

T. N. Gushchina

Results of Experimental Work on Social Development of Children in Additional Education

This article presents the materials of the study of social development of students in the municipal institution of additional education «Yaroslavl city Palace of pioneers». The purpose of the article is to present a number of results of experimental work on the social development of children in additional education on the basis of key ideas of subject-activity, environmental and integrative approaches, as well as substantiation of the essence, content and features of social development of children in additional education. The author identified the main provisions that reflect the opportunities and features of additional education for the social development of students; established a number of provisions characterizing the specifics of social development of the individual in terms of the development of individuality and subjectivity of the student; argued the relevance of social development for students; presented its main characteristics; identified effective means of social development of children and evaluation of its effectiveness. This article presents the algorithm of pedagogical support of students' social development and stages of tutor support of individual programs of the child's social development in the organization of additional education developed by teachers of Yaroslavl city Palace of pioneers. To study the effectiveness of the process of social development of graduates of the children's additional education organization in the text of the article here is developed and presented the content of its four levels: low, situational, basic and high. The article lists the identified conditions under which the students' social development will be effective in the additional education system. The proposed key ideas of students' social development in additional education contribute to the development of effective means of children's social development in additional education institutions.

Keywords: students, social development, additional education, tutor support, algorithm of support, individual program, levels of social development.

Yu. A. Lyakh

The Model of Personalized Learning Organization in Modern School

In the article the author describes and proposes a new approach to the understanding of the individualized learning and draws attention to the nature that is necessary to put such a learning model into effect – mind habits. The article shows how the merging of these two elements creates the basis for creating learning spaces in which students solve problems thoughtfully and build their own ideas.

A personalized learning model involves students in designing and developing the tasks they are involved in. Engagement is not measured by how quickly a student learns the learning material; it depends on how relevant, interesting, and worthy the student finds the material. The role of the teacher is to work with students, sharpen their skills and transfer knowledge, and help students confirm their knowledge and skills in genuine, difficult and challenging endeavors.

Personalized learning through mind habits promotes a more holistic approach to learning. Personalized learning is the organizational structure that pedagogy needs today: a structure that requires students to use explicit thinking reflected in the habits of the mind.

Moving in this direction requires teachers and students to think differently and take on a new learning process. A well-designed curriculum developed by the teacher ensures that there is a consistent set of goals and assessments that each student will receive. Personalized learning means that students must take responsibility for it by co-creating their tasks, projects, and assessments. This promotes self-management and shows the intention to continue working to achieve the desired performance.

Keywords: individualized learning, individualization, differentiation; educator, student, learning model.

O. V. Rozina

Axiology of «Pleasure» and «Suffering» in the Russian Pedagogical Science

The value priorities of the modern consumer society pay great attention to the status character of pleasure, despite the fact that the main directions of the mythologization of this society were disclosed in detail in 1970s in Jean Baudrillard's book, «The Consumer Society. Its myths and structures». The French researcher showed that a focus on external well-being and visible status results doesn't make a person happy and peaceful. He thought it was the reason of series of suicides, individual and mass vandalism and cruelty. However, in modern Russian society, the problem of pleasure continues to be of a status character, and the problem of suffering is relegated from the most important in the formation of worldview and moral qualities of the individual to understanding it as discomfort and life failure. But how does such an idea of the concepts of pleasure and suffering correspond to the national pedagogical tradition? This article discusses axiological ideas in modern and traditional pedagogy. In the national pedagogical tradition, formed on the basis of the values of the Orthodox tradition, hedonism was considered as an obstacle to the achievement of spiritual growth and transformation. Bodily pleasures were on the borderline of «acceptable», concealing a temptation bordering on the loss of spiritual health and chastity, so their result was ethically questionable. Pleasure could be only aesthetic, but not sensual-corporal. Another axiological status had also sufferings as a necessary condition of spiritual self-improvement of the person. Their moral-purifying and spiritual- uplifting sense was seen in the rejection of «low» in favor of «high», which is impossible without internal taboo and the development of ascetic culture. The author concludes that it is important to refer to the value content of traditional pedagogy in the preparation of teachers for teaching Orthodox culture, students' spiritual and moral education.

Keywords: axiology, pleasure, suffering, teachers, Orthodox culture, traditional pedagogy.

R. V. Maier

Complexity Estimation of Mathematical Information in School Physics Textbooks

Indicators of the complexity of text and formula information are important didactic characteristics of educational texts. The present study consists in the development of an objective method for assessing the general informativeness of the formulas system and its application to determine the complexity of the formula information in physics textbooks for secondary school. It is based on the following hypothesis: if, as the characteristics of the textbook formulas system we select the connectivity index of the «formula – values» graph, the general informativeness of the formulas and the information folding coefficient for included in the formula physical quantities, then this will allow us to assess the didactic complexity of the formula systems in various physics textbooks and compare them. To estimate the complexity of the textbook formula component, a text file, in which the formulas are encoded with words, is created and analyzed using a computer program. In this case, a thesaurus is used, which contains a list of terms corresponding to the values included in the formulas, and their didactic complexities which show the information folding degree. The complexity of the term is equal to the number of words in the explanation of the designated concept to the information recipient (student), the thesaurus of which corresponds to the fifth-grade pupil thesaurus. The program determines the general informativeness of the text (verbally encoded formulas) and its volume, which allows us to calculate the folding coefficient of information. Also the average number of links per node of the graph «formula values» are counted. The histogram showing the general informativeness of physical formulas systems for different classes is presented. It is found that during study of physics at school, it increases tenfold, the average complexity of the formulas – more than two times, and the folding coefficients of the formula component of school physics textbooks, measured relative to the thesaurus of the fifth-grade pupil, lay in the interval from two to four.

