

Danilov S. V., Timoshina I. N.

A model for forming students' functional literacy in school digital educational environment

Abstract. Modern trends in the development of education are associated with an increase in its quality and the digital transformation of the industry. This actualizes the task of forming the functional literacy of students — competence that ensures the success of actions in personal and public interests, in digital educational environment — a set of specially organized digital resources for educational purposes.

The analysis of the directions of the educational system development revealed a contradiction between the state's need for the development of functional literacy of schoolchildren in the context of digitalization, on the one hand, and the lack of a mechanism for its implementation at the level of a specific educational institution. The model of formation of students' functional literacy in the school digital educational environment acts as such a mechanism. The substantiation and description of this model as a way to resolve this contradiction and an innovative product ready for use is the purpose of the article.

The content of the author's model is represented by methodological, activity blocks, a block of conditions, evaluation criteria and results. The first one describes the system-forming idea of the model, which consists in the development of the resources of the school digital educational environment to a level that allows successfully forming the functional literacy of students; characterizes systemic, personal, competence-based scientific approaches as fundamental; reveals the main categories («functional literacy», «formation of functional literacy of students» and «school digital educational environment») and the principles for implementing the model. The second block characterizes the conceptual and design, design and implementation and result-diagnostic stages in formation of functional literacy in the digital educational environment of a particular school. The third block presents regulatory, personnel, resource conditions, evaluation criteria (degree of development of digital educational content, means of assessing the formation of functional literacy, their implementation in the educational process) and results (saturation, structuredness, equipment and relevance of the digital educational environment, the formation of functional literacy of students) of this process.

The article is addressed to teachers and students of pedagogical universities, teachers and heads of educational organizations, specialists of educational authorities.

Keywords: functional literacy; competence; formation of functional literacy; digital education; digital educational environment

Danilova L. N., Tinkov V.D.

Modern trends in edutainment technologies in Asian countries

Abstract. The aim of the work is to reveal the main trends in the use of edutainment technologies in educational institutions of the countries of the Asian region. The author explores the genesis and variations in the use of edutainment technology elements presented in foreign and domestic scientific and pedagogical literature. The article provides the analysis of researchers' views on the main teaching aids, which are built according to the «training + entertainment» scheme. To achieve the goal, theoretical methods of scientific research were used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

The analysis showed that in the educational space of Asian countries such elements of edutainment technology as educational video games, electronic textbooks, audiovisual teaching aids (manga, anime) are actively used. The author seeks to trace the process of borrowing learning tools associated with this technology, considering its components in the educational sphere of China and Japan. As a result of the analysis, it was noted that in the practice of using edutainment technologies in Asian countries, similarities and differences can be distinguished, since in connection with the processes of globalization, the countries of the Asian region have successfully integrated into the educational process «international» trends in the development of edutainment technologies, such as game learning and gamification, as well as the creation of theme parks and educational centers.

The author summarizes the material on the issues under study, while revealing some aspects proposed by foreign and domestic researchers in the study of the educational process in Asian countries, drawing attention to the fact that individual elements of the «edutainment» technology («entertainment element», game activity) are pervasive in the educational process of the countries of the region.

Keywords: interactive learning; pedagogical technology; edutainment; active form of learning; teaching aids; digitalization; gamification

Sholokhov A. V., Serdyukova Yu. A.

