

L. B. Raikhelgauz

Resistance of educational results as a new principle of modern didactics

The article is devoted to search of new basic foundations for organising the process of training in post-industrial society. Change of the educational situation results in need to search new principles of didactics which would meet the requirements of time and psychological features of the younger generation. The fundamental value in this search gets accounting of changes in views of the content of the educational relations and quality of educational results. In traditional pedagogics the didactic principles were formulated basing on the idea that the main objective of school is to provide the child with knowledge, skills. The information and knowledge approach to education was a dominating one in this connection the majority of the didactic principles concerned actually training as a process to enrich the pupil with information. In modern education accents change from getting information to development of the strategy how to work with it. At the same time the ability is significant to reproduce these strategies regardless of conditions of training or a situation of control. The resistance (stability) of educational results becomes an important reference point of the educational process in this context. In the article the concept of resistance is analysed in cross-disciplinary and pedagogical aspects, the author's position is proved on adherence to principles of this quality of educational results, the main directions of its achievement are discussed. The resistance phenomenon at the level of the didactic principle is considered from positions of the anthropological approach which essence consists in the emphasis on development of the person, and in the field of researches of designing the process of formation of educational results. The conclusion is drawn as a result of the analysis that the academic resistance as a didactic principle has polyparadigmatic character as it is not just in the sphere of interest of various subject spheres of pedagogics, but in the point of intersection of paradigms of development of the human capital and social development and also paradigms of development of scientific knowledge.

Keywords: didactics of general education, anthropological approach, educational result, resistance.

I. V. Ivanova

Teenagers' personality self-development in socially beneficial activities

The article is devoted to the consideration of one of the urgent problems of modern education – the self-development of students. Existential approaches in pedagogy are defined as the methodological basis for research in the field of self-organization, self-change and self-determination of the personality, since they meet the essential requirements for building a modern educational paradigm in the context of globalization at the present stage of social development. The category of self-development is presented as an interdisciplinary and integrative definition. The content of the article reflects the results of a theoretical analysis of the history of the thought development by domestic and foreign scientists in the field of pedagogy of a self-developing personality. The article proposed the author's definition of adolescents' readiness for self-development as the formation of the personality of a teenager who can live life on the basis of an existential choice made by him, aware of its meaning and realizing himself in accordance with this choice. Adolescence is defined as a sensitive period, in which self-development of an individual is actively taking place. As an educational environment that has pedagogical abilities for the development of the self-developing personality of students, additional education has been defined, its educational and developmental resources have been allocated based on the principles on which it is built and functions. The educational potential of socially beneficial activity, which creates prerequisites for the development of a self-developing personality, is considered; means of stimulating socially useful, volunteering activities of adolescents in additional education are indicated. The content of the stages of involvement of adolescents in socially useful activities is disclosed, there is a number of recommendations of a methodological nature, involving the use of self-testing, the organization of social samples, the use of technology «Debate», coaching technologies.

Keywords: self-development, freedom, responsibility, socially useful activity, readiness for self-development, personality subjectivity, additional education, upbringing.

Yu. A. Lyakh

Training of school students in skills of verbal interaction between people

The author raises the question of the extreme importance of speaking and perception of speech for the development of students and improvement of their learning to read and write. Also is raised the question of the need for a special approach to children with special perception. If you ask a fish about water, it is likely to answer: «What is water?» Living in water, the fish does not recognize it as a separate entity and, of course, does not realize the importance of water.

The same is true of hearing and speech. They have become so natural elements of our lives that most people think little about them. Like a fish perceives water, we take hearing and speaking for granted. It is time to change the

situation: to make listening and speaking come to the fore for teachers and to begin targeted training in skills that are the basis of verbal interaction between people.

Probably now it is worth mentioning that the author prefers the phrase «listen and talk» rather than «talk and listen», which is more common in teaching practice. And the reason why the author rearranges words is simple: in life and in all language learning, listening is a priority.

In addition, the author clarifies that there is an obvious link between oral and written speech. Skills overlap. The person writing the essay and the person writing the text for the public speaking must correctly identify their audience and create a message for that audience. They both need to identify the purpose of the statement correctly, choose interesting and relevant content, organize this content, use transitions and make a powerful conclusion. Oral assignments give us the opportunity to consolidate what we learn in written assignments.

Keywords: listening and speaking, speech, oral speech, public speech, teaching writing and reading.

U. A. Tereshchenko

Axiological component in the senior pupils' preparation for the Unified State Examination in humanitarian disciplines

In the article the author analyses the experience of teachers' work concerning the preparation of senior pupils for the Unified State Examination in humanitarian disciplines and generalizes types of senior pupils' educational-cognitive activity while preparing for the Unified State Examination that are practised by teachers in the educational process. The author notes that senior pupils prepare for the Unified State Examination at subject, organizational, psychological levels, but their educational-cognitive activity is not value oriented. On the basis of revealing the problems connected with the formation of senior pupils' values the author underlines the importance for teachers to organize pupils' value-oriented activity in the process of preparing for the Unified State Examination. Due to insufficient development of technological support of the process of forming values while preparing senior pupils for the Unified State Examination the author proposes the technology of senior pupils' preparation for the Unified State Examination in humanitarian disciplines that contributes to forming values. The article gives the brief outline of value-oriented tasks at orientation-targeted, organizational, content-activity, reflexive-evaluating stages of technology and gives examples of value-oriented tasks at each stage of technology. In the process of doing value-oriented tasks senior pupils plan and fulfill subject, organizational, psychological preparation for the Unified State Examination on the basis of using value-oriented techniques of self-management. It is emphasized that the preparation of senior pupils for the Unified State Examination based on valued self-organization of educational-cognitive activity contributes to forming the system of values that enables pupils to project personal and professional self-development both for the near future and for the further perspective.