Keywords: didactics, information, content analysis, concept, convolution, complexity, textbook, formula, physics.

V. N. Belkina, E. V. Shakirova

Design as a Means of Designing the Developing Subject-Spatial Environment of the Kindergarten

The article is devoted to the study of design as a special form of a preschool teacher's work. The use of design in the kindergarten is considered from several positions: as a professional decoration of the room, as the activity of the teacher to decorate the interior of the group and as a kind of children's creativity, the products of which can serve as decoration or visual aid in the subject-spatial environment. Analyzing the concept of design, the author connects it with the subject-spatial environment, gives different definitions and directions of design, refer to the history of public preschool education and the importance of the environment in the preschool development. Exploring the aesthetic importance of design activities and its products, special attention is paid to the importance of the development of preschool teachers' design skills, as such skills will contribute to the independence of educators in the design of the group, the development of deeper understanding of the role of the child in the subject space.

The main problem that prevents educators from organizing the developing environment of the group, the author believes the wrong understanding of teachers of the kindergarten special aesthetics. It is expressed in the desire of adults to fill the interior with beautiful things, bright pictures and toys, creation of static exhibitions and corners. According to the author, the solution to this problem can be the integration of pedagogy and design, when the artistic and aesthetic approach to the design and filling of the subject space of the group is implemented in parallel with the pedagogical development of the space content in favor of creating conditions for the development of the child and his independence in various activities.

Keywords: design, developing environment, kindergarten, object space preschool.

N. V. Ivanova, M. A. Vinogradova

Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Preschool Children's Early Career Guidance

Positive socialization of preschool age children is associated with the development of various aspects of human social life, one of which is the development of work experience. Interest in work, labor skills are laid in the preschool years. Acquaintance of preschool children with the adults' work is a sufficiently disclosed problem, both in theory and in practice. However, at the present stage, new factors are emerging that affect both the whole process of pre-school child labor education and pre-school children's familiarization with the world of professions as one of the areas of early vocational guidance.

Actualization of the problem of early professional orientation of preschool age children highlighted the need to transform the existing approaches in work with preschool children in this direction. The article presents an analysis of theoretical views on the disclosure of the definition and content of early professional orientation in preschool age.

As a part of the experimental work, an approach to the choice of diagnostic tools to identify early professional orientation in preschool children was determined. The study made it possible to make a comparative analysis of empirical data on the manifestation of early professional orientation in middle and elder preschool age children and to identify the main successive lines in the work, with the aim of developing the subjective position of the child in the process of familiarization with the professions. The article specifies principles, conditions, content, forms and technologies of organizing early professional orientation in a pre-school educational organization. In determining the list of professions with which preschoolers should be introduced, the following groups of professions are identified: a general list of professions, modern professions and professions of the region. The result of the early vocational orientation of preschool age children is a holistic system that includes an emotionally positive attitude to work, a wide range of knowledge about professions and professional skills, as well as a set of skills that manifest themselves in both play and feasible work. A synthesis of theoretical conclusions and practical developments is presented in the structural and informative model of career guidance work with preschoolers in kindergarten.

Keywords: early professional orientation, preschool age, structural and informative model of vocational guidance work with preschoolers.

M. V. Gruzdev, I. Yu. Tarkhanova

Development of Pedagogical Education «New Didactics» in Conditions of Global Technological Updating and Digitalization

The relevance of the questions considered in the article is defined by importance of the organization of dialogue between all stakeholders of professional training of pedagogical staff. Changes of requirements to quality of professional training of the teacher, humanitarization of goals and content of pedagogical education put in the forefront a discussion about forms and methods in preparation of pedagogical staff in conditions of global technological updating and digitalization. The article is devoted to discussion of questions of scientific and methodical ensuring of system high-quality changes in preparation of pedagogical staff. The analysis of sociocultural trends allowed authors to draw a conclusion on the need to change not the content of teachers' subject training but the organization of absolutely different student teaching which will promote understanding of the pedagogical profession essence by future teachers, formation of readiness for innovative activity in education provides future teachers with skills to use theoretical knowledge for the solution of applied pedagogical tasks. Having generalized experience and the researches conducted in pedagogical higher education institutions of Russia and having discussed ways of pedagogical education modernization, the authors allocate the main directions in modernization of modern pedagogical education didactics. It is claimed that for training of new type teachers demanded by society and capable to solve complex professional problems in polycultural and in dynamically developing information and education environments it is necessary to provide a change of teaching technologies and forms of educational interaction. High-quality transition in professional training of the teacher from the teacher of the carrier of the fixed amount of knowledge to the teacher possessing socially important qualities and also capable to bring them up at others demands high-quality modernization of pedagogical education. Within this research the concept of modernization is understood as compliance of the educational process to certain requirements of the present and the future. This article continues the discussion started earlier on pages of the magazine « Yaroslavl pedagogical bulletin» and within activity of the interuniversity research center «New Didactics» on questions of methodology and practice in the field of pedagogical education didactics and higher education as a whole.

Keywords: higher pedagogical education, didactics, modernization, digital society.

A. L. Ignatkina, T. S. Zoteeva

Use of Frame Modeling in Studying English

The existence of law as a social object and discipline is based on language and discourse, and the ability of future lawyers to understand and use the meta language of their profession is one of the main objectives of English for legal purposes instruction. Modern linguodidactics sets the task of developing effective pedagogical technologies that are consistent with the competence approach to education. The aim of the research is to consider the advantages of the cognitive approach to language instruction and frame modeling as an effective method for forming students' terminological knowledge base, which lays the foundation for the formation of professional linguistic competence. The frame modeling method is based on the understanding of legal terminology as an extensive conceptual network, and the frame as abstraction of this network. Mental modeling is the basis of human knowledge; the frame modeling method increases the ability of students to process information and lays the foundation for their future progress in the formation of professional knowledge. The method is a link in joint activity of the teacher and students in the system of intersubject and interaspect activity and contributes to the understanding, visualization and obtaining contextual information necessary to create students' terminological knowledge bases. Basing on the method approbation in the educational process, polls, an interview with students, questioning and personal observations of authors the method is estimated as positive as it helps trainees to acquire a number of long-term skills required in the legal profession.

