

L. V. Baiborodova

The Diagnostic Situations Method in the Pedagogical Research

Features of the pedagogical research are defined, importance of the use of the complex of various methods providing believability of the obtained information is emphasized. The definition of the diagnostic situations method is given, features and advantages of its use in the course of the pedagogical research in comparison with methods of supervision and poll are considered. High objectivity of information obtained with the help of this method is noted, requirements to the diagnostic situations method when carrying out the pedagogical research which provide reliable data are defined. Special attention is paid on systematicity of the use of this method, its organic inclusion into the pedagogical process, the combination with other methods, there is no influence of the authority of the researcher and teachers on behaviour of subjects. Various techniques to create diagnostic situations are offered: «act of volunteers», choice situation, game situations; examples of their use are shown, fixing, processing and analysis of the obtained data to track results and determine efficiency of the used pedagogical means during experimental and practice work. The example of the complex subject role-playing game «We build the city» which is organized by pupils and allows tracing results of socialization, education of schoolchildren, development of children's self-government, interaction of pupils and teachers. It is emphasized that in the pedagogical research it is important to use the method of diagnostic situations not only as a way of obtaining information, but also as the educational tool allowing to form consciousness, independence and other important qualities in participants of the research activity.

Keywords: pedagogical research, research methods, diagnostic situations method.

O. A. Koryakovtseva, I. Yu. Tarkhanova, T. V. Bugaichuk

A New Look at the Professional Development of the Higher School Teacher

The article deals with the increase of the professional competence of the teaching staff of the higher school in the pedagogical higher school. Change in the target installation of Russian education require changes in the content and structure of teacher training.

Keywords: further professional education, adult education, professional competence, professional development of the teacher.

O. V. Bashun, I. I. Proshina

Problems and Prospects of Adult Continuous Education

In conditions of information society when the scope of knowledge in various areas of science, technology and culture increases sharply, adult continuous education and self-education become an objective social necessity.

In the article the essence of the concept «continuous education» is specified; the system of continuous education is considered. The authors state that mass continuous education means the recomprehension of the whole educational system which is to become the integrated network of various educational opportunities for people at all life stages. Development of continuous education makes the educational system more flexible and satisfying children and the youth needs and at the same time providing opportunities for adults in obtaining new professions and developing their potential abilities.

According to the authors, continuous education is not only the means of getting new opportunities by a person but also the mechanism of maintaining and reproduction of some youth characteristics of the adulthood period, consequently it can act as one of the means of successful resolving of the quite widespread adult period crisis, contribute to full personal adult development as well as to be the condition of mental health preservation and full creative activity.

Keywords: continuous education; adult education; content of education; objectives; forms; types; specificity; problems of adult continuous education.

I. A. Ardabatskaya

Creating of Educational Complexes: Tradition and Innovation

The heart of the modernization of the modern education system is based on the idea of continuity, integrity and biodiversity. The emergence of these new conditions, the subjects of the educational system is extremely important. Recently they have been revived throughout school systems, which today are called educational complexes or education centres. They are based on the integration of several levels of education and to create a single and continuous educational space with a wide range of services. This article explores the history of the issue of creation of school-complexes, it analyzes modern requirements for their functioning, proposes a model of integration of different levels and types of education based on the idea of a full day in school, the organization not only of the educational process, but also the free time of children and adolescents. The importance of the implementation of this model, the need for creating and enabling environment for the development of the growing human adaptation to rapidly changing society, the formation of the personality's readiness for continuous acquisition and updating of knowledge, formation of motivation to education and self-education throughout their lives.

Keywords: preschool education organizations, secondary school, further education of children, an educational complex, integration.

V. V. Belkina

Model of Education for Schoolchildren's Democratic Culture

The main components of the training model of schoolchildren's democratic culture are regarded. The article reflects the substance of the motivational-targeted component of the model, which includes guidelines and motivational mechanisms for achieving the strategic objectives of the process, – it is integrated development of all components of the democratic culture of the individual, and the two groups of training tasks of the democratic culture – descriptive and prescriptive ones. The informative model component is considered in detail that defines the «content» of the work on education for democratic culture, which can be presented in different ways: in terms of implementing education for democratic culture problems; the spheres of activity; by the type of activity (academic and extracurricular activities); in terms of the results of development of basic educational programmes in the implementation of the requirements of the modern federal state educational standards of the three stages of general education. The article presents the following stages of education for democratic culture among schoolchildren (process component models): reproductive, reflective, creative and productive. It reflects the analytical and productive component, the content of which is associated with the release of several levels of education for democratic culture: neutral, performing, reproductive, creative, subjective.

Keywords: democratic culture, model, model components.

L. V. Baiborodova, E. V. Shirokova

Pedagogical Support of Junior Schoolchildren's Extracurricular Activities

In the article features of the organization and function of extracurricular activities in conditions of implementation of the federal state educational standard of the general primary education are characterized, age features of the junior schoolchild are noted, here are considered tasks, principles, stages (diagnostics – motivational, design, realizable, analytical) of the pedagogical support of junior schoolchildren's extracurricular activities, means to form pupils and parents' inquiry for educational services are offered, examples of diagnostic procedures by means of which are defined cognitive interests and possibilities of the schoolchild are given. The attention is drawn to drawing up an individual educational programme, the schoolchild's route. Kinds of the teacher's activity, his interaction with schoolchildren and parents at each stage of the pedagogical support are defined, the methods and methods used at support of junior schoolchildren's extracurricular activities are listed. Experience of support of junior schoolchildren's extracurricular activities at various stages at Velikoselskaya high comprehensive school in the Gavrilov-Yam municipal district of the Yaroslavl region is presented. In the article criteria and means to assess efficiency of the pedagogical support of the junior schoolchild from the position of the junior schoolchild, his parents, the teacher and the educational organization are offered.

Keywords: pedagogical support, extracurricular activities, elementary school, a junior schoolchild.

T. N. Gushchina, M. V. Shanina

Tutor Maintenance Technology of Social Talent Development in Students of the Foreign Language Faculty through Formation of Their Linguocultural Competence

The authors of the article prove the importance of the tutor maintenance in social talent development of the students of the foreign language faculty through formation of their linguocultural competence. The tutor maintenance is understood as a type of complex supportive pedagogical activity.

Social talent is characterised by the authors of this article as a unique human capacity to build mature, constructive relationships with other people. Taking into consideration J. Renzully's model, the authors single out three groups of traits, that reflect the essence of the social talent, that are social intellect, social activity and preparedness to social creativity.

The linguocultural competence of students of the foreign language faculty is seen as the ability and readiness to interact with representatives from other cultures, formed on the basis of knowledge about the own and foreign linguocultures, capacity to interpret cultural information in language and skills of communication in accordance with social norms, that all serve to attain the aims of interpersonal communication.

Tutor maintenance is viewed as a technology that includes both the pedagogical influence on the development of a student's social talent and the student's introspection of this influence.

In the article the stages and the milestones of the tutor support are described. The phases of planning and realisation of the individual development programme are shown. The authors reflect over the factors of the tutor maintenance effectiveness, its barriers and risks.

Keywords: social talent, tutor, linguocultural competence, technology, tutor maintenance, development, learner, surroundings, reflection, interaction.

S. S. Bykova

Professional Responsibility of the Future Teacher: Content and Structure of the Concept

The article explains the importance of formation of the future teacher's professional responsibility in the course of his training at a higher educational establishment. The content of this concept is being discussed in the context of Philosophy, Psychology and Pedagogics. The structure of the future teacher's professional responsibility is determined by the formed components of moral and legal nature, manifested through the system of relations to the values of the professional and pedagogical sense. The content of higher education allows forming the future teacher's professional responsibility. By the example of the course «Pedagogy» the process of forming the moral and legal components of the professional responsibility is being revealed. This article analyzes the questionnaires of students where they show how they understand the content of the concept in the context of responsibility to the state, entities of educational activities and themselves.

Keywords: competence approach, teacher training, educational process, responsibility, professional responsibility, academic discipline.

N. A. Derevyankina

Problem of Interpersonal Relations in Inclusive Education

In the article the problem of interpersonal interactions in inclusive education is regarded. The state of researches of this question in our country and abroad is characterized. The difficulties concerning the organization of similar researches are listed: the small period of inclusive practice existence, few educational institutions, incomparability of results of the researches received on different materials. Key parameters of the relations are provided, which are important in inclusive interaction: nature of partners' images, participants' emotions of the inclusion, participants' behavioural features. The worldview basis of the inclusive relations and the problem of its acceptance are considered: the personal responsibility for acts, belief in the unconditional value of «Another» life, search of own support in relations with «Another». The main problems revealed by Russian researchers of safety of educational space, including inclusive one are revealed: teachers' destructive psychological defense, their low level of self-assessment and self-acceptance, a high level of obedience, conformism and sacrifice menacing with burning out.

Keywords: interpersonal relations, inclusion, health limitations, inclusive interaction, safety.

N. A. Derevyankina, N. G. Rukavishnikova

Training of Volunteers to Work in a Rehabilitation Camp

In the article the model of organization of volunteer activities on the example of the inclusive camp for the families raising children with health limitations is provided. The main problems of family-recipient are listed and characterized: peculiar features, special needs, distorted assessment of the child. Support tasks are formulated: creation of security conditions of the family of the child with health limitations; detection of the main difficulties and problems of volunteers; search of qualities, abilities and methods to solve difficulties and problems. Stages of work with volunteers are described, the main problems of volunteer activities specific to the situation of inclusion of the families raising children with mental disorders are analysed. Identification of the «preventive» image of the special child, which the volunteer has; formulation of the individual purposes and concerns. The analysis of the degree and form of influence of this image on perception of the person under care; discussion of specificity of work with specific children and their parents. Fixing of dynamics in changes of representations of volunteers and other participants of the camp about each other: carrying out the final group procedures directed to collect information, and its understanding. The analysis of dynamics of changes of mutual perception by results at the end of the camp period, planning of further researches and organizational transformations.

Keywords: interpersonal relations, inclusion, health limitations, inclusive interaction, volunteer assistance.

D. S. Musina

Pedagogical Conditions of Civil and Patriotic Education in Further Education Organizations of the Kyrgyz Republic

Need of enhancement of civil and patriotic education according to new realities is proved in the article. At the same time the role of organizations of further education in the solution of this task, which provide children with the main patriotic skills and qualities, is allocated. Data of the author's researches are provided, which allow drawing a conclusion on that national values, national spiritual traditions, readiness for strengthening of national security, knowledge and respect of history of the family, the native village, city, area, are not very important for respondents. It especially staticizes search of means of patriotic education in organizations of children further education.

Keywords: civic consciousness, patriotism, pedagogical conditions, professional development of teachers.

N. I. Kholod

Moral Dilemmas as a Means of Moral Education of Students in Foreign Languages Study

In the article, moral dilemmas as an effective means of moral education in the teaching of the foreign language in higher school are considered. The approaches of various authors to the definition of moral dilemmas are given. It is noted that many problems of moral upbringing, self-upbringing and self-development of the personality of students are solved through discussion of moral dilemmas. The author emphasizes the need of making questionnaires to identify topics of moral dilemmas, which are the most interesting for students. The algorithm of work and the examples of moral dilemmas used in the teaching of English and Spanish languages at the non-linguistic University are also presented. Great attention is drawn to the importance of correct determination of size and gender composition of the groups, which could positively influence the strengthening of interaction between students during the discussion of moral dilemmas. The article emphasizes that the discussion of moral dilemmas in the classroom while teaching the foreign language in higher school develops not only language skills, widens vocabulary and interests of the students, but also contributes to the understanding of moral values and norms, formation of active citizenship and such moral qualities as kindness, responsibility, compassion and decency.

Keywords: morals, moral dilemmas, discussion of moral dilemmas, active citizenship, moral education, moral values, foreign language training.

N. N. Novoselova, A. V. Yastrebov

Mathematical Experiment as a Base for the Method of Formation of the Concept «Infinite Quantity Growth Rate»

The article is devoted to the method of formation of the initial notions about the infinite quantity growth rate of pupils in mathematical high school. Here are considered substantial and methodical lines of Mathematics and is revealed the connection between numerical and functional lines in this paper: it is possible to use the comparison for elements of the functional line (to functions) as for numbers. The set of functions is defined along with the criteria of comparison, which is a growth rate. There is pointed the comparison method of the infinite quantity growth rate, is stated the system of definitions, are given the examples for justification of that system. Here is shown that the method of formation of these notions is the research of functions by means of Experimental Mathematics using the interactive mathematical software. This method is available and adequate for pupils, whereas the traditional (analytical) comparison method and its procedures of the Mathematical Analysis could be inaccessible or even unintelligible.

Keywords: profession-oriented school, infinite quantity growth rate, initial notions, method, mathematical experiment.

A. I. Kurochkin

Three Groups of Definitions of the Notion «Problem»

We divide all definitions of the problem into three groups: subject (which solve problem) includes the definition of the problem and separation of them is impossible; subject includes the definition of the problem and separation of them is possible; subject does not include the definition of the problem. Simultaneous use of approaches and methods which are founded on definitions from different groups in practical work can reduce results of the pedagogical activity. The article describes features of each group of definitions. Also the article contains a description of approaches, which are founded by different definitions of the problem: the activity approach (used the definition from the first group), the model approach (used the definition from the third group), the Ball's approach (used the definition from the second group) and Kalyagin's approach (used the definition from the first group). The examples for each group are described as well.

Keywords: problem, problems classification, types of problems, problem solving, development problems, problem approach.

G. G. Khamov, L. N. Timofeeva

Method of Designing of Arithmetic Problems when Studying Number-Theoretic Content

The article presents, on the example of the number-theoretic content, the possibilities of training students of mathematical faculties of the methods of preparation tasks. This will enable students to prepare the final qualification work meeting the modern requirements, in accordance with which all work is tested by the «Antiplagiat» system on the borrowing volume. The minimum percentage of the original text in final qualifying works of students enrolled in undergraduate is 60 %, under master's programmes and specialities it is 70 %.

The paper considers one of the ways of completing tasks arithmetic content using the research method of possible residue of division of integer algebraic expressions containing variables, natural number, called the divisor. For example, some of the possible divisors show the process of designing the General form of undetermined (Diophantine) equations that contain the parameters with the help of which numerous examples with specific numerical data can be obtained. Also it provides the option of writing undetermined equations containing the factorial variable.

Structured problems can be formulated in the form of undetermined equations solved in natural or integer numbers, or in the text form. The example of the text is given in the article.

Keywords: whole numbers, natural numbers, properties of divisibility, division with remainder, indefinite equation, factorials, indefinite equation containing a factorial.

L. V. Parmenova

Teaching Programming and Achievement of Metasubject Results at Secondary School

Teaching programming in Informatics course or in separate course at school creates favourable conditions of achievement metasubject educational results described in educational standards of the second generation. In this work, the attention is paid to cognitive development of the pupil that helps to achieve a set of metasubject educational results based on formation of regulatory and cognitive universal educational actions during training in programming at Informatics lessons. Programming stimulates the pupil's interest to problem solving that is connected with practical activities and maintenance of other subjects. This helps to trace metasubject relations during training at school. The system and activity approach is realized during training in programming and training individualization occurs in the natural way. Independence, ability to design, to predict, to estimate the solution of a task from the simplest to the difficult ones are developed. Ideas of solving tasks are connected with real practice of developing and applying modern information technologies. Algorithms composing, writing of programmes in the programming language creates conditions to learn to work with models and with sign and symbolical systems.

Keywords: programming, algorithmic thinking, metasubject results, a system and activity approach, cognitive universal educational actions.

L. M. Izosimova

The Informatics Propaedeutical Course for Elementary School Students in the Child Further Education Institution

This article describes the organization of the Informatics propaedeutical course for teaching of elementary school students in the further education institution. This course meets the requirements of modern education, it corresponds to the primary and secondary educational purpose in the field of theoretical informatics, the basis of programming, information and communication technologies, the project activity. The contents of the course is aimed at formation of personal, meta-subject and subject results of learning and it is realized by three sections of the course: «theoretical informatics», «algorithmization and programming bases» and «information technologies». The article presents four curricula according to the grade level, and describes the main sections of the course. The choice of the software is reasonable, and the article offers recommendations for its use in compliance with the informatics teaching methods for children. This article stresses the importance of the nonstop course of Informatics. The project method is recommended as a didactic instrument of the development and upbringing.

Keywords: course, Informatics, elementary school students.

O. A. Titov

Semantic Multiple Layers of the Poetic Text (on the example of the analysis of A. S. Pushkin's poem «The Deaf ...»)

In the article the thought is underlined that in order to create the deeper idea of the essence of the real poetry in pupils it is necessary to try to show pupils semantic inexhaustibility of the poetic text in the course of its analysis, and not to reduce it to the hackneyed prosaic phrase. Also it is claimed that the greatest part of the substantial levels of the poetic work revealed at the analysis is not the result of conscious intensions of the author and it can not be realized by him. As the example to the given statements the detailed analysis of Pushkin's poem «The Deaf Called the Deaf to Court of the Deaf Judge ...» is given. Making a start from features of contents and a form, using a sociohistorical context and revealing intertextual communications of the poem with case texts, including the text of the Old Testament, the author proves that this work, which was made as an easy poetic joke, appears to be the peculiar literary model of the world concealing in itself a set of semantic levels and it has a considerable potential for various, even ideological interpretations.

Keywords: semantics, poetic text, semantic inexhaustibility, the author's intensions, A. S. Pushkin's verses, interpretation, motive of deafness, dialogues of the deaf, world model, imperfection of attitude, creativity subject, aestheticization of an image, intertextual communications.

E. T. Khafizova

Selection Criteria for Modern Poets' Texts to Study at School

The study of contemporary Russian poetry in school is one of the urgent problems of modern methods of teaching literature. The

comprehension of modern poetry is an important and necessary final stage in literary development of students. However, implementation of this process is complicated by a number of problems, in particular the criteria for texts choice of contemporary poetry are not defined. This article is devoted to the solution of this problem. The criteria are the following: the author's relationship with the contemporary classical literary tradition; the importance of the proposed works to identify the main trends in the development of modern poetry, their vitality and urgency; the accordance with the value guideline of the modern Russian society; interests and age characteristics of the students. The discovery of traditions in the poems of the XXI century, firstly, initiates the study of these authors not only at the final classes «Literature of the last decade», but much earlier: at home reading lessons in the 9–11 grades after studying lyric poets of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and secondly, it helps to emphasize the unity and integrity of the literary process; finally, it helps to improve students' comprehension, they participate in various dialogues, the dialogue of the poets, the dialogue of the poets and readers, the dialogue of the readers with each other.

Keywords: selection criteria for texts, contemporary and «present-day» poetry, a way of training literature, home reading lesson.

Yu. M. Orekhova

The Competence-Based Approach in Teaching Foreign Languages in Modern School

This article is devoted to the analysis of the competence-based approach, which is one of the most important means of the modernization of school education. The implementation of new approaches in teaching foreign languages in secondary school is a requirement of the new federal government standards. It helps to reach the main aim of teaching foreign languages which is the formation of a secondary language person ready to communicate in the multicultural world.

The author reveals the main points of the competence-based approach in language education and gives its definition. An analysis of the didactic and modern educational materials helped to determine the differences between two key terms «competence» and «competency».

It was determined that the competence-based approach makes the process of learning foreign languages more practice-oriented and promotes the formation of necessary skills for foreign language communication.

The author of the article gives examples of realization of the competency approach at English lessons in the secondary school using the course «English» of the authors V. P. Kuzovlev, N. M. Lapa, E. Sh. Peregodova.

Keywords: new educational paradigm, competence-based approach, lesson of foreign language, competence, competency.

N. N. Ivanov, O. S. Kazeeva

Search Tasks as a Means of Detecting Art Features of the Hagiography Genre

The article posed the problem of search tasks as a means of in-depth study of literature in the 8-th grade. The literary material is the genre of hagiography and its creative interpretation, in particular, B. Zaitsev's novel, «St. Sergius of Radonezh». The authors explore methodological and philological aspects of the use of search tasks, while the emphasis is made on the genre, imagery, style roll call hagiography and stories by B. Zaitsev. The authors believe that the problem search tasks in which the student relies on previous experience and knowledge of the principle of apperception, allow him to establish associations with previously read works, deepen knowledge about the integrity of the literary text.

The work is addressed to teachers of literature, teachers, methodologists, students and it is aimed at solution of the problems of literary education, the aesthetic development of the reader. Correlation of knowledge and skills, reflection of the emotional and value attitude of schoolchildren to the work of literature is considered.

Keywords: search tasks; the analysis of genre, imagery, hagiography style by pupils; interpretation of a literary text.

A. N. Podlevskikh, E. S. Matskevich

Implementing of the Event-Driven Approach in Tourism and Regional Studies

It is proved that the tourist and regional studies provide all the necessary conditions for the use of the event-driven approach. The article deals with the concept of hiking trails as the most appropriate element of tourist and regional studies for the establishment of a chain of events in the educational environment for children and adult community. The event approach and the theory of existential pedagogy are as a methodological basis. In our view, the use of the event-driven approach to analyze the tourism campaign gives a new perspective on the concept of pedagogical events. The article deals with the history and the essence of the concept «event» and event approaches. The paper describes the event-driven nature of the phenomenon of the campaign, understood as an effective factor in bringing up teenagers.

Keywords: hiking, event, event approach, pedagogical event, children and adult event driven community, tourist and regional studies.

M. V. Efimova

Formation of the Tender Age Child's Language Picture of the World

The author analyzes development of the speech of the child in the early age, from the point of view of formation of his individual picture of the world. In the article the dynamics of the speech of the child from one and a half to three years, reflection in the children's speech of the developments of thinking, maturing of thought operations is traced. At this age the language picture of the world undergoes the most essential changes from a receptive phase (5–11 months) to the level of the adequate use of language and the beginning of mastering all its wealth, including phraseological units (3–4 year). The author tries to analyse the education factors promoting formation of the child's individual picture of the world, its familiarizing with the language picture of the world of the Russian people. The sequence of development of the parts of speech and word forms can be also used during teaching a foreign language.

Keywords: speech, child, tender age, the language picture of the world, ontolinguistics (the first language acquisition), education, development, formation of speech skills, mental operations.

V. S. Sekovanov, E. I. Smirnov, A. S. Babenko, E. M. Selezniova, A. O. Smirnov, D. V. Elkin

A Method of Visualization of Julia Set with Use of Information Technologies

$$f(z) = z - \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$$

In the article the Julia set of the rational function are considered $f(z) = z - \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$, including the proof of its randomness on the Julia set. At the same time the function f possesses essential dependence on entry conditions, transitive and the set of periodic points f is dense everywhere in L . According to the definition of chaos according to Devani function f is chaotic on L . By means of mathematical methods it is proved that this set is a material axis on the complex plane. Character of motionless points of this function and its randomness on the Julia set is investigated. The algorithm of creation of the Julia set of the

function $f(z) = z - \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$ with use of information technologies is developed. Methodical methods of studying of the Julia set of

the given function $f(z) = z - \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$ are specified that gives the chance to students to master integration of mathematical methods with ICT. This method can positively influence the development of their motivation to study mathematics and informatics, promotes development of creativity and research competences.

Keywords: nonlinearity, Julia set, visualization of mathematical objects, motionless and periodic points, point orbit, chaotic display.

L. P. Sychugova

Description of Concepts in Cognitive Dictionaries as an Object of the Linguocognitive Research: a Methodical Aspect

In the article the necessity to appeal to modern researches in the sphere of cognitive linguistics while studying Russian is proved. The author adds a method of conceptualization to the traditional scientific paradigm of a modern technique in teaching Russian, shows the ways of formation of the conceptual picture of the world in students' consciousness. It is proved the creation of the author's Cognitive dictionaries allowing to consider in the process of training in language and speech of such features of a person as his physical, mental development, social state, volume of the saved-up life empirical experience, nature of certain interaction with the environment.

In the article the concept is considered in the aspect of the Orthodox lexicon professed by the Russian people as a keeper of the historical fate of the Russian people and of national mentality.

Keywords: cognitive linguistics; concept; method of conceptualization; conceptual picture of the world; psycholinguistic basis of cognitive dictionaries.

O. S. Bobrikova, V. I. Ivanova

Sociolinguistic Competence within Translators' Professional Activity

The analysis of native and foreign scholars' works in the field of translation science, normative documents and translators' services quality standards is made in order to highlight and define professional and personal qualities of the translator. The

professional requirements, that the translator has to meet, comprise such components as native translation skills, personal and professional qualities revealed by competences. In a successful cross-cultural communication a sociolinguistic competence is important among translators' professional and personal qualities. While defining the sociolinguistic competence the key concept is linguistic diversification depending on the social context and social status of interlocutors.

Keywords: sociolinguistic competence, cross-cultural communication, communicative context, linguistic diversification, social context, professional and personal qualities, translators' services quality standard, translation services market.

I. L. Dmitrievykh, S. S. Kuklina

Structure and Content of the Speech Competence of the Non-Linguistic Higher School Student

The article discusses a speech competence as a component of the professionally-oriented foreign language communicative competence of students in non-linguistic higher school, which can provide future specialists to operate successfully in professional environment. The paper presents a theoretical analysis of the concept «speech competence», an algorithm for its construction and defines the concept of the professionally-oriented speech competence of non-linguistic higher school students. The authors distinguish three components in the professionally-oriented speech competence: social, subject-professional and process, the content of which are described and presented in the structural and content model. The content of the social component of the professionally-oriented speech competence represents the social and cultural environment where this competence functions. The subject-professional component provides students' professional readiness to take part in professionally-oriented speech activity due to professional and subject (typical for foreign languages) knowledge, which are necessary to get or transfer professionally significant information. The process component appears as a speech skills set of written and oral communication. The most significant for professional activity of future specialists are reading and writing as means of foreign language written communication.

Keywords: non-linguistic higher school, professionally oriented speech competence, structure and content, social component, subject-professional component, process component.

S. E. Kyunel

Motivative and Demotivative Factors in Using Current Innovative-Technological Facilities during Foreign Languages Teaching

A core purpose of the article is to define motivative and demotivative factors in current innovative-technological facilities during foreign languages teaching in linguistic colleges. The author is making an analysis of motivational problems which are discussed in a modern methodologic science. During the search, a lot of attention is drawn to demotivative factors, it points on excessive attention to extremely positive factors. In this work the term «information competence» is clarified and factors of its irregularity are shown. Positive and negative factors of the Internet are analysed. Here special attention is given to negative influence of virtual reality and technical devices, which is new for this field. The possible solutions to decrease demotivative factors are offered such as: creation of information and strategic competences in native and foreign languages; time management principles; necessity of physical activity; stimulation of students' responsibility and self-confidence; to increase psychological climate of the learning process. The solutions, which are mentioned in this work, could be used in learning foreign languages and even a native language. Moreover it could be used in teaching of different subjects.

Keywords: motivative and demotivative factors, innovative-technological facilities, foreign languages teaching, information competence, motivation, FGOSVO (FGOS 3+).

E. I. Rzaeva

Quality Criteria and Indicators of the Pre-School Institution Future Teachers' Educational Game Competence

The article is dedicated to the problem of forming the pre-school institution educator's competence in managing educational games within the implementation of the Federal State Educational Standard of Preschool Education. The competence in managing educational games is an important component of the educator's professionalism in pre-school institutions. It is a necessary condition of psycho-pedagogical support in development of pre-school children's play activity. The article considers criteria and indicators of quality of the pre-school institution teacher's competence in managing educational games. The technique of estimating pedagogical university graduates' competence in managing educational games is described. The particular attention is devoted to characteristics of estimating criteria and levels in managing educational games of students. The article presents the results of the ascertaining phase of the study which showed that the level of competence in managing educational games of most graduate students was low. Student-graduates had difficulties in psycho-pedagogical support of development of the plot- role-playing game with preschool children. As a result it was concluded that there is the lack of professional higher school students' preparing for the psychological and pedagogical support of game activity with preschool children. There was a problem in creating a model that reflects a single systematic approach to the formation of the preschool educational institution future teachers' competence in managing educational games.

Keywords: competence in managing educational games, estimating criteria, development quality, indicators to measure, pre-school institution teachers.

I. S. Kobozeva, A. V. Plokhov, N. I. Chinyakova

Musical Performance and Education through the Lens of Teacher Preparation

The article discusses the problematic aspects of the performer's preparation of students of pedagogical University in the formation of special competences, reveals its cultural and educational potential. Musical performance is defined as a creative activity on positive change of students' musical and cultural world. Urgency of the quality problem of music performance training of the specialist who has received higher musical-pedagogical education: music performance training has been called one of the most important components of musical and cultural development of society and the individual. The article presents the problems of musical performance of the teachers in the school. Traditional forms of music performance training of students at the University are analysed. The article named certain tasks of creative work within the process of development of bachelors' musical performance.

Keywords: musical performance, education, musical-pedagogical education, teacher preparation, special competence, development of musical performance.

V. A. Mazilov

Communicative Methodology and Psychological Knowledge Integration

In the article the characteristic of psychological science communicative methodology is presented. The communicative methodology represents the nonconventional sphere of psychological science methodology. The communicative methodology is urged to help in finding mutual understanding both «inside» of the scientific psychology, and in psychology in general. The sense of communicative methodology is in correlation (first of all in development of tools, the apparatus of such correlation) of theories of the different level and different methodological orientations and approaches. In the article the structure of modern methodology is given, the place of communicative methodology is defined. According to the author's approach, the cognitive (informative) methodology is describing the principles and strategy of mental knowledge; the communicative methodology is providing correlation of various psychological concepts and real interaction of various directions and schools in psychology; methodology of psychological practice (practice-focused psychology). The purpose, tasks, theoretical bases of communicative methodology are revealed. The structure of communicative methodology is presented, its components are characterized. Prospects of communicative methodology are analyzed.

Keywords: methodology, psychology methodology, communicative methodology.

V. A. Mazilov, E. A. Rylskaya

Psychological Research of the Person's Viability in the Aspect of Communicative Methodology

Relevance to develop the problem of the person's viability in modern psychology is shown in the article. Tendencies of formation of scientific ideas of the person's viability phenomenon in a historical context of psychology methodology are considered. The purpose of this theoretic-methodological research is the analysis of such a methodological tool (as one of models of integration of modern psychological knowledge) in studying the person's viability (as multidimensional, ternary phenomenon as a difficult, self-organized «man-sized» system). The algorithm of development and the substantial characteristic of the «pretheory» of the person's viability is presented. Heuristic opportunities, prospects and restrictions of communicative methodology in the research of the person's viability are presented. Prospects are discussed, which are revealed at treatment of the subject of psychology in terms of the inner world, which functions under laws of internal mental life. The inner world is a live, need-emotional substance, which is being formed during the human life on the basis of his individual properties and it reflects variety of his life. If in the category of reflection there is no life yet, then it appears in the category of the inner world; if the outside world is primary in reflection, then the person with his experiences is primary in the inner world.

Keywords: viability, communicative methodology, psychology subject, inner world, paradigms: classical, nonclassical, post-nonclassical.

Yu. P. Povarionkov

Psychological Characteristics of the Level of the Personality's Professional Formation and Realization

The article gives a brief description and assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the developmental and professionally-genetic concepts of the personality's professional formation and realization. It is established that they are not antagonistic, but different levels of the psychological analysis of the personality's professionalization. Supersystem, system and subsystemic levels of professionalization are highlighted. It is shown that at the supersystem level of the analysis the individual career is studied as a part

of life's journey. At the system level, the process of professional formation of the personality is investigated during the development and implementation of a particular profession. At the subsystem level the personality's professional formation is investigated in the process of solving regulatory and individual professional tasks (tasks of professionalization). In the article the specific characteristics of each level of professionalization are examined: main stages and their sequence, the content of the conceptual apparatus, causes of the start and end of professionalization processes, temporary units, the connections between the levels are analyzed.

Keywords: professional growth of the individual, concept of professionalization, structural-level approach, supersystem, system and subsystemic levels of professionalization.

Yu. N. Slepko

Professional Intelligence Formation in the Structure of Students' Educational Activity

The article discusses the results of the empirical study of the problem of professional intellect formation as a professionally important quality of students enrolled in pedagogical higher school. Professional intelligence is seen as a subsystem of the psychological structure of the activities implemented in conditions of educational and vocational training. It is considered in the context of the formation of other subsystem activities (motives, goals, programmes, information bases, decision-making), allocated to a single system in V. D. Shadrikov's systemogenetic approach. The basis for the analysis of professional intelligence formation in terms of teaching and training the author identifies the concept of professional development and realization of the person by Yu.P. Povarionkov and his ideas about the psychological structure of the subject. According to the author, these approaches allow making the analysis of professional development at the individual (psychological) level, while other existing approaches are limited to the objective analysis of the activity level. The results of the analysis of the relationship between the formation of educational activity and professional intelligence are of particular interest. Posing the problem of the in-depth analysis of the professional intelligence formation, the author uses the methods of the correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, correlation analysis of the relationship. Used in the work methods allowed the author to clarify existing concepts not only about the relationship of success of the educational activity and professional intelligence, but also on the impact of the latter one on students' success. The author also made an analysis of mutual influence implemented in the course of training activities on the professional intelligence as a professionally important quality.

Keywords: learning activity, professionally-important qualities, professional intelligence, systemogenetic approach, success of educational activity.

Yu. N. Slepko, T. V. Ledovskaya

Formation of Personal Qualities in the Structure of Students' Educational Activity

The article discusses the results of the empirical study of the problem of professional intellect formation as a professionally important quality of students enrolled in pedagogical higher school. Professional intelligence is seen as a subsystem of the psychological structure of the activities implemented in conditions of educational and vocational training. It is considered in the context of the formation of other subsystem activities (motives, goals, programmes, information bases, decision-making), allocated to a single system in V. D. Shadrikov's systemogenetic approach. The basis for the analysis of professional intelligence formation in terms of teaching and training the author identifies the concept of professional development and realization of the person by Yu.P. Povarionkov and his ideas about the psychological structure of the subject. According to the authors, these approaches allow making the analysis of professional development at the individual (psychological) level, while other existing approaches are limited to the objective analysis of the activity level. The results of the analysis of the relationship between the formation of educational activity and professional intelligence are of particular interest. Posing the problem of the in-depth analysis of the professional intelligence formation, the author uses the methods of the correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, correlation analysis of the relationship. Used in the work methods allowed the author to clarify existing concepts not only about the relationship of success of the educational activity and professional intelligence, but also on the impact of the latter one students' success. The authors also made an analysis of mutual influence implemented in the course of training activities on the professional intelligence as a professionally important quality.

Keywords: learning activity, professionally-important qualities, personality, students, systemogenetic approach, success of educational activity.

E. A. Vasilieva, L. G. Zhedunova

Features of Basic Beliefs of the Personality with Eating Disorders

The article presents results of the research on basic beliefs in patients with eating disorder (compulsive overeating). According to the authors' hypothesis that the disturbances of eating behaviour are reflection of the complexity of human contact with the world, a study of the basic beliefs of the individual in the presence and absence of eating disorders was made. The article presents a discussion and analysis of the results. The differences are revealed in the structure of basic beliefs in both groups of subjects, reflecting the different degree of adequacy of evaluation of human relations with the world. The system of the basic beliefs of the individual, including the underlying notions of hospitality-hostility of the surrounding world and the importance of the self, is implicitly the

conceptual system (underlying philosophy) of the individual, through which the perception of any of the events of human life is refracted. The severity of the disorder compulsive overeating is interlinked with the individual's beliefs about the world and the self. People build their lives on the basis of basic beliefs. Boundaries with the environment in people with compulsive overeating are more blurred and unstable. People with compulsive overeating are less able to control events occurring around them.

Keywords: food addiction, compulsive overeating, boundaries of the personality's psychological space, basic beliefs.

T. R. Nizovsteva

Psycholinguistic Structure of Social Identity of Russian and Foreign Medical Students

The article is devoted to the issues of identity in the pedagogical aspect of medical education, where the identity is understood as a complex of ideas about the self as a person. The relevance of the identity study is determined by high academic mobility on the one hand, and adaptation to the new environment and the development of professional skills on the other. The article raises the question of how various the qualitative and quantitative options of the identity in students with different background are. Here are examined differences in the quantity and quality of the identity, characteristic of Russian and foreign students – physicians. Here are considered such factors as variability of the identity, identity crisis, the valence and identity's structure. The author presented and justified comparative data of groups of students with different cultural background. The qualitative components of the identity: ascertaining, descriptive, perspective, active, which form the significant difference between the groups with different backgrounds were described. Some potential prospects in the field of study cross-cultural identity of future medical professionals are outlined.

Keywords: social identity, medical education, foreign students.

E. V. Lapkina

Research of Overcoming Behaviour of Military Higher Education Institution Cadets

Results of the researches devoted to study features of overcoming stress of military higher education institution cadets, and also factors on which success of the overcoming behaviour depends on are given in the article. Results of researches show that practically all indicators of the strategy of coping behaviour are increasing from the first course to the last one. At the same time the following coping-strategies prevail: avoiding, introduction in social contacts, search of social support. There are such predictors of subjective wellbeing of cadets as: control locus – I; perception of training as interesting, emotionally rich; intelligence of the events, possibility of expansion of the education; confidence in kindness of people as an opportunity to build healthy relationship. The cadet who is safely overcoming difficulties of training in the military higher education institution is characterized as a strong, emotionally mature personality, which is self-assured, conceiving soberly, not putting the interests higher than interests of people around, actively is included in the society of the military institute, and is appreciating knowledge and not perceiving procedural restrictions of the military higher education institution as restriction of freedom. The programme of long research defensive and coping behaviour of cadets from the first course to the last one is described. Study of coping-behaviour, mechanisms of psychological defensive, resilience and subjective wellbeing of young men is offered.

Keywords: coping behaviour, long research, subjective wellbeing, defensive and coping behaviour.

T. S. Zlotnikova, T. I. Erokhina

Homo Extremis of the Russian Culture (semantics of «frontier»)

The criteria and positions revealing the specificity of the definition «frontier» as a cultural phenomenon are exposed in the article. The invariant and variability of the concept «frontier» in the context of Russian culture are analyzed. It notes the ontological foundations of semantic and existential problematics of Russian culture in the aspects of frontier. It separates the levels of conceptualization of the definition «frontier». The sphere of concepts (a person, a border, a rim, an abyss, an extreme) and methodological (cross-disciplinary) approaches to the understanding of frontier are denoted. A particular attention is drawn to the creativity as a phenomenon proposed in its infinity, cross-border and borderline between different spheres. It denotes the frontier character of creativity representing in the context of the binary opposition of global and local, text and context, mass needs and personal intentions. The authors focus on aesthetic and phenomenology of frontier, and advert to the understanding of motive of the creative personality absence of demand as stay on the borderline between dream and reality. It describes the imagery-symbol (illusion, wall, madness) characterizing frontier of existence and self-awareness of the creative personality in art practice. It defines the mental foundations of frontier of Russia culture.

Keywords: frontier, Russian culture, creativity, borderline, personality, art practice, concept, semantics, Homo Extremis.

N. T. Arefieva, N. M. Bagnovskaya, L. N. Voevodina

Constructivism Ideas in Synergy Prognoses

The article is sanctified to consideration of the epistemological position of constructivism, that consists in that reality is

interpreted in some measure by creation of man, his own cognitive activity. Creation of history by human society occurs not due to the voluntarism options of man, but in necessary co-operating and partnership with society taking into account his internal potencies.

Society produces the certain standards of behaviour of the personality, success of socialization of vital career of young people, all of it depend on the ability to correspond to the role parameters and expectations surrounding «meaningful other».

In turn the synergetics approach allows us to examine universum as unstable and it prepares a man to overcome crises and catastrophes, helps to overcome them with minimum losses. The idea becomes more obvious that to develop together is much more effective, than separately, as economic and spiritual expenses grow considerably short on development. Deep understanding of the synergetics principle of co-evolution, nonlinear synthesis of parts into the steady unit can and must be a basis of modern «art to live together».

To solve these tasks which humanity face, it is necessary to coordinate efforts, and in this sense the new methods of joint collective collaboration appear instead of individualism.

Keywords: theory of culture, synergetics, constructivism, researches of the future, social planning, vital career of the youth, collective identity, co-evolution of the difficult systems, principle of responsibility, social environment, judicial unity, nonlinear thinking, mass culture.

T. I. Erokhina

The Silver Age as a Code of Contemporary Mass Culture

The mechanisms of existence and function of the Silver Age as a code of mass culture are analyzed in the article. The advertising projects with the title «the Silver Age» presented in the Internet serve as an empiric material. The analysis of this material allows the author to separate three groups of codes. These groups have a different sense of bearing connotations and build new systems of cooperation between mass culture developments and the concept «the Silver Age». The first group is projects, where the historical-cultural context of the Silver Age is coded and decoded. The second group is titles, where «the Silver Age» becomes a marker designating time of creation of cultural heritage or an advent of the advertising product. The third group doesn't propose a decipher, but underlines elitism of services rendered. The article presents the most representative ways of coding and recoding of the concept «the Silver Age» in the mass cultural context. The sentiments of presentation of the Silver Age in every day culture and artistic creation are educed. The Silver Age is presented as a code possessed the features of a mass cultural universal code. Also it is presented as features of a particular code with a national specificity.

Keywords: code, mass culture, Silver Age, elite culture, native culture, stereotype, project, polysemantism.

V. N. Lipsky

Aesthetic Attitude towards Mass Consciousness and Mass Culture

In this article the author considers the problems which are investigated in the manual «The Russian discourse of mass culture: aesthetic practices and the artistic image» published in 2015 by the group of authors. The author analyses a non-standard approach of the authors of the manual to the phenomenon of mass culture determined by their wish not only to add dark colours to the investigation of mass culture but also their desire to penetrate into the essence of the conflict between the spiritual creative work and the substitute of culture.

The author pays attention to the number of essential peculiarities of this manual: combination of educational and research aims which go together in harmony, interdisciplinary approach used by the authors of the manual while analyzing cultural problems, the desire of authors to investigate all aspects of the targeted phenomenon etc.

The chapters of the manual are dedicated to different aesthetic practices: existence of a creative person in the space of culture, cultural aspects of everyday life, analysis of the dichotomy «big» culture – mass culture etc. It is shown that the authors of the manual managed to solve the main task that is to show objectively how mass culture mimic, how it is trying to «build-in» the classics being valueless and inartistic at the same time. The attention is paid to the fact that all investigated aesthetic practices are aimed at the realization of the task of the educational process.

Keywords: mass culture, manual, creative work, person, artist, art, mass consciousness, interpretation, analysis, culture, investigation.

S. G. Osmachko

K. N. Leontiev's Ideological Searches

In the article the general assessment to the ideological theoretical heritage of the remarkable thinker of the second half of the XIX century K. N. Leontiev is given. The estimates are presented, given to him personally and to his doctrine (the vizantism assuming, first of all, statist orientations) by S. N. Bulgakov, N. A. Berdyaev, L. N. Tolstoy, S. N. Durylin, I. I. Fudel, etc.

The reasons of updating of K. N. Leontiev's views, which are conservative, and at times reactionary, are shown, the author's position towards scientific efficiency and social efficiency of possible practical realization of Leontiev's programmes is presented.

The assessment is given to historicism of K. N. Leontiev, the heightened sense of history was its cornerstone; his aestheticized methods of penetration into the past allowed approaching closely understanding of modern difficulties of civilization levelling of culture, negative sides of a bourgeois way of life and so forth.

Problems of statist ideology and K. N. Leontiev's psychology are considered.

Keywords: K. N. Leontiev, vizantism, historicism, historiosophy, spiritual culture, Orthodoxy, autocracy, Slavophilism, «the socialist monarchy».

T. B. Ilinskaya

Art Semantics of the Ritual Meal in N. Leskov's Works (from Orthodox Lent to Vegetarianism)

The article presents an analytical review of ritual-food images in N. Leskov's works. A religious attitude towards food in Leskov's texts is considered in the context of people's Orthodox views about fasting. In the result, the author concludes that the art heritage of Leskov contains the material to correlate with a variety of refractions of the themes of lent in the Christian folk literature. A chronological consideration of the subject led to the discovery of evolution in the mind of the writer: if the early stages of creation correspond to the image of fast as the triumph of the spirit over the flesh, that ethical vegetarianism painted in religious tones is typical for late Leskov.

Keywords: Leskov, righteousness, sin, ritual, fast, the old belief, vegetarianism, Tolstoyism, motive, plot, symbol, folklore.

N. N. Liotina, N. A. Burenina

The Image Factor in Perception of the Journalist-Analyst's Creative Work by Audience

The image aspects and activity (integrated in one journalist product) of the journalist-analyst who is specialized in analytics of a journalist are covered in this article. It is proved the influence of the person's image on the perception of the creative product of any journalist by the audience. Personality, professional activities and the texts of representatives of the native analytic journalism Dmitry Bykov and Maxim Sokolov who are recognized as founders and carriers of the image or reputational message. Publicists who have their own inimitable individuality form their personal image in different ways. The way which the journalist identifies him/herself like an individuality, the way how he/she expresses his/her point of view, the way how the journalist presents his or her appearance influences the perception of his/her texts. Comparison of two different images, two different styles shows us how the journalist-analyst (journalist-thinker) can present his/her ideas and credo.

Keywords: image, creative product, journalist-analyst, perception of the creative work, internal level of the person's image, external level of the person's image, D. Bykov, M. Sokolov.

A. G. Melnik

Proud Rostovtsi: Self-Consciousness of the People of Rostov in the Late Eleventh to the First Third of the Thirteenth Century

People of Rostov had in the late eleventh to the first third of the thirteenth century self-consciousness developed to a great extent. Chronicles of that period often contain the special term Rostovtsi to denote the people of this city. That means that they feel their being as special community. The main component of the consciousness of the people of Rostov was that they considered themselves as people of the Big City of the Land of Rostov and Suzdal, and therefore looked down on the rest of the inhabitants of the region. Aspiration of the people of Rostov to express their superiority towards other cities of the Land of Rostov and Suzdal seems to have displayed itself in the history of the building of the first stone Theotokos Cathedral in Rostov in the sixties of the twelfth century. As a result, the Rostov Cathedral became at that moment the greatest church in the region, surpassing cathedrals of Suzdal and Vladimir. From the last third of the twelfth century the consciousness of the people of Rostov was influenced to a great extent by the cult of St. Leontiy, Bishop of Rostov, whose relics were found in the sixties of the twelfth century. It is important that Leontiy was the first Saint Archpriest recognized officially in Russia, and he was accepted as a heavenly protector of the people of Rostov, and therefore became a symbol of the self-identification of the local community.

Keywords: the 11th – 13th century, Rus, self-consciousness of the people of Rostov.

L. V. Vyskochkov, A. A. Shelaeva

«Fine Arts Are Worthy of the Royal Patronage...»: the Emperor Nicholas I and Russian Artists

The article analyzes the attitude of the Emperor Nicholas I to Russian art, Russian artists, Russian national culture in general. The authors put the problem of readiness of the monarch to solutions in the field of art, particularly they noted his study of painting, his ability as a draughtsman and a certain competence in the formation of (partly with the help of the Vice-President of the Imperial Academy of Arts F. P. Tolstoy) collections of art works. They consider various aspects of the relations of the Emperor with Russian

artists, including I. K. Aivazovsky, K. Brjullov, M. N. Vorobiev, F. A. Moller, P. N. Orlov, P. F. Sokolov, V. K. Shebuev, and describe the contacts of Nicholas I with artist-pensioners in Rome in December 1845. The conclusion is that in reforming the Academy of Arts in 1828, to grant it the Imperial status, Nicholas was guided by the desire to increase the level of mastery of Russian artists and send art into the mainstream of national culture.

Keywords: N. N. Wrangel, Romanov, the Emperor Nicholas I, personality, patronage, Russian culture, fine arts, formation of collections, iconography, painting, the Emperor's drawings, Academy of Arts, Russian artists, Peterhof, iconography.

V. I. Peftiev

Image of France in A. I. Herzen's Creativity

The phenomenon and the concept «image», being a basic one for existentialism and culturology, is revealed through intention (intension) and imagination. The image appears in the course of the informative process of three acts: a) supervision (what was seen, heard, read); b) thoughts and actions concerning events; c) memoirs about last and/or current. These acts interacted with each other and at the same time are autonomous in time and space. The image of society and the personality, undergoing metamorphoses, is being transformed into virtuality, which comes off reality and can be richer or poorer than the former representation.

These ideas are projected on life and A. I. Herzen's creativity and form a personal image of France. Herzen was a witness of bloody fights of the people with the power (June, 1848). He personally communicated and exchanged letters with great French (V. Hugo, Zh. Mishle, P. Prudon, etc.). A. I. Herzen's genius combined encyclopedic training in Russia and turbulent experience of Europe; this combination of two polar potentials caused a special type of the intellectual – the Russian European. Unfortunately, Imperial Russia did not find time to use his resources for the Motherland benefit. Repetition of the similar mistake is contraindicated to Post-Soviet Russia.

Keywords: A. I. Herzen's creativity, an image of France, Revolution in 1848, life in exile, V. Hugo, Zh. Mishle, P. Prudon.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

F. I. Buslaev: Ideological and Political Accents in Research of Nationality Problem

This article continues a series of publications about F. I. Buslaev, which was started in previous issues of this magazine. The problem of interaction of F. I. Buslaev with two main currents of the scientific thought of Russia of the first half of the 19th century – Westerners and Slavophiles is considered. It is noted that Buslaev was indifferent to all research ideas and efforts of Slavophiles – supporters of an independent, culturally original, primordially Russian way of development of the people, he didn't share nationalism of the Slavophiles trusting in superiority of the Russian people. It is emphasized that the blind worship of Westerners for the European civilization was also impossible for Buslaev. He, as if teasing the one and the others, continued to develop a nationality problem, using for this purpose those ideological and political reference points and scientific means which inspired him trust with its conscientiousness and impartiality.

Keywords: nationality, a cultural and historical route of the Russian people, Slavophiles, Westerners, Pan-Slavism, nationalism, conceptual and methodological divergences.

A. A. Fedotova

Body Images in Nicolay Leskov's Late Prose

The article raises the urgent problem, which is to analyse the «body discourse» in the 19th century Russian literature. The analysis is based on Leskov's short novel «Zayachiy remiz». It is examined as a complex literary unity, formed on the basis of a dialogue of several discourse systems. Semantic and style features of the essay are the result of the texts integration. It is found out that the main paradoxes of the short novel are linked mainly with the «body discourse». The human body in Leskov's work has several representations: a sensual body, a sacral body, a sensual body, an injured body. The different projections of the «body discourse» are joint due to their functions in the essay. The human body's representations depicted different variants of deviation. Contradictions between the body and moral, between body and spiritual firstly are the source of the comic, but then they lead to the tragic separation between the hero and his body. Such maximalism joints «Zayachiy remiz» with L. N. Tolstoy's ideas, Leskov was interested in his moral doctrine.

Keywords: Leskov, «Zayachiy remiz», corporality, intertextuality, Gogol, Skovoroda.

D. N. Khmara

«Work of the Place»: Cultural Space of the Estate Gumnishchi (on K. Balmont's works)

On the basis of the analysis of K. D. Balmont's works the structure and interrelation of elements of the farmstead world are revealed, «the genius of the place» of the manor is proved. The main components of cultural space of the estate Gumnishchi are determined as the high-spiritual atmosphere of the house created by parents of the future poet; the relationship based on love and

careful attitude to each other; perception of the farmstead house as «the integral self-closed kingdom». Expansion of the farmstead house by the poet till the image of the universe is revealed; here is proved the genesis of main dominant ideas of K. D. Balmont's poetic perception, inspired by the atmosphere and the situation of the poet's childhood in the period of his life with the family in the entail property.

Keywords: farmstead culture, cultural space of the estate, «genius of the place», institutionalization, consciousness, Gumnishchi, K. D. Balmont.

T. I. Erokhina, V. A. Tirakhova

Archetypic Bases of the Russia Image Representation: G. Chukhray's «Clear Sky»

In the article the archetypic bases of the image of Russia in the Soviet art of the thaw period are analyzed. Authors address the representation of the image of Russia in Russian culture, focusing attention on G. Chukhray's movie «Clear Sky».

The image of Russia is correlated to the concept «world picture», and also to the cultural archetypes forming constant models of spiritual life. It is noted that the representation of the image of Russia in cinema is connected with the mythologization and symbolization process, and also it reflects sociocultural changes happening in the thaw period. Images of the Woman, Hero and Power are considered as the main components of the image of Russia. The image of the woman is analysed in the aspect of the universal archetypic bases: Mat-Zemlya, fertility; and also in the aspect of specificity of the Russian mentality: a ratio of feminine and masculine bases, activity and passivity. The originality of the archetypic image of the hero is noted, which in the thaw period unites in himself images of the winner-defender and the people, the heroic and tragic bases. Here is revealed specificity of the representation in the thaw period of the archetypic bases of the image of the power, which is built in the binary opposition of the old/new power, and is depersonalized and symbolic.

Keywords: archetype, image of Russia, thaw, representation, domestic culture, mythologization, masculine, feminine, Soviet art.

T. S. Zlotnikova

Cultural Memory of the Nation in Modern Russia Mass Consciousness

The main historical event in 2016, which belongs to the cultural memory of modern Russia and needs to be consolidated in the mass consciousness, is the beginning of «thaw». 2016 is the year of remembering the events of the year 1956: the beginning of the «thaw» not as a socio-political and even not as moral, but as a cultural one, including artistic and aesthetic determinants. We pay attention to the self-designation of the founders of the Moscow theatre «Sovremennik» – «children of the 56th» and development (in the context of the «thaw») of the works of great theater director G. Tovstonogov. Here was built a nominative series, consisting of works of cinema (the films of M. Khutsiev, G. Danelia, G. Chukhray, M. Kalatozov, M. Romm, E. Ryazanov) and literature (V. Aksenov, B. Okudzhava, A. Voznesensky, B. Akhmadulina, A. Mezhirov, S. Orlov). The thaw influence on scientific creativity (Y. Lotman, D. Likhachev) is presented. It is concluded that the concept and phenomenon of «the thaw» has personal determined and specific national markings.

Keywords: cultural memory of the nation, Russia, mass consciousness, «thaw», theater, cinema, literature, a creative person.

N. V. Kiseliova

Perception of the Archetypic Bases of Classical Art by Modern Schoolchildren

The study of classical art in school is directed primarily to the knowledge of the world and self-knowledge. Since the study of art is based on certain laws of development of the iconic and symbolic systems, which are connected with the concept of the archetype, it was important to determine how adolescents are able to perceive classical art in view of archetypal images and themes. The material was Rembrandt's works. The study was conducted with the use of technology of figurative and poetic understanding of art and the principle of artistic and pedagogical communication. It was determined that during the study, even just viewing reproductions simplified perception of images occurs. An archetype, not being fixed in students' minds, presents at the subconscious level, connecting with some ideas and experiences undergoing conscious processing, and seniors have little experience, not only life, but also cultural one.

Keywords: archetype, world art culture, advanced students, perception, classical art, Rembrandt van Rijn, a technology of figurative and poetic understanding, a principle of art-pedagogical communication.

O. Yu. Minina

Philosophical and Cultural Understanding of Tourism

The article highlights the different opinions on the phenomenon of tourism from the point of view of the philosophical and cultural approach. Tourism is regarded as a form of identity search and conversely as the form of getting rid of it. The article raises the question of the tourism significance as a cognitive practice: is there a place for the true cognition in modern tourism? The various

views of the tourist's attitude towards «backstage», «back region» are analyzed: does a tourist tend to get acquainted with authentic, or does he agree to settle for fake and superficial «pseudo-events»? Tourism is investigated as a consumer practice that is expressed in the special nature of the geographical mobility of the modern tourist, and the assignment of reality in the form of photographs and tourist rituals. The researchers also consider tourism as a marker of a social status – an indicator of «life style», which is a binding social norm. Tourist practices can be called as a special form of escapism – escape from everyday life. In addition, the article defines the possible direction of the further research in the field of philosophical and cultural aspects of tourism – its consideration as a subculture and the element of urban culture.

Keywords: philosophical and cultural approach, tourism, journey, pilgrimage, identity, authenticity, consumer practices, tourist ritual, escapism, subculture, city culture.

M. E. Marinicheva

Features of «a Museum Subject» in Higher School Space

In the article an attempt on the basis of the available theoretical information is made, to present conclusions about features of a museum subject in conditions of higher school environment. The part of the article is devoted to the synthesis of information on properties, functions of the museum subject and formation of this concept as independent in museology and museography. Considering this material, the author tries to draw conclusions to specificity of the subject in the higher school museum. Its communicative aspects of interaction with visitors, expositioners, urban environment come to light. Existential features of the existing museum subject in the higher school museum environment are traced. In general, the article leads to the conclusion about a paramount role and the importance of a subject-exhibit not only in the all-museum environment, but also in the local environment of the higher school museum.

Keywords: University Museum, museum object, a visitor of the University Museum, University environment, museum environment, museum properties of the subject.

A. V. Yudina

Faces of Building Cities of Central Russia: Pragmatics and Aesthetics

Looking at the city from the perspective of semiotics, we note the specific systems and signs. The pragmatics of parts and pragmatics of the whole can be understood easily by mentally breaking the complex system of the city into its component parts. If the city as a whole is the system of signs, the prospect, street or square as a part of the city, combined with others, forming the city's skeleton are signs in this system. The article attempts to identify the pragmatics of urban development on the example of two cities of Central Russia: peripheral (living) sectors of Yaroslavl and the central part of Ivanovo. Comparison of the photo report shows results of town-planning activities in Yaroslavl, a city with a rich thousand-year history and cultural heritage and the proportions of the aesthetic and pragmatic approaches to the structure of urban development of the historic town has an unattractive quality. On the contrary, a young city of Ivanovo in its central part demonstrates the external consent of pragmatics and aesthetics.

Keywords: pragmatics, aesthetics, city, urban development, residential area, typical architecture, town-planning activity, living sector, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo.

S. N. Mudrov

Foreign Military Cemeteries in the Yaroslavl Region

Relying on materials from archives we consider the experience of detection, study and location of burial places of foreign prisoners. The Novo-Georgievskoe cemetery (Rybinsk, the Yaroslavl Region) is chosen as an example of the war prisoner cemetery. Accessible documents of the Russian State Military Archive containing information about the POWs cemetery in Rybinsk are fully investigated. According to official documents during great while POWs cemeteries were stored and taken into account. In this article the results of research works are fixed. Basic problems of this study are educed.

Keywords: prisoner of war, POW scamp, branch camp, POWs cemetery of MVD of the USSR, branch prison of MVD, central administrative board of places of confinement in the Yaroslavl region, Rybinsk city, Shcherbakov city, the Novo-Georgievskoe cemetery, burial culture, cultural-historical memory.

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