Baiborodova L. V.

Implementation of conceptual ideas
on pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren

Abstract. In 2021 we developed the concept of pre-professional pedagogical training of schoolchildren as a stage in the system of continuing pedagogical education. The purpose of the study is to analyze the implementation of the main ideas of this concept based on the data of a survey of teachers, students and their parents, studying the experience of educational organizations where psychological and pedagogical classes have been made. About one thousand respondents were interviewed, and it made it possible to obtain information on the state of pre-professional pedagogical training in psychological and pedagogical classes in accordance with the criteria and indicators that characterize the implementation of conceptual ideas.

The implementation of the ideas of continuity, succession and perspective provides for the study of the consistency of target guidelines, program documents, content and pedagogical tools used at different stages of pedagogical education; interaction of subjects of educational organizations, colleges, universities in the process of pre-professional pedagogical training. The study of the implementation of the idea of individualizing the educational process in psychological and pedagogical classes includes the determination of the activity and subjectivity of schoolchildren in the organization of pre-professional pedagogical training, educational activities and training; providing students with the opportunity to make independent decisions. The analysis of the implementation of the idea on pedagogizing the educational process and the social environment of the organization provides for the study about the influence of schoolchildren on the educational process, the participation of schoolchildren in the transformation of the environment, in socially significant projects; the use of social resources for organizing pre-professional pedagogical training. The interaction of subjects of pre-professional pedagogical training, the unification of organization resources, the interpenetration of means of general and additional education in organizing the activities of the psychological and pedagogical class testifies to the implementation of the idea of integration and convergence. Based on the analysis of the implementation of conceptual ideas, resources are identified for the further development of pre-professional pedagogical training for schoolchildren.

Keywords: pre-professional pedagogical training; schoolchildren; conceptual ideas; continuing pedagogical education; individualization; pedagogization; integration and convergence

Baykhanov I. B.

Formation of the future teacher's electoral culture:
from values to technologies

Abstract. The article determines the relevance of the formation of the future teacher's electoral culture taking into account the analysis of the electoral activity of modern youth, value — based attitudes of educational standards and program documents in the field of education. The importance of implementing electoral education of the younger generation is justified. The author claims that electoral education is integral part of a comprehensive educational and educational program that expands the potential of civil law and spiritual and moral education. The teacher's special role and social mission in shaping the values of civic participation of the younger generation is noted. The need to increase the civic and electoral activity of the future teacher is emphasized. It is argued that a politically indifferent teacher who does not have a sufficient level of electoral culture, who does not have the skills of broadcasting it to the younger generation, will not be able to contribute to the formation of the identity of politically active citizens.

Through the prism of the provisions of the existential approach, the ideas of the value-meaning conditioning of activity and the theory of the binary of the educational process, the article analyzes modern approaches to the formation of the electoral culture of youth and pedagogical technologies for the electoral education of the future teacher. A brief description of the most relevant technologies for the formation of the electoral culture of the future teacher is given: club work, social design and game technologies of electoral education. Considering the electoral culture as a pass-through competence allows the author to determine the requirements for the technologies of its formation, as well as justify the conditions for the effectiveness to implement these technologies. The article may be of interest to theorists and practitioners in the field of pedagogy, psychology, higher education management, graduates, post-graduate students, students of additional professional advanced training programs for scientific and pedagogical workers, mentors of student groups, organizers of educational work in universities. Acquaintance with the materials of the article will help to design a program for the formation of the electoral culture of future teachers, taking into account the current needs of society and the features of the university environment.

Keywords: electoral education; electoral culture; pedagogical education; pedagogical technologies; game technologies; club work; social design

Simanovsky A. E.

Raising a preschool child in a family: the danger of forming victim behavior

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the influence of parenting style on the occurrence of victim behavior in a preschool child. Taking on the role of a victim, a child can further provoke aggressive behavior of people around him. Often, children with disabilities become victims of attacks and bullying by their peers. 40 parents of preschool children with disabilities were examined in order to identify their parenting style. Teachers (educators and defectologists) were asked to use the author's observation map to measure behavioral patterns characteristic of victim behavior of children. It was revealed that most children are not inclined to take the position of a victim, however, they are not ready to resist aggression. The parental parenting style «authoritarian hypersocialization» has the maximum impact on the formation of victimization. Emotional acceptance of the child and willingness to come to his aid do not have a significant impact on the likelihood of victimization. Predictors of victimization were such personal qualities of children as lack of independence and passivity. Antimictimal behavior is formed on the basis of such personal qualities of the child as: activity, independence and antirent attitudes. It is concluded that it is necessary to work with the child's family to reduce parental authoritarianism and encourage parents to be active and independent of the child. The work of teachers and psychologists with parents should contribute to the formation of anti-victim behavior and affect the reduction of the likelihood of aggression and bullying in the child's future life.

Keywords: bullying; victim behavior; parental parenting style; the influence of family education; victimization

Ukhova L. V., Aniskina N. V.

Readeingliteracy of educational process participants: problems, solutions, prospects

Abstract. Due to the significant renewal of the educational process and the change of the generational paradigm, natural barriers arise on the way to form reading literacy, associated both with different understanding of the phenomenon of text as such, and with different perception, understanding and interpretation of text as a product of speech activity. The article presents the results of an experimental study of the perception, understanding and interpretation of incomplete texts by students and teachers, which allowed to identify both problem areas of students' reading literacy and teachers' competence deficits. According to the authors, the problems identified in students in the differentiation and integration of information may be related to the lack of formation of the basic psychological mechanism of decentralization. It is important for teenagers to study discourses of different fields of knowledge, integrate them into their experience in order to feel «at home» in different communities. This contributes to the expansion of the categorical structure of consciousness and, accordingly, the success of the perception of the text. The teachers, biology and geography teachers turned out to be the most successful in understanding texts, what, in our opinion, is due to extensive experience with infographics in the practice of teaching their disciplines. In general, teachers coped worse with incomplete texts, while students, on the contrary, experienced difficulties when working with straight texts. To solve the identified problems, the approaches described in the article (didactic solutions) can be used: the selection of authentic texts directly related to the life experience of schoolchildren, the technology of «puff pie», the use of texts of a new nature and media project technologies, the solution of linguistic tasks.

Keywords: functional literacy; reading literacy; formation of reading literacy; competence approach; continuous/discontinuous texts; pedagogical deficits; didactic solutions

Shevtsova T. A.

Formation of pedagogical readiness of preschool children's parents to participate in the school inclusive educational process through solving competence problems

Abstract. The relevance of the study is due to the demand for the presentation of the model of formation of the pedagogical readiness of preschool children's parents to participate in the school inclusive educational process through interaction of the teacher-mentor and the parent as a holder of knowledge and the owner of the necessary competencies to implement inclusive practice. Since parents are full participants in the educational process, at the present stage there is a need to form their pedagogical readiness to participate in inclusion, in particular, when a child moves from a preschool educational organization to a school.

The novelty of the study is determined by the identification of the means of forming the pedagogical readiness of parents in the transitional period from preschool childhood to elementary school in the form of a specially developed modular psychological and pedagogical program, including competent tasks. The basis was the development of the content of tasks, accounting for the types of activities of parents with such types of tasks. In the future, empirical

data are recorded on the impact of the development of the program by parents at the level of their pedagogical readiness for teaching children in an inclusive school class and their analysis.

The article presents theoretical and empirical data on the study of the pedagogical readiness of preschool children's parents to participate in the school inclusive educational environment. The content and technology of implementing a modular program to form such readiness have been determined. The principles of work in the group are described. The important component in the implementation of the program is solving competent tasks by parents. It was concluded that it is necessary to form the pedagogical readiness of preschool children's parents to participate in the school inclusive educational process.

The materials of the article can be useful to managers, specialists of educational organizations when forming programs for interaction and cooperation with parents of students from inclusive groups and classes, as well as parents of preschool and primary school aged children.

Deich B. A.

Modeling as a tool for historical and pedagogical research

Abstract. The history of pedagogical thought and activity has been the subject of study by historians, philosophers, and educators for several centuries. In recent decades, the number of scientific papers related to the study of all-Russian or regional historical and pedagogical processes, phenomena and practices has significantly increased. However, as noted by leading experts in this field, the qualitative component of a large number of modern studies often remains at a relatively low level. In our opinion, one of the reasons for the problem that has arisen is the lack of reliance in such studies on a real conceptual basis, on theoretical and methodological grounds that allow thoughtful and meaningful selection, interpretation and systematization of historical and pedagogical facts. This allows us to speak about the existence of a contradiction between the representation in pedagogical science of historical and pedagogical modeling as a research tool and the absence in a systematic form of the conceptual foundations for applying this tool in historical and pedagogical research. And this, in turn, actualizes the problem of determining the conceptual foundations of historical and pedagogical modeling, ensuring the integrity and objectivity of historical and pedagogical knowledge.

The article is devoted to solving the problem of defining the conceptual foundations of historical and pedagogical modeling. These foundations include a combination of a number of components: the historical foundations of the concept (the evolution from the emergence of modeling as a scientific method to its use in the history of pedagogy); theoretical foundations of the concept (conceptual apparatus that characterizes its theoretical and methodological foundations); applied foundations of the concept (the logic of building a historical and pedagogical model). The concepts of «historical-pedagogical modeling» and «historical-pedagogical model» in the broad and narrow senses are formulated. The logic of building a model has been developed, that is, a certain sequence of research steps, including the selection of a model-forming feature, the definition of the stages of the «life» of the model (emergence, formation, transformation) and their structural content.

Abramova I. E., Shishmolina E. P.

Lifelong foreign language learning at extramural department: strengths, weaknesses, challenges

Abstract. The significance of the article is due to the rapid development of various forms of lifelong foreign language learning in order to adapt professional personnel to the new reality characterized by multitasking, complexity and uncertainty. At present, the competitiveness of an employee is ensured not only by continuous improvement of the quality of professional knowledge, but also by mastering competencies and skills of related or new specialties. The aim of the article is to analyze strengths and weaknesses of extramural education as a form of lifelong learning, to define its objectives and to identify the problems typical for regional universities of the Russian Federation. The authors believe that the social and psychological characteristics of correspondence students at a regional university must be taken into account to effectively organize the educational process in the new geopolitical conditions. The role of self-education in the system of extramural education is considered. The target group of middle-aged respondents is identified as the object of continuing education. The main advantages and disadvantages of such format of education are determined, the goal setting motives of students for continuing foreign language education are revealed. The interest of employers' interest in the continuing education of their employees, including foreign language training, and the creation of favorable conditions for this is revealed.

The novelty of the conducted research consists in identifying the actual social characteristics of the constantly changing contingent of extramural non-linguistic students of a regional university, in studying their perception of

foreign language learning as a form of lifelong education, as well as evaluating their foreign language learning experience in the proposed Model of unified educational space using digital didactics tools, in the identification of the further development, including the improvement of communicative foreign language competence as the main reason for distance learning among students of Petrozavodsk University, in order to change later their field of activity. In addition, the results indicate that the main purpose of receiving extramural education is the desire of students to change the sphere of their professional activity. The need to perform a large amount of independent work (48.3%), the lack of scholarships (44,8%), the unwillingness of the employer to let an employee leave for a session (48.3%) were named by the respondents as the main disadvantages. The authors conclude that today's challenges make it necessary to improve distance learning as a format of lifelong foreign language learning.

Shchipitsina L. Yu.

Vocabulary mind-maps in developing vocabulary proficiency in university students: development parameters and assessment criteria

Abstract. The article is devoted to the methodological potential of mind-maps as one of the modern digital visual tools in foreign language classes. It aims at identifying foreign language vocabulary mind-maps parameters and criteria for assessing the vocabulary proficiency (cognitive and usage levels) of university students in foreign language classes when using mind-maps. As a result of the analysis of scientific and methodological literature, the notion of a vocabulary mind-map is introduced. We also give recommendations for creating foreign language vocabulary mind-maps as well as criteria for assessing vocabulary proficiency, oral production and oral interaction in students of foreign language training programs. The proposed criteria were tested during classes in German as a second foreign language at NArFU named after M. V. Lomonosov (Arkhangelsk, Russia) in 2021. The training frame includes 1) the creation of vocabulary mind-maps by project teams according to the proposed recommendations and their self-assessment by students according to a given checklist; 2) presentation of vocabulary mind-maps in the classes (oral production) and participation in their discussion (interaction) with evaluation according to the proposed assessment criteria by the teacher and / or other students; 3) students' reflection on the role of mind-maps for developing their vocabulary proficiency in the form of survey. Observation, statistical calculations and the survey of students prove the effectiveness of the proposed methodical steps in using mind-maps for the development of vocabulary proficiency, oral production and interaction skills of university students. The described methodology and assessment criteria can serve as a basis for considering the role of other visual tools (infographic, word-cloud, longformat multimedia texts, etc.) in developing vocabulary proficiency and other foreign language skills in university students.

Vereshchagina A. G.

Classification of tasks with multicomponent drawings in the professional training of multidisciplinary technical school students

Abstract. The modern stage of the development of society sets the task for educational organizations implementing secondary vocational education to train professionally competent specialists who can provide the country with qualified personnel. To implement this task, it is necessary to integrate the requirements of the standards of secondary general and profesional education, taking into account the formation of common competencies, the development of universal educational actions as their metasubject basis.

These requirements are laid down in federal state standards of secondary general education, in state standards by profession and specialty in the form of requirements for personal, subject, meta-subject results, as well as for general and professional competencies. This integration is very difficult for teachers of the general education cycle due to the lack of scientific justification of this process, as well as theoretical knowledge, practical experience among teachers of the secondary special education system.

In this regard, the problem of integrating the requirements of the standards of secondary general and professional education for the successful formation of meta-subject results and general competencies of students of secondary vocational education has been updated. The main means for solving this problem is characterized — tasks with polycomponent drawings that have not fully studied educational potential.

The purpose of the article is to present on the basis of a meta-subject approach to teaching 5 classifications of tasks with multi-component drawings as pedagogical means that can take into account the clip perception, thinking in the professional training of students.

The article formulated the definition of a task with a multicomponent pattern as a means of learning with meta-subject potential; examples of such tasks are presented in 5 classifications.

This article can be useful to creatively working teachers of the system of general and secondary vocational education; researchers involved in the modernization of education; to students.

Kuznetsova Ju. A.

Potential of authentic videos for developing of critical thinking of law students in english classes

Abstract. The article is devoted to the topical problem of the development of professionally-oriented critical thinking in English classes with law students through the work with feature movies of legal content. The purpose of the article is to analyze pedagogical literature offering theoretical interpretation and practical solutions to the tasks set, as well as the study and practical experience of using various modern pedagogical techniques in organizing work with the movies. The article presents the reasons for the need to integrate new pedagogical methods and technologies into the educational process, depicts the goals and objectives of using video materials, methods of using video in foreign language classes, which affect the effectiveness of working with them. The methodological potential of a competently designed system of tasks performed at the pre-demonstration, demonstration and post-demonstration stages of work is described, the use of which contributes to the solution of numerous cultural, cognitive and linguistic tasks. The article emphasizes the importance of developing such tasks that are of a strong interdisciplinary nature, that contribute to the expansion of students' professional competencies, as well as develop the ability to analyze, generalize, compare ideas, establish causal relationships, formulate well-founded conclusions and assessments, make it possible to formulate and clearly express their opinions, skillfully and convincingly argue their ideas, predict future events. The experience of organizing work with feature films presented in the article can be applied in law schools in order to improve the effectiveness of foreign language classes.

Kurbakova M. A.

Effective applications for learning a foreign language

Abstract. Managing academic disciplines with the help of gadgets is quite natural nowadays. The overwhelming majority of the audience studying foreign languages got acquainted with portable technology in early childhood. This means that partial transfer of modern authentic techniques «from paper» to a gadget is more than justified. In the future this process will be strengthened. Many researchers have proved the effectiveness of mobile applications. The goal of the article is to consider popular effective mobile applications for learning English, to identify indicators of their effectiveness, their didactic characteristics, opportunities (in particular, the possibility of forming educational autonomy). We are to describe the ways of research in defining effectiveness of mobile applications as the additional means for learning a foreign language and determine the degree of need for the new IT applications. For our research we traditionally take the English language for the experience, the research is based on foreign sources; the latest studies of Russian researchers on this topic are presented in the list of references. We conduct our experiment as part of a comparative-complex methodology, which suggests writing a test and testing students' knowledge, their ability to memorize English words and work with working memory in two suggested different situations. The results show a greater degree of assimilation when using the apps. Various types of mnemonics techniques, a repetition mode and associations are good tools for effective foreign language learning. An app based on this methodology will improve the student's productive skills — fluency and letter-writing.

Berberyan A. S.

Relationship of existential execution and anxiety in youth

Abstract. The article examines the relationship between existential fulfillment and anxiety among young people. The relevance of the study is determined by a person's understanding of the problems of being, life and existence in general, as well as the significance of questions about freedom and responsibility, the consequences of freedom.

Difficulties associated with finding answers to existential questions, the inability to explain the world and understand oneself often drive people into melancholy and despair, and anxiety becomes the main emotion that a person is capable of. The hypothesis of the study was the assumption that there is an inverse correlation between subscales of existence and levels of situational and personal anxiety in young people. The aim of the study was to study the relationship between existential fulfillment and situational and personal anxiety in young people. Methodological base is: theoretical provisions of V. E. Frankl, A. Längle, S. Kierkegaard. Research methods are: analysis of scientific literature, testing, questioning, methods of mathematical statistics, as well as methods: Langle Existence Scale, ESK; Spielberger-Khanin Anxiety Scale, STAI. Data from the empirical study conducted among participants aged 18 to 29 years were presented. We conducted the empirical study, the results of which confirm the significance of the presented problems. With the help of the Existence Scale, we have identified certain cognitive, moral and psycho-emotional aspects of young people's subjective understanding of the existential problems of their lives. Our hypothesis, which assumed that there is an inverse correlation between the subscales of the Existence Scale and the levels of situational and personal anxiety in young people, was confirmed. We also obtained an inverse correlation between personal anxiety and indicators of subscales of existential fulfillment.

Keywords: existential fulfillment; situational anxiety; personal anxiety; existential analysis; logotherapy

Poznyakov V. P., Poddubny S. E.

Personal characteristics of young people,
partners in couples with different status of close relationships

Abstract. The results of the study of the personal characteristics of men and women, partners in couples of close relationships of different status (romantic relationships, unregistered («civil») marriage, official marriage) are presented. The work was carried out within the framework of the scientific project «Personal predictors of the transition of young people to family and marriage relations». As a result of the study, it was possible to identify and describe both similar characteristics of the ratio of personal characteristics of young people who act as partners in pairs of close relationships of different status, and to establish significant differences between groups of men and women who are in relationships of different status. A comparison of the indicators of personal characteristics of partners in couples with different status of close relationships suggests that there is a set of personal characteristics characteristic of young people who are in a registered marriage, unlike respondents who are in premarital relationships. In married couples, compared to cohabiting, the value of Kindness, higher Self-esteem, Required behavior in the field of control are more pronounced, but the value of Power is less pronounced. Married couples, compared to romantic ones, have a less pronounced line — Openness to experience and value Power. Significant differences in personal characteristics have been established both in male spouses with different status of close relationships, and for female spouses. The former have less Power value than other men, the latter also have less Power value and more required behavior in areas of control and affect than other women.

The obtained results can be used for scientific substantiation of practical recommendations for managers and specialists involved in the support and development of the family institute of modern Russian society, as well as in the practice of individual and family counseling.

Keywords: social psychology; personality; close relationships; partnership; romantic relationships; unregistered marriage; official marriage; marital relations

Kozlov V. V.

Preliminary comments on the discussion on the subject of psychology

Annotation. The article attempts to analyze the subject areas of modern psychological science. Particular attention is paid to the subject differentiation caused by paradigmatic separation. The unity of modern psychology is presented to the author of the article from the point of view of its multi-paradigmality and interdisciplinarity, in which many lines and streams of development intertwine between and meta social, intellectual, informational, economic, ideological, pragmatic areas of interaction in subject areas. According to the author of the article, integrative procedural-holistic reflection, existential, axeological research precede and predetermine the success of research intentions, strategies and efforts of applied psychology aimed both at studying the problem of the development of a person's mental life as a whole and at restoring the mental integrity of each individual person.

The author of the article suggests that integration itself is possible both vertically at the levels of general, private and specific methodology, and horizontally as the establishment of links between different schools and paradigms of psychology. The very strategy of separation by more and more narrow subjects of research in psychology leads to an increase in uncertainty and diffuseness, entropy in the understanding of the subject of psychology. At the same time, there is an escape from scientific differentiation even at the level of description from the subject area of psychology.

According to the author, the definition of the subject of psychology as consciousness has more perspective. The description of consciousness as an active, integral, capable of self-development of the space of energy, having the intentionality to fill the phenomenal world with meaning, attitude, experiences and action, reveals the possibility to single out the primary subject of psychology.

The definition of the subject of psychology in modern conditions is possible with corporate inter-paradigm dialogicity and the formation of a unified social system of science.

Turchin A. S.

Problems and prospects in development of the subject of psychology

Abstract. The article discusses controversial issues related to the assessment of difficulties in determining the subject of psychological science. In historical and psychological terms, this state of constant struggle for sovereignty can create an idea of the presence of a «hostile environment» interested in blurring the stable status of psychology due to the presence of a sufficiently large number of difficulties, both with the allocation of psychological phenomenology proper, and with emphasized distancing from physiology, philosophy, biology, etc. At the same time, officially recognized programs for the development of psychology do not let to come into into their phenomenological space what goes beyond their paradigm boundaries.

Over the past two centuries, psychological science has regularly reacted with crises to attempts to absolutize some part of the psyche or impose variants of methodology indicating the only correct scientific approach. It seems appropriate to consider some contradictions of modern psychological science as markers of the necessary transition from the «policy» of differentiation, according to N. I. Chuprikova, to the integration of ideas successfully implemented in a different paradigm field.

One of the conditions for the development of the subject of the scientific industry can be the identification of a system of contradictions at the levels of general scientific, methodological and specific scientific. They can be considered as blocking and/or stimulating the development of understanding of the subject of psychology as a basic category. Taking into account the fact that most of such definitions are conventional in nature, it is possible to start the process of agreeing on related definitions of basic concepts. The latter is a sign of the transition of the branch of science from a state of «thing in itself» or dogmatic to a state of self-sufficient science, based on which one can not only prevent reductionism, but contribute to the enrichment of psychological problems. The identification of contradictions can be perceived as a source of development (basis for discussion), but not for cultivating antagonism and encapsulation within tightly defined paradigmal boundaries.

Tolochek V. A.

Professional career as a subject of psychological research

Abstract. The purpose of the study is presentation of experience in solving a set of methodological and methodological problems in the process of developing professional career problems (PC) as a «methodology from below» (supplementing the «methodology from above,» according to V. A. Masilov). Methods are: historical and theoretical, substantive and categorical analysis. PC is seen as a phenomenon and as a scientific problem; historical evolution of PC concepts, typical conceptual apparatus, connections of the subject of discipline and its conceptual apparatus are analyzed. It is proposed to distinguish between the studied pro-phenomena of the phenomenon: common for all social objects, special for objects of this class, single — in these historical conditions, in specific people, in certain situations. It is proposed to periodically set the tasks of ordering the thesaurus, taking into account its perspective addressing to the basic understanding of the subject of discipline. If such is the «inner world of man,» then a series of interconnected concepts can be imagined, for example, as follows: Professional career is external forms and subjective content of the dynamics of professional formation of a subject (PSS); Professional formation of a subject (PSS) is many changes in a person's condition during his professional life; Professional life is many interconnected fragments of the inner world of a person and external forms of his life (labor activity, lifestyle, completeness of self-realization in different fields), manifested in the processes and results (products) of activity, in the features of his conditions (psychophysiological, psychological), in social status, in self-esteem, etc.; Labor is many forms of purposeful activity of a person, actualized in his interactions with the environment (forms of activity in the social division of labor: work, craft, professional activity; self-service and service activities of others), reflected in the internal world of man.

Yakovlev G. M.

Coping-the behavior of military personnel in different periods of service

Abstract. In connection with the conduct of a special military operation, the problem of stress-coping behavior of military personnel is now more relevant than ever. This article deals with the problem of studying the features of the choice of different strategies of coping behavior by military personnel in different periods of their service. The importance of studying dominant coping strategies is substantiated in connection with the extreme conditions in which military personnel carry out their professional activities. The aim of the study was a comprehensive author's study aimed at studying changes in the coping strategies of the behavior of military personnel in different periods of service. The hypothesis consists in the assumption that military personnel will more actively use constructive and productive coping strategies of behavior in proportion to seniority. The study involved 288 respondents. Methods were used: «Questionnaire of coping methods» by R. Lazarus, «Strategies for overcoming stressful situations» by S. Hobfall, as well as methods of logical and statistical analysis. The results showed that based on the empirical results obtained, the prevailing coping strategies of military personnel are such as «assertive actions», «engagement in social contact», «search for social support» and «cautious actions». A relationship was found between the length of service and the coping strategies of military personnel. The data obtained made it possible to establish the dynamics of changes in the qualitative set of coping strategies. The results obtained can be used to formulate further recommendations for staff psychologists, as well as unit commanders.

Keywords: stress; coping; coping strategies; coping behavior; servicemen; periods of service; stressful situations

Cvek M. V., Rushina M. A.

Time perspective and basic beliefs of students with different network communication strategies

Abstract. The paper presents the results of theoretical and empirical research on the peculiarities of time perspective and basic beliefs of students with different strategies of network communication. Time perspective and core beliefs are highlighted as individual components that determine choice of behavior in network communication. The authors used the methodology «Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory — ZTPI), (A. Sircova, E. Sokolova, O. Mitina), «World assumptions scale — WAS» by Ronnie Yanov Bulman (O. Kravtsova), «Questionnaire of attitudes towards the Internet» (E. Gubenko), Internet Behavior Questionnaire (A. Zhichkina). The important result of the study is the statistically reliable relationships between the time perspective and basic beliefs of students and the strategies of online communication. It has been shown that the orientation towards the negative past and the fatalistic present are related both to the trend towards Internet dependence and to the orientation towards the process of network communication, which can be characterized as «problematic». In turn, the orientation towards the time perspective of the future and positive past, as well as the belief in the value of own «Self» is connected with the choice of constructive strategy of network communication. The article gives practical recommendations for the prevention of problematic use of the Internet, during the work of the psychological service. In particular, it is recommended to work out the quality of the student's perception of his past, pay the student's attention to the importance of focusing on the future, teach the skill of setting goals and the ability to take into account the consequences of his own actions. It is recommended to conduct trainings to strengthen the basic belief in the value of one's own self, which is «resource» in the context of problematic Internet use.

Keywords: time perspective; basic beliefs; network communication strategies; identity; attitudes; internet addiction

Zlotnikova T. S.

Unknown Ostrovsky. 200 years old (characters and their space in the plays of A. N. Ostrovsky)

Abstract. The author of the article raises questions about the artistic and cultural-historical meanings of the great playwright's work. What are his riddles? Why do the same characters in different performances look diametrically opposite?

The circle of numerous studies that accompanied Ostrovsky's stay in Russian culture for the last century and a half is indicated. The author's view and the difference in methodological approaches (aesthetic, philological, theatrical and film studies) have created a large-scale, mosaic picture of ideas about Ostrovsky's work and his influence on Russian culture.

Among the most significant figurative elements of Ostrovsky's work there are considered genre, verbal paradoxes and the life of characters. In relation to the genre, the complex interactions of comedy with drama and melodrama are shown. With regard to verbal features, it is shown that the closer the interpretation of Ostrovsky's drama develops to our time, the more often the impression of madness of the characters arises, because they constantly take out their problems, misfortunes, unrealization in speech, swearing and emotional swings. Ostrovsky's women are either victims, or tormentors, or brisk lovers, or unloved and therefore longing sufferers. Almost every character has a life story behind it, even if the woman is still young enough, and each fate is combined with a special environment, urban, manor, home and natural reality. Ostrovsky's men are sometimes not the bravest and not the most decent, not the most beautiful and not the most exalted. And if they cause a positive attitude, they are still not too strong, indecisive and even weak-willed.

Alexander Ostrovsky has made many riddles about the causes of misfortunes and suicides, about the mechanisms of «good» or «evil» actions, and theater creators and viewers have been guessing these riddles for more than a century and a half.

Lukin O. V.

Riga translator, grammarian and lexicographer J. M. Rodde in the cultural and linguistic paradigm of Russia in the second half of the XVIII century

Abstract. The article is dedicated to Jacob Rodde, translator and secretary of the Riga Magistrate, compiler of the textbook of the Russian language for Russian Germans, Russian-German and German-Russian dictionaries, author of numerous translations of Russian authors into German. The article analyzes the peculiarities of the life and creative activity of a Russian official of German origin against the background of the cultural and historical realities of one of the Ostsee provinces of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XVIII century.

The author of the article refers to the works describing the facts of the biography of J. M. Rodde, finding well–known contradictions that prove, in turn, the imperfection of the research paradigm of the XVIII-XIX centuries and analyzing the intentions of the authors of works about him published in the XXI century. The article shows that the lifetime biographical sources of J. M. Rodde suffers from incompleteness and inconsistency, and modern researchers of his work emphasize his role as one of the «missionaries of the Russian language and culture.»

The relevance of the presented work is connected with the constant interest of researchers in the historical aspects of cultural processes in different countries in various historical epochs of their existence. The novelty of the article lies in the complex representation of the phenomenon of J. M. Rodde in the context of the cultural paradigm and the linguistic situation in one of the Ostsee provinces of the Russian Empire in the second half of the XVIII century. The paper shows what explains the significance of a rather little-known official of one of the remote provinces of the Russian Empire in the cultural paradigm of our country in the second half of the XVIII century. The ordinary magistrate official was almost at the epicenter of the cultural processes of his time: the need for educated people who spoke the titular language of the empire (Russian) and the language of the predominant population of the Riga province (German) made him in demand both as an official and as a translator from Russian into German, and as a compiler of a textbook of the Russian language for Germans and two dictionaries.

Suvorova A. A.

Outsider art in contemporary Russia: curatorial strategies and institutional optics

Abstract. The paper investigates transformations of the discourse of Outsider Art in the Russian culture of early 21st centuries through the perspective of its institutionalization and museumification. The article provides a critical analysis of curatorial strategies, structure of exhibitions, curatorial texts of projects dedicated to Outsider Art. The study of the curatorial strategies cases allows us to investigate the development of Outsider Art's discourse in Russia. Also the paper examines paradigmatic relations Contemporary Art and Outsider Art in the curatorial practice and studies of modern art museums and other art institutions. In mid-2000s — early 2020s, Outsider Art was interpreted and presented in two modes: 1) as an art phenomenon-equivalent to others in the paradigm of mainstream art (similar to the international museum's practice); 2) in the context of development of inclusion in Russian museums. The first approach was predominantly developed in the mid-2000s — early 2010s: several events were implemented in Russia that brought the phenomenon of Outsider Art closer to Contemporary Art and positioned artworks of outsider artists as an equal part of modern art practices. Nowadays the second approach has been dominant in modern Russian museums. The emphasis in curatorial optics and presentation of exhibitions has

shifted in favor of the inclusive mission of modern art institutions. This trend is presented in rhetoric of curatorial texts, design of exhibitions, and promotion.

Basalova N. S.

Role of structural element «city» in the system of hellenistic Egypt management

Abstract. The article deals with identification of structural element «city» in the policy of consolidation of the first Ptolemies' position within the barbarous territory. The author discusses two types of cities, which existed in Egypt in III B. C. and distinguished greatly by their functions: city-state, where living was in accordance with a Greek way of life and which were populated by mostly newcomers (Alexandria, Ptolemaida, Naucratis), and ancient Egyptian cities, which had great importance among the locals (Memphis, Thebes). The author states, that the main function of polis was an administrative function, because exactly there there was bureaucratic apparatus of conquered territory management, which was presented by multilevel management hierarchy. The way of life in polis differed from the way of life in the ancient Egyptian cities. Alexandria, the capital, showed out especially, because it was oriented on newcomers. Polis Alexandria became the carrier of Greek cultural elements, the main of which was the new type of public buildings: library, gymnasium, Museion. Alexandria couldn't help but influenced the appearance of new type of person — Wiseman and the change of person's attitude towards civil life. The role of ancient cities, which were the centers of religious life, was not belittled by the Lagides. They supported their existence, built new cathedrals and gave them the privilege of asilia. However, doing such a policy, the Ptolemies got an opportunity to create the image of a new god — Sarapis, who became the basis of ideological unity of the locals and the newcomers. So, the author makes a conclusion, that the ancient Egyptian cities had the function of ideological and religious unity of the Greeks and the Egyptians. It allowed the Lagides to distribute the Greek polis culture nonviolently within the territory of Egypt. These cities became the main support centers of the Lagides and the guarantee of legitimacy of their rule for the Egyptians.

Ermakov A. M.

Students of Yaroslavl pedagogical institute in the fight against Nazism: historical and cultural aspect

Abstract. The article is written on the basis of archival records, official documents and private archives. The dynamic of the conscription of Yaroslavl pedagogical institute students during the Great Patriotic war is researched, the number of students, who volunteered to the Red Army for frontline duty and within mobilization in 1941 and afteryears is specified; military and after war biographies of the students, who were the war participants, are investigated; the issue of the graduates of pre-war years and extra-mural students is defined. It has been established that the previous scientific and publicistic papers have wrong evidence about the dates of student conscription to the Soviet armed forces and mistaken facts about the number of the institute students, who took part in the war. The proper calculation of the number of called up for military service is given. The calculation is based mostly on the administrative orders in the Institute and the identification records of the students. It has been found out that after the beginning of the War there were distance and before the scheduled date commencements of the students, who were off at the front, in Yaroslavl state pedagogical institute. It has been found out that the majority of students after graduating the military school took part in the War as the officers of tank troops and artillery arm. It has been shown that after the end of the War the majority of former students continued their military career in different service arms. The other part of them devoted themselves to educational work in secondary schools and in high school in different parts of the USSR in the accordance with their education. They contributed a lot into the science. The materials of the article can be helpful for the historians in high school, education, of the Great Patriotic war, local history experts, intellectuals.

Bochkareva O. V.

Ballet work of S. S. Prokofiev in Soviet Russia in 1930-1950-s

Abstract. In the 30-50-s of the XX century S. S. Prokofiev wrote three ballets: Romeo and Juliet (1935), Cinderella (1945), Stone Flower (1950). The main themes of Prokofiev's ballet music are: faith in love, which turns out to be stronger than death («Romeo and Juliet»); sunshine, hellenistic, joyful acceptance of the world, hope for the best, purity, sometimes spontaneity, childish outlook on the world («Cinderella»); the desire for perfection as the essence of the creator, the attraction to fairy tales, where good always triumphs over evil («Stone Flower»). The spiritual and creative ideals of the composer are close to the Russian religious and idealistic philosophy of V. S. Solovyov with her concept of Unity, Universal Harmony, embodied in the idea of human movement towards Eternity, the Absolute. The composer's creative orientation towards the synthetic nature of the genre allowed S. S. Prokofiev to operate with different modalities in the process of composing: verbal (literary source), plastic (representation of plasticity, movements of the character), musical (score). A feature of the creative process of S. S. Prokofiev when creating ballets consisted in particular of his talent as a composer, the synesthetic nature of his artistic imagination, the ability to intersensual associations (internal simultaneous «plastic «vision» and «hearing»). Composing music, the composer sneers at the model of academic ballet, and at the same time, seeks to free himself from the conventions of drama ballet, where the routine, stereotyped principle of transferring musical and choreographic drawings from one ballet to another was used. The article analyzes the stylistic features of S. S. Prokofiev: innovative (updating the musical language: harmony, melody, rhythmic features, etc.) and traditional (gravitation towards classical clarity and harmony of form, closeness to Russian folk songs, folklore, clarity of intonational structure, sincerity in expressing feelings, lyricism, romantic aspiration and etc.). The article touches upon the problem of S. S. Prokofiev to Russia: patriotic, filial — to the Motherland, mother, and tragic — to the state system, with its own ideology, politics.

Keywords: S. S. Prokofiev; ballet production; Romeo and Juliet; Cinderella; Stone Flower; creative process; synesthesia; imagination

Li Xiaotao, Koloda S. A.

National cuisine of China as a cultural code: linguocultural and cognitive features of culinary recipes

Abstract. The peculiarities of the culture of the people are reflected in all spheres of life, including in the culture of everyday life, an important part of which is the gastronomic culture. Culinary discourse, in turn, reflects not only the food culture as a special cultural code, but also provides an opportunity for deep penetration and understanding of the linguistic culture of the country. The texts of culinary recipes, popular dishes of chinese cuisine, can be not only a source of information about the technology and ingredients of this dish, but also give information about origins of the dish; the metaphorical names of Chinese dishes allow us to understand the depth and complexity of the chinese language, the beauty of philosophy and the versatility of Chinese everyday life. This article is a continuation of the previously presented research on Chinese gastronomic culture. The authors continue their research, focusing on the peculiarities of the culinary discourse presented in the recipes of dishes. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the text of a culinary recipe as a special form of discourse. The culinary recipe is considered as a precedent text, significant for this culture. All the main structural and semantic components of such a text were analyzed. An attempt has also been made to compare the vocabulary of food in Chinese and Russian. Different models and ways of nominating Chinese cuisine dishes are analyzed, which made it possible to identify the linguistic and cultural potential of culinary discourse texts. The authors conclude that the text of the culinary recipe is a complex concept that reflects not only the linguistic features of the language, but also the peculiarities of everyday life, cultural, social and culinary traditions of the peoples inhabiting the vast territory of China.

Keywords: national cuisine; cultural code; linguistic culture; gastronomic culture; culinary discourse; culinary name; precedent text; recipe text

The concept of a human-centric city as the basis of humanistic urban planning

Zu Chunming, Selkova A. V.

Abstract. China's urbanization process is currently at a turning point. As the pace of urbanization growth in the PRC slows down, a transition from quantitative expansion to a qualitative component becomes visible. With this approach, a person becomes the goal of urban development, and not a means. In view of this, the concept of a human-centered city becomes an important concept of China's new urbanization. The article highlights the problem

of creating a «humanistic» city based on the reconstruction of urban space, taking into account the needs of a modern person related to the spiritual harmony of his inner world. The author considers the key to creating an anthropocentric city to be the organization of communities, which are usually understood as a group of people located in a certain territory and qualified as a highly organized social group that can increase people's sense of participation and happiness. Restrictions on the replenishment of communities are considered, measures are proposed to intensify social programs to support marginalized and vulnerable groups of the population, including educational activities, the possibility of continuous education throughout life, and the provision of vocational training and retraining. It is noted that a new type of vulnerable groups are formed by people who do not have the skills to use information technology. A new differentiation of people in terms of the level of information literacy formation has arisen, creating in the online space the social groups «ICT literate» (having digital skills) and «ICT illiterate» (those who lack digital skills). A program of their integration into modern society is needed, it is emphasized that an anthropocentric city is an ideal place for the further development of human civilization.