Keywords: competence, legal terminology, terminological knowledge base, specialist knowledge; cognitive language didactics, frame, legal culture, concept, English.

T. A. Goltsova, E. A. Protsenko

Use of Blogs and Social Networks in Teaching a Foreign Language

The article is devoted to the problem of using network services Web 2.0 (social networks and blogs) in teaching a foreign language to postgraduate students. The authors explain the necessity of using Internet resources at foreign language classes; describe the advantages of integrating the existing profession-oriented foreign blogs and social networks in educational process. The analysis of international practices of using information communication technologies is given in the article.

The authors have examined resources for learning foreign languages available within popular social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google+, InContact and others. The special attention is given to the specialized language networks (My Language Exchange, Lang-8, Italki, Interpals, Conversation exchange), the principles of their functioning, potential for use and advantages over the others.

The article points out the possibility of blog materials application within the process of teaching postgraduate students a foreign language as a means of social and professional interaction. Professional legal blogs are examined in detail, their peculiarities and distinctive features are described. The authors present a review of English and German-speaking blogs providing a range of relevant topics and outlining the learners' developed skills and abilities.

The use of social networks and blogs in teaching personnel of higher qualification is considered by the authors primarily as a means of organizing individual independent work of postgraduate students. In this context it is stressed that the role of the

teacher supervising postgraduate students' individual work should be focused on development of their professional competence and self-improvement.

Keywords: Internet technologies, information and communication networks, social networks, blog, foreign language, profession-oriented learning, students' individual work.

Li Xiatao, S. A. Koloda

Difficulties in Training Chinese Students in Listening Comprehension of Russian News Texts

The article describes the technology of teaching listening to Russian-language media. The authors focus on teaching listening as a type of speech activity in real communication. The basic mechanisms of listening, the requirements for mastering this type of speech activity in teaching Russian as a foreign language are described. The article presents a General analysis of the state exam in Russian as a foreign language in the People's Republic of China. The authors pay attention to the peculiarities of the preparation of Chinese students to pass the listening test in the structure of the exam. The generalized subject of news texts, types of tasks of the listening test are given; the typical mistakes made by students at performance of the test task are defined. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of difficulties in the perception of the news text; conclusions are drawn about the peculiarities of the formation of listening mechanisms in the study of the Russian language by Chinese students. The authors analyze the mechanisms of listening, the most poorly developed among Chinese students, describe the psycholinguistic and didactic features of their improvement in teaching Russian as a foreign language. The mechanism of speech perception, the mechanism of internal pronunciation, the mechanism of anticipation are the most underdeveloped among them. The authors identify the most typical difficulties associated with the perception of media texts by Chinese students and give a description of the methodology for forming the auditive competence in Chinese-language audience, give examples of exercises for developing speech mechanisms of listening and overcoming typical for Chinese students' difficulties in listening comprehension of Russian-language news.

Keywords: news texts, Russian as a foreign language, listening as a type of speech activity, listening mechanisms, listening difficulties, technologies of teaching listening.

Pham Thi Huyen Trang, A. V. Denisenko

A Linguomethodic Model in Teaching Vietnamese Students in the Russian Language

The article considers the problem of teaching Russian as a foreign language in Vietnamese audience on the example of bachelors philologists' education at Da Nang University in consideration with the main trends in linguistic education of this country. Special attention is paid to the implementation of the individual approach to students and the accounting of objective (specificity of the chosen specialty, terms and stage of training, amount of training hours provided for by the relevant discipline) and subjective (psychophysiological features, level of students' language training) factors in teaching the Russian language. Taking into account these factors together with the support of the linguomethodic principle of teaching, it is possible to create a linguomethodic model of teaching for the selection of the most effective instructional techniques that will meet the needs of a particular training group. An important aspect of building a teaching model is overcoming the difficulties encountered in training by Vietnamese students (the differences between Russian and Vietnamese, teaching approaches, the lack of textbooks, the lack of contextual and extra-contextual knowledge about the country of the studied language, features of communication, the lack of authentic Russian-speaking environment, mother-tongue interference, etc.). The use of text materials that solve specific communicative tasks, project activities, nationally-oriented assignments, as well as the possibilities of social network, can significantly improve the quality of education.

Keywords: linguomethodic model, linguomethodic principle, Vietnamese audience, instructional technique, Russian language, difficulties in learning, effectiveness.

Таким образом, уточнены методы педагогической диагностики, эффективные в рамках военной магистратуры, а также обозначены направления дальнейшего развития процесса педагогической диагностики в военном вузе.

E. M. Iskakov

Features of Using Methods of Pedagogical Diagnostics in Military University

The article is devoted to the issues of practical application of pedagogical diagnostics in the educational process of a military university (based on military magistracy of the National Defense University of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Approaches to this phenomenon which have been highlighted in works of prominent scientists and educators were disclosed. The author notes the existing trend of increasing attention to the problems of pedagogical diagnostics, including the development of the most optimal methods of pedagogical influence.