Keywords: the Unified State Examination, forming of values, teacher's value-oriented activity, valued self-organization of educational-cognitive activity in preparing for the Unified State Examination, the technology of senior pupils' preparation for the Unified State Examination in humanitarian disciplines, value-oriented tasks, value-oriented techniques of self-management.

I. S. Sinitsyn

Information support of availability of children's additional education

The modern period of education development is characterized by significant changes that have affected all levels without exception. This also applies to the additional education of children, considered as one of the most significant priorities of the state educational policy. The state program for the development of education, the concept of additional education, the May Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation noted the need to develop additional education, improve its quality and accessibility for children with different educational needs, focus on complementarity, integrativity, variability, succession and continuity of education, interdepartmental integration in the field of additional education of children, the development of non-profit organizations, implementing programs of additional education of children. The solution of the designated tasks, first of all, is connected with the increase in the availability of additional education.

The article discusses the content of the concept «accessibility of additional education», reveals the essence of information accessibility of additional education of children as the degree of awareness of participants in the educational process about additional educational programs, their content and implementation technologies, conditions of education, etc. This ultimately provides a decision on the choice of an additional education program for children. It is noted that in the conditions of advanced development of information technologies and the global digitalization of education, the solution to the problem of increasing the accessibility of additional education for children can be achieved through personalization and personification. The previously designated areas can provide increased access to information on additional education, which, combined with updating the content and technologies of additional education, will help to increase its accessibility and enlarge the coverage of children with additional education.

Keywords: additional education, additional educational programs, accessibility of additional education, information accessibility, personalization, personification, web-personalization.

M. R. Shaekhov, O. A. Samarkin, E. I. Simasheva

Portrait of a modern young teacher (according to the results of research in the Republic of Tatarstan)

The article is based on the results of a monitoring research conducted in the Republic of Tatarstan in 2018 as part of the implementation of the project of the federal innovation platform of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation «Teacher 2.0». The information about age, level of education, qualification category and place of work allowed us to create a portrait of a modern young teacher, working in secondary school. The results of the study showed the awareness of the choice of profession and the interests of teachers in educational and extracurricular activities, which do not always coincide with the type of actual employment. The main methodological difficulties of teachers are connected with maintaining documentation, conducting a lesson which satisfies modern requirements and on communicating with students and their parents. Modern young teachers, first of all, do not have enough time and experience for productive work and the capability to plan their activities and allocate resources. In addition, the problem of mentoring as a key factor in the adaptation, development and overcoming of the identified difficulties of young specialists were touched upon. Reading serious professional literature and specific requests in educational activities show the interest of teachers in self-development. Early career teachers no longer consider traditional long-term education courses to be a priority way of professional development, paying more attention to shorter and deeper educational events, such as a seminar and participation in competitions, because they are aimed at acquiring certain practical skills. These requests, as well as the priority directions of development and short-term prospects identified by the young teachers by themselves, became reference points in drawing up a plan for the implementation of a federal innovation project. The article also presents recommendations for the consolidation, successful adaptation, self-realization and professional development of young teachers in educational organizations.

Keywords: monitoring research, young teacher, professional development, mentoring, methodological difficulties, methodological support, development prospects, federal platform, adaptation, self-development.

T. V. Ledovskaya, N. E. Solynin, A. M. Khodyrev

Value «challenges» of modern pedagogical education: are there «answers»?

The article reveals some problems of modern pedagogical education in terms of the value approach. These problems are associated with changes occurring in teacher education, difficulties due to different interpretations of axiological approaches that give a rise to the reform of the education system. The study showed that even within the pedagogical university there is a difference in ideas about the values of the teacher. Students of non-pedagogical areas of training among the priority values of pedagogical education indicate the values necessary in any profession, and students of pedagogical areas of training additionally indicate values that are specific to pedagogical activity. The development of value orientations and value attitudes of students in the process of studying at a university is recorded: democratization, collectivization, humanization come to the fore. There is a gradual rejection of «self» in favor of the «other» (from selfishness to altruism). So, in the fourth year students of the pedagogical university begin to take shape in their own professional identity, clearly traced by changes in value guidelines. It has been suggested that this is due to the fact that in the 4th year students begin to delve actively into the profession through work experience, through the study of the disciplines of the professional cycle. It is proved that the range of values among student teachers is quite wide. Also, during the period of study at the university, their understanding of the significance of many precisely professional pedagogical values changes. So, the following range of values appears: respect / love for children, development, knowledge, humanism, tolerance, kindness / goodwill, love for the profession, understanding of children, good breeding, organizational skills, individual approach. In general, it is proved that the values of teacher education are formed in the educational process. The mastering of pedagogical values by the student just happens in the context of pedagogization of the learning environment itself, in the context of the meeting of the teacher and the child, their events in this environment.

Keywords: value, value orientations, pedagogical education, student, axiology, universal competence, modernization of education.

A. P. Chernyavskaya, L. N. Danilova

Teacher-mentor as an assistant in adaptation of the young teacher in school

Many things depend on how successful the adaptation of a young teacher will be at school. In particular: the quality of his work, the desire to develop his professional skills, motivation for work and in general the desire to stay in the profession or to change it. According to statistics available in different countries, 10 to 50 per cent of teachers

leave the profession in the first five years. Support for young teachers during the adaptation period is provided by various means. The most common ones are their inclusion in the activities of school and inter-school methodical associations, consultations and supervision of the work by experienced colleagues, educational courses, as well as mentoring school and/or University specialist. The article provides a theoretical analysis of the difficulties faced by young teachers in the first years of work, the problem of mentoring, the history of mentoring young teachers in our country, a discussion of the results of a survey of young teachers and their mentors, the purpose of which was to find out the direction and features of their interaction with each other in the process of adaptation of novice teachers. The article shows that mentoring can be carried out in various forms and, depending on the style of interaction of a more experienced and young teacher, it is divided into tutoring, coaching and mentoring. The survey of young teachers and their mentors was conducted with the help of a questionnaire developed at the Pedagogical Institute of Lower Austria and adapted to Russian conditions. The results of the survey showed that the style of communication in teaching staff corresponds to the trends of today. Both young teachers and experienced teachers note that the interaction almost always uses such forms as active listening, targeted, specific, essential issues and thoughtful feedbacks, it leads to process-oriented support for young teachers and optimization of their activities.

