformation, institutionalization, gaining social, genre and stylistic identity.

Keywords: amateur media for children and young people, school media, school newspapers, media culture, media.

A. S. Kuzin

Speech Sounding from the Scene (a director's view on actor's problems)

The article is devoted the urgent problem, but drawing insufficient attention of practitioners of theater – directors, actors, – and experts in the sphere of actors' training – principals of educational institutions of art, teachers. The problem of the scenic speech is considered by the author not in the applied aspect, not in connection with a set of techniques and specific exercises which main teachers have, but in the methodological aspect. The author, a working theatrical director, has an opportunity not only to observe, but also during rehearsal process to change those situations which aren't solved during actors' training in theatrical educational institutions. The author is anxious with speech quality, sounding from the stage of provincial theaters, which are considered to be the leading ones in Russia – Yaroslavl theatre named after F. Volkov, theaters of Siberia (Omsk), the Volga region (Samara). It is claimed that the question of the scenic speech is a question not only of training, but a question of personal ideas of the actor, understanding of the creative problem, desire to master; and the technique of the actor is not only a question of technical training, but a question of artistry. The author puts a question, and the answer to it is negative: can the actor having fussy life (theater, cinema, television, show) in necessary, most often in short terms *learn* the text and to *appropriate*, staticize the specific set phrases, which are in classical plays?

Keywords: scenic speech, actor, director, rehearsals, technique, learning, training, provincial scene

O. S. Naumova

Homosphere of the University as a Cultural-Historical and Methodological Problem

The key idea of the article is that modernization of the modern University is not productive without the relay cultural traditions and humanitarian incentives. To prove it here are chosen methodological aspects (University – civilizational institution with a cultural component), and historical and cultural typology. Starting from experts' opinions, the author outlines the interrelated concepts of «humanitarian space universities», «homosphere», «magic University» and «baton of traditions and scientific schools», «long time» and «chronotope of the University.» Communications between the scientific-civilizational and humanitarian aspects of the University allow us to propose a model of the University as a social and cultural Institute – triangle, which is based on civilizational queries, and its sides are scientific cognitive activities and different forms of humanitarian space. The researcher decodes the model for historical and cultural examples of different eras. The author believes that it is impossible to isolate the «spirit of University» in its pure form as a distilled and formalized product, separated from the practical and scientific queries. The effect of the homosphere in modern universities did not diminish but on the contrary, gained more weight. While the importance of the humanitarian spaces, as an integral stimulus for the development has not an adequate space in the modern Russian University reform.

Keywords: homosphere and spirit of the University, humanitarian space, reform of the University, chronotopia and «long time University».

A. V. Shikhanov

Influence of Social Networks on Rapprochement of Ideas on the Personality «in a Shot» and «Off-Screen»

Social networks transform a cultural code of the personality. During the before network era the person could present himself «in a shot» in any way, at the same time behaving differently being «off-screen». Social networks provoke and produce reduction of a gap (distinctions) between the presentation of the personality «in a shot» and being «off-screen». It leads to the fact that the presentations merge with life; and the person is forced to behave as he positioned himself. This phenomenon must be considered when scheduling work in social networks.

Keywords: social networks, person, power, culture, behaviour, Internet, media, medianess, character, image.

T. I. Erokhina, K. K. Badil

Cinematicomics as Mythotext of Modern Popular Culture

The article is devoted to understanding of the cinematicomics as mythotext of modern popular culture. Noting a mythological discourse of modern popular culture, authors address to mythotexts of cinema art, focusing attention on cinematicomics genre in Guillermo del Toro's works: «Blade» and «Hellboy». The authors analyze genesis and transformation of the image of the superhero in the context of the mythosystem, noting the most characteristic features of characters of cinematicomics. Levels of representation of duality of the superhero are allocated (double identity, opposition of two worlds (frontier), ambivalence of the hero), signs of the

mythological discourse of the cinemacomics are designated: choice of the megalopolis as scenes of action, iconic image of the hero, existence of superabilities. The authors pay attention to typical and individual things in Guillermo del Toro's superheroes, designate features of cinemacomics genre as a mythotext of modern popular culture. In the article the common and distinctive features of the hero of the mythosystem and the superhero of the cinemecomics are considered, features of transformation of the hero into the superhero under the influence of popular culture are noted.

Keywords: text, popular culture, myth, cinemacomics, Guillermo del Toro, chronotope, superhero, mythological discourse.

S. V. Zharov, L. B. Medvedev, G. F. Tretyakova

The Scientist, Teacher, Creator (to Z. A. Skopets's 100 anniversary)