Methods of pedagogical diagnostics which were effective within the military magistracy were specified, directions of further development of the pedagogical diagnostics process in military university were designated. The role of diagnostics in military pedagogy, which has its own characteristics, was determined primarily by features of training and military education. The main goals, objectives and problematic issues of pedagogical diagnostics in the military-pedagogical process were explained. The algorithm of measures of pedagogical diagnostics in the framework of the master's degree of military university for the periods of training, including the period from admission to graduation, with a detailed description and features of approaches to each stage of training and recommendations for the use of specific techniques was adduced. Alongside with pedagogical diagnostics, psychodiagnostics was considered, positioning itself as an important direction in the diagnostics of psychological characteristics in personal development and education of personnel. This direction of diagnostics is being performed, as a rule, by evaluation of

commanders, teachers, and other officials of the personal characteristics, behavior, moral and psychological condition of soldiers. Also requirements for psychodiagnostics activity were listed, so they fully satisfy the generally accepted principles of consistency, accessibility and objectivity.

The reasonable assumption about the insufficiency of the current set of tools of pedagogical diagnostics in the educational environment of master's degree at the military university was proposed in the article. In this regard, the author proposes one of the solutions to this problem through the introduction of methods of psychological, management diagnostics by technology of HR-management which was integrated into the army environment.

Thus, the methods of pedagogical diagnostics, effective within the military magistracy, were specified, and also the directions of further development of the pedagogical diagnostics process in military higher education institution were designated.

Keywords: magistracy, military university, pedagogical diagnostics, methods of diagnostics, management methods of human resources, assessment, professional and personal development.

V. A. Mazilov

Crisis of Psychology: New Understanding and Rendering

The article is devoted to the analysis and discussion of a classical problem in psychological science methodology. From 70-s of the XIX century since the psychology declared independence and scientific character by Wilhelm Wundt's lips, opinions are constantly expressed that there is a crisis in psychology. F. Brentano (1874) was the first. The novelty of the approach realized in the present article is that the content of the term «crisis» is exposed to the analysis, the meaning in what it is used is investigated. Analyzing a crisis metaphor, the author comes to the conclusion that the crisis can be understood and really is understood as differing options of this metaphor. Here is shown the role of V. I. Lenin and L. S. Vygotsky's works who offered a certain interpretation of the crisis («obstetric»).

On the basis of the materials given in the article it is possible to draw a conclusion on internal, deep, trouble of modern psychology, as it is traditionally interpreted as a crisis. It becomes clear from the given material, the central link in this «ball» of unresolved methodological questions of modern psychology is the problem of a psychological science subject. It is «the main link in a chain of events», and it is worth beginning work on resolution of the psychology crisis with it. In the present article it is shown that the use of the long-held term «crisis» in relation to psychology is possible in another meaning of this Greek word – legal. Following the philosopher Giorgio Aganben we believe that it is possible to use another meaning of the word crisis – «court». In relation to our conversation it means «trial of psychology». The-level nature of the crisis is approved, three levels are allocated. The first level – superficial – reflects regularities of any development including as it is well known, both lytic and critical stages. The second – mesolevel – concerns «the main paradigms». The third level – the deepest – is connected with limited understanding of the psychology subject.

Keywords: psychology, science, crisis, object of science, crisis levels, psychological community.

I. N. Karitsky

Methodology of Constructivism in Psychology

The concept of constructivism in the humanities and social sciences, primarily in psychology, has been studied. It is shown that the representations of people are constructed at all levels of the organization of people: from biological and neurophysiological to social and linguistic. The main representatives of constructivism in psychology in Russia and abroad are indicated. The leading directions of constructivism in psychology are considered: constructivism in a narrow sense, radical constructivism, social constructivism, constructive realism, and others. The constructivist approaches of A. G. Asmolov (praxeological constructivism), V. F. Petrenko (epistemological constructivism) are analyzed, the constructivist ideas presented in the works of G. V. Akopov (reality construction in the psychology of art), V. M. Allakhverdov (constructs of demarcation of scientific psychological knowledge), V. A. Petrovsky (construction of perception), V. A. Shkuratov (the study of historical psychology constructs), V. A. Mazilov (construction of the psychology subject-matter), V. A. Yanchuk (the problem of constructivist diversity), A. V. Yurevich (constructs of quantitative assessment of the psychological state of society). Constructivist approaches of such authors as I. V. Antonenko (trust as a construct), F. I. Barsky (life stories as constructs), N. P. Busygina (empirical data as constructs), M. S. Guseltseva (constructivism extension in the field of psychological research), T. P. Emel'yanova (construction of social representations), V. V. Znakov (constructivist interpretation of knowledge), I. N. Karitsky (construction of psychological practice), V. A. Lektorsky (constructive realism), A. M. Ulanovsky (wide spectrum of studies based on the constructivist view). In general, a variety of approaches to the construction of worlds by psychologists is shown.

Keywords: epistemology, knowledge, reality, constructivism, directions of constructivism, social representations, social construction, construction of worlds.

Yu. B. Grigороva

Dependence of Emotional Wellbeing on Resilience

The emotional wellbeing represents a subject of a huge number of modern researches. Before scientists sharply there is a problem of synthesis of the saved-up empirical data, correlation and integration of various theoretical approaches and concepts. In this article the question of mechanisms of emotional wellbeing of the personality is brought up. Mechanisms of emotional wellbeing are considered by the author as ways of achievement of this or that level. Based on results of the researches presented in scientific literature, the author comes to a conclusion that it is possible to consider resilience as a mechanism of emotional

wellbeing. At the same time it is noted that shortcomings of methodology of the existing researches prevented researchers from producing the convincing evidence in dependence of the level of emotional wellbeing on resilience.