Keywords: teacher training, adaptation, mentor, survey, young teachers, professional difficulties, interaction.

L. V. Vandysheva

Polylogue basis of education technologies in professional training of social work specialists

The necessity to include a new kind of educational technologies in the training of specialists in the field of social relations is due to a number of factors: priorities, professional standards, focus on social partnership, the organization of polylogue communication in the social sphere; secondly, the presentation of the Federal state educational standard of higher education (FSES HE 3 ++); thirdly, the creation of conditions for the implementation of a wide range of educational technologies that have a polylogue basis.

The complex of research methods, such as questionnaires, document analysis, interviews, was used to determine the essence of the polylogue basis of modern educational technologies for training social work and identify polylogue educational technologies in the practice of teaching bachelors and masters of the direction of training «Social work» at Samara University. The polylogue basis of educational technologies – double appeal, spontaneity, conciseness, expressiveness, etc., makes it necessary to appeal to the thesaurus approach.

Students highly appreciated the potential of educational technologies with the polylogue basis, which allows them to form professionally significant competencies, to show the ability to communicate conflict-free with different categories of recipients of social services and interact with colleagues effectively. Is identified the readiness of undergraduates to use educational technology in future teaching.

The willingness of undergraduates to use educational technology to further educational activities was identified. However, these educational technologies are not widely represented in the evaluation funds of working programs of academic disciplines. It is necessary to search further for mechanisms to improve the content of professional training of bachelors and masters of social work, as a result of which polylogue educational technology will become an internal resource of the university.

Keywords: competences, educational technologies, polylogue, professional training of social work specialists, social work, subjects of social education, thesaurus approach.

A. S. Korotaev

Specifics of military University educational environment

The article is devoted to issues of specification of the essence and content of the concept «educational environment» in relation to the military higher education institution. The educational environment in general is considered as a kind of sociocultural environment, as a set of conditions which developed historically, circumstances and a complete specially organized pedagogical system of training, education and personal development of students. The description of certain typological signs of the educational environment as all-pedagogical category is offered. The author for the first time describes peculiar features of the educational environment of the military higher education institution, among the main there is a special authorized discipline and strict control of the administration; a mode of protection of the state secret and closeness of military and professional society; high requirements to resistance to stress and adaptability of participants of the educational process; domination of the state interests of safety in the information of educational content; constant combat readiness of staff and the army way of life of participants of the educational process. In the article is presented the author's vision of specifics of the structure of the educational environment of the military higher education institution which includes the following components: subjects of the educational environment which relations are subordinated to strict hierarchy and subordination; the behavioural component regulated by strict norms and rules of interaction; the substantial component including the various areas of work with the staff. In the article is also proved the educational potential of the environment of the

military higher education institution focused on transfer of military and professional traditions, stimulation of an active living position, formation of scientific thinking, a complete complex of personal qualities. According to the author, accounting of specifics of the military and educational environment will promote formation of steady educational results, development of unity of military collectives and their ability to solve necessary educational, educational and fighting and fighting problems effectively.

Keywords: educational environment of the military higher education institution, substantial component, behavioural component, material component.

A. G. Samokhvalova, L. A. Dmitruk

Communication difficulties of Chinese and Russian students in intercultural communication

The article addresses the problem of communicative difficulties encountered by Chinese and Russian students in situations of intercultural communication. The goal is to identify the specifics of the communicative difficulties of young men and women who came under the international student mobility program from the People's Republic of China, are preparing to enter Kostroma State University, and attend Russian language courses as a foreign language as well as the specifics of the communicative difficulties of Russian students who speak their native language, which they have during the process of intercultural dialogue with the Chinese. The sample included 60 students, of whom 30 were Chinese and 30 were Russian. In each national group there were representatives of the male ($n = 12$) and female ($n = 18$) at the age of 18-20 years. Chinese students studied Russian initially in their own country, then came to Kostroma for a language internship, so their level of language proficiency at the time of study at the preparatory courses and the study corresponded to the basic one. Based on the questionnaire A. G. Samokhvalova «Difficulties in communicating with peers and adults» was created by the method of expert evaluation, which allows us to identify the difficulties of intercultural communication of four groups: basic, meaningful, instrumental and reflexive. The article identifies the general age-related communication difficulties characteristic of the youthful stage of ontogenesis (empathy difficulties, conformism, emotional and personal dependence on the communication partner, prediction difficulties, conflict prediction); sociocultural differences in the communicative difficulties of Chinese and Russian students; as well as language and social barriers that arise in situations of intercultural communication. It has been established that for Russian students the manifestations of aggression in intercultural communication, the difficulties of goal-setting, impulsiveness, self-control problems and prosodic difficulties are more characteristic; Chinese people are characterized with unreadiness to initiate new contacts, jealousy, a ban on the expression of emotions, rigidity, difficulties in planning and restructuring communication programs, building dialogue, verbal and non-verbal difficulties. In order to construct interethnic interaction, recommendations have been proposed for overcoming difficulties in intercultural communication.

Keywords: sociocultural environment, intercultural interaction, communication, communication difficulties, overcoming.