The ideology of the new «post-Bolonian» specialist programme

Abstract. The presented article offers a summary of the analysis of the state of Russian higher education at the time of its entry into the process of «post-Bolonian» reform, due to the all-Russian processes of sovereignization of the modern Russian state, as well as the authors' vision of a positive trend in the development of a new model of Russian specialist programme in higher education. The authors, considering the post-Soviet retrospective of the development of Russian higher education within the framework of integration into the so-called Bologna process, note the main negative characteristics of the results obtained, which had an impact on the quality of university graduates. At the same time, the positive characteristics that were inherent in the Soviet model of higher education are noted, the form of which was the so-called specialist programme, which organically combined all the main attribute components of training a highly qualified specialist, namely training, education and participation in the scientific work of the university and the basic departments of scientific and industrial organizations and partner enterprises of universities. Pointing to the absolutely correct nature of the decision of the country's top political leadership to restore the specialist programme as the main form of training, the authors of the article present the idea of the need, firstly, to move away from the paradigm of «Bologna bachelors» in the training of highly qualified specialists in Russian higher education, and, secondly, to restore the normativity (set by the state educational standard of the specialist programme) in determining the budget of classroom time in the study of disciplines, their didactic content, disciplinary content of the curriculum, and to introduce into the standard curriculum of the Russian specialist programme attribution and the unconditional obligation of passing research work by students with a differentiated assessment of passing. At the same time, the article stipulates that the master's form of training should be preserved, but with the granting of its status of scientific training, including to be mandatory for persons applying for an academic title, conducting teaching and scientific work with educational and scientific published works and, according to the totality of merits, really worthy of awarding an academic title.

Keywords: society; education; undergraduate; specialist programme; university master's degree; educational standard; qualification; academic degree; research and development

Zhang Jehua

Educational foundations of organizational culture in universities of the People's Republic of China

Abstract. The organizational culture of both commercial and social organizations adopted in different countries is a key factor explaining the existing international differences. For this reason, its study is especially important for practicing managers, regardless of the scope of their enterprise. Knowing the intricacies of the organizational culture of a foreign partner allows you to build more profitable relationships, it serves as a guideline that makes it possible to avoid the likely difficulties that arise when working with people from other countries and increase the efficiency of production activities. In this sense higher education institutions are no exception. The norms and rules of conduct entrenched in them significantly affect the management style and working atmosphere found there. In addition to this, each nation has its own logic of building a social and economic structure based on the uniqueness of their historical and cultural heritage. This article is devoted to the consideration of the national characteristics of the organizational culture in the universities of the People's Republic of China. Culture will be considered as one of the main variables, considering the specific management scenarios that have developed in China over the past few decades. Particular attention will be paid to explaining such important elements for the Chinese society as the emphasized respect for the hierarchy and social collective, dating back to the works of the ancient philosophers of the country, and the recognition of increased social obligations to the highest state power and family.

Keywords: national culture; organizational culture; Chinese universities; corporate behavior; social relations; educational management; educational systems

Problems of professional readiness of future history teachers

Voskresenko O. A.

Abstract. The article actualizes the need for patriotic education of the modern generation of schoolchildren. A special place in the formation of schoolchildren's patriotic consciousness by the activity of a history teacher is substantiated. The necessity of formation in the course of professional training in higher education of the readiness of future teachers of history for the implementation of schoolchildren's patriotic education is proved. It is argued that the starting point in its formation is the study of the initial level of formation of this readiness, which was the purpose of the study. Based on the analysis of scientific literature in accordance with the objectives of the study, the structural components and content of the professional readiness of future history teachers for schoolchildren's patriotic education were determined. A questionnaire has been developed as a diagnostic tool to determine the

degree of development of this readiness among future history teachers in the course of professional training in higher education. The empirical study of this readiness among undergraduate students — future history teachers was carried out on the basis of Penza State University. Based on the results of the study, data were obtained indicating high motivational readiness of future history teachers to form patriotic feelings among students. The survey showed the need for additional efforts to form the psychological and pedagogical component of the cognitive component of professional readiness, as well as a number of skills and abilities in the structure of the practical component. The ways for improving the professional training of future history teachers on the organization of patriotic education of the modern generation of schoolchildren are outlined, taking into account the characteristics of the modern generation of schoolchildren.

Keywords: future history teachers; professional training; higher education; patriotic education; schoolchildren; formation; professional readiness

Tamarskaya N. V., Novikova I. S.