Studying influence of resilience on the level of the personality's emotional wellbeing became the purpose of the research presented in the article. Results of the poll consisting from 177 people aged from 17 up to 65 years are given in the article (from them there are 91 men and 86 women). To diagnose the level of emotional wellbeing techniques were used: «The updated Oxford questionnaire of happiness» (OHI) and the questionnaire «Satisfaction with life» of N. N. Melnikova (UDZh). Features of resilience were studied by «Test of resilience» of S. Maddi in D. A. Leontiev's adaptation.

The research results indicate that its participants in general are emotionally successful as most of them have the positive emotional background and it is noted average or above an average level of satisfaction with life. The regression models received during the research confirm a hypothesis that the resilience is the mechanism providing the personality's emotional wellbeing since it allows us to explain up to 19 % of its dispersion in the studied selection. Naturally, this mechanism is not the only thing and is planned further studying of influence on emotional wellbeing of other methods in regulation of emotions, for example, of mechanisms of the personality's psychological protection.

Keywords: emotional wellbeing, subjective wellbeing, mechanisms of wellbeing, resilience, regulation of emotions.

D. D. Grigorieva, M. I. Mikheev, R. N. Bashilov, S. M. Bashilova

Formation of Interns' Professional Medical Identity

The article deals with the problem of formation of universal and professional competences of residents in medical schools, affecting the process of professional identity development. The basic content aspects of the basic concepts are described through which the modes of identification of a doctor as a specialist are determined. The social and psychological components necessary for the formation of professional medical identity are studied: life orientations of the individual, the degree of self-determination and the level of existential fulfillment in residents of Tver State Medical University. The object of the study was residents of 2 years of study. The analysis of the results of the study revealed that most of the subjects demonstrate high levels of dissatisfaction with the process of life, as a significant part of the respondents have difficulties with professional and personal self-determination in terms of autonomy and self-actualization. A significant part of the interviewed residents demonstrate unwillingness to take responsibility, detachment and alienation from the educational and working process. Summarizing the results of the study and based on the competence approach, it can be stated that a significant part of the respondents have insufficient formation of universal and professional competencies responsible for the interiorization of professionally important qualities and skills. As a result of the study, a set of professional adaptation and preventive measures was developed to eliminate ethical, deontological, axiological gaps: socio-psychological trainings aimed at the development of professional, personal and communication skills, individual psychological counseling and support within the existing Center of psychological assistance of Tver State Medical University.

Keywords: professional identity, medical identity, professionally important qualities, life orientations of the person, self-determination, existential fulfillment, resident, training, competence.

A. O. Prokhorov, M. G. Yusupov

Features of Experiencing Informative States by School Aged Children

The research of school students' mental conditions is of practical importance. Thanks to the regulating function of states adaptation of pupils is provided to information saturated situations of educational activity. The article is devoted to studying of school students' mental conditions during educational activity. The main objective of the research is to study features of school students' informative conditions, to define their structure, to allocate typical states taking into account a year of training. Informative states are considered by us as the complete phenomenon of mental activity. In this concept invariant and dynamic aspects of manifestations of functions of states in relationship with the system of higher order (complete mental) and its components and also characteristics of the environment are fixed. In terms of the system approach they represent the multilevel structure integrating a set of the diverse mental phenomena into its structure (mental processes, properties, social and psychological manifestations, etc.), which are necessary for effective realization of activity.

Data collection was carried out by means of a specially developed questionnaire and also a technique of studying of informative states. In total 635 school students, pupils of the 6-11th classes of the Russian comprehensive school were investigated. Results of the frequency analysis showed that conditions of reflection, interest, concentration, thoughtfulness and curiosity are significant for all classes. Typical states in each of the considered periods of training of school students are reflection, interest and concentration. The place of informative states among other mental conditions of school students is shown, their share is from 39% up to 53% of all significant states endured in the educational process.

The research results can be used in pedagogical activity. Knowledge of informative states and features of their updating will allow us to operate these states more effectively in the course of training.

Keywords: phenomenology, mental states, informative states, educational activity, school students.

E. A. Shchannikova

Fairy-Tale Therapy Use for the Development of Self-Awareness in Adolescence

The article deals with the development of self-awareness of adolescents by methods of fairy-tale therapy. The plot of fairy-tales has a great developing potential but the influence of fairy-tail stories unobtrusively (carefully) reveals a wide range of prospects for using this fairy-tail method while working with youngsters.

The process of formation of the personality is represented as the way where he passes his life test and takes the initiative, so to say the rites, to overcome some difficulties. So motivating modern young people to work with fairy-tail stories and characters can effectively replace ancient rites contributing to the process of growing-up.

To test this hypothesis the correction-development «Program for the self-awareness development of adolescents and young men using fairy-tale therapy» was worked out and approved. For this purpose there were formed experimental and control groups of students of mechanical-technological college and of Vyatka State University. The experiment was being held during the academic year. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the program was carried out based on the psychodiagnostic techniques and the following processing of results using mathematical statistics. The results of the application of the program showed a positive dynamics of the level of self-consciousness development in the experimental group, especially it was significant on the components of «self-acceptance», «self-worth», «internal conflict». After carrying out the program the nature of interrelations between self-relation factors, meaningful orientations and reflection changed; the destructive interrelations characteristic for the low level of consciousness have not been found and qualitatively new, more productive interrelations have been revealed. In the control group, where the program was not conducted, no positive dynamics was detected.

Thus, the results of the application of the author's correction-development program have shown that the use of fairy-tail therapy methods creates favorable conditions for the correction and development of self-awareness in adolescence and can be recommended for psychological work with young men.

Keywords: self-awareness, self-consciousness development, youthful age (adolescence), fairy-tale therapy, metaphor, initiation, self-relationship, self-acceptance, self-worth, meaningful orientations, emotional-value attitude, internal conflict.