O. S. Kipyatkova

Creation of the book of problems for a course of a technique of teaching mathematics at elementary school

In the article the role of the principle of fundamental nature, recognition of its importance for all kinds of mathematical education is considered. The author emphasizes that mathematics, as well as any science, has dual nature, its empirical-theoretical dualism thereby is traced. Thus, in the course of teaching mathematics at all levels it is expedient to try to obtain both learning of mathematical facts, and mastering research abilities in the field of mathematics, and, according to our opinion, these both things must occur at the same time and equally. The author will show how introduction to general scientific methods of a research in the course of teaching and studying of a technique of mathematics can be used to increase fundamental training of the elementary school teacher. Within this article we start the solution of the following problem – to make a book of problems for the course of a technique of teaching mathematics for the Primary education profile uniting questions of the general technique and a task to this section which would have multilateral orientation. The brief list of the principles of drawing up the book of problems is provided which defined its features and a way of its construction. The fragment of the book of problems for the section «Comparison» of the course «Technique of Teaching Mathematics» is shown where extremely simple exercises allow us to make the bank of tasks be of multilateral orientation. Thus, realization of the principle of fundamental nature is reached not due to expansion and deepening of the content of the mathematical course, but by means of its activity component. The useful tool for realization of the principle of fundamental nature can be the concept of modeling of research activity in the educational process, and a means – introduction to general scientific methods of a research in the course of teaching and studying of mathematics.

Keywords: principle of fundamental nature, general scientific methods of a research, modeling of research activity, technique of teaching mathematics.

V. F. Petrenko, A. P. A Suprun

Mental Map of Consciousness and Representation of Physical Reality in Space Time

In the article paradoxes of quantum mechanics are considered in terms of perception psychology. One of the most essential is influence of the observer on the result of quantum measurement connected with a so-called reduction of a wave function, Norbert Wiener wrote about it in the fundamental work «Mathematical fundamentals of quantum mechanics». The main problem is here that this process is not described in a paradigm and means of quantum physics. However, influence of the observer's consciousness on the physical process, which is considered by many, also creates a paradox. If there is such interaction, then it has to take place under physical laws, but it will not lead to reduction of the wave function. If it is not a physical factor, then it cannot influence a physical system. In the given work is considered the model of information broadcast on reality from the system of the unconscious, presented in the form of states in Gilbert's space, in consciousness in the form of object space-time representation. It should be noted that the quantum system is described by the wave function which is presented in multidimensional space of Gilbert, and, representation of reality in this space gives effects similar to the phenomena of our unconscious. On the contrary, in consciousness the reality is presented in physical space time in the object form. Transformation of one representation to another gives the same ratios of uncertainty and other effects, as quantum mechanics did. As for the system of consciousness a source of new information is what is behind its border, if «not to enter excess entities» the only reality for it is unconscious. And, individual consciousnesses can be connected with collective unconscious as it was assumed by the psychologist K. Jung and the physicist V. Paulie.

Keywords: observer, consciousness, space, time, unconscious, condition of a system, dynamic processes.

K. B. Malyshev, O. A. Malysheva

System description and measurement of ego-states as a problem of general psychology

«Systemic» as a «substrate» is understood by us as a «multidimensional-basic dimension» in typological psychology, i.e. «systemic» is a function (as a dependent variable) of three independent factors, namely, «multidimensionality», «basicity» and «measurability». As a result, it turns out that «consistency» is a «three-dimensional measuring BASIS» («measuring basis» is an ordered, complete and measurable set of significant objects).

A system-based multidimensional strategy of designing typological psychological information or «three-dimensional basic factor analysis» allows us to justify the criterion of necessary, sufficient and optimal three-dimensional dimension (at $r = 3$). The paper gives the concept of the basis and the basic approach to the systematization of psychological knowledge on the example of the system description and measurement of the typology of ego-states. This approach can be called «content synthesis» as opposed to the content analysis, which is widespread and is a traditional method of research.

The necessary, optimal and sufficient conditions, in turn, form a three-dimensional basis, which on the basis of the principle of semantic proximity can be «isomorphically displayed» on another three-dimensional basis «reflection-mapping», «regulation-relation» and «implementation-transformation» (this is an example of «basic isomorphism», i.e. «overlay of two three-dimensional bases» or recheck of typological information about ego-states on «basic completeness» and «basic order»).

The paper uses a systematic description of the ego-states, which allows us to clarify the relevant typology. This approach allows us to construct a three-dimensional basis of ego states formed from three one-dimensional bases. Using the principle of semantic proximity, it is possible to design these three criteria for the following operations – functions: «mapping – reflection», «relation – regulation», «transformation – implementation». As a result, it turns out that «three-dimensionality» is a «reflector», «basicity» is a «regulator», and «measurability» is a «realizer» of the system description and measurability of ego states.

In this article the typology of ego-states is checked for «basicity». For this purpose, on the basis of the principle of semantic proximity, a one-to-one correlation is established between the typology of ego states and the typology of interpersonal behavior of people in the group by B. Bales and the typology of personality by D. Holland. In this case, the «basic overlay» method is used. This eventually provides a semantic commonality of these three typologies.

Keywords: typology, multidimensionality, basis property, measurability, systematicity, mixed type, ego-states, profile, semantic closeness.

A. N. Lebedev

Personality's Self-Development in Conditions of Psychologically Polarized Society

Currently in Russian psychology a macropsychological approach is being intensively developed. Within the framework of the approach, the problem of the relationship between the individual and society is studied. Studies

show that Russian society today is psychologically polarized. This means that people's opinions on the main value issues are grouped around two opposite worldview poles. This phenomenon is amplified in connection with social and economic polarization, that is the increase in the difference between the richest and the least affluent citizens. The article deals with the problem of self-development of the individual in the conditions of society's psychological polarization. Psychological polarization is manifested at the level of higher social emotions (feelings), in particular, in the sense of patriotism, as well as in various types of Patriotic behavior. A questionnaire was developed for the empirical research. The questions in the questionnaire were formulated so that patriotism was evaluated not so much as a feeling but as behavior. The study involved 640 people from 16 to 66 years (52 % of females, 48 % of males). The results were processed by the factor analysis. Three types of Patriotic behavior were identified: «ideological», «problematic» and «conformal». Respondents with predominance of the ideological type of Patriotic behavior are easy to propagandize, respondents with predominance of the problem type often criticize the government, respondents with the conformal type are more concerned with their own well-being or well-being of their family than the interests of the state. According to the hypothesis, the type of Patriotic behavior of a person characterizes the direction of his self-development in the conditions of society's psychological polarization. It is emphasized that the research is relevant for the study of subjective factors characterizing the psychological state of modern society.

