

**I. O. Petrishchev**

### **Creating a digital environment is a way to improve the quality of education**

Continuous improvement of the education system, aimed at improving the quality of educational services provided by educational institutions, updates the need for different pedagogical thinking, innovative forms and new conditions for implementing education, up-bringing and development of students. One of the ways to solve these problems is to create digital educational environment in educational institutions. The article is aimed at solving the following number of problems: studying the essence of the digital educational environment, identifying its structure, studying the requirements for making modern digital environment of a higher educational institution. The work justifies the need to create digital educational environment in conditions of education informatization and digitalization. Approaches to substantiating the essence of the digital educational environment have been defined, the conditions for its creation in order to improve the quality of educational services have been outlined. The advantages of the digital educational environment include: providing educational opportunities for all participants in the educational process equally; learning mobility (variation of time and place of learning); life-long learning during the life; opportunities for the training of schoolchildren, students, participants in courses and vocational retraining programs along the designed individual educational routes; consumption, use and development of e-learning resources. The organization of educational activities in the digital environment is aimed at the optimal solution of fundamental didactic problems with the most necessary coverage of all the advantages of information and communication technologies, digital learning technologies and their means. In addition, the conditions of the digital educational environment allow us to develop a certain electronic basis for the development of the cognitive and creative activities of students and teachers, supporting the continuous dynamic formation of a system of knowledge and competencies, which is the basis for managing and ensuring the quality of the pedagogical process and educational services.

Keywords: informatization of education, digitalization of education, modernization of education, the market of educational services, ways to improve the quality of educational services, digital learning technologies, continuing education, educational environment, digital educational environment, educational institution.

**E. A. Aleksandrova**

### **Scientific and methodological support of teachers**

Currently, there is a contradiction between the established traditions of edifying pedagogical mentoring of young teachers and their need for individual scientific and methodological support for the formation of the author's teaching style. The article considers options for scientific and methodological support of teachers: equal age-based cooperation, diverse edifying interaction, equal age-based interaction.

It is shown that situations of compatibility, the process of finding a contradiction, observance of the principle of eventuality are important, which will lead to the formation of an author's research handwriting, a style of research activity among the young teachers.

The stages of this process are proposed: the stage of reflective familiarization, active imitation, reflective self-knowledge, to form research behavior and author's style, acceptance and presentation of oneself in the new role of researcher/methodologist. Thus, the inevitability of meeting with new traditions, rituals, customs is consistently ensured; the young teacher has performed the first cultural tests of research/methodological behavior; understanding oneself in a new role, exploratory self-determination, and then accepting and presenting oneself in a new role as a researcher/methodist.

The process of co-action of a mentor with a young teacher is described: organization of reflection; motivation to independently search for a research task or methodological reception, resources of their own research activities; included observation, readiness to provide pedagogical support, organization of reflection.

The functions of the accompanying teacher are shown: facilitation, accompaniment and reflection.

The tactics of scientific and methodological support (guardianship, care and protection; mentoring and cooperation; pedagogical assistance, support and real support) in the context of scientific and methodological support. The essence of the scientific and methodological support of teachers is described: creating motivating conditions for the formation of the author's style among teachers, providing various opportunities for professional expression and feeling satisfied with their work. The logic of scientific and methodological support has been clarified: through criticism – to doubt, to acceptance, cultural test, correction and secondary acceptance of oneself; from interaction with a mentor-master-tutor through compatibility and eventuality to independence and scientific and methodological authorship.

Keywords: pedagogical support, scientific and methodological support, versions of pedagogical support, tactics of pedagogical support, logic of pedagogical support, personalities of pedagogical support, mentoring, partnership, tutor, scientific and methodological activity.

**A. E. Simanovskij**

### **Use of Internet resources by schoolchildren to solve educational and cognitive tasks**

The article is devoted to the problem of using Internet resources by schoolchildren for solving cognitive tasks and self-development. A review of the literature noted a nonlinear (parabolic) relationship between the time spent on the Internet and the level of psychosocial well-being of a student. The article is aimed at identifying a similar relationship between the time, when a student uses the Internet and the student's willingness to use the Internet for solving cognitive tasks and cognitive development. The question of the age dynamics of the ability to use Internet resources for solving cognitive tasks was also investigated. To test these ideas, a survey was conducted where schoolchildren from Yaroslavl participated in three age groups: 12-13 years old, 14-15 years old and 15-16 years old. The total sample size was 134 people. It was found out that the time spent on the Internet does not change with age, but the ability to use the Internet for solving cognitive problems and self-development increases with age. It was also found out that an increase in the time spent on the Internet and an increase in dependence on the Internet is negatively associated with the ability to use Internet resources for solving cognitive tasks and cognitive self-development. The study revealed that the turning point when schoolchildren change their attitude to the Internet and it turns from a means of entertainment and communication into a means of cognitive development is 14-15 years. At the same time, even in the senior school age, there remains a small group of boys and girls who do not want to use the Internet as a means of learning and development and treat it exclusively as a means of communication and entertainment. These individuals have a high level of Internet addiction.

Keywords: Internet resources, cognitive development, Internet dependence, age characteristics, time of Internet use, patterns of Internet use, means of cognitive development.