T. I. Erokhina

Russianness Paradoxes in National Culture: A. Prikotenko's «Russian matrix»

The relevance of the research is caused by the appeal to the Russianness phenomenon polemically represented in modern humanitarian knowledge. The research objective is the analysis of the content of the definition "Russianness" and also the Internet content in which Russianness acts as a philosophical, religious, national, historical- cultural and territorial term. During the research the tradition in consideration of Russianness in domestic science and also modern aspects of interpretation of Russianness are designated. The trend of publicistic interpretation of Russianness as an ideological component of national culture is noted, constants and duality of the phenomenon of Russianness are revealed. In the article a conceptual analysis of Russianness representation in modern theatrical space is represented on the basis of the complex culturological and theatricology analysis of director A. Prikotenko's performance "The Russian matrix" (Lensovet Theatre). Besides the performance the critiques and reviews devoted to this statement are empirical material. The author notes duality of the director's plan connected with specifics of perception of Russianness: the Russian matrix should designate Russianness sources, the main lines of mentality, offer an option for searching Russianness in aspect of the cultural identity. At the same time, A. Prikotenko tries to refuse stereotypes and templates of Russianness perception existing in modern culture. The main lines of Russianness are considered at the basic levels modelled by scenic space: level of characters; text of scenic action; philosophical questions setting the intellectual code of the matrix; costumes; scenography. Are allocated unified trends of transformation or destruction of Russianness stereotypes connected with reconsideration of folklore and fairy tale characters of the performance as well as at the level of appearance, age and gender characteristics, and at the functional level. The specifics of the verbal text of the performance is analysed, its author was a director. The eclecticism of the text is caused by attempt to present the generalized option of a number of sign texts of the Russian culture, combination of different genres and the different style language constructions and also orientations to popular culture texts. Specifics of the text is connected with the level of philosophical questions which model subject, dialogical and symbolical implications of the performance. Transformation of questions, filling by new sense, question-keynotes and refrains – all these things create a special circle of the Russianness matrix. Special attention is paid to costumes as a means for creating an artistic image and disclosing characters of personages. It is noted that costumes have at least two functions: break down stereotypes of Russianness and model paradoxical synthesis of popular and elite cultures. The scenography of the performance is presented with symbolical images of the steppe and road which are realized due to special creation of a scene and arrangement of the audience. The author of the article pays attention to ambiguity of the scenographic solution which in combination with modern multimedia means incompletely solves the tasks set by the director. The paradoxicality of the scenic version of Russianness is defined by ambivalence and frontier of philosophical and art aspects of this phenomenon and also peculiar modern culture contextuality and metatext character.

Keywords: Russianness, Russian matrix, identity, A. Prikotenko, stereotype, paradox, national theater, mentality, ambivalence.

G. A. Brandt

«Kolyada-Theater» as a Cultural Object

Present-day art forces its researchers to reconsider their theoretical foundations turning anew to the questions: What is art? What are the criteria of high artistic value? Where is a red line? What is «raison d'être» of art in a society, culture, people' life? And the traditional wording of the theme «art as a phenomenon of culture» has acquired a new priority «art as an object of culture». If the former formulation largely stressed artistic specificity of an art piece, art school or movement, their roles, functions and purpose in culture, the latter shifts the focus to social potential of art, understanding a piece of art, art school, etc., as special «speaking out», social gesture. Although, in the first place, this search is taking place within the field of so-called «actual art», today's theater is also moving on. There the phenomena emerge that give rise to bewilderment, irritation among both spectators and critics. Particular tension arises where their authors' talent is obvious but appalling aesthetic and a sense-bearing basis of their artwork cannot help shocking. The hypothesis that this art requires other tools and culturological rather than artistic

and aesthetic criteria for its analysis is seen as valuable. The article presents the expertise in reviewing a prominent phenomenon in the theater life of Russia, the «Kolyada-theater» (Yekaterinburg) as an object of culture.

Keywords: Kolyada-theater, cultural object, subject, another, power, knowledge, discourse, code, narrative.

Yu. A. Martynova, D. E. Martynov

Performances in Cultural Space of Modern Kazan

The article attempts to characterize the main components of Kazan cultural space. The key concept for the authors is the performance, which should be considered in two ways at once: as a variety of modern theatrical art, and in the sense of a social performance by J. Alexander. In both cases, the performance is understood as an open structure, and the participants in the performance may not know how the process in which they are involved will end. The authors believe that the performances and the space in which they are held can be contrasted with consumer relations between man and social reality («I consume, therefore I am»). This is possible because the space of modern culture (which can be defined as «art space» or «creative space») is characterized not just as open, but precisely as public, all-accessible, in which free expression is possible, the exchange of ideas and the results of their own creativity. Communicating with each other, the participants of the creative space act not only in the role of consumers, but in the role of creator, developer, author; at least – by demonstrating his own individuality.

Kazan is an example of growing cultural space. The main feature of the modern cultural space is its total openness and mutual permeability, which is determined by only two factors: universal internetization (especially with proliferation of mobile devices and wireless communications) and massive movements of people, ideas, opinions and products.

With regard to Kazan, a conclusion is drawn on the dynamic development of the creative environment and art spaces, which is carried out both by enthusiasts from the world of modern culture and with the active support of city authorities. In the postmodern world of vague identities, a field emerges in which cultural codes inherent in global communities can organically line up. A significant component of the creative sector is the rethought Tatar identity, which is easily matched with the achievements of modern culture.

Keywords: cultural studies, cultural history, performance, intercultural communication, cultural code, social cognition, creative space, Kazan.

S. A. Pesyakov

Mercenary as Game: a Phenomenon of «Soldiers of Fortune» Popularity in Mass Culture

In this article the author considers mercenary as a phenomenon that left not only a deep mark in the cultural tradition of Europe, but also organically included in the mass culture of the XX century. The purpose of the study is to attempt to cover mercenarism from the point of view of the interdisciplinary, philosophical and cultural basis of the phenomenon, allocate it in the discourse of mass culture and find the reasons for the popularity of the image of the «soldier of fortune» using the philosophical and culturological concept of the Game. The Game arises as an artificial system inside objective reality, representing a special space with simulated conditions of existence in it. Cinema is the most obvious tool for generating this kind of reality. Modern Western cinema as a typical product of mass culture has shown that the attitude of society towards mercenarism ranges from a slight interest to a desire to emulate. According to the author of the study, such aspiration may be associated with the Game attribution of this phenomenon, which includes the following components: freedom, choice, opposition to ordinary, off from reality, agonal (competitive) gameplay, partners, binding rules, unpredictability result, self-identification and carnival. In this study the author tried to argue this proposition, citing as an example several films about mercenarism, interconnected by common ethical, value, praxeological and aesthetic elements of the Game. We are talking about American films «A-Team» (2010) and «The Expendables» (2010), the Dutch-American «Flesh + Blood» (1985), and also the Russian TV serial «Ermak» (1996).

Keywords: mercenaries, Game, mass culture, cinema, film images, fighter, social philosophy, ontology, Huizinga, Baudrillard, Claus, Homo Ludens.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Cultural and Historical Role of Patriarchal Family in F. I. Buslaev's Interpretation

In the article is considered F. I. Buslaev's conviction that nodal world outlook concepts were formed in family, the culture of the daily relations appeared. Contacts between the spouses and generations of relatives fostered in one house made a prototype of communicative interactions with neighbors, a prototype of the organization of tribal community. The changes affecting public life, in the scientist's opinion, at first grew ripe in family. It concerned, first of all, emergence of social gradation. It appeared because the ancestor – the senior on age the family member, being allocated from relatives with «mind and knowledge», gained in the opinion of relatives the value «the first, great, lord». The sacralization of such persons which arose over time was initiated by the owners of mythological consciousness who were brought up on belief in «wonderful»: they without effort correlated personal moral superiority of the great-grandfathers possessing secret – supernatural by the nature – knowledge, with their divine origin and without any coercion gave them powers of authority. Voluntary investment with the political privileges of paterfamilias -patriarchs left a mark on creation of the first images of masters. They fully met social expectations as fatherlike care of citizens, the mercy, justice were declared by obligatory standards of behavior of princes and tsars, substantially filling the concept «power» with these ethical values.

Keywords: family – conservative social institute, a prototype of the state, tribal community, wealth, category «property», mythological thinking, household consciousness, sacralization of the power of the oldest member of the family, power.

S. G. Osmachko

Paradoxes of K. N. Leontiev's Credo

In the article the scientific heritage of K. N. Leontiev (1831-1891) is considered in aspect of its contradictory, paradoxical form and essence. It is shown, how much K. N. Leontiev's literary manner influenced contemporaries, his ability to see a problem, «to perfect» it in this or that style paradox, to compel practically all Russian public to tell and write about it. We see that behind paradoxicality of contents of the ideological and theoretical doctrine of K. N. Leontiev there is true dialectic discrepancy moving the domestic social thought sometimes in absolutely unexpected directions. Several systems of Leontiev's contradictions are presented as examples – from personal to religious, moral, political. An attempt is made to formulate K. N. Leontiev's credo; to define the system of his universal constants (personal approach – to personalism; the system of protective barriers for his theories – up to absolutization; a humanitarian and esthetic method – up to evil glorification and so forth). The basic provisions are formulated and they are a basis of his literary and political portrait. Here are considered problems in identification of K. N. Leontiev both as a Slavophile and as a conservative. Basic provisions of his positions on the majority of questions of domestic policy are allocated; it is shown why for many people K. N. Leontiev remained the author really unclear up to the end, why he was traditionally accused of «publicisticness», and what caused his notorious author's haste and etc. Special attention is paid to the attitude towards K. N. Leontiev of the best critics and authors of that and later time – L. N. Tolstoy, F. M. Dostoyevsky, N. A. Berdyayev, S. N. Bulgakov, P. B. Struve, S. L. Frank and many others.

Keywords: K. N. Leontiev, Byzantism, blossoming complexity, Russia, serfdom, reaction, conservatism, credo, paradox, dialectics.

I. V. Gauzer

«The Desire to Be Spanish»: Spanish Motifs in the Silver Age Russian Poetry

The article deals with the dialogical representation of Spanish painting images in Russian poetry of the early twentieth century, in the works of M. Voloshin, E. Dmitrieva (Cherubina de Gabriak), E. Guro, A. Vertinsky. Spanish images, entering the poetry of the Silver Age, fix the connection with the Spanish cultural sphere and at the same time the otherworldness, as an expression of yearn for authenticity in the world of imaginary, unreliable quantities. The Spanish theme is used as an essential reason for the organization of connecting certain picturesque images with literary images; it serves for creation of exotic entourage. Finally, the poet makes an attempt to interpret images of paintings by transferring into the poetic sphere. Spain is thought and interpreted by Russian writers not in the aspect of its real life, but in connection with historical traditions, in which the mental sides of the national physiognomy were refracted, and in connection with the largest Spanish artists, geniuses, who act as people having absorbed and expressed the Spanish element the most fully.

The Spanish theme is realized in the Silver Age poetry as a subject of serious enthusiasm, as a «desire to be», and if to be, then to be a «Spaniard»: to join some authenticity evading from the world in the modernist context, in which the border between life and art was already preparing to dissolve. It is interfaced with myth-making of the poet, with a life-creating search. Romantic neo-myth-making gives a new quality in the context of the era. The author's myth appears and clearly expresses itself: Cherubina de Gabriak is literary hoax, a pseudonym, which for some time hid Elizabeth Vasilieva (Dmitrieva) behind, having posed as a Spaniard originally from Toledo.

A new resource of the Spanish theme arises in the 1910s in connection with Pablo Picasso. For the poet and artist E. Guro the creative genius contains something essential just that day. But it also opens up new ways, creates the future.

Keywords: Spanish theme, Silver Age, cultural dialogue, symbolism, romantic neo-myth-making, creative genius, author's myth.

T. S. Zlotnikova, E. S. Dobryakova

Prozodezhda as a Marker of the XX century Identity

The article is devoted to the birth of «overalls» in the context of socio-cultural transformations of the twentieth century. The connection of the subject world, ordinary and aesthetically determined artifacts with scientific and technical progress is established. Attention is paid to the multiple complication of the world of «things» with political, socio-economic and domestic processes. The article considers the role of costume as a means to form national identity. Fashion is presented as a socio-cultural phenomenon and a form of representation of cultural identity. Identity as a way to be part of the community is formed through the adoption of a certain way of life through the assimilation of values, norms, rules, symbolic systems.

The article discusses the creation of «fashion practical things» which help to organize everyday and production processes, contributing to the rational design organization of the world of production and technology. The article deals with the evaluation of fashion as a «bourgeois survivor» and forms of expression of sociality through fashion. The aesthetic approaches of Soviet constructivist artists in the formation of a new style of clothing are analyzed. The idea of the production of the costume design in the Soviet had an important place in the 1920-1930s. The appearance of the costume of this period embodies the form based on the requirements of the social order in its material embodiment. Prozodezhda is presented as a conductor of social and cultural ideas, a translator and an indicator of the ideals of the era, as a kind of Russian culture mirror. Prozodezhda is shown on the example of sports clothes, overalls and costumes for actors. In the article fashion is positioned as a complex organized text of culture, the method of manifesting features of the era, its aesthetic, ideological and socio-cultural contexts. Subjects of creative activity on creation and transformation of clothes are materials of activity of artists, designers B. Kustodiev, V. Vasnetsov, L. Popova, A. Exter, N. Lamanova. Special attention is paid to V. Stepanova – the wife of the constructivist A. Rodchenko and the author of everyday models and theatrical costumes.

Keywords: fashion, style, prozodezhda, production suit, theatrical costume, identity, national culture, constructivism, Soviet design, V. Stepanova, N. Lamanova.

O. Yu. Vorobiova

The Museum in Modern Mass Consciousness (on the example of Uglich)

In the article the author considers the museum in the context of mass culture: he defines its image in mass consciousness of real visitors. In the work various approaches to interpretation of fundamental terms – «mass» and «mass consciousness» are analyzed. The people who already got acquainted with expositions of the museum they are real visitors and act as «mass», and mass consciousness is understood as a part of public consciousness, its form of expression is public opinion. Considering that the museum is not a static institute, but the establishment which is constantly developing and adjusting its work according to society's inquiries, in the article the evolution of this definition is considered and its content defines the image of the museum in many respects. Today a key vector in work of the museum is a focus on the visitor including a potential one. In the article also top trends in development of the Russian museums are defined at the present stage (inclusion in the sphere of leisure, openness for dialogue with the visitor, interest in non-material heritage) as the factors influencing their perception and formation of the image. The research subject was the Uglich State Architectural Museum as an example of the provincial museum of a complex profile, there are many such ones in Russia, and data on questioning of its visitors were used as a research empirical base. The analysis of this information allowed us to draw a conclusion on a positive image of the Uglich Museum in mass consciousness of its visitors, on the importance of the museum in general as the institute of cultural memory. The key aspect in the image of the museum in mass consciousness is that it is perceived as the institution which is open, available to various categories of visitors, including unprepared, and not just for elite public.

Keywords: mass consciousness, mass, museum, visitor, the Uglich Museum, exposition, modern culture, cultural memory.

K. A. Kozhanov

Modern Functions of Urban Excursion: a Culturological Aspect

The article presents the results of the research of cultural practices in the field of modern Russian urban excursion. The theoretical part is based on the works that reveal the functional content of the city excursion from different periods: the works of the first Russian urban scientists (I. Grevs, N. Antsiferov), methodologists of the early Soviet time (N. Geinike, E. Raikov) and the era of «developed socialism» (B. Emeliyanov), modern researchers of excursion activity (O. Orlova, N. Kiseleva). The research stands on the hypothesis of functional changes in Russian urban excursion of the XXI century: retaining the informative potential and the ability to shape the image of the city in the mass consciousness, on the background of current sociocultural processes (globalization and integration, consumerism and individualization of consumption, informatization) excursion activity acquires the features of a multifaceted, multifunctional phenomenon of mass culture. The properties and functions of modern urban excursions are studied on the material of St. Petersburg (as one of the leaders of cultural and tourist activity in Russia). Based on the included observation and analysis of the empirical material, the functional features of modern urban excursions are revealed. The conclusion was made about updating of a number of special functions of a city excursion as a cultural phenomenon in Russian modernity: integration of various cultural practices and activities; the formation of collective and individual skills of research and development of various aspects of the city functioning, including domestic; expansion of ideas about the boundaries of the cultural environment of the city; social and moral problematization of recreational and excursion activities; actualization of creative potential through the creation of tolerant environment-friendly excursion activity. The research results give reason to consider the city excursion as an indicator of the cultural needs of modern society, a promising aspect of mass culture to study.

Keywords: mass culture, city culture, urban space, city research, city excursion, excursion activity, excursion.