Keywords: personality, self-development, self-determination, self-organization, reflexive thinking, psychological polarization, synergetics, patriotism, types of Patriotic behavior.

N. V. Nizhegorodtseva

Stages of system genesis, genetic forms and types of learning activities

The article discusses the continuous process of development of educational activities throughout a person's life. Three stages of system genesis and the corresponding forms of learning activity are distinguished: elementary, developing, developed. Criteria for identifying the stages and forms of systemogenesis of learning activities are: the involvement of the teacher in the process of activity; mechanisms for the implementation of educational activities, especially the development of regulatory processes; component composition, functional and structural features of the psychological structure of educational activities. The elementary form of educational activity, characteristic of children of senior preschool age, is the activity of an adult, in which he includes the child, giving him a learning task; without the participation of an adult, the learning task is not realized and is not allocated by the child, and the learning activity is not formed and is not realized. The developing educational activity is peculiar to children of primary school age, it is a joint activity of an adult and a child, while the motive is a child, and the goal is an adult; in the process of learning, the functions that were initially performed by the teacher are transferred to the student. Developed learning activities are peculiar to students since adolescence and throughout life. This is a conscious activity of the subject, while the student is aware of why he is studying, accepts the learning task set by the teacher, and can formulate it by himself, has the skills of learning work, sees his mistakes, controls and evaluates his actions, is capable of learning. In a developed form, there are three types of educational activities: educational activities of the school type, educational and professional activities, educational activities at the stage of professional activity. Crises of systemic genesis of educational activity are highlighted: crises of the 2nd and 6th grades of school, a crisis of the 1st year of study at the university, a crisis of the beginning of professional activity. It has been established that crises occur during the transition from one stage of system genesis, the change of forms and types of learning activities. It is concluded that the stadiality should be considered as a general pattern of system genesis of learning activities.

Keywords: educational activity, system genesis, developmental stages, crisis.

E. V. Karpova, A. V. Muzychenko

Creativity and achievement motivation as subject determinants of educational activity

The study of factors affecting the academic performance of students is relevant and theoretical in practical terms. To a greater extent in psychology objective factors affecting academic performance are studied. However, subject determinants of academic performance have been investigated to a relatively lesser extent. Among them, the most important role is played by two psychological in origin and integral in content subjective determinants. They are achievement motivation and creativity. They are studied now to a much lesser extent. The article presents materials that reveal some features of the determinative influence of creativity and achievement motivation on educational activity and on achievement motivation as its main effective parameter. The paper analyzes the main approaches to the interpretation of creativity and achievement motivation in Russian and foreign psychology. It is established that in primary school age creativity and achievement motivation do not act as factors of progress yet, and in general at all stage of school education positive dynamics of these subject determinants of educational activity is not revealed. It is established that sexual differences in these parameters begin to appear only from adolescence. It is empirically proved that the determinative influence of achievement motivation and creativity on educational activity is not absolute, but fundamentally relative, because the measure of its severity significantly increases on the total interval

of schooling. The article found that the achievement motivation significantly correlates with the level of creativity in the sample of high school students. It is shown that this relationship is based on the mechanism of mutual determination: they are both determinants and total effects of each other. The nature of this relationship varies depending on the age of students.

Keywords: creativity, achievement motivation, educational activity, academic achievement, determination, the identity of the student, age dynamics.

Yu. P. Povarionkov, R. A. Subbotina

Correction of the idea «victim» of a medical university students in the situation of educational – professional adaptation.

The article presents the results of a psychological analysis of the mindset on the behavior of the victim in adaptation to the educational process by medical students. It is shown that the mindset on the victim's behavior manifests itself not only in extreme situations, but also in any other difficult life situations, professional and educational adaptation also refers to this. The educational and professional crisis during junior courses provokes a lot of deductions from the university. It means that maladjustment of victimized first-year students takes place in the context of academic activities. The study clarifies the factors of victimization of the personality of medical students at a higher educational institution, which disrupt the process of their academic adaptation. It is shown that the program «Resilience and Harmony», aimed at creating adequate vital mindsets, constructive semantic, target and resource characteristics, can be used for successful help for medical students. According to the results of the formative experiment, statistically significant differences were found between the experimental and control groups ($p < 0.05$) in terms of role victimization, vitality and psychological well-being. Students – participants of the experiment – became more responsible and independent, they learned to use their personal resources to solve difficult life situations constructively. They have changed their belief system, which allows them to perceive even negative events as an experience and successfully cope with them. Instead of the victimization mindset «I am not able to change the situation», a viable mindset «I can change my life situation» has been formed. Educational and methodical work can be used for teachers of universities, colleges, in psychological practice for diagnostics, prevention and overcoming the victimization of students, increasing their adaptive capacity in crisis periods of educational and academic activities.

Keywords: mindset of a victim, a victim mindset, educational and professional adaptation, adaptational crisis, medical students, victimization of students' personality, difficult life situations.

E. V. Lapkina, E. G. Nadezhkin

Psychology adaptation of cadets to education in University

The article presents the data of research devoted to the study of psychological adaptation of cadets to study at the University. Adaptability of the personality largely determines resilience as the ability of the individual to endure stress without disturbing the internal balance and without losing productivity. Vitality consists of the ability of the individual to use adequately in everyday life and in highly stressful situations, a variety of mechanisms of psychology defensive and coping strategies.