Value-semantic professional self-concept of students of the pedagogical university: structural and content aspect

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the features of the value-semantic professional self-concept of pedagogical university students. The article offers a theoretical and empirical analysis of the value-semantic professional self-concept of students based on its five-component structure and the content of the components (axiological, motivational, cognitive, emotional, conative). In the theoretical part of the article, the analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature on the study of the concept of «professional self-concept» in the views of Russian and foreign scientists is presented, the author's understanding of the category of «value-semantic professional self-concept» as an integral multicomponent dynamic complex of personal representations about himself as a subject of professional activity and as a self-developing personality, which is realized in value-semantic subject-subject relations in accordance with traditional Russian values. The article also analyzes the factors of the development of the components of the value-semantic self-concept; their features associated with the modern conditions of a transitive society. The empirical part of the article describes the results of diagnostics and some data of a formative experiment to study the effectiveness of the formation of a value-semantic professional self-concept, in particular, its axiological component. The conclusions of the article on the conducted empirical research also present its prospects, which consist in further expanding the diagnostic tools, supplementing and correcting the program for the formation of a value-semantic professional self-concept, as well as the planned expansion of the study with a sample of students of all courses and forms of education. This research, along with its theoretical significance, determined by the clarification of the conceptual and terminological field of the problem, has significant practical significance for the educational sphere and can be used as a basis for the development of pedagogical programs and methods aimed at the formation of the value-semantic professional self-concept of students.

Keywords: value sphere of personality; semantic sphere of personality; self-concept; professional self-concept; formation of value-semantic professional self-concept; students; pedagogical activity, traditional Russian values

Votintsev A. V.

Pedagogical conditions for forming the event competence of employees in educational technology parks

Abstract. Modern society, which is constantly evolving, driven by advances in information and communication technologies, requires people who are increasingly ready to face the challenges of globalization. In this process, a fundamental role is played by the teaching staff, who must have a high level of competence (knowledge, skills and attitudes) in order to contribute to the joint construction of knowledge through study, reflection, research and the exchange of experience.

The assessment of the advantages of creating an educational technopark on the basis of an educational institution, as ideal space for organizing and holding events that contribute to increasing the level of competence of educators, was the purpose of this study. In the course of the study, the analysis was made of the main directions of lifelong learning and advanced training of educators, and educational technoparks were studied, their advantages for organizing events were highlighted, the general labor functions of a pedagogical worker were determined, and the pedagogical conditions for the formation of event-based competence of a pedagogical worker of an educational technopark were described. In the course of the study, the characteristics of competence-based education are described. Among the research methods used there are: historical-logical, analytical, inductive-deductive, documentary analysis, observation, interview. The novelty of the study lies in the identification of the pedagogical conditions for the formation of event-based competence of a pedagogical worker of an educational technopark. Based on the results of the analysis of scientific literature, the study of tools and the educational environment of

modern educational organizations, the author identified a number of pedagogical conditions that contribute to the formation of event-based competence of pedagogical workers of educational technology parks: educational-event, information-event, research-event conditions. As a result of the study, the author concludes that event-based skills training brings a new approach to teaching practice from an exceptionally active, dialogic and open point of view using all technological resources.

Keywords: training; skills; educational technology parks; teaching staff; event-based skills; event competence

Gubik S. V., Shakirova E. R.

Developing digital skills in teaching english for academic purposes

Abstract. Digital skills have become part of core XXI century skills set that forms the basis for a system of lifelong learning. In view of this, teaching of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) should be directly aligned with the Digital Competences for Citizens framework developed by the European Commission. The authors reflect on what types of language learning activities can be used to develop key components of digital competence in the context of EAP learning. These components include information literacy, digital communication and collaboration skills, development, processing and safe use of digital content, as well as critical thinking. Reading skills and research competence are regarded as basic requirements for university students. The authors offer a methodology for developing critical thinking skills based on the analysis of online publications. EAP activities provide for the mastery of general scientific vocabulary, the development of analytical skills, interpretation and production of scientific texts in English, the skills of making scientific reports and participating in scientific discussions. Examples of techniques aimed at developing effective digital skills include web quests, blogging, using Google Docs and LMS, as well as various online projects that contribute to the formation of critical thinking skills. The article also looks at some difficulties which may arise in the process of developing EAP digital skills. For instance, despite the fact that the majority of university students are «digital natives», their technical computer literacy does not match the level required for effective academic use of online resources.

Keywords: digital technologies; digital literacy; digital competencies; English for academic purposes (EAP); learning management system (LMS) critical thinking; internet project

Krivun M. P.

Designing the content of professional training of teacher-tutors

Abstract. The anthropologization of modern domestic education, the updating of its content, organizational structure, and technological platform based on the principle of individualization have determined the demand for a new pedagogical profession «tutor» by the Russian education system. The introduction of the innovative practice of tutor support into the pedagogical process requires not only the dissemination of conceptual ideas, principles and methods of tutor activity in the pedagogical community, but also the appropriate training and retraining of teaching staff, forming a system of professional knowledge and tutor competencies among teaching staff.

The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze methodological approaches and principles of the organization of professional training of pedagogue-tutors, which must be taken into account when developing master's programs in the field of tutoring. Based on the analysis of dissertation research and scientific publications devoted to the problem of training teaching staff for professional tutoring, as well as studying the experience of tutor master's degrees of Russian universities, the theoretical foundations of professional education of pedagogue-tutors are determined, the concept of professional training is developed, structural components and levels of readiness of pedagogues for implementing tutor functions in the educational process are highlighted. As a result of the conducted research, pedagogical conditions and means that are mandatory for the organization of professional education of pedagogue-tutors are identified, and conceptual ideas underlying the design of the content of educational programs in the field of tutoring are formulated. The data obtained allow us to draw conclusions in what way the training of teaching staff for professional tutoring should be carried out in the higher education system today.

Keywords: professional training; professional education; professional training; pedagogue-tutor; tutoring; tutor activity; tutor support

Vlasov N. A., Mazilov V. A.

The history of concepts as a promising direction of historical and psychological research

Abstract. The article discusses the history of concepts (conceptual history) as a promising direction of history of psychology. The increasing interest in the history of concepts in the social sciences and humanities in recent decades is demonstrated. The conditions under which conceptual history emerged as a result of the «linguistic turn» in the

1960s are shown. A brief analysis of the views of representatives of the two main schools of the history of concepts, the German, represented by R. Koselleck, and the English, represented by Q. Skinner and J. Pocock was made. Further, the concept is described as an object of studying conceptual history, the importance of studying the socio-political, philosophical-scientific and concrete-scientific contexts of the development of concepts is argued, its methodology is considered. The article analyzes the experience of studying the history of psychological concepts and the system of psychology in Russian (M. S. Rogovin, K. K. Platonov, M. G. Yaroshevsky, A. V. Petrovsky, etc.) and foreign (J. Greenwood, M. Brysbaert, K. Rastle, B. Hughes) science. In the final part of the article, a research plan is presented, the main task of which is to study the history of the basic concepts of Russian psychology of the XX century in order to identify the features of the transformation of the conceptual apparatus (system of concepts) of this science, depending on changes in the context of its development in the conditions of the «turning epochs» of the 1920s and 1990s. In conclusion, the novelty and significance of the conceptual-historical approach in the history of psychological science are substantiated, the main unsolved or insufficiently solved problems in line with this area of research are given.

Keywords: history of psychology; history of concepts; conceptual history; system of psychology; conceptual-categorical apparatus of psychology

Kostrigin A. A.

The main areas of psychological studies by Anatoly Laktionovich Zhuravlev: on his 75th birthday

Abstract. The article is devoted to the 75th anniversary of academician of Russian Academy of Sciences Anatoly Laktionovich Zhuravlev. His biography is described, a list of personalities that influenced A. L. Zhuravlev's scientific outlook and research subjects is given. The major fields of psychology developed by A. L. Zhuravlev over the period of his research work are overviewed: social, economic and ecological psychology; labor psychology, management psychology and organizational psychology; methodology and history of psychology. The key problems studied by A. L. Zhuravlev within the framework of the selected fields are analyzed. In the sphere of social psychology, he worked out the problems of social psychology of managing production teams, managing social and psychological climate, social and psychological bases of organizing labor competition in teams, brigade forms of labor organization, joint labor activity, collective subject, economic consciousness and representations of the workers of various enterprises, economic self-determination, ecological consciousness, attitude towards nature, macropsychology, socio-psychological space of personality, the psychology of morality, the psychology of global processes, psychological safety, the psychology of mentality, historical psychology, etc. In the field of labor psychology, psychology of management and organizational psychology A. L. Zhuravlev studied the problems of personality psychology of a leader and leadership styles, psychology of executive activity, psychology of entrepreneurial activity, psychology of knowledge management, prospects of psychological research of virtual organizations, perceptions of Russian citizens on professional activity, etc. Within the methodology of psychology, A. L. Zhuravlev considered the specifics of the realization of the principle of interdisciplinarity in psychology, the correlation of fundamental psychology and practice and the conceptualization of the conceptual field of contemporary psychology. The directions of his historical-psychological research are the implementation of personological approach to the biography and scientific work of outstanding Russian psychologists, study of the history of the Institute of Psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and development of the scientometric approach to the history of psychology. In conclusion, an assumption is made about the breadth of A. L. Zhuravlev's research interests, and the prospect of further research of his scientific contribution to psychology is noted.

Keywords: history of psychology; personality; anniversary; scientific contribution; A. L. Zhuravlev; social psychology; economic psychology; environmental psychology; labor psychology; management psychology; organizational psychology; methodology of psychology

Mikheeva E. V., Prygin G. S.

Theoretical modeling of a tool for studying subjectivity in a situation of uncertainty

Abstract. The paper discusses the problems of «objectification» of existential phenomena related to the sphere of subjectivity, as well as the principles on which scientific tools for such research can be built and the conditions in which it can be implemented. On the basis of a theoretical assessment of the «dominant principle», «characteristics of the leading level of activity», «the theory of functional systems» and «the theory of subject's regulation», taking into account the sign-symbolic nature of a person, it is shown that for this purpose the most optimal is to use as a «unit» psychological analysis of the «full cycle of life» and not «action». This allows you to trace the path of an idea from conception to its implementation, without outside interference and at the same time in dynamics.

It has been established that such an approach can be implemented in artificial sign-symbolic environment filled with neutral markers of objects, processes, results and other phenomena of existential nature. In the process of interactive interaction with these phenomena, a person consciously or unconsciously perceives them as a

psychological trigger of hidden dominants. Reactions to such triggers manifest themselves in the form of some elementary external activity, designated by us as «ideosensorimotor» actions, which is the only possible way to «objectify» ideas (meanings, goals) that are realized in one or another existential phenomenon.

A method is described for transmitting «ideosensorimotor» actions (as the only available set of elementary actions that always have a specific objective result) into a local format based on the desired image of the future through physical contact with objects in the process of player interaction with an artificial sign-symbolic environment (in the form of «t- games»). The following hypotheses are substantiated: that a person in the «stream of random events» is forced to seek support for the fact of his existence in his Self, showing his subjectivity at his inherent level of subjective regulation; that the true manifestation of subjectivity can be found through the choice of the focus of attention by the player, the embodied goal, the embodied result and its consequences, as well as in the process of achieving them.

Keywords: subjectivity; subjective regulation; existentiality; dominant; functional system; uncertainty of choice; artificial sign-symbolic environment; ideosensorimotor tests; professional self-determination; interactive t-game environment

Fassakhova T. A., Samokhvalova A. G.

Value-semantic orientations and self-attitude of young people with different types of changes in appearance

Abstract. The article is devoted to identifying the value structure of young people, as well as determining their self-relationship and the significance of their appearance in the overall structure of the value orientations of the individual. The study involved 90 people — young people aged 18-21 living in Yekaterinburg. Thirty people from the general sample have a typical appearance, sixty people have an alternative appearance (30 people have multiple tattoos, more than 60% of the body; 30 people are underweight, actively losing weight and experiencing various diets, who applied for psychological help to the Center for Cognitive Technologies in Yekaterinburg. The article shows significant differences between respondents with different types of appearance transformation in the structure of their value orientations, in the importance of an attractive appearance for achieving life goals and the level of self-attitude. self-confidence, building close relationships, achieving financially secure life. Respondents with tattoos attach more importance to it than respondents from other groups.

Young people who actively change their appearance value freedom most of all in life. Changing their appearance for them becomes an attempt to express their identity, individuality, active life position, to declare their self reliance and independence. Tattooed youth have a high level of self-esteem and self-confidence, while underweight respondents have the lowest level of self-esteem, self-interest and self-understanding; their image of the future is not clearly formed, they are not sensitive to their own needs and desires, fixated on changing their appearance to the detriment of their own health.

Keywords: youth; appearance; value-semantic orientations; self-attitude

Kandybovich S. L., Razina T. V., Semchuk I. V.

Personal and functional reliability of researchers after defending a dissertation

Abstract. The aim of the study was to study the impact of dissertation defense stress on scientific workers on their functional and personal reliability. The tasks were set: to determine the extent to which dissertators experience stress in the process of defending their dissertations; to establish how the situation of defending a thesis affects the somatic health of a dissertation candidate, his resourcefulness, motivation for scientific activity and productivity; to define delayed effects caused by the defense of the dissertation (in a year) in relation to somatic health, resource capacity, motivation, productivity.

The study involved diagnosing indicators of functional and personal reliability, as well as the productivity of scientific work on the day of defending a dissertation and a year after defending a dissertation. A study sample and a control sample were used. The results showed that the situation of defending a dissertation to varying degrees causes stress in dissertators, which in turn reduces the indicators of functional and personal reliability, regardless of whether the dissertators experience stress or not. First of all, the functional potential of the system of motivation for scientific activity suffers. Dissertation stress also has a delayed effect on measures of functional and personal reliability; first of all, it concerns resources. The delayed effects also include a several times increase in the number of somatic ailments in all dissertators. Such an impact of the dissertation defense situation on functional and personal reliability leads to a decrease in the productivity of scientific work, which is extremely important today, when the growth of the country's scientific potential is one of the strategic objectives of sustainable development.

Keywords: functional reliability; personal reliability; scientific activity; resource capacity; somatic ailments; motivation of scientific activity; system; labor productivity; stress

Noss I. N.

The ratio of regional characteristics of the staff of state agencies according to the indicators of intellectual tests

Abstract. The article analyzes the theoretical positions of A. Anastasi, S. Urbina, L. N. Gumilev, A. R. Jensen, K. A. Kaszycka, J. Strzalko that genetics, heredity realize their influence on the behavior and actions of people through the environment, under the influence of ethnocultural and landscape conditions, and the problems of regional specification are closely related to ethnic aspects of intellectual development of people. The purpose of the article is to confirm the hypothesis of the presence of ethno-cultural regional specifics of intelligence. For this purpose, experimental material obtained from a total sample of 1,731 employees of state agencies and heads of state medical health resorts using popular thinking assessment tests is presented, confirming the hypothesis that the mental functions of people living in different regions of the Russian Federation are specific. The author investigated the ethno-cultural, regional and professional-regional specifications of intelligence in 2002, 2011, 2016 with the use of D. Campbell's «recurrent institutional cycle» («patchwork plan») as an experimental design. As a result of the analysis of the ratios of ethnic samples, the indicators of academic intelligence do not differ statistically significantly at the level of $p < 0.05$, which confirms the dominant influence on the formation of the mental functions of the multicultural environment. Plastic intelligence is influenced by ethno-cultural specifics. There is a specification of intellectual characteristics in terms of productivity and speed of mental functions. The accuracy of mental operations is non-specific. Indicators of thinking of specialists in professions that are not directly related to the life and activity context of the population of the regions do not depend on local specifics. Respondents who are directly involved in the life communication, household and ethno-cultural context of the region reflect its cognitive specifics.

Keywords: intelligence; mental functions; thinking parameters; productivity; speed; accuracy of thinking; ethnocultural context of the region; regional specification; professional and regional specifics; cognitive specifics of the region; experimental sample; employees of state agencies

Polyakova O. B., Bonkalo T. I.

The specifics of understanding success determinants in professional training by future psychologist-students

Abstract. A correct understanding of success determinants with a significant share of the internal component, i.e. internalization of success in the presence of adequate educational and professional self-esteem, increased educational and professional motivation and responsibility for the process and results of learning, is considered as one of the main indicators of the effectiveness of students' professional training in the course of professionalization. With the help of questionnaires for diagnosing the degree of personal motivation for success, O. P. Inina and the study of student success motivation by Ya. K. Shesternina on a sample of 1218 psychology students of 1-5 years of undergraduate, specialist and master's programs in various areas of training in Moscow universities revealed the specifics of understanding the determinants of success in professional training by future psychologist-students: the average degree of student success motivation, personality motivation for success, understanding of success as overcoming obstacles, success as a mental state, success as a material standard of living and success as recognition; above average level of internalization of success, understanding of success as a result of one's own activity, personal success, success as a vocation; below average expressiveness of exteriorization of success, understanding of success as luck and success as power. The attention of practical psychologists is focused on the need to increase the level of internalization of the success of future and working specialists, in particular psychologists and other representatives of socioeconomic professions, through understanding personal success as overcoming obstacles, vocation and the result of one's own activity.

Keywords: success; determinants of success; professional training; the success of training; students; psychologists; future psychologists

Soboleva T. N.

Development of intelligent operations in the context of various degrees of freedom in adult professionals' activities

Abstract. The article is devoted to the little-studied problem of the development of intellectual operations in conditions of varying degrees of freedom in activity. The understanding of freedom in professional activity as the attitude of the subject to the objective uncertainty of the conditions and requirements of activity is proposed. The methodological basis of the study is the theory of activity and abilities of V. D. Shadrikov, which allows us to reveal the internal psychological mechanisms for implementing professional activity, which can be intellectual operations.

A different degree of freedom in professional activity is revealed, due to the normative, combined and new way of acting. Intelligent operations provide implementing the mode of action in conditions of varying degrees of freedom. As a result of a psychological analysis of a railway driver's activities, it was found that each degree of freedom in the activity due to the method of action corresponds to specific intellectual operations. The low degree of freedom in activity brings to the fore such intellectual operations as identification and structuring. The average degree of freedom is operations, comprehension and modeling. A high degree of freedom is operations, argumentation and proof. The main assumption of the study was that the purposeful development of intellectual operations in adult professionals can have a direct impact on the result of activities in conditions of varying degrees of freedom. The study was organized according to the plan of the formative experiment. For the first time, the development of intellectual operations through the degree of freedom in activity is proved. It was found out that purposeful training in intellectual operations helps to increase their measure of manifestation in adult professionals and allows them to consciously apply them in a situation of solving a technical malfunction on a simulator in conditions of low, medium and high degree of freedom in activity. It was established that the professionals of the experimental group achieve a higher result of activity than the professionals of the control group in conditions of varying degrees of freedom. Intellectual operations and the degree of freedom are determinants of various measures of success of activity.

Keywords: freedom of activity; normative mode of action; intelligent operations; the result of the activity; adult professionals

Smirnov A. A., Solovyova E. V.

Resource possibilities of the destructive side of empathic understanding. The chirality effect

Abstract. Empathy has a structural-level organization, which leads to the ambiguous nature of its manifestation. The article presents the mechanisms of the destructive impact of empathy as a method of understanding. Currently, negative consequences of the development of certain empathic abilities in the conditions of students' adaptation to the university were found out. With the help of a formative experiment, it was possible to establish changes in the structure of empathic abilities and university adaptation of students. The goal was to identify the resource possibilities of the destructive side of empathic understanding. The tasks of the formative classes were to teach public speaking skills, to develop students' leadership qualities, and to create a positive image of a student in scientific activity. The design of the scientific study consists in primary and repeated measurement using the following methods: the V. V. Boyko test for diagnosing the level of empathic abilities, the M. S. Yurkina method «Adaptation of students to university», the R. Lazarus and S. Folkman coping strategies test adapted by T. L. Kryukova. The course of the study consisted in the construction of 8 classes over two months within the framework of the strategic academic leadership program «Priority-2030» in P. G. Demidov Yaroslavl State University. As a result of the generalization of the data obtained, it was found out that the low-level organization of empathy leads to the use of destructive and maladaptive strategies in higher education. The reason for the destructive, «dark side» of such an impact may be the «chirality effect» in empathy. For the first time, the effect of chirality or inverse, asymmetric mirroring is demonstrated as an explanatory mechanism of the destructive, disintegrating action of the structure of university adaptation of students. The effect is a product of a functional system with its distortions during reverse afferentation. Self-organization of empathy parameters requires the development of metacognitive abilities and reaching a higher level of the system of qualities.

Keywords: university adaptedness; «dark» empathy; metacognitive abilities; resource approach

Tulchinsky G. L.

A modern university — a generator of the future image or of the present monetization?

Abstract. The paper deals with two interrelated topics. Firstly, this is the role of the university as a social institution, not only laying the foundations for the future, but also shaping the image of this future. Scientific researches conducted by teachers, scientists with students, new causal relationships, trends in social development, and expertise of existing experience are revealed. The proposed project developments contain ideas, technologies for implementing new knowledge, recommendations for decision-makers. The transmitted knowledge and skills summarize successful production and socio-cultural practices, the use of which not only increases the effectiveness of these practices — at least, but sometimes is innovative. Thus, the university also acts as the most important prerequisite, a factor in the realization of the image of the future, preparing a cohort of the most intellectually and professionally trained young people entering the frontier of this development. Secondly, the paper offers a brief overview of the main challenges that the modern university faces and which blur the mentioned content of its role in society. We are talking, first of all, about the marginalist transformation of the university as a set of income-generating services, about digitalization and the expansion of education in an online format, standardizing a set of «educational services», hindering innovative search in preparation and during classes. These challenges orient the

university so much towards the preparation and production of the future as towards the consolidation of the existing present. In addition, they also manifest themselves in changes in the relations of participants in university life: relations between teachers, teachers and students, between students, as well as teachers and students with the university administration — up to the ethics and etiquette of these relations.

Keywords: scientometrics; the future image; online education; socialization; university; digitalization

Erokhina T. I.

Aesthetics of visual in modern culture: the phenomenon of a quiet book

Abstract. Modern culture is distinguished not only by new means of building a picture of the world, but also by the development of new ways of its perception, among which the appeal to the visual component becomes dominant. The article examines the theoretical and methodological grounds for the «visual turn» characteristic of the culture of the late XX century, as well as the representation of the «visual turn» in book publishing practices of the early XXI century. The author analyzes the phenomenon of «quiet book» as a publishing project, the purpose of which is to create a new reader's perception. Appealing the origins of the phenomenon of a «quiet book,» the author notes its distinctive features, focusing on the universