

Yu. A. Lyakh

Factors Effecting Development of Education Quality

The article considers the main factors of education quality, objectives and the potential of education, as well as external and internal factors. They are closely interrelated and complement one another. Only the systemic application of them provides with the positive dynamics of quality that is dependent on the education management.

Also, the article illustrates special aspects and special nature of education quality management. It stresses that education quality management should be proactive, more flexible and effective.

As a result of the comparative analysis of the assessment systems with different approaches in Russia and abroad it was found that there is a similarity in the applied concepts and principles for cognitive, competency-based and personality-oriented approaches, due to the fact that in Russian pedagogy they were developed basing on the theoretical and practical works of foreign researchers.

The author marks out the point of the complex monitoring of the region's educational system condition, which aim is to create informational conditions for having a whole idea about the region's educational system condition, about its qualitative and quantitative changes, for realization of rating and prognostication of the progress trend, for taking reasoned administrative decisions upon reaching quality education.

The author, describing the profile education as a basic factor in pedagogical system of comprehensive school, marks out the measures of efficiency of the profile education content, each of which lets learn changes, taking place in the elements of the pedagogical system.

The author made the analysis of the concept «quality of education»; examined the quality performance of education; exposed chief functions of administration and teaching staff, leading quality of education; pointed out the demands to standards and norms; considered a technological approach to education.

Keywords: factors, education quality, professional education, quality management system.

L. V. Baiborodova, M. V. Gruzdev, I. G. Kharisova

Training of Future Teachers to Educational Activity

Educational activity is one of basic labour functions, which are carried out by the teacher. Training of pedagogical higher education institution students for its realization is to be a complete system, which basis can be arealization of the Educational Activity module, developed taking into account the professional standard of the teacher and requirements of the key documents defining target reference points of the organization of the process of younger generation education. The structure of the module content is offered consisting of subject matters and practice. The approximate programme of the discipline «Technology of educational activity» is briefly revealed, the general characteristic of technologies which are used when studying the module is given, requirements to the practical tasks are defined, offered to students at lessons and when dealing with independent work, it is emphasized that they should be oriented on modeling and designing of ways to solve professional tasks within the labour function «educational activity». Special attention is paid to carrying out by students mini-researches on current problems of educational activity, tasks are presented for carrying out mini-researches, which can be carried out by students when studying the discipline «Technology of educational activity». The practical component of the Educational Activity module is presented by two practices: educational and pedagogical. Their main target is to provide formation of future teachers' experience of independent educational action, readiness for making the educational environment in children's collective.

Here are defined main requirements to the examination in this module, which provides the solution of case tasks constructed on the basis of the certain labour actions, which are a part of the structure of the labour function «educational activity» and also defence of the portfolio of the student's professional development.

Keywords: training of teachers, professional standard, module, educational activity, labour actions, labour functions, competences.

V. B. Pomelov

Enlightenment as a Pedagogical Phenomenon

The article revealed the significance of such an important phenomenon of the pedagogical thought and educational practices, as the phenomenon of enlightenment. Russian pedagogy is not paying enough attention to the reflection of the concepts of *educator* and *enlightenment*. The article proposes the following definition: «Educator is a bright personality, whose selfless fruitful activity in complex social and educational conditions is substantially promoting the development of enlightenment. Enlightenment is a self-denying fruitful activity of an individual or a group of individuals for the development of education in complex social and educational conditions. In Russian education there are the following groups of educators: educators, – practitioners and theorists who were the authors of textbooks; educator-publishers; educator-representatives of provincial authorities; ethnic educators; Church educators; educator-donors to the cause of education, educators of charity. The article examines views on enlightenment of outstanding thinkers of the past. It highlights the socio-pedagogical aspects of the phenomenon of enlightenment. These aspects are expressed in the following provisions. The phenomenon of enlightenment has pronounced a moral content. Enlightenment is a socially important positive activities carried out for the cause of education in difficult social conditions. Enlightenment is closely

connected with the most important periods in the development of society. Enlightenment relates, first and foremost, with the initial steps in the development of education in the country, the region or the nation. A characteristic feature of enlightenment is its ethnicity. Enlightenment is individual. Enlightenment involves formation of educational (pedagogical) dynasties and the presence of followers. The phenomenon of enlightenment involves dialectical combination in the pedagogical community of universally world-wide recognized and regional samples of enlightenment.

Keywords: enlightenment, educator, educational science and practice, socio-pedagogical aspects of the phenomenon of enlightenment.

N. A. Popovanova, V. M. Kravchenko, G. N. Kazakova, L. A. Bartnovskaya

Conditions to Form Evaluative Orientations of Pedagogical University Bachelors

The article considers the conditions to form evaluative orientations of pedagogical university bachelors as the basis of their professional competence. The results of the experimental work confirm the effectiveness of the conditions designed and realized in the process of teaching the special course «Pedagogical axiology» and organizing the project activity of the students during their teaching practice. Data obtained by the method of A. M. Bulynin's «Square of Values», prove the formation of a student's value attitude, characterized by the recognition and acceptance of the values of professional and educational activities on the cognitive and emotional levels. Fourteen from the sixteen spiritual values, presented in the methodology, were marked by students at the end of the classes. If before the discussion and role-playing games appeared students called values of a utilitarian and pragmatic nature (vacation at convenient time, career careers, cash bonuses, etc.) as the main stimulating values, after discussions and role plays, they focused on moral values (recognition of colleagues, a state of emotional uplift, respect for students, etc.). As it can be seen from the data obtained, the students' value priorities have changed, and that indicates a change in the nature of their attitude to the professional activity.

At the beginning of the experimental work, the average level of the formation of professional competence prevailed among the students of the experimental and control groups, which was confirmed by a quantitative analysis of this technique, processed with the help of the calculated value of the student's coefficient. After the experimental work, a comparison of the results of the detecting and control sections in the experimental group showed that the differences in all types of readiness for the professional activity, except for personal ones in the expert assessment of teachers, are reliable with a probability of 0.999. The student's calculated coefficient exceeds the tabulated (3.5) for all measured parameters. According to personal readiness in the expert assessment of teachers, the differences are reliable with a probability of 0.99. The data show that at the end of the experimental work of the students of the experimental group, the professional competence significantly increased with all forms of evaluation (self-assessment, peer review of teachers and teachers).

Keywords: values, aims, evaluative orientations, students, willingness, evaluative knowledge, evaluative attitude, evaluative behavior, experience, special course, project activity.

E. N. Shipkova

Private Tutoring as a Problem of Pedagogical Science and Practice

The article presents an analysis of such a phenomenon as private tutoring. Since it had a mass character during last few years, it has been suggested that private tutoring should be gradually becoming a part of the learning process. The interpretation of the part of the legislative documents of modern education is presented so as to clarify the fact that the term «Private Tutoring» does not contradict with the legislative base of the Russian Federation. The conclusion is made about the obvious existence of the problem of the need of learners in private tutoring and the tendency to recognize tutoring as a legitimate part of the learning process. In the article the author gives explanations of existing definitions of this phenomenon and suggests her own definition of tutoring. The author analyzed the results of the content analysis of practicing private teachers' questionnaires from different regions of the Russian Federation on the identification of the main directions of tutors' work. Interpretation of their own results is based on the published research of the Higher School of Economics on the effectiveness of tutors in training senior pupils for the USE (Unified State Examination) and the author's view on the conclusions of this project is presented. The conclusion is drawn about the effectiveness of classes with the tutor of weak learners despite the low score of the Unified State Exam; and also the role of the tutor is stressed in the preparation of high school students for the exam. As a result of the study, the directions of work of private teachers were formulated and ranked. The analysis of detected directions allows us to consider additional lessons for students in the subjects of the school curriculum with private teachers as an auxiliary learning process which affects the quality of education improvement and the level of education of children. Positive and negative aspects of such a learning process were considered. The comprehension of the goals of additional classes, characterized as «coaching», was carried out. The dependence of private tutoring from the formal education system was stated.

Keywords: private tutoring, «shadow education», USE (Unified State Examination), paid educational services, supplementing the learning process, individual approach, knowledge gaps, «coaching».

I. V. Ivanova

K. E. Tsiolkovsky's Anthropocosmic Concept of Education in the Context of Modern Additional Education for Children

The article considers the additional education of children as a type of education, which today turned out to be especially in demand in the conditions of changing the educational paradigm. The analysis of its characteristics allows us to realize the valuable status of additional education as unique and competitive social practice of encreasing the personality's motivational potential and society's innovative capacity. The sphere of additional education for children creates special opportunities to develop education in general, including expansion of the access to global knowledge and to information, advancing updates of its contents according to problems of perspective development of the country. Defining the scope of additional education for children as an innovative platform for the development of educational models and technologies of the future, the article refers to K. E. Tsiolkovsky's anthropocosmic concept of education, whose study may predetermine the direction and technology of innovative development of the additional education system in Russia in the twenty-first century. The article is based on the theoretical analysis of K. E. Tsiolkovsky's works, where pedagogical ideas of the scientist are revealed, which contain methodologically significant approaches to the selection of priority values of national education and upbringing. K. E. Tsiolkovsky's anthropocosmic concept of education reveals purposes, ways and educational means of «the perfect person», «the citizen of the Universe» having moral qualities and the «highest» mind and is of great interest in respect of design and realization of innovative models of additional education for children directed to form the harmonious person capable to improve himself and the world around him. The new philosophy of education and up-bringing connected with a view of the person, whose activity gets new measurements is: all-planetary and terrestrial, may become a basis for a long-term predictive approach to development of education strategy.

Keywords: anthropocosmic concept of education, modernization of education, additional education for children, space education.

G. V. Voronkova

Cadet School Students' Self-Realization in Education Process

The article actualizes the problem of modeling the self-realization space of students in a cadet school with the purpose of developing their subjective position, forming positive social experience for students. The article shows that in the context of the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Up-bringing in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, attention is being paid to the cadet system of upbringing, which has a special potential in the development of patriotism, love for the motherland, respect for the history and culture of the native country, spirituality and morality, honor and dignity, duty and readiness to serve the Motherland. At the same time, the specificity of the Cadet system, with its regulation, reliance on military regulations, closed character, comes into objective contradiction with the priority of ideas of self-realization, subject approach, self-determination, free self-realization, initiative of the subjects of the democratic education system. Taking into account the new challenges and demands of the time, the article justifies the model of cadet education that will provide them with the experience of self-determination in choice situations, the development of leadership qualities, an active creative position, and readiness for self-realization in social practice. The article analyzes the experience of the educational activity of the cadet school – the structural subdivision of the School of Classification № 1770 («Moscow Cadet Music Corps (Girls)» and «Moscow Cadet Music Corps (boys)»), where the author of the article exercises practical pedagogical and experimental work. Based on the analysis of his own pedagogical experience, the author gives examples of the traditions of a general educational institution with musical cadet classes, examples of traditional school affairs (for example, the annual contest «Cadet leader»), reveals the educational space of the cadet school, the components of the educational process, which together create conditions for the formation in the Cadets of readiness for self-realization in creative activity. The important role of the family in the organization of the educational process in the Cadet school is underlined; the family potential in the development of the system of cadet education is shown.

Keywords: cadet school, training, modeling, space for self-realization, the interaction of school and family.

S. A. Arakcheeva

Pedagogical Support in Formation of Adolescents' Readiness to Self-Development

The article presents the experience of pedagogical support in formation of adolescents' readiness to self-development in conditions of sanatorium boarding schools. It refers to the importance of integrated interaction of all participants of educational relations to solve designated problems as teenagers, in those difficult life situations and in need of long-term care, require special attention and pedagogical support.

The author outlines the theoretical and methodological bases of pedagogical support of teenagers' readiness to self-development: student-activity, synergistic and existential approaches. Are highlighted the needs of adolescents in conditions of sanatorium boarding schools: in intellectual development, in developing their emotional sphere, regulating their interests and desires, to overcome, change their behavior, self-realization, understanding the prospects of its existence. Pedagogical support of teenagers' readiness to self-development is presented at three levels: value-motivational, structural-operational, structural and functional. The article presents the following principles of pedagogical support in formation of adolescents' readiness to self-development: forecasting, motivation, personal centering, optimistic strategy, social hardening, dilemma, anticipation, empathy interaction, freedom of choice, sphericity.

In the body of work there is represented a means of pedagogical support and diagnostic results level of preparedness for self-development. The article notes the need for integrated work of all participants in the educational relationship to motivate adoption by the subject of their own life choices and willingness to self-development. The author provides evidence of the success of pedagogical support of teenagers' readiness to self-development in conditions of the sanatorium boarding school.

Keywords: formation, model, readiness, self-development, pedagogical support, school, student-activity, synergistic, existential.

G. Ya. Orudzheva

Humanization of Education at Schools in Azerbaijan

In the article theoretical and practical problems of the educational process humanitarization are investigated and proved from positions of new pedagogical approach, which are one of important pedagogical problems of the modern educational process at comprehensive schools. It is connected with the fact that in training of younger generation for life, in formation of their humanistic outlook the role of comprehensive school is very important. The purpose of the general education proceeds from the purposes of the state in education. Education is a basis of moral, social, economic and cultural development of society and state. Education along with awareness of the responsibility to the family, the state also aims at formation of the personality respecting the right and freedom of others differing in the independent, free, creative, cultural, moral and intellectual level of behaviour and development. Education humanitarization, first of all, depends on results of direct development of the pupil in the course of training, the establishment as a person, creating favourable conditions for its self-realization. To create pupils' internal motivation and interest to the process of knowledge acquisition requires carrying out of stimulating actions and creation of the transparent educational environment at schools. Humanitarization of school means creation of such a system, that each pupil could have a free and equal right to get education, to reveal own potential opportunities by means of self-education, self-government, self-realization, self-improvement and also to be ready to mutual cooperation with other people. Humanism was and remains to be the leading reference point of the outlook of mankind. This idea as a philosophical trend is many-sided and as a category is relative. Humanism problems in philosophical (N. A. Berdyaev, M. Weber, V. V. Rozanov, S. L. Rubenstein, V. S. Soloviov, S. Khalilov, etc.), psychological (L. S. Vygotsky, V. V. Davydov, L. V. Zankov, E. H. Shiyarov, A. Alizade, B. Aliev, R. Aliev, etc.) and in pedagogical (Sh. A. Amonashvili, A. Agaev, R. Mustafaeva, A. Pashaev, F. Rustamov, R. Aliev, M. Iliysov, etc.) aspects are analyzed in detail in the article. At the same time certain theoretical regularities of modern education development in Azerbaijan are formulated.

Keywords: education, humanization, humanitarization, values, culturological attitude

I. V. Nalimova, S. S. Elifantieva

Development of the Mathematical Speech in the Course of Training of Future Elementary School Teachers

In the article the aspects are considered concerning development of students' mathematical speech, studying in the Primary education profile. The question is regarded in relation to disciplines of the professional cycle «Mathematics» and «Ways of training Mathematics». A necessary component of the teacher's mathematical literacy is mathematical speech. In the work components of formation of the future elementary school teacher's mathematical speech are listed. As observation and testing present, students do not have a necessary level of formation of these components. There were less formed components of students' mathematical speech such as: the ability to use mathematical terms in a proper way, ability to use mathematical symbolics, ability to make logical chains of reasonings. As a result, students have difficulties at explanation of the mathematical tasks performed by them. In the article the authors' practical experience in formation of the mathematical speech of future elementary school teachers is generalized. The components of the mathematical speech literacy formation are allocated: the purpose (result of training) – diagnostics – technology of training – control (test). In the work is presented the process of mastering the mathematical language on the example of the arithmetic line by means of the use of the system of tasks in the educational process, its use will promote purposeful formation of various components of future elementary school teachers' mathematical speech. The system of tasks includes: tasks to form an ability to understand and apply mathematical terms and symbols, tasks to form an ability to define concepts, tasks to form an ability to apply rules of designing of mathematical sentences in own speech activity, tasks to form an ability to competently express mathematical contents. Also in the article are presented the main means of assessing formation of components of the mathematical speech at various levels (knowledge, understanding, application) are specified. In the article conditions necessary for successful formation of students' mathematical speech are formulated.

Keywords: mathematical speech, methodical-mathematical training.

N. Yu. Bukareva

Modern Literature in School: Dialogue with Classics

In the article the reasons are considered which cause difficulties in teaching a modern literary process in high school of comprehensive school. This insufficient number of the class periods which are given for studying of literature as a discipline, and the need rising before the teacher-language and literature teacher to train seniors for the final composition in a subject therefore the most part of lessons is devoted to this work, but not to consideration of programme works. The author of the article believes that it is

impossible to exclude acquaintance to literature of the last decades from education of modern school students, and proposes one of ways to solve the marked problem. Need is proved to study works created at the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXIst century as a final stage of work on classical texts, that will give the chance in the 11th class during consideration of the last subject of the school course – modern literary process – to operate with pupils' knowledge gained earlier, to rely on their reader's experience, doing certain generalizations about features of works of this or that writer-contemporary and in general about regularities in the literary situation of our times. Here are offered developments of certain classes on the analysis of works of such modern prose writers as T. Tolstaya (her story «Sleepyhead» as the final stage of work on the novel by F. M. Dostoevsky «Crime and Punishment»), D. Rubina (study of the work «Blackthorn» as a final lesson of the novel by I. S. Turgenev «Fathers and Children») and L. Petrushevskaya (comparison of her work «The Lady with the Dog» to the story by A. P. Chekhov «The Lady with the Dog» as an option of realization of the dialogue of modern literature with classical one is recommended for the analysis).

Keywords: modern literary process, dialogue of classical and modern literature, teaching modern literature in high school.

N. I. Likhomanov (the Bishop of Rybinsk and Danilov Veniamin), S. G. Makeeva

Experience of Offering Insight into Christian New Martyrs' Act of Moral Courage in Modern School

In the article the attention is drawn to popular practice to use materials about Christian new martyrs and devotees of the Orthodox faith with the purpose of school students' spiritual and moral education. The attention to these materials is caused by contents of the Programme of spiritual and moral development and education as an integral part of the educational standard according to which it is necessary to create respect for religious beliefs. Authors of the article share the position that the Russian Orthodox Church does not possess more relevant symbols of Christian morality, than images of new martyrs and newly honoured confessors of the faith. Formation of the whole informative line is planned: in a course «The basis of Orthodox culture» at off-hour lessons with a regional problematics, in out-of-class work on Orthodox study of the local lore. At the same time, the problem of scientific and pedagogical correctness of the put-forward methodical recommendations is pointed out. It demands further justification need to include a subject of Christian self-sacrifice in school education: it is important that in its presentation to modern school students representing the widest layers of the Russian society, the dominating sense would be not ideological and political, which may cause civil opposition, but spiritual and moral. Attempts of rectilinear pressure upon views of younger generation are exposed to criticism. Among difficulties which can arise when studying this subject there are such things as absence of school students' sufficient knowledge on history, the increased impressionability of children, possible negative reaction from parents. The reason of inconsistency of some recommendations seems to be in insufficient pedagogical accounting of sociocultural differences of pupils' inner world, their age features. The basic approach to present this information consists that it is necessary to use published historically reliable materials, study of new martyrs and confessors' life and act of moral courage of the Russian Church basing on facts without emotionally negative assessment. It is necessary to teach school students to perceive history of your own country with respect even if this story contains unpleasant facts.

Keywords: new martyr, confessor, fundamentals of secular ethics, basis of Orthodox culture, respectful attitude to religious beliefs.

M. A. Shmonova

Formation of Medical Students' Professional Competence in the Course of Mathematics Training

In the article the problem of formation of the mathematical part of the future doctor's professional competence on the basis of realization of professional orientation of mathematics training is considered. Here is described the content of the principles (the principle of fundamental nature, the principle of the leading idea, the principle of binarity and the principle of continuity) of the concept of professional orientation of mathematics in relation to training of doctors. The purposes of professionally directed teaching mathematics in medical school are allocated. One of ways to realize the professional orientation of mathematics training of medical students, is to use text mathematical sums with medicobiological contents as the main type of educational activity at Mathematics classes is to solve sums. The specified sums are of great importance also because they are the examples illustrating the method of mathematical modeling – the most important method in studying the medicobiological phenomena and processes by means of mathematics. The definition of professionally directed mathematical sum for medical students is formulated. Mathematical sums can be used as the main means realizing formation of common cultural and professional competences. Consideration of professionally oriented mathematical sum as the multidimensional phenomenon in professionally directed teaching mathematics to students of medical schools allows us to formulate functions of problem material during training. In the course of studying the mathematical block of the discipline «Physics, mathematics» by students of medical schools there is created an opportunity to acquaint the mathematical models of the medicobiological phenomena studying with some types and to create abilities to work with them, on the basis of application in training of professionally directed sums.

Keywords: professionally directed learning of mathematics, principles of professional orientation, professionally directed sums, competence approach.

K. K. Lurikova

Journalists's Philological Training in the Competence Approach Context

Historical journalistic education had a philological base. Dedicated faculties of journalism in the structure of universities grew out of the departments of journalism at the philological faculties. Educational disciplines of the philological profile were paid close attention in the frame of the process of training personnel for the media industry. The Department of Journalism in the structure of universities based on the philological faculties. Educational disciplines of the philological profile were paid close attention in the process of journalists training.

Educational standards show the necessity of having philological competencies, employers of the media industry also make demands on applicants related to philological training, but its role has significantly decreased in comparison with the Soviet period. Graduates of faculties and departments of journalism, as well as practicing journalists prioritize practical skills and abilities, not language training.

The role of philological competencies of journalists is raised in the article. The author gives the results of the study of the professional competence model in the system of journalistic education. Also, the author considers the problem of correlation of educational activities with professional reality.

The article is based on the research, the body of which is built on the Internet questionnaire of the target audience and monitoring of employers' demands. We used methods of the content analysis, ranking, correlation, cross-classification, comparative analysis and generalization. Monitoring of the requirements set by employers for job candidates «Journalist», «Correspondent» was conducted using two Internet resources to find work in the Runet segment: Superjob.ru and Head Hunter (hh.ru).

Keyword: journalism, education, competence, philological competencies, media.

N. N. Kasatkina, N. A. Lichak

The Application of Modern Technology in the English Language Classroom within the Framework of the Competency-Based Approach

The article focuses on the ways of intensification of educational activity of students, increasing the level of their motivation to learn a foreign language using the competence approach. The authors describe the results of a survey on the use of modern technology in the classroom – electronic dictionaries, various apps and sites on this topic. These technical means as one of the elements of the communicative competence not only provide opportunities for effective acquisition of the material to be studied, but also have a strong emotional impact on students, serve as an incentive for creating additional motivation in further learning, and creative activities.

The skills of using this kind of technology are developed by students in the process of learning a foreign language, motivating students to independent creative work, problem solving. Through interaction, students can increase their vocabulary in the process of reading or listening to authentic materials, talking and discussing information with other students, as well as working on group assignments. In order to use technical means effectively, while preparing for classes it is necessary to make sure that the content of these technical means corresponds to the level of students and to the content of the materials studied.

In general, the approach to learning a foreign language discussed in the article produces a cumulative effect. In its turn the effect gained is expressed in the accumulation of communicative competence, the ability to cooperate, the ability to search for a way of solving problems, tolerance etc.

Keywords: competence approach, competence, communicative competence, foreign language, electronic dictionary, electronic applications, thematic sites.

N. Yu. Stoyukhina, V. A. Mazilov

Ivan Pimenovich Chetverikov: Life Eras

The article is devoted to the description of the way of life and works of Russian scientist I. P. Chetverikov. Professor I. P. Chetverikov worked as a professor of Yaroslavl pedagogical institute in 1920-s. In the available literature there are not enough mentions about I. P. Chetverikov. In the present article an attempt is made to collect information from available sources and to compare different data. It is a relevant research task, as not numerous data suffer from essential discrepancies. In the article the possible reasons of discrepancies are discussed. The main contents of the article are based on new information received by authors of the article in archives. These data are introduced for the scientific use for the first time and allow us to integrate separate data into a rather complete picture. Articles found by authors are texts of I. P. Chetverikov's manuscripts which are being prepared for publication now, they allow us to claim that in the twenties of the XX century in Yaroslavl the outstanding methodologist of psychology whose works have not been published yet, worked and, therefore, are absolutely unknown to psychological community. The text of the manuscript «Empiricism in psychology» (1929) demonstrates that the author carries on traditions of national methodology (N. N. Lange, V. N. Ivanovsky, L. S. Vygotsky, A. R. Luriya, S. L. Rubenstein, etc.). We note that I. P. Chetverikov's work appears in the same row with these classical compositions. It is possible to believe that after the publication of manuscripts assessment of I. P. Chetverikov's contribution will be significantly changed. The present publication adds information to data on Chetverikov's activity during this period especially as texts of manuscripts of the articles found by the authors, which are being prepared for publication now, allow us to claim that in the twenties of the XX century in Yaroslavl the outstanding methodologist of

psychology, whose works have not been published yet, worked and, therefore, are unknown to psychological community. In the article the name, new to psychology methodology, – I. P. Chetverikov is revealed.

Keywords: psychology, psychology history, I. P. Chetverikov, repressions, psychologists of the Russian abroad.

M. W. Volkova

Helmut Lueck: Scientific Portrait

The article is devoted to the German psychologist and historian of psychology Helmut Lueck, a researcher well known in Germany and in the world. In this paper, his contribution is analyzed in terms of human life path concepts. The paper addresses the history of the creation of Kurt Lewin Institute at the University of Hagen and the research archive on the history of psychology (PGFA). A review is given of a few landmark works by Prof. H. Lueck, including his archival research, study of the life and work of Kurt Lewin, books «History of Psychology», «Illustrated History of Psychology» (German and American editions), «Backstairs of Psychology (Life and Work of Outstanding Psychologists)», edited books «Outstanding Female Psychologists», «Classics of Psychology» and numerous book series and periodicals.

In particular, besides the history behind the searches and findings of short films by Kurt Lewin, lesser known information is provided on his feature film «A child and the world» (1931). The article also describes the tracing of the professional journey of Rommert Casimir, Dutch professor of pedagogy and psychology, and his students. The perspectives of extending historico-psychological archives with the legacy of psychologists of the second half of the 20th century are analyzed. Audio-visual sources are considered as an important resource for a more complete presentation of the history of psychology. The classical texts on psychology gain a new sound as they are considered both in the context of the time in which they arose and are analyzed from the modern point of view and in the light of possible future prospects. It is shown that large-scale collective serial publications editors' work can also be an important tool in the field of the history of psychology. One of the world's most famous international reference book on psychology Dorsch-Lexicon has given special attention to Luck's work as an expert on the history of psychology. A number of works by H. Lueck have been translated into the Russian language.

Keywords: Helmut Lueck, psychology history, a scientist's life journey, Kurt Lewin, female psychologists, illustrated books on psychology, Dorsch-Lexicon.

L. Sh. Mustafina

The Content of Social Representations of Modern Students about Conscience

The content of social representations of Moscow students about conscience is considered. It is shown that the core of social representations of young people about conscience consists of elements that reflect the positive influence of conscience on the life activity of a person and society and, at the same time, is not sufficiently substantive.

Selection was made by 54 students of full-time courses of Moscow higher education institutions at the age of 19–26 years. Research methods and processing of the obtained data included a method of verbal associations, a pictogram method, the author's questionnaire to research the structure of social ideas about conscience, rating scale of J.-C. Abrik and P. Vergès's method were used. Research results have shown that the core of students' ideas on conscience includes ten elements, which reflect both the congenital, and acquired nature of conscience, independence of conscience from external estimates and six statements, which most fully and deeply reflect the content of the phenomenon of conscience. The most often associations with the word «conscience», which Moscow students have, are «honesty» and «honor», also the concepts «responsibility» and «dignity» are included in the core of students' social representations. The conducted research has revealed «loss» of some elements of social representations and has shown insufficiently deep understanding of the content of conscience by young people. It turns out that the research hypothesis has been confirmed, i.e. the positive character of elements of the core of Moscow students' social ideas on conscience has come to light, and the substantial completeness of the core of representations was insufficient. Thus, in general the core of the views of the majority of respondents there are statements that express a positive attitude towards conscience and its role in the life of the individual and society, but there are observed negative trends in the spiritual and moral development of contemporary Russian youth.

Keywords: social representations, core and periphery, content of social representations, conscience, morality, moral and psychological state, youth, students.

L. Sh. Mustafina

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The content of social representations of Moscow students about conscience is considered. It is shown that the core of social representations of young people about conscience consists of elements that reflect the positive influence of conscience on the life activity of a person and society and, at the same time, is not sufficiently substantive.

Selection was made by 54 students of full-time courses of Moscow higher education institutions at the age of 19–26 years. Research methods and processing of the obtained data included a method of verbal associations, a pictogram method, the author's questionnaire to research the structure of social ideas about conscience, rating scale of J.-C. Abrik and P. Vergès's method were used. Research results have shown that the core of students' ideas on conscience includes ten elements, which reflect both the congenital,

and acquired nature of conscience, independence of conscience from external estimates and six statements, which most fully and deeply reflect the content of the phenomenon of conscience. The most often associations with the word «conscience», which Moscow students have, are «honesty» and «honor», also the concepts «responsibility» and «dignity» are included in the core of students' social representations. The conducted research has revealed «loss» of some elements of social representations and has shown insufficiently deep understanding of the content of conscience by young people. It turns out that the research hypothesis has been confirmed, i.e. the positive character of elements of the core of Moscow students' social ideas on conscience has come to light, and the substantial completeness of the core of representations was insufficient. Thus, in general the core of the views of the majority of respondents there are statements that express a positive attitude towards conscience and its role in the life of the individual and society, but there are observed negative trends in the spiritual and moral development of contemporary Russian youth.

Keywords: social representations, core and periphery, content of social representations, conscience, morality, moral and psychological state, youth, students.

A. A. Karpov, A. I. Kulakova

Research of General Abilities as Determinants of Metacognitive Regulation of Management Activity

The article discusses the psychological characteristics of general abilities (intelligence, creativity and learning ability) in the context of their relationship with the basic parameters of metacognitive sphere of the personality. This relationship is comprehensively disclosed in the context of management activity as one of the most complex and difficult types of professional activity. The article substantiates the importance and relevance of research of the general abilities of the personality and metacognitivism in management. Is described the most important research background, one of which is the proof of the dependence of the level of general abilities of the personality and the degree of the structural organization of the personality's metacognitive traits in general (out of consideration of these patterns in the context of implementation of professional activity types). The paper applies a wide range of psychodiagnostic and mathematical and statistical procedures in order to obtain the most complete and verified amount of data at the level indicators of the development of the general abilities (intelligence, creativity and learning) and the basic parameters of the metacognitive sphere of the personality of managers. Here are formulated ideas about general abilities as an important factor of the structural organization of basic parameters of the personality's metacognitive sphere in management activity. Is identified the specific characteristics of the relationship between the level of each of the three general abilities and the values of indices of structural organization of the personality's metacognitive sphere. Are determined the conditions under which intelligence, creativity and learning ability can be considered as one of the most important determinants in the metacognitive regulation of management activity. The formulation of these provisions was based on the results of previous works of the authors of this publication, as well as a number of studies of other authors including foreign ones. First and foremost, metacognitive regulation has specific peculiarities in relation to the investigated type of activity.

Keywords: general abilities, management activity, intelligence, creativity, learning activity, metacognitive sphere of the personality, structural organization, indices of structural organization, dependence, relationship, metacognitive regulation.

M. V. Novikov, T. B. Perfilova

Mankind Cultural History Periodization in F. I. Buslaev's Researches

In the article is considered the problem of the use of the concept «civilization» by F. I. Buslaev, which was central for ethnography and cultural history of the second half of the 19th century. The high rate of the use of this concept is noted. In some cases the author put in it the sense of achievement or success, caused by development of education, literature, arts. However most often Buslaev connected the positivistic idea of the progress with the concept «civilization». In this context the concept «civilization» was a step of cultural and historical evolution of the people following a primitive stage of development. Following L. G. Morgan Buslaev allocates in early history of mankind three steps – wildness, barbarity and civilization, giving the characteristic to each of them. Buslaev reveals «a spiritual progress» in life of people of early societies who, according to his opinion, managed to make «a correct family» of the taken place hierarchy and the norms of relationship implanted in customs between close and distant relatives, representatives of different generations. According to the positivistic beliefs Buslaev confirms the idea of unceasing rectilinear «historical progress», where he first of all allocates development of spiritual powers of mankind, adding improvement of material culture, public institutions and family life. In the article it is emphasized that in the 19th century the science had no even approximate data on chronological boundaries of these three steps, therefore Buslaev also did not try to solve this problem. He, as well as other scientists of the 19th century, had to conjecture, dream, guess «a primitive system of life», putting aside accuracy, concreteness and irrefutability – equivalents of positivistic science.

Keywords: civilization, culture, positivism, prehistoric archeology, anthropology, ethnography.

O. Yu. Astakhov

Scope Synthesis for Creativity in Symbolism of Andrei Belyi

The article studies the issues of realizing scope synthesis for creativity in symbolism of A. Belyi. On the example of the story «Kotik Letaiev», A. Belyi reveals his ideas on symbolical consciousness in which the objective world opening through internal experience of sincere human life therefore the ability to symbolization is implemented. Representing a situation of children's game, A. Belyi shows the dynamics for disclosing a symbol, immanent to development of human consciousness. Thus in this act of symbolization, cognition and creative opening of the world are implemented. In these mythological ideas that become for the author a basis for developing a child, and in his individual experience familiarizing with the universal values and meanings is implemented. In the article «Sense Emblematic» as a condition for realizing the world the author considers necessity to define its value. Connecting the concepts «symbol» and «value», A. Belyi opens new opportunities for cognitive aspirations which are implemented in the creative activity. In this case the class of symbolical concepts generates a meeting of an artist and philosopher, and the theory of knowledge connects to the theory of creativity. But at the same time A. Belyi tries to overcome straightforwardness of conclusions; as well as in the theory of knowledge, in creativity the systematization of forms can subordinate art to the epistemological principles, and these principles can be also predetermined by metaphysics. Contradiction of this sort is a result of the monistic solution of problems therefore any judgment has to be focused on its symbolical emblematic promoting overcoming limits of its sense. As a result the author comes to a conclusion that activity includes not only cognition, but also life is among its attributive properties that appears to the conformable ideas of «the philosophy of life». Moreover life interpretation of creative activity promotes understanding a possibility for overcoming limits of one-dimensional and plane attitude through the appeal to the Symbol, its discovering in all completeness is implemented through scope synthesis for creativity.

Keywords: Russian symbolism, creative activity, cognitive activity, scope world realization, knowledge, truth, value, idea synthesis, symbol, symbolical consciousness.

D. V. Nazarova

The Implementation of Existential Meanings in Medical Clowning (based on the works of local writer-existentialists)

The article is devoted to aspects of medical clowning based on the research of realization of the existential meanings in the writers of existentialism. Modern popular culture has strongly modified the historically developed archetype of the child. Little patient, caught in a difficult situation needed a friend and colleague who will help you to overcome problems, difficulties and fears, and such a friend can be a medical clown. The most important objectives of medical clowns can be considered stimulating situational and personal development of pupils' lack of communication, of socialization. In the game with a clown a child through the role can distance himself from his own «I» and the hospital situation, they find themselves in a sense in a situation of existence. Medical clowning involves that the person revealed in all of his forms, expanding the space of human freedom. Medical clowning depends on what kind and how suitable to the child, in the circumstances, games will be offered, which brings us to the question of the quality of training for medical clowns, and here should be allocated, necessary for the medical clown, cultural education. Once in the hospital, the child is immersed in another, is not a friendly world with its stringent laws and the requirements that it imposes on the medical staff, deprived of communication with friends and familiar environment. Modern mass culture has significantly changed the historically formed archetype of the child and, looking through a large number of cartoons, the child does not find true strength in the characters, friendly support, compassion and all those good and creative qualities that would nourish him and support him in a difficult life situation. Therefore, the child should find these missing support, joy, empathy, courage, keen interest in real life, understanding, strength, desire to learn, play, communication in a medical clown. In this connection requirements to individual and organisational skills in the field of medical clowning should be noted with very high standards and meet certainly important mission.

Keywords: medical clowning, existentialism, Sartre's concept, mass culture, personality, borderline state, sociology of the personality, cognition, openness, consciousness.

S. A. Simonova

Vasily Kandinsky's Personality and Creativity in the System of Moral Philosophy Coordinates

In the article Vasily Kandinsky's creativity in the context of the ideas of the Russian cosmism is analyzed. The author considers the aspiration of the artist to expand painting tasks, to be beyond concreteness, to allocate art with space parameters as an attempt to overcome limits of the learned reality. Here is obvious interrelation with the ideas of the Russian cosmist about transformation of mankind, about his spiritual and physical spacewalk.

Kandinsky treats realistic art as primitive. The artist considers that a recognizable form of subject art can distract a viewer from the deep content of this art. As the contents, but not the form is the main thing in the work of art, the form needs to be simplified extremely. Many abstract pictures by Kandinsky cause unambiguous associations with star systems, similar to solar. In this regard the author of the article analyzes the artist's treatment of a color palette, his philosophical and art understanding of color. In the article

Kandinsky's aspiration to the synthesis of arts is emphasized. The author specifies that the artist heard color, he was sinestet; also the artist's outlook and works were significantly influenced by Old Russian iconography, where color was given a symbolical spiritual «extraterrestrial» sense.

In the article the conclusion is drawn that in Kandinsky's creative compositions there are parallels with the organization of space, known for today: spatial, color, temporary. The artist, going beyond concreteness, filling the pictures with space symbolics of color and a sound, allocates art creativity with a special scientific and aesthetic mission. It is possible to tell that Kandinsky's theoretical and art creativity is directed to transformation of mankind and its exit to the space level that makes him closer to the ideas of the Russian cosmism.

Keywords: spiritual in art, modernism, abstractionism, Russian cosmism, space, color palette, avant-garde, synthesis.

N. A. Khrenov

A. Tarkovsky's Discourse from the Culturological Point of View: the Russian Messianism without the Imperial Complex

In this article an attempt of culturological interpretation of Russian film director A. A. Tarkovsky's creativity is made. Unlike art criticism readings of this director's works, the author of the article proceeds from one of traditions which in Russian culture either goes to the subsoil of culture, or becomes more active and flashes influencing art. Once in the Middle Ages this tradition was borrowed in Byzantium though the East was the initial place of its birth. It is a hesychastic tradition which, being assimilated by medieval Russia, drew attention during Sergey of Radonezh and Andrei Rublev's era (that's why, actually, A. Tarkovsky made Rublev be the hero of the movie), and then flashed in the XIX century, having influenced the Orthodox church and iconography. F. Dostoevsky was under the influence of this tradition, his novel «The Brothers Karamazov» confirms it. It is known that A. Tarkovsky esteemed F. Dostoevsky especially, and in his movies it is possible to find quotes from F. Dostoyevsky's works. And, at last, this tradition flashed in the XX century, in particular, during the thaw era when the first movies by A. Tarkovsky appeared. A. Tarkovsky was also that artist in whose works activity is felt. It is known that Byzantium influenced Medieval Russia in the most different directions. So, the imperial complex of Russians typical for the czarist empire, and then for the empire built in the XX century by Stalin – is the result of assimilation of Byzantine political culture. However, in the same Byzantium the imperial complex was resisted by the religious and ethical tradition of hesychasm connected with the withdrawal from the world, wandering and silence. It was the spiritual alternative of the empire. Actually, this tradition revived by A. Tarkovsky, undoubtedly, resisted the empire of Stalin, which continued to be reality for a long time. The back of hesychasm is Messianism, conviction in chosenness of the people. Also A. Tarkovsky is not free from Messianism in the creativity. Only A. Tarkovsky's Messianism is the Messianism excluding the imperial complex. In fact, it is not just a subject of A. Tarkovsky's movies but the ethical programme, and, even more precisely, expression of that cultural model, which arose in art of the thaw and including in cinema.

Keywords: Russian culture, Russian cinema, mentality, Messianism, imperial complex, Tarkovsky, Zvyagintsev, Byzantine tradition, hesychasm, discourse, new discourse, cultural model, nationhood sacralization, desacralization, state life, private life, liminality, liminal type, Russia, West, Byzantium.

S. S. Araslanova

Homo Legens in the Historical-Philosophical Discourse

The article examines the image of the reader's personality in the context of cultural and historical transformations of society. The book and library are comprehended in the context of changing social, scientific, political, economic and religious paradigms. Libraries are being typed depending on their mission and role at different stages of cultural and historical development. In the era of the Ancient East and Ancient Greece, the library served as an archive, was designed to preserve written documents in their original form. In the middle Ages, book culture played an important role in the formation and spread of world religions, the transfer of religious spiritual heritage in subsequent generations. A scripture was not just a sacred book, but was perceived as an important attribute of faith and the magical-religious object, the relic, designed for worship and contemplation of its supernatural mission. In the Renaissance and New time, the book becomes an instrument of the mind. There is a new type of reader-encyclopedist, and the library itself is perceived by contemporaries as a kind of materialized idea of the encyclopedia – a collection of books covering the entire universe of knowledge. At the turn of the XX–XXI centuries the transition from industrial to information society is carried out. Information becomes an important resource of even a greater value than financial, natural or other resources. The information field acquires the full status of the «second world». For the first time it was possible to have a library that could accommodate all the texts accumulated by mankind. The book began to be presented as a quasi-forest, which can be used simultaneously by any number of people without harming itself, and the development of democracy is seen as aimed at providing technical and organizational opportunities to information access.

As a result, is substantiated the vision of the library as a second reality and a mirror of a certain stage of culture, a factor of orientation, transformation and editing of the diversity of things and the totality of relations between the human and the subject world.

Keywords: reader, book, library, text, the universe of the metaphysical status of books, reading, culture.

E. Ya. Burlina

Dynamics of Tolerance in Culture: Leonid Parfionov's Film as a Stimulus and Reflection

The article raises the question of the impact of artistic and media products (film, historical and cultural journalism, etc.) on the levels of tolerance in contemporary Russian culture: within Russia, as well as in the Russian-speaking Diaspora. L. G. Parfionov's film «Russian Jews» and related discussions in 2016–2017, both in Russia and in the Russian-speaking Diaspora, including, in London, Jerusalem, Kiev, Odessa, etc. are considered. The long programme of viewings and discussions is considered as a reflection and incentive of tolerance development in modern space of the Russian language and culture. Success of the movie was provided, as the researcher concludes, not so much with new historic facts or production means, but mostly with a new interpretation «our» and «friendly». In the article dynamics (wavy character) of images «own», «strangers» and «alien» is also noted in culture. The movie «Russian Jews» is analyzed as the incentive of tolerance development relying on history and culture. The first series is history of accession to itself of various territories in the 18–19th centuries, where considerable Jewish population lived: «Russia came to Jews» as Parfionov speaks in shot. The population of places had no right to leave their borders («feature of settlement»), was limited in the choice of professions, clothes, performance of religious customs, etc. After the Revolution and the Civil War mass migration of Jews to Russian cities began, and that designated unprecedented political freedoms: choice of residence, profession and education. The second and third series of the movie represent extreme differences in understanding «own», «alien» and «strangers». «The Soviet philosemitism» (1918–1942) willingly accepts politicians, engineers, artists of the Jewish origin into the Soviet space. The huge role at the stage of «consent» and «tolerance» is played by art. After the war the period comes, which L. Parfionov defines as «philosemitism» (after 1948): the Soviet promotion tries to present Jews as «strangers» and «enemies». The author of the article considers that modern Russia catastrophically needs art and media products which are bringing up consent, sympathy, conscience. Conclusions: this artifact – L. Parfionov's movie «The Russian Jews» – stimulates tolerant representations about «own» and «strangers», that it provided the movie success in global space of the Russian language and culture.

Keywords: Leonid Parfionov's film «Russian Jews», trans-disciplinary concepts «own», «strangers», «alien», waves of tolerance and estrangement, Russian diaspora, language and culture.

T. S. Zlotnikova

M. Gorky's Anthropology: Mass Ideas in Modern Educational Discourse

In modern educational discourse, with direct outputs and into the playing field of postmodern and reduced conservative traditions of previous centuries, the enduring importance of classical anthropological principles gets the value of the foundation, both moral and aesthetic. The appeal to repeatedly disavowed legacy of M. Gorky – writer, philosopher, polemicist, founder of a kind of the anthropological system is a natural professional duty of a modern researcher working in the field of education. The experience of the Gorky-playwright included the concepts of life, faith and soul, the meaning of life and betrayal, of love, mercy, and duty, of truth and lies, disappointment, destruction and death. This experience has grown not only from the text of the plays, though in the first place – because of it, especially if this text is carefully and impartially read. The experience of Russian theatre gives a full opportunity to see and verify those cultural-anthropological values, which are particularly relevant in modern educational discourse, the mass not subtle and profound ideas about man, whose name, according to Gorky's character's replica, «sounds good». Outstanding directors and actors have offered a paradoxical solution, which clearly denied the pride, not able to occur on the basis of cruelty, rudeness, or selfishness. The research results achieved in the analysis of the performances of «Barbarians» and «Philistines» (Director G. Tovstonogov, actor E. Lebedev), «Mother» (Lyubimov), «Past» (O. Yefremov), L. Pashkova's acting («Children of the Sun»). The personal modus, oppressed, and disfiguring victims of the social habits or chimeras, was understood by Gorky subtly, it was clear and distinctive. M. Gorky's anthropology as a set of sociopsychological and moral features of the personality, gender and mental characteristics, as a corps of many dozens of human characters – is a powerful layer of national traditions, cultural experience, instructive and essential for today. A living voice of the classic corrects banal and flat mass ideas about the person.

Keywords: M. Gorky, anthropology, mass ideas, modern educational discourse, world view.

G. P. Sidorova

«You Saved Me with Your Expectation»: Gender Features of Mutual Support in Russian Military Lyrics (1930–2000-s)

The object of the study is the Russian military lyrics of the 1930–2000s on the theme of the Great Patriotic War, male and female authorship – cult-styled texts. The subject of the research is gender roles and symbols, in which the national mentality embodied in poetic images, in a military context, in the context of protecting the Motherland from an external enemy, is reflected. Concept: the art of a specific historical and national type of culture is its code, reflecting the deep essence of culture. In the process of the comparative historical analysis, national cultural tradition, features of mentality and gender aspects of the military theme embodied in the samples of Russian literature and folklore of the 12th–19th centuries. The features of the gender theme in the folk culture and features of its manifestations in roles and states, symbols, ideas are noted. The features of the socio-cultural and historical context of the 1930s–1940s are shown. The peculiarities of the manifestations of the gender theme in the male military lyrics of the 1930s–1940s and

1960–2000s on the topic of the Great Patriotic War were revealed in the dynamics. It is shown that in the context of industrialization of the USSR, in the military lyric literature, created by male authors, it is evident that the traditional gender attitudes about masculinity and femininity are not ideological ideas of the modernized society: in the conditions of war, the place of a man is in the battle, and women in the rear; a man is at war, a woman is waiting for him at home; a woman alleviates the suffering of a wounded warrior; the warrior remembers his beloved and returns to her after the end of the war; the wives of the soldiers are faithful. The peculiarities of the manifestations of the gender theme in the women's military lyrics of the 1940s are revealed. Poet Julia Drunina, participant of the War, in the images of her works represents the vital position of those women who went to the front. Female poetry conveys those features of the perception of war, which men are silent about, for example, that in a war it is scary, and also the male guilt for not being able to protect women from the need to fight, and so on. The revealed features are associated with the typological features of the Russian national culture.

Keywords: Russian culture, mentality, archetypes, Russian poetry, military lyrics, Great Patriotic War, gender aspects, mutual support, gender features.

S. G. Osmachko, O. A. Artamonova

Culture and the Red Army: Cultural and Educational Work in Field Army (1929–1940)

The interrelation of the socio-political processes is considered, which was happening during the interwar period in society and in army. At the same time formulation of the question «army and culture» has a little formal character. It is hardly possible to call serious cultural penetration into army life of these or those literary or cinema works; «cultural work», «cultivation» came down to ideological infusion in consciousness of the military men.

A special role was played in this case by an ideological component, the Marxist-Leninist outlook (official ideology of ruling Stalinist elite) was supposed for Soviet military men as obligatory, discrepancies (sometimes quite harmless) were sanctioned by the state and society due to severity of the totalitarian regime.

An extremely negative role was played by military-political ideological stereotypes, enforced in the Army to be used obligatory. It is possible to mention among them beliefs of military men in justice of any war, which is made by the USSR; belief in invincibility of the Red Army; statements about weakness of the enemy back, which would inevitably change side to the Soviet one during the war; surplus of international education over patriotic; theory of special maneuverability of the Red Army man and etc.

Fightings, in which the Red Army was involved in 1929–1940 were some kind of examination of efficiency of the cultural and educational work (CEW) in the Army. This kind of activity was of particular importance in the war – both from the point of view of political morale, and from the point of view of psychological readiness for fighting.

The CEW main directions were: front speeches of professional actors; amateur performances; display of movies; providing troops with newspapers, magazines, mail, political enlightenment; activity of the army «centers of culture» – clubs, Club of the Red Army and so forth. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of forms and methods of CEW proves special attention of the management to this problem.

Keywords: culture, army, fighting, cultural and educational work, ideology, Stalinism, Club of the Red Army.

N. A. Didkovskaya

Regional Identity in Space of Popular Culture: Indicators and Markers

In the article the set of indicators of regional identity is revealed and analyzed, which search and formation has special relevance for the Russian territories today.

The modern Russian society endures a status of a permanent situational choice of values and rules of conduct, norms and principles of social organization. This uncertainty is aggravated by initial mental world duality of vast majority of Russians – not capital inhabitants. Also it consists not so much in painful opposition of images of the capital and province, but in impossibility to harmonize a view to the territory in a dual coordinate system: provincial and regional.

The author shows that the difference of intrinsic characteristics of provincial and regional cultures comes to light in functions which they realize. If self-restriction or other restriction on scales of creative activities is the cornerstone of «cultural provincialism», then regional culture has in itself the function not only maintaining national traditions (as well as provincial), but also formations of innovative tendencies in reproduction of cultural life of the region, support of continuity of the regional cultural process within the national culture.

Thus, the regional culture is defined by the author as a product of the specific sociocultural process in a certain territory. This system, polyspheric, multi-level formation, which is genetically tightly connected with the so-called «maternal»/national culture, bearing in itself as common features and regularities of development of the last, and own unique features. Not each culture of this or that region will be transformed into the regional culture. Its existence and qualitative characteristics are diagnosed by the author by means of revealing the universal sociocultural indicators and markers of the regional identity.

The analysis of the system of indicators and markers of the regional identity allows us to claim that the specifics of «regional» is based on the whole complex of conditions, self-sufficient, irrespective to the center: natural and landscape, economic, socio-political, common cultural. Here time and place of «implementation of culture» have specific natural and biological, historical, geopolitical, spiritual and aesthetic filling, and course of time and determinancy of the place are synchronous and successive to «whole» – the world, the country, the capital.

Keywords: popular culture, Russian province, provincial culture, regional culture, regional identity, functions of provincial culture, function of regional culture, indicators and markers of the regional identity.

N. I. Lesakova

The Musical Solution of a Drama Stage Production in Conditions of Mass Culture Domination

Modern art nowadays lies under great influence of post-modernism ideas, which main feature is blurring the border between «elite» and mass-culture. The article revises the problem of interpretation of classic text by modern theater directors from the aspect of musical solution. As an example, the author takes the performance «Romeo and Juliet», directed by Sergey Serzin for Yaroslavl State Academic Drama Theater named after Fyodor Volkov (first performance – 14th of March, 2014). Music had a special place in Shakespeare's works. Audio sequence was very important for Shakespeare, as it permeated all of his plays. Range of application for used music is vast: from formal use (to not to listen to silence; e. g.: Chronicles) to semantic function. In the domestic productions, special attention was always given to music. Alas, in post-modern age, when one of the main features is total domination of mass culture, music for performance consists mainly from the mix of some popular music. The analysis of the music, used in the performance «Romeo and Juliet» in Volkov's theater revives the trend of using musical material to bring down high art to masses, tending to please its hedonistic needs. Music sounds almost nonstop during the performance; «Dance of the Knights» by Prokofiev follows after club music; then goes hip-hop, blues, rock and famous movies soundtracks. The analysis of the musical score of the first act of the performance shows that it is created from different musical numbers. The analysis of the whole performance ensures us in that opinion, adding up the conclusion that the performance is closer to the revue genre than to a classic Shakespearean performance. The text of Shakespeare for the director came no more than a starting point to express his own creative message.

Keywords: «Romeo and Juliet» by Shakespeare, the musical solution of a drama stage production, YSATD named after F. Volkov, the performance «Romeo and Juliet» by S. Serzin, postmodernism, mass culture, interpretation.

O. V. Rtishcheva

Symbolical Content of the Russian Province in E. Grishkovets' Works

This article is devoted to the creative activity of modern Russian writer and playwright E. Grishkovets through a prism of realizing semantic space of the Russian province which is characterized by steady life stylistics with the idea on transferring natural private values in many respects connected with differentiation of «capital» and «suburb».

In the autobiographical story «Rivers» including various sketches and short life stories of the writer, E. Grishkovets reveals possibilities for institutionalization of private vital space taking into account the valuable content of provincial culture of a town. Considering the symbolical images forming the key micro contexts of the narration provides identification of valuable determinants of the work.

The associative arrays are fixed in symbolical images of the river, Trans-Siberian Railway and the bear promoting the formation of the special reflexive atmosphere of the work. Stories smoothly flow from one in another, forming the context sated with experiences and feelings of the main character. The author writes about simple and, apparently, banal things, but with such empathy that he adjusts the reader on uncompromising credibility. In many respects these objectives are achieved thanks to creative reception which can be defined as «a consciousness stream». The enthusiasm for sensual expression of the sense generates the special language which is characterized by incompleteness in creating the statements generating a context of symbolical associations, the importance of which is defined by personal experiences of the character.

In the natural manner of the narration the writer's aspiration is distinctly presented to reveal valuable content of some stories, which are defined by the context of real life in its direct embodiment. And in this way the author's appeal to the images symbolizing character of provincial culture life of a small town is justified, in connection with updating of private life values, which completeness with emotional experiences forms the context of the true meanings defining the person's self-identification.

Keywords: provincial culture, natural values, self-identification, private life, symbolical content of the image, associative array.

N. G. Fedotova

Urban Imaginary as a Symbolic Capital of the City

A modern urban research is characterized by the increased scientific interest in the study of symbolic practices that construct the city image. This situation is caused by the symbolic shift that actualized, in particular, the study of the collective imagination of the city, developed under the concept of «urban imaginary». Urban imaginary is a synthesis of real and virtual collective ideas about the city. Despite the popularity of this concept in foreign studies, the study of urban imaginary in the Russian science is very fragmentary. The author not only reveals the characteristics of the concept «urban imaginary» and its relationships with the categories of «image of the city» and «collective memory», but also develops the thesis that this phenomenon can be considered as one of the sources of symbolic capital of the city, bringing the city recognition, fame or prestige. The work emphasizes that the city is perceived through the area of the imaginary, which functions in the symbolic sphere, where images of cities, urban titles and statuses are struggling. The collective essence of urban imaginary provides symbolic power for the imagination.

The symbolic capital of the city is concentrated in those resources which bring a symbolic profit: the well-known personalities (genius loci), brand, unique production, the natural features, history and culture of the city, etc. In order to reveal the mechanism of the symbolic capital of the city, it is necessary to study the processes of representation of the city in society, including virtual environment. The solution of this problem can be achieved by the study of urban imaginary. Therefore, the article examines the

conditions of successful «imaginability» of the city and the methods of designing the urban imaginary through the actualization of the repertoire of the imagined meanings in urban practices.

Keywords: symbolic capital of the city, urban imaginary, image of the city, urban identity.