Young men who entered the military University face a number of requirements: a special statutory discipline and strict control over it; the closeness of the military educational institution; high psychological tension of everyday life (especially in the first courses); the impossibility of privacy; restrictions on the ability to communicate with loved ones; the desire to take a respected position within the group, on the course, etc.

The study was conducted on cadets from the first to the third year by the method of longitudinal studies. It is found that the proactive coping gets the maximum value from the first course to the second, on the third course decreases significantly. Proactive coping helps to set important goals for young men, self-regulation to achieve these goals. In the second year of training, cadets are more aware of the requirements imposed on them (compared with the first course), adapt to the educational conditions of the military University, which allows you to plan the tasks of the professional path confidently. In the third year, young men adapt to the existing conditions, the main tasks for the next few years are planned, the instruments of achievement are clear, the conditions are quite familiar, the cadets can afford to live more or less peacefully, using other strategies of coping behavior (reflexive overcoming, strategic planning, preventive overcoming, search for instrumental support, search for emotional support).

The prevailing psychological defenses of cadets are rationalization, sublimation and compensation. These mechanisms are «mature», based on the cognitive processes of the psyche, they can be more or less aware of the subject, controlled by it, and, therefore, contribute to the successful management of situations of everyday and extreme stress.

Keywords: proactive coping, psychological defensive, cadets, resilience.

T. S. Zlotnikova

Prolegomena to the collective discourse of the Russian theatre as a cultural and philosophical phenomenon

The purpose of this article is unusual: not to summarize the results of a collective study undertaken during the scientific campaign, but to present the idea of a major scientific event, the international Symposium «Russian theater as a cultural and philosophical phenomenon: the integrity of dichotomy», dedicated to the Year of theater in Russia. Prolegomena – a classic and significant, although today almost forgotten genre – allow us to show a wide picture of ideas, observations, problems that have already worked and will continue to work many researchers, including the organizers of the Symposium. The article consists of groups of questions, which are grouped into 2 plenary and 5 breakout sessions in the program of the Symposium. The idea of the article, as well as the Symposium, is due to both the dichotomy of social and individual, artistic and everyday, ideological and commercial aspects of the existence of modern culture, in the center of which there is the phenomenon of Russian theater, and the lack of a well-developed scientific paradigm applied to the phenomenon of Russian theater. The main focus of the proposed collective research is, firstly, the historiosophical discourse of theatrical art and, secondly, the view of the Russian theater as a whole, in which the consideration of problems extends from mythological sources to the myths of modernity. The main problem «nodes» for discussion of which interdisciplinary discourse (cultural, philosophical, art, historical, psychological, philological) is carried out are the following: the cultural and philosophical discourse of the Russian theatre: hermeneutics and phenomenology; social and philosophical discourse of the theatre: civilization and mental aspects; historical and cultural discourse of the phenomenon of Russian theater, ontology and axiology of the paradoxes of Russian drama; the philosophy of the Russian provinces in historical and contemporary theatrical practices. We believe that it is necessary and possible to identify systemic grounds for understanding how the dichotomy of civilizational and mental, social and aesthetic processes is transformed, taking into account the specifics of national culture, into a unique integrity.

Keywords: Russian theater, cultural and philosophical phenomenon, discourse, prolegomena, hermeneutics, phenomenology, ontology, axiology, interdisciplinary.

E. Ya. Burlina

«Soviet Age» in private spaces and global time

The article analyzes a number of fundamental studies of Russian and foreign scientists who became the «echo» of the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution. Their authors represent different areas of the humanities: history, sociology, cultural studies. The «methodological and philosophical turn» becomes the general methodological basis of the analyzed works.

So the fundamental book «The Government House», created by the famous American scientist Yury Slezkin, is built on a detailed analysis of the life and existence of one of the first houses built for the new Soviet nomenclature.

A little before the anniversary date, G. G. Dadamyan's interdisciplinary work «Atlantis of Soviet Art» was published, which was discussed in detail in Moscow, in 2018, at the conference in memory of the famous GITIS professor.

On the eve of the 100th anniversary of the October Revolution in Germany, a monumental study by the famous German scientist Karl Schlögel, *The Archeology of the Perished World*, was published.

Each author builds the concept of «their bricks». In Dadamyan's work, in his book *Atlantis of Soviet Art*, the paradigms of culture became the key concept. Dadamyan's paradigms contain gigantic material about the ups and downs of the Russian avant-garde between 1917-1932.

In the book of the famous German Slavist, Professor K. Schlögel, «The Soviet Age. The archeology of the lost world» (2018) presents a consistent chain of «Soviet chronotopes»: from the «great construction projects» to the «queue» and «communal». Referring to the methodology of M. M. Bakhtin and N. P. Antsiferov, he analyzes local forms of Soviet civilization.

The concepts outlined in the recently published books of Y. Slezkin, G. Dadamyan and K. Schlögel, radically differ from each other: different themes, material and author's position. German professor K. Schlögel acts as an implacable judge of the Soviet project. Y. Slezkin, who unleashed the universal tragedy of the Soviet House, is also close to him. Finally, Moscow professor G. Dadamyan, who lived most of his life in the Soviet space, wrote about his personal responsibility and involvement in the bygone era. The first post-revolutionary decades remained for him as time of unprecedented artistic discoveries.

Keywords: cultural and philosophical turn, «Soviet chronotopes» by Karl Schlögel, «paradigms of Soviet art» by Gennady Dadamyan, private and civilized space of the «House of Government» by Yuri Slezkin.

A. V. Drozdova

New temporality of daily practices in online-communication

Everydayness acquires a new dimension with the development of novel communication technologies which reproduce semantic space of the individual's world of life in qualitatively new forms of everyday practices. The present-day everydayness is a multitude of different «life-worlds» which contradict each other and demonstrate plurality of temporality regimes co-existing in actual current times. Changes in everyday temporality have affected sustainable foundations of human existence and interaction. On the one hand, high-speed online-mode of social media destroys conventional time-splitting of an individual (nowadays we are available 24/7), blurs the line between real and virtual, which leads to the downfall of customary, stable experiences of everyday life. The instantaneous flow of social media feed supports and capitalizes a desire of something new shrinking the period of interaction and generating the effect of «communications disengagement». The result of it is fragmented time for activities which not only makes a certain everyday experience discrete but also alienates a person from chronological time, time-interval necessary for reflection. But on the other hand, new formats of interaction turn into «media knacks» which visual representations armour different worlds of everydayness with optical consistency and provide coherence of everyday life rhythm not allowing it to split into separate fragments and thus reinforcing a set of codes/stereotypes of existence in everydayness. Premises of social phenomenology allowing for considering everydayness as a specific sovereign and transformation-driven reality and a multidisciplinary approach with the use of media studies instruments which makes it possible to reflect upon digital media in their interrelations with social, cultural and anthropological transformations were used as a methodological basis for analyzing «liquid» everyday practices.

Keywords: temporality, everydayness, social media, online communication, media studies.

N. S. Basalova

Sociocultural experience of Ptolemaic Egypt officials according to data of papyrological sources

The article is devoted to consideration of everyday private and business life of the Ptolemaic Egypt officials, whose characteristics is given on the basis of some documents, included into the Zenon archive and the collection of Tebtunis papyri. The conclusion about some evidences of friendly attitude in working world, which was rather popular at the local level, in spite of ethnocultural stratification of the society, based on giving managerial position to the Greeks on both high and low levels in Egypt, is made. The author takes into consideration some letters, written by the locals to the officials, where they ask for protection while adjudication some difficult situations, which were usually maletolt. Also the author examines some evidences about «gifts», given to the officials by the locals, asking for protection. This also tells about existence of subservience to the officials. The author makes a conclusion about the fact, that protection of officials, who were at the higher level of hierarchy, could have conventionality. In the article also some facts of private life are given, the evidences of which can be found in some papyri: the information about family members of Zenon and about their way of life, officials' wish to surround themselves by luxury things while spending their free time even if an official didn't belong to upper society. Also the conclusion is made about constant desire of officials to enlarge their households because of widening the areas and buying new slaves. In addition papyri are regarded, giving evidence about officials' spending free time: trips by boats and wild boar hunting. Also the conclusion about showing some tender feeling to their pets is made.

Keywords: The Ptolemies, officials, dioiket, complaints, subordination, protection, gift, family, household, gigantomania, free time, hunting.

A. B. Permilovskaya, A. A. Usov

Peasant dwelling as an adaptation mechanism in the organization of living space

The article presents a research of peasant dwelling in the traditional culture of the Russian North and the Arctic in the XIX – mid XX centuries. In the conditions of the North, a dwelling house was one of the main ways of developing the natural environment, thanks to its adaptive capabilities, reflected in the architectural and constructive structure, it was possible to domesticate and survive in the North and in the Arctic. Empirical expedition materials on the Primorsky and Onega districts of the Arkhangelsk region from 2002-2019 were used as a source of research. As well as archival sources of the Scientific and Production Center for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture (Arkhangelsk), the Onega Historical and Memorial Museum (Onega), the Pomorye Life Museum (v. Vorzogory, Onega District), the monuments of wooden architecture in the open-air museum: «Malye Korely» (Arkhangelsk region) were researched. The article is based on the using of a complex of methods: systemic, cultural-historical, semiotic, art criticism, ethnocultural. The research is based on the use of the author's methodology by Doctor of cultural studies A. B. Permilovskaya on the architectural and ethnographic survey of objects of wooden architecture and historical settlements. As a result of this work, new data were obtained on the peculiarities of

adaptation of the population of Onezhskoe Pomorye to the conditions of the subarctic climate. V. Vorzogory, Onega district was used as a «case study». According to the authors, the adaptive capabilities of the Northern Russian Joined-House and Farm-Yard are reflected in its architectural and constructive device, construction technology, and specific orientation in the natural environment. The area of application of the research results is in the scientific, scientific and teaching activities, the formation of open-air museum exhibitions, the restoration wooden architecture monuments, modern rural housing construction.

Keywords: Russian North, the Arctic, Onezhskoye Pomorye, traditional culture, traditional architecture, cultural heritage, dwelling, adaptation.

V. I. Zhelvis

Dynamics of the image of Yaroslavl in local history literature («The city is fine, the city is happy!»)

Books, albums, articles and dissertations devoted to the city of Yaroslavl are numerous and diverse, though differing in volume and quality. Editions of the Soviet era, though often written by highly qualified researchers and men of letters, were sadly politicized and often polygraphically poor. A few recent decades have seen many changes for the better. Though the average reader, eager to learn as much as possible about Yaroslavl, one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in the whole of Russia, still is in need of more books answering this quest. The book «Свидания с Ярославлем» («Rendezvous with Yaroslavl») by V. I. Zhelvis and N. N. Obnorskaya is published to fill the gap. It is a big souvenir edition richly illustrated by the best Yaroslavl photographers and offers the reader sufficient information on history, architecture, culture and life stories of the prominent citizens of the city.

Keywords: local history, culture, architecture, everyday life and outstanding people, «Rendezvous with Yaroslavl».

A. V. Svyatoslavsky

Formation of the image of the locality in culture: N. P. Antsiferov's scientific and methodical heritage

The article is devoted to the scientific and methodological ideas of a culturologist, philologist, local historian, museologist and Nikolai Antsiferov, the author of the unique concept of the «soul of the area» as a tool for understanding the process of forming the image of a city in culture based on artistic creation. The work reveals the role of N. P. Antsiferov, not only as an outstanding local historian of the XX century, but as the creator of a unique scientific method of analyzing cultural texts, when the image of the locality becomes an active component of the plot. The subject of research was also the problem of the role of artistic creativity in the formation of sustainable images of a particular locality in the national and European culture. A special place in the article is devoted to compare the concepts of chronotope in Antsiferov's and in M. M. Bakhtin's works, which allows us to identify the specifics of each of them. The main attention when referring to the works of Antsiferov is paid to the analysis of the process of forming the image of the locality in culture through works of art, fiction, painting, architecture, drama. The Antsiferov's approach to urbanism in literature is characterized by the refusal to understand the place only as a background of a novel or dramatic action. The place is as an independent element as the heroes and as the events occurring with them and has a serious impact on the unfolding of the plot. The author of the article notes that despite a serious breakthrough in the study and popularization of Antsiferov's creative heritage over the past two decades, there are still many of his works that have not been published since the 1920-s, and waiting for the attention of modern culturologists, museologists, excursionists and publishers. In addition to the methodological works, a special place in the artistic heritage of Antsiferov is occupied by the study of urban processes on the material of Leningrad, Moscow and Yaroslavl.

Keywords: Nikolai Antsiferov, literary localography, «soul of a locality», image of the locality, locus, local historical method, literary topology, urbanism.

M. A. Matantseva, T. I. Erokhina

«Accidental travel» in foreign cinema of the XXI century

This article is devoted to such a phenomenon as servitude. Recently, it has become increasingly popular in contemporary art. Usually «traveler» is a subgenre of science fiction that is characteristic of this art form as literature. However, in our opinion, fantasy traveling has long gone beyond literary works and spread to the cinema. This is because a fantastic book is screened, and among them there are stories about fantasy traveling.

This subgenre is divided into several types. Among them there is a hit of the hero in another world, often imaginary. This direction of fantasy traveling forms the basis of our research work.

Special scientific interest is the presence of the hero on the border worlds of real and unreal from the point of view of fantasy traveling. The article analyzes films from the point of view of the borderline state of the characters. On the basis of the analyses here is demonstrated the classification characteristic «traveler» in a different world. This article aims to identify the motives used in film fantasy, inherent in the culture of many centuries ago. Modern cinema in the genre of fantasy and fantasy is plunged and plunges into the psychology of a certain age group of people, thereby revealing the hidden mechanisms of our subconscious. All this is laid in the plot and ideological basis of the film and allows you to make a certain cultural section, to identify the features of the current society and the individual in it through the prism of fantasy and fiction.

Keywords: popular culture, cinema, traveler, fantasy traveling, edge of reality, frontier, fantasy.

E. A. Semenova

Theatre of act of M. M. Bakhtin

The article analyzes the problem of the International Round Table «Heritage of M. M. Bakhtin: Culture-Science-Education-Creativity», which was held on May 22 in Oryol, within the framework of the International Scientific and Practical Cluster of Interdisciplinary research «Anthropology of Theatricality: Nature of Amateur Artistic Creativity». The Round table was held in the theater «Russian style» named after M. Bakhtin. The article also analyzes the materials of the collection of reports and articles published in November 2018, which reflects the problem of splitting the personality of Bakhtin into many faces and the anthropology of M. M. Bakhtin as a methodology and methodology of theatrical pedagogy. The article highlights some works of theatre theorists and practitioners devoted to the consideration of M. M. Bakhtin's heritage in the aspects of theatre art methodology. It provides an understanding of the act, M. M. Bakhtin, understanding of the mission of the theatre of E. Grotovsky, A. Arto, M. Chekhov, Stanislavsky, Meyerhold, etc. The author comes to the conclusion that today there is some clear pattern, confirming that there are serious reasons for the study of the categories of Bakhtin («being-act», «non-alibi-being», «out-of-necessity», «carnival», «grotesque body») in the understanding of perhaps the most difficult question in the art of theater about what the relationship of theater art with the life of the actor and his actions is. The author comes to the conclusion that the collection questions will facilitate further reflection on the gaming topographic physicality of the body; dialogical and monological nature of the theatre; the chronotope in the stage space and drama; the principles of carnivalization in the formation of the creative personality; non-liability, the ways to confront the clichés and routine in the acting profession. In addition, this publication will be interesting for students of universities of culture and art, higher theater schools (future actors and Directors).

Keywords: theatrical anthropology, M. M. Bakhtin, «being-act», «non-alibi-being», «out of necessity», «carnival», «grotesque body», act.

S. D. Balmaeva, E. V. Shlegel

Cultural skills of the Russian «generation Z»

«Generational analysis» presented over recent years in Russian sociologic and cultural research literature makes it possible by now to examine in more detail signs of lifestyle and values of different age groups associated with media culture of the respective generation. The subject of this article is interconnection between new cultural skills of «Generation Z» that form inevitably in the context of digital network media. The goal of the research is to find out how patterns of new lifestyle and new values grow out from the variety of new forms of media behavior.

Multi-screen communication from early childhood, multitasking as a common mode of living, a lack of attention due to almost 16-hour involvement in social media, clip way of thinking and network authorship are important features of the day-to-day life of this generation. The article uses the results of Russian researches of young audience media behavior conducted from 2016 to 2019. The focus is on the synthesis of the new generation skills generated through permanent involvement into networking. From this perspective, the phenomenon of the Internet memes as a new way of social and cultural codes transmission and a means to confirm being part of this generation is examined. Memes allow both to express a judgment emotionally and to distance oneself from the situation due to irony. This is one of the forms of the author's freedom of the pre-censorship period of social media development in Russia. Network freedom has not only destroyed the norms of the literate speech, but also the inner fear inherent to elder generations. The authors believe that the recent studies of «Generation Z» offer a very valuable material helping to assess – objectively and calmly – the outlines of the emerging lifestyle, as well as its problems and prospects.

Keywords: generation Z, «digital natives», «digital immigrants», media behavior, multiscreen communication, multitasking lifestyle, clip way of thinking, network authorship and network freedom.