**A. P. Chernyavskaya**

### **Personalization of training based on web quest technology**

The effectiveness of training is determined by many factors. Among them, more and more attention is paid to the compliance of the content of training with individual characteristics and needs of students. The thesis that a student should be the subject of their own learning finally gets a real embodiment. The article discusses aspects of a personalized approach to teaching related to changes in the teacher's activity. In the context of personalization, the educational process is designed and implemented in such a way that the student acts as a subject of educational activity. The article discusses the principles, conditions, forms and methods of work necessary for personalization.

There are always two sides involved in the educational process – the teacher and the student. The student will achieve better results if the training activity is comfortable for him in terms of psychological and pedagogical conditions. The role of the teacher in these conditions changes from informational and disciplining to organizational, coordination, and consulting. In other ways, several tasks are set and implemented: (1) selecting the content and methods of teaching; (2) organizing interaction with students; (3) the teacher's perception of students' learning activities. The article discusses the requirements for the selection of educational content: training should have a personal meaning and an individualized standard; educational material should stimulate the development of reflection on students' own experience; students in the process of working with educational content should be able to formulate their own goals; educational content should be designed in such a way as to stimulate the endless process of learning among students. Special attention is paid to the construction of the training content. As one of the bases for personalization of training, the article considers the technology of designing and solving web quests. Web quest is a research activity that allows students to gain new knowledge and expand their understanding of the issue being studied. The results of using this technology in teaching master's degree students during distance learning are discussed.

Keywords: training, personalization, educational technologies, web quest, students.

**O. V. Aldakimova**

### **Scientific and methodological support of the strategy of education internationalization at the university**

Dynamic changes in the international and national contexts of university development in modern conditions actualize a deep scientific understanding of the higher education internationalization as a multidimensional scientific and practical phenomenon. The author proves the necessity of taking into account global, national, regional and institutional context of higher education internationalization, that allows us to move from scattered activities to systemic development and implementation of the university integrated strategy of education internationalization as part of general development strategy leadership of the competitive advantages of the university.

The purpose of the research, the results of which are presented in this article, is to identify the structure of scientific and methodological support of the strategy of education internationalization at the university. To achieve this purpose, the following tasks were solved: the analysis of domestic and foreign theories of education internationalization was carried out; the features of external and internal internationalization were considered; the structural components of scientific and methodological support for the strategy of education internationalization at the university were identified.

The article presents the characteristics of scientific and methodological support for the strategy of education internationalization at the university as a set of conceptual and methodological, value-oriented, organizational and managerial, and program and methodological blocks. The author concludes that the interaction and interrelation of the

identified blocks ensures the integrity, consistency and predictability of the strategy of education internationalization in higher education as a factor of its integration into the international educational space. Scientific and methodological support of the strategy of education internationalization at the university is considered in the article as a complex resource of the university's system orientation to the intensification of international scientific and educational cooperation and the development of academic excellence in the global educational space.

The novelty and theoretical significance of the results obtained is to identify and characterize the structure of scientific and methodological support for the strategy of education internationalization at the university. The results obtained can be used in educational practice when analyzing the experience of higher education internationalization accumulated in higher education institutions, its scientific understanding and justified modeling of new strategies for the system integration of higher education institutions into the international educational space.

Keywords: international educational space, internationalization of higher education, strategy, strategy of education internationalization.

**L. N. Belonogova, A. M. Sokolov, S. V. Bogatova**

### **Gamification as a mechanism of patriotic education of the younger generation**

The article presents the experience of using gaming technologies and gamification in the patriotic education of the younger generation. The authors consider the features of Z generation (iGeneration), parameters for their successful learning. The article presents approaches to patriotic education. In the article the basis and purpose of patriotic education are considered as patriotic consciousness as a result of the development of the initial concrete-sensory perception of the surrounding world. The authors disclose the criteria for the formation of patriotic consciousness – motivational-value, cognitive and behavioral. The author's set of games is presented, the mechanics of which are universal and can be applied in the patriotic education of preschool and school age children in any region of the Russian Federation. The complex of games is united in the project «Welcome to the city of Technoinnovations», which is part of the system of additional education and is designed to instill love and interest in the native land through the use of information technology, to provide a wide range of additional knowledge and help to form the necessary social and 4K competencies. The complex includes the following elements: conducting a city tour using robotics and QR-coding technology; creation of virtual city tours for schoolchildren; development of educational board games of regional content using Photoshop; design of the Simbirsk national ornament using the Scratch programming language; creation of the ABC of the hometown using the Power Point program; creating puzzles «Hometown Streets» using a puzzle generator. The implementation of these network projects contributes to the formation of motivational-value, cognitive and behavioral components of patriotism in the younger generation.

Keywords: patriotic education, patriotic consciousness, patriotic values, game technology, information technology, gamification, Z generation.

**A. B. Razumova, T. I. Ritskova, I. S. Sinitsyn**

### **Digital transformation of higher education: a new look at the configuration of the educational process and interaction**

Based on the analysis of the existing practice of organizing the educational process in the higher education system, the article examines the features of its transformation and restructuring in the context of digitalization as a global trend in the development of all spheres of human activity. At the same time, it is noted that digitalization allows a new approach to achieving the planned educational results, to implementing the content of education, methods and organizational forms of educational work, as well as evaluating the results achieved. The article emphasizes that digitalization, on the one hand, provides increased openness, flexibility of education, and greater involvement of students in the educational process. It is also noted that the education digitalization allows you to design new educational situations, involve new actors in the learning process, while transforming the configuration of relations between its main participants. Digitalization makes significant changes in the role of the teacher and the student in the learning process, which requires appropriate adaptation. Special attention is paid to clarifying the main definitions related to the process of education digitalization and the implementation of e-learning. The main requirements for designing e-learning components such as video lectures, webinars, and e-courses are considered. The roles of the teacher that allow implementing e-learning in the higher education system are identified separately. In conclusion, it is noted that the digital transformation of higher education provides a new round of its development in modern conditions and is expressed in the formation of a new – mixed – learning model that allows building a higher education system at a qualitatively different level, in which educational results are formed in digital conditions with a rational combination of classical and innovative didactic solutions.

Keywords: higher education, digitalization, digital didactics, e-learning, educational content, e-courses, video lectures, webinars.

**G. G. Khamov, L. N. Timofeeva**

### **On the training methodology for compiling some type of arithmetic problems**

The article is devoted to a current topic related to the development of methods for composing problems in teaching students of pedagogical universities of mathematical faculties. This problem becomes especially important in the context of the need to involve students in independent creative activities to acquire and apply knowledge. The material is presented in relation to the section of the discipline «Algebra and number theory», dedicated to solving Diophantine equations, the main objectives of which are not only mastering the theory and algorithms for solving basic problems, but also obtaining the necessary knowledge and skills for further professional activity. Solving a problem, the student must not only solve it correctly and quickly enough, but also show the creative component of the activity, using it as much as possible for their mathematical development. In this regard, the process of composing problems by students is undoubtedly useful, which reflects the systematic application of the material and elements of mathematical actions based on the laws and methods of mathematics. In addition, the ability to compose problems will be required in future activities related to teaching mathematics. The processes of solving and composing tasks are interconnected and this allows you to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of composing and solving tasks. Therefore, the teacher can give a task to the student with the requirement to compose (fully or partially) and solve the problem. In this paper, examples of tasks for the compilation of indefinite equations solvable in integers are considered, for the solution of which the methods of number theory are used: the study of possible residuals from dividing an algebraic integer expression by a specific integer; finding integer solutions to a linear equation with two variables. The stages of composing Diophantine equations are described in detail, the ways of obtaining equations solvable on a given set of integers or natural numbers are analyzed, and the application of various theoretical propositions used for their solution is shown.

Keywords: problem, method of composing problems, creative activity, number theory, indefinite equations, integers, division with remainder, division of an algebraic expression, comparison.

**V. V. Vonog, O. V. Gryadunova, V. V. Kolga**

### **Computer-assisted teaching materials as part of the foreign language training system for engineering profile students**

The processes of globalization and informatization have a significant impact on all spheres of human life, including engineering education at higher school. The popularity of information technologies is due to a number of factors, among which one can underline their effectiveness and the possibilities they offer. One of the most common forms in the system of higher professional education is the development of computer-assisted teaching materials (CATM), the active use of which is due to a number of their advantages, in comparison with the difficulties that arise for teachers at the stage of their development and implementation, and for students when performing assignments.

In this article the authors consider the features of computer-assisted teaching materials of the discipline, as well as the principles taken into account when creating it in terms of teaching «Foreign language» to students taking engineering programs courses at higher school. Teaching materials structure contains interactive tools for communication between the teacher and students, including information forums, thanks to which students track changes in the course of the educational process and, if necessary, contact the teacher. The organization of successful educational activities is also facilitated by such components of CATM as the «Implementation Scheme», «Training Mode», syllabus and student performance assessment system, which provide monitoring of the results of mastering the discipline on time and allow you to make adjustments to the individual trajectory of student learning.

According to the authors' observations, the implementation of interactive tasks in a foreign language, including watching authentic lectures and online resources, contributes to the development of communication in a foreign language for solving the problems of professional field, as well as the education of competitive engineers of a new generation capable of independent learning, thanks to which the process of learning a foreign language becomes more efficient.

Keywords: engineering education, foreign language training, computer-assisted teaching materials.

**A. O. Prokhorov, A. V. Chernov**

### **The role of the Self-system in self-regulation of mental states in the course of the students' educational activities**

This article is devoted to the question of the Self-system role in the mental regulation of human states. It analyzes different approaches to the study of relationship between the structures of the Self-system and mental states of a person. The purpose of this work is to establish the relationship between the components of the Self-system and the level of effectiveness in self-regulation of students' mental states. The research was carried out in three forms of educational activity, different in the tension level: at a lecture, a seminar and an exam. Here are shown the most typical mental states of students with different level of self-regulation efficiency in different forms of educational activity. It was revealed

that students with a high level of self-regulation efficiency more intensively experience positive cognitive states, regardless of the educational activity intensity. It was found out that higher manifestations of positive components of self-attitude (self-confidence, self-worth) and lower indicators of internal conflict characterize students with high efficiency of mental states' self-regulation and self-blame. It was revealed that students with a high level of self-regulation efficiency have a significantly higher level of expression of the self-system components. Were established the leading substructures of mental states and the self-system in each of the forms of students' educational activity. It was found out that in everyday forms of educational activity, the behavior indicator is of the greatest importance, and in a tense examination situation – somatic reactions and cognitive processes. It was shown that as the tension of the situation grows from lecture to exam, the role of the components of self-attitude in the regulation of both individual substructures and mental states of students' increases.

Keywords: mental state, self-system, self-attitude, self-regulation efficiency, self-regulation level, educational activity, student.

**M. A. Frizen**

### **The value-semantic component of the psychologist's professional activity**

The research of value-semantic basics of psychologists' professional activity is topical for the science of psychology and its practice. The results of the empirical research are displayed in this article and the purpose of this research is the studying of the value-semantic component of psychologists' professional activity. Planning the research we assumed from the hypothesis that the value-semantic basics of professional activity in the aspect of its main focus and its semantic integration are qualitatively different among the psychologists who differ in the degree of fullness of the meaning of life; as a resource of mindfulness so a tendency to professional self-realization here are proper characteristics for those psychologists who are more thoughtful and independent with the choice of their profession along with satisfaction of the choice of their profession.

The sample of the research is a group of 89 practicing psychologists. The clustering of the methodological indicators by the parameters of existential fulfillment at the first stage both by the parameters of subjective quality in the choice of a profession at the second stage allowed us to describe the value-semantic component of the professional activity among the psychologists who are different in the indicated signs. As a result, we've made the conclusions that the value-semantic basics of the psychologist's professional activity have specificity which is depended on how much the professional builds his life generally according to his own meanings and values and how positively he assesses his own professional choice.

Those psychologists who fill their lives with meaning to a greater extent are oriented towards how the psychological profession multifaceted is along with its helping meaning; they integrate the organization and semantic aspects in their professional context, link their personal and professional values and meanings and realize themselves professionally. Those psychologists who fill their lives with meaning to a less extent they comprehend their professional activity through more external parameters, and they are focused on homeostasis with the surrounding society.

A resource of mindfulness, a tendency to professional self-realization and understanding how important their professional activity is and proper characteristics for those psychologists who are more thoughtful and independent with the choice of their profession along with satisfaction of the choice of their profession; the psychologists with an average level of expression of these parameters of the choice of a profession are characterized by a certain inconsistency at their emotional level both less pronounced meaningfulness, and also they keep a certain distance from people in tensed situations.

Keywords: value-semantic sphere, professional activity of a psychologist, existential fulfillment, subjective quality of the choice of a profession.

**I. M. Osipenko**

### **Psychological characteristics of women who became pregnant using the method of in vitro fertilization**

The growth of research in the field of reproductive health psychology, psychology of pregnant women using the method of in vitro fertilization (IVF), an increase in the birth rate using this method, as well as the number of broken families with difficulties with childbearing actualize this research topic in modern psychological science.

The presented research is aimed at studying the psychological characteristics of women whose pregnancy occurred with the help of extracorporeal fertilization. The author believes that such women are characterized by a high level of anxiety, suspiciousness, a tendency to analyze the state of their own body, and the manifestation of hysteroid traits. Unlike women whose pregnancy occurred naturally, they tend to be depressed.

The results of the study indicate that women whose pregnancy occurred via in vitro fertilization have more expressed anxiety and fear over pregnancy and the health of the unborn child, increased tendency to analyze the state of your own body and «alarming» signals from the environment, behavior with relatives, they often exhibit impulsivity, a

game to the public. There is a desire to be in the center of attention and receive psychological stroking. These pregnant women have a fixation on their failures and disappointments, the presence of a passive life position.

Women whose pregnancy occurred naturally are not prone to excessive fixation on the sensations in their body or to excessive complaints about the state of health; views and assessments harmoniously coincide with generally accepted norms, the environment of difficulties or misunderstandings does not arise; the mood is mostly smooth and calm, without periods of tension or dissatisfaction. There is a predominance of a favorable experience of pregnancy, based on internal and external resources, positive attitudes to motherhood.

Keywords: perinatal psychology, in vitro fertilization, psychology of infertility, readiness for motherhood, personality traits, experience.

**Ye. V. Balakshina**

### **Professional engineering: reliability**

The intensive development of new technologies creates special conditions for the implementation of labor functions by specialists in various professional fields. The most active introduction of innovations and technological advances takes place in the activities of large and small industries. It is at this stage that a peculiar assessment of the quality and «usefulness» of the results of engineering solutions introduced into practical operation takes place. This is fully felt in the form of reliable operation of products, increased labor efficiency, saving working time, leveling production risks and improving the economic well-being of the enterprise. An engineer, as a representative of senior technical professions, able to optimize and improve the work of an individual workshop and organization as a whole, becomes a key figure for the entire general production cycle.

It should be noted that a huge number of engineering professions are represented on the modern labor market. At the same time, an engineer of different professional orientation, involved in various fields, carries fundamentally different loads and can perform functions different from the descriptions of classical engineering work. The intensive participation of an engineer, as a representative of technical professions in such fields as medicine, education, testifies to the high social importance of engineering work, and supports the relevance of the growing interest in the profession of engineer. In turn the direct relation to creation of technologies (designing, design, planning) or direct – the indirect relation to technical support of work of the enterprise staff, brings up the questions concerning reliability of engineering activity.

The main developments of theoretical and applied nature, reflecting the specific features of engineering activities, its reliability, were carried out within the framework of engineering psychology and ergonomics. Traditionally, they reveal the essence of operator labor («man-operator») and the work of a specialist operating complex automated complexes («man-technician»). However, the replenishment of the list of engineering professions with new types, as well as the complication of professional tasks of generally recognized ones, the inclusion of new functions in them creates an applicant for a more detailed study of it.

Keywords: engineer, engineering activity, efficiency of activity, reliability, professional reliability, professional and important qualities.

**L. A. Slesarenko**

### **Research of emotional and volitional resources of resident doctors that influence the degree of adaptation potential to professional activity**

This article examines the influence of emotional-volitional sphere of doctor-residents of the Tver state medical University of Minzdrav of Russia (Tugma) on the process of adaptation to labor activity and development of professional medical identity. Undoubtedly, the activities of medical professionals are associated with a high level of tension, not only physically, but also psychologically, morally and emotionally. The work of a medic is closely related to interpersonal communication within the doctor-patient system, in which the emotional component plays an important role. The constructive nature of this interaction determines not only the success and effectiveness of the patient's healing process, but also the level of their quality of life. In this regard, the basic content components that affect the construction of professional identity of medical specialists are described. A psychodiagnostic study was conducted on the basis of the center for psychological support of TvSMU, aimed at establishing the relationship between the level of emotional intelligence and the selection of behavioral coping strategies in residents. The object of the study was residents of the 1st year of study in the number of 203 people. During the analysis and interpretation of the data, it was found that more than seventy percent of residents demonstrate a low level of emotional intelligence, the influence of which affects the choice of problem-oriented coping. Summarizing the results of the psychodiagnostic study, it can be stated that seventy-one percent of respondents experience difficulties in communicating with colleagues and patients, as well as in leveling possible conflict situations. Therefore, it is advisable to develop and conduct specialized socio-psychological training and individual psychological consultations aimed at correcting the adaptive potential of the individual and contributing to the development of the professional identity of residents.

Keywords: professional identity, emotional intelligence, coping strategies, resident doctors.

**N. P. Ansimova, A. V. Smirnova**

### **Development of junior schoolchildren's attention and memory at lessons**

The article presents the results of the formative experiment in primary school, carried out directly in the training activity. The purpose of the experiment was to ensure a more effective development of the memory and thinking of junior schoolchildren during the development of educational material in basic subjects and, as a result, increasing their academic performance.

The experiment was conducted with students of the second grades (control and experimental) of one of the schools in Rybinsk, studying according to the system «Elementary School of the XXI Century.» To develop attention and memory, a wide range of special exercises were used, included in the lesson plans on the relevant topics of the curriculum in Mathematics, the Russian Language, Literary Reading and the World Around Us (the article gives examples of exercises, the corresponding topics of the lesson, the content of the educational and methodological kit and the dates of classes).

Before to start the experiment, students in both classes showed a low level of attention and memory development, so a class with lower performance indicators in most educational subjects was chosen as an experimental one. As a result of the experiment, the indicators of students' memory development and attention in the experimental class improved significantly, while there were no changes in the control class, and the indicators of attention concentration even decreased. Performance in all subjects, both current and final, in the experimental class also became higher.

Thus, the study showed that the effectiveness of the development of attention and memory of modern junior schoolchildren can be increased due to the special organization of educational activities, namely, the inclusion in the educational process of special exercises that do not take additional time in the lesson, but increase the motivation and performance of junior schoolchildren.

Keywords: attention, memory, development, junior schoolchildren, forming experiment.

**I. V. Guzhva, P. A. Pobokin**

### **The image of the teacher in the representation of modern students in the conditions of the educational process**

This article presents an empirical study of the image of the teacher in the representation of modern students in the conditions of the educational process. The article substantiates the relevance of the study of the features of the teacher's perception by students. A wide review of the literature sources that reflect this issue is carried out. The purpose of this study is to generalize some of the results of the study of socio-pedagogical perception as an integral part of the educational process. The article reveals the features of social perception and its impact on the effectiveness of interaction between students and teachers in educational activities. The most significant qualities of the teacher for students are revealed both at the initial stage of communication with him, and in the process of further interaction. The most significant for students are such pedagogical qualities as the ability to transfer knowledge in an interesting way, professionalism in work, high intelligence, education and competence. Respondents assign an important role to the communicative qualities of the teacher (for example, the ability of the teacher to communicate and build friendly relations with students based on the principles of trust and partnership). The traditional role of the teacher as a translator of knowledge has been reduced. The role of the teacher as a professional person increases, which helps the student to develop a certain system of values and views. Use in the study of factor analysis allowed to reliably identify personal and professional qualities of the teacher relevant to the student, and describe the set of likely causal relationships between input variables. The main results of the study are presented in the tables. The results of the research can find further practical application in pedagogy, in pedagogical and social psychology, and are also necessary for the pedagogical improvement of the educational process.

Keywords: higher education; educational process; pedagogical interaction; educational activities; social and pedagogical perception.

**I. V. Lopatkova**

### **Psychotechnological possibilities in perception of a work of art**

The article is devoted to the substantiation of the psychotechnological possibilities of perceiving a work of art in the direction of psychotherapy, psychocorrection, psychological support for the formation and development of mental properties, personality traits. The artistic perception of works of art is considered in the article as an incentive and mechanism for initiating the processes necessary for adaptation, socialization, personality formation and development, identification, self-actualization, reflection, etc. A comparative analysis of scientists' approaches to understanding the content of psychotechnology is given, and conclusions are drawn that psychotechnology is a holistic, focused and thoughtful way of influencing the human psyche (groups of people). In accordance with this conclusion, an assumption is made about the psychotechnological properties of artistic perception, which is interpreted as an intellectual-emotional complex of impressions, opinions, judgments about the artistic image of a work of art, literature, arts and crafts, culture

as a whole. Analyzing empirical data on perception and its results or consequences, for example, correlation with one's personality, events of one's life, influence on it, embodiment of the heroes of the novel in the works of its own creativity, images of the novel by M. A. Bulgakov «Master and Margarita», the author comes to the conclusion about the psychotechnological possibilities of artistic perception, as a way of interaction integrating the elements of the world and significant elements of the inner world of the person, including explications of the past, present and future, social and personal, correlated with perceived artistic image and enriched with personal content in the process of its perception. We consider such elements of artistic perception as an emotional reaction (in the totality of its elements), personal interpretation (as a process of correlating one's conceptual system with the system proposed by the author). The article presents some results of experimental studies and exposure of copyright options to use artistic perception as psychotechnology.

Keywords: artistic perception, artistic image, psychotechnology, activity, personality, formation, development, method.

**T. I. Erokhina**

### **Nekrasov's discourse of the modern Internet space**

In modern culture, a special place is occupied by the Internet space, which is a space for obtaining information, communication, constructing virtual reality and self-realization of the individual. The Internet space has a multi-functional nature and is part of the media culture, in the context of which ideas about the creative personality, artistic creativity, and cultural memory are updated. The process of representation of a creative personality in the Internet space is especially actively developing during anniversary events and dates that form an informational occasion. On the eve of the 200th anniversary of Russian poet N. A. Nekrasov, the author of the article turned to understanding the Nekrasov discourse of the modern Internet space. The aim of the research is to analyze the Nekrasov discourse in terms of its representation, specificity, and functions. In the course of the study, the author considered options and ways to represent the poet's work on the Internet: special projects dedicated to the life and work of N. A. Nekrasov were analyzed. There is a tendency to represent biographical information about N. A. Nekrasov on the Internet, which transforms or destroys the stereotypical ideas about the poet received in the course of school education. Special attention is paid to the media technologies of the mythologization of the personality and creativity of N. A. Nekrasov, which are associated with the creation of new myths about the poet as a cultural hero who acquires a trickster beginning, and the mythologization of the Nekrasov chronotope is indicated. The author draws attention to the specifics of the Nekrasov discourse, which is associated with the creation of hypertext in the Internet space. The article considers the principles of hypertextual construction of the Nekrasov discourse, notes its non-linearity, actualization of the creative activity of the addresser and addressee, and features of modeling the Nekrasov text in the Internet space. The author outlined the main functions of the Nekrasov discourse that have informational and symbolic meaning, and noted its positive and negative connotations.

Keyword: N. A. Nekrasov, Internet space, discourse, hypertext, mythologization, modern culture, communication, media technologies, creative personality.

**M. A. Pilyugina**

### **Pilgrimage as a meeting in time: hermeneutical aspect**

The article is devoted to the analysis of pilgrimage in a practical and philosophical context. Considering it as a socio-cultural phenomenon allows us to explore not only the spiritual and religious meanings of this activity. Pilgrimage, as an activity initially aimed at gaining and understanding of meanings and events, is closely linked to the hermeneutic tradition. By applying the principle of historicism, using the comparative and hermeneutical method and the method of contextual analysis, the author presents an attempt at an interdisciplinary study of pilgrimage. It is shown that the use of hermeneutical concepts formulated by V. Dilthey, G.-G. Gadamer and P. Riker contributes to the understanding of various objective and subjective aspects of this activity. Pilgrimage is considered in its directed procedural activity and activity, an important element of which is the knowledge of the meanings contained in the symbols that accompany and define this path. It is concluded that in addition to the sacred and existential contexts, which are meaning-forming, objective and collective components are no less important, as evidenced by the genre of pilgrimage literature and its evolution.

It is shown that as a result of the spread of knowledge and secularization processes, the system of values changes and pilgrimage, in addition to preserving traditional ones, acquires new goals and forms associated with changing the concept of the sacred. In the modern understanding, the connection with communication and educational activities, with tradition and identification processes becomes important. The development of the information society indicates a further change in value orientations and devaluation of the original meanings of pilgrimage activities.

Pilgrimage today is a special subject of research in various scientific fields, it is also discussed in the context of tourism as one of its directions. One of the main questions concerns the place, status and significance of pilgrimage in modern society.

Keywords: pilgrimage, hermeneutics, meaning, understanding, experience, tradition, communication, time, man, text, event.

## **I. A. Edoshina**

### **Fact versus fiction: Fyodor Tyutchev in the novel by A. Gelassimov «Wind-rose»**

Issues of writing a famous historical person biography, as well as the problem of biographical data interpretation in a fictional text is actualized in the article. The designated problem defined the aim of the article and also a number of objectives related to reviewing the most significant aspects in present day biography studies, the relevance of creation and reconstruction (Y. M. Lotman) in biography writing, biography interpretation techniques and methods exemplified by the analysis of a personage in the novel by a contemporary scientist and writer A. V. Gelassimov (born in 1965). It is noted that the images of the novel lead characters – G. I. Nevelsky and E. Yelchaninova – are presented with undisguised sympathy and in accordance with their actual biographies, unlike that of F. Tyutchev. Seeking to understand the causes, yet with no loss of observation objectivity in the field of how and on what grounds, in A. V. Gelassimov's concept, a personage can be created the author of the article addresses his Candidate's dissertation/PhD dissertation. In this paper (despite its specific orientalist problematic) an auteur methodology reveals itself-gaining new meanings through proliferation of senses, their multiplication. In A. V. Gelassimov's view, as a result, vice acquires an intriguing shade of a new meaning, fact distortion becoming an independent phenomenon and acquiring a beneficial function of influencing contemporaries' minds. Further on, the author of the article elicits all the episodes connected with the character called F. I. Tyutchev, analyzes them pointing out all the cases of meanings multiplication and their novel verification aimed at the distortion of the poet actual life events. A. V. Gelassimov's unflattering speeches about F. Tyutchev are exemplified, which is a direct evidence that the strategy chosen by the author to study ways of constructing the poet's biography in the given literary text is correct and valid.

Keywords: A.V. Gelassimov, F. I. Tyutchev, a biography in the novel, an auteur methodology, constructing facts, multiplication of meanings, fiction/literary verification.

## **V. P. Fedjuk**

### **Russia in 1917: revolutionary fashion**

The article examines the influence of the Russian revolution on clothing and fashion. The objective factor that dictated the manner of dressing was the progressive poverty and lack of the most necessary things. The Russian industry, including the production of clothing and shoes, was focused primarily on meeting the needs of the army. The needs of the civilian population lacked raw materials and, as a result, impoverishment, albeit to varying degrees, affected all social groups.

The revolution added to this several more circumstances, already ideological in nature. Firstly, the emphasized egalitarianism in appearance, the conscious rejection of any external differences. At the same time, the manner of dressing, characteristic of the social bottom, became a reference for imitation. This can be considered a kind of mimicry, a means of self-defense in conditions when the order in the country dictated the street. Emphasized asceticism, deliberately cultivated negligence were characteristic of most members of the political class, regardless of which side of the barricades they were on. A side manifestation of this trend was the widespread paramilitary style, reflecting the fear of soldier anarchy that swept the country. At the same time, it is the military uniform and its most important element – epaulettes, that will be one of the first reasons for confronting the emerging of white and red Russia. In the civil war and subsequent years, these trends will generally continue, although they will undergo some changes. In general, these characteristics of clothing as a sign element will remain until the end of the Soviet era.

Keywords: Russian revolution 1917, clothing, fashion, changes in social standards.

## **I. V. Leonov, I. V. Kirillov**

### **Traces of military experience on artifacts: criteria for determining the value and practice of conservation**

The first part of the article is devoted to the study of a special group of historical and cultural artifacts that bear the traces of the impact of wars and armed conflicts. These «scars» of history are a rather contradictory phenomenon, on the one hand distorting the monument, and on the other, often supplementing and even strengthening the material form and value-semantic aura of the artifact. Within the framework of this article, an attempt is made to study the value-semantic nature of these scars and the mental and psychological characteristics of their perception; the archetypal foundations are also considered, which underlie the specific perception of military «scars» on the monuments of historical and cultural heritage. With regard to the presented group of monuments, there are various work practices in terms of their identification, preservation, restoration, exhibiting and popularization; among these, there are practices aimed at «erasing» the scars received by monuments in the course of historical and cultural collisions; there are also practices of preserving these traces of the impact of history; in addition, the practice of fragmentary preservation of war scars on

artifacts finds their manifestation. The article contains a number of specific historical examples of the implementation of these practices, including both domestic and foreign experience of working with cultural heritage; the historical evolution of the practices of working with «scarred» monuments is also considered. Special attention is paid to the humanitarian and technological features of the popularization of «scarred» artifacts as «places of military memory»; the question is raised about the significance of this activity for national commemorative policy, for the preservation and intergenerational transmission of the system-forming value-semantic attitudes of the national culture. In the second part of the article, the main attention will be paid to the study of the practice of working with monuments of historical and cultural heritage with traces of military experience – based on the exposition and experience of the Central Naval Museum after the Emperor Peter the Great (St.-Petersburg).

Keywords: artifact, monument, war, Great Patriotic war, historical and cultural heritage, archetype, «scar of history», «patina of time», «multi-layered» artifact, place of memory.

**D. Yu. Gustyakova**

### **Classics on the verge of mass culture: strategies for representation**

The article explores the problem of representation of musical classics in modern culture, due to the influences of popular culture and the characteristics of the perception of mass audience. Two main strategies for performing representation of musical classics in the space of popular culture are identified and substantiated: *pseudo-academic* representation and *post-classical* representation. Signs of a *pseudo-academic* strategy, which are uttered emotionality, «commenting» on the expressiveness of facial expressions and plastic, additional visual details and accessories on the verge of shocking – are revealed on the example of such famous musicians as pianist Lan Lan, conductor Valery Gergiev and singer Anna Netrebko. During pseudo-academic representation, the performance of academic music is transformed into the phenomenon of popular culture, while the quality of the performance of a musical work either becomes an element of the show (virtuosity is brought to the forefront of the representation), or the visual and expressive component of the performing act begins to prevail over the musical and technical component and the musical material becomes secondary to the interpretation process. During the implementation of the *post-classical* strategy, the text of the classical work itself enters the field of popular culture and begins to function as its product, while the interpreter is fully a figure in popular culture, transforming musical classics into the phenomenon of artistic «postculture.» It is proposed to include the phenomenon of classical crossover, a cultural strategy involving the integration of classical music into the field of popular culture. Classical crossover is a commercial product based on musical classics, the creators of which, solving the problem of listening perception (habitually, attractively, in demand), combine classical music with jazz, rock, pop music and other commercial areas, borrow techniques, instruments, methods of visual representation. An example of a post-classical strategy for representing musical classics in the space of modern popular culture, for example, is the implementation of classical crossover in the work of the art group M. Turetsky Choir.

Keywords: musical classics, popular culture, creative personality, modern representation strategies, pseudo-academic representation, post-classical representation, interpretation, Lan Lan, Valery Gergiev, Anna Netrebko, classical crossover, M. Turetsky Choir.

**N. A. Barabash**

### **Television provocations as the social response of time**

The article considers television from the point of view of the process of misconceptions, time and social needs of society. Such an ambiguous modern phenomenon, artifact, just provocation, as interaction with society, the viewer, as an attempt to explain the processes taking place by means and through the prism of shocking and scandal, turns into a loss of a clear constructive idea for TV itself, ephemeral designs and indistinct concepts. The priority is the rating terms of success to the detriment of the artistic dominant and ethical component. Reflections on television lead to undeniable conclusions about its role as a powerful provocateur of events and problems in society. The borrowing by television of many of the different – other – types and genres of art did not make TV itself art at all for various reasons, the main of which is the impossibility of creating an artistic image. Television regards its role as a participant and reciter of social processes, often without analyzing depth and a subtle ethical component. However, even the negative connotation of assessments is evidence of hope for a different, prudent, rearrangement of social developments in television space and chronological sequence. The inconsistencies of the cultural, social order, the absence of long-playing constructive, positive prospects for the phenomenon of television itself create in many ways a spontaneous, volatile image, balancing on the verge of scandal, time shifts, on a stable paradigm of distortion of this time.

The paradox can be considered that the modern television phenomenon is evidence of its vitality, its desire to rely on those personalities that themselves become iconic and in demand in society. Rely on such a powerful criterion, which is the entire socio-cultural context of time.

Keywords: television, theater, space, concept, society, time, social context, game, absurdity, scandal, shocking, conflict, prerequisites of classics, ethical norms and artistic images.

## **E. A. Ermolin**

### **Online personality as a cultural phenomenon: dialogism in the practice of a modern blogger**

Intensive information exchange and effective levers of horizontal democracy problematize the status of a journalist. The line between the audience and the producers of information is blurred. Non-traditional media projects are based on collaboration and dialogue. Media participation occurs when a person develops public activism and seeks to express himself publicly. In the article, such active people are defined as a trans-audience, and the new author is defined as a mediaprosumer. A journalist who is concerned with professional success finds himself as a blogger in the modern media situation. The blogger's online identity unfolds in a multi-vector way. The potential for dialogue inherent in posting as it is (the author's blog posts) is revealed during communication in the social network about the post. The concept of comment-communication is introduced, which is a system of dialogues and polylogues of different duration on different comment branches and often significantly transforms and develops the original topics of the post. When posting/comment-communication occurs situational interaction of a unique nature. The commentator personally addresses the author of the post, and the author personifies his response based on his understanding of the media network personality of this commentator. The two network dialog partners are mutually configured and integrated into each other. The number of such dialogical (and quite often polylogical, with the participation of several interlocutors) duels for one blogger is unlimited, except for his desire and the degree of professional self-mobilisation. On the other hand, the potential of a dialogue between different commenters is also realized in comment-communication, which does not always depend on the author of the post – the blog owner. The productivity of a dialogue is usually associated with the readiness and ability to adjust to each other. Many important meanings are revealed in the mode of personalized communication. The situation of network communication makes one of the central themes in personalistic thinking relevant – the problem of the Other. A blogger-journalist has a chance to acquire not only a resource of trust from the trans-audience that develops around his blog, but also a new quality of his online personality. In the online comment dialog, many mediaprosumer rediscover their own identity.

Keywords: complicity journalism, trans-audience, mediaprosumer, social networks, blogging, journalist-blogger, posting, comment-communication, network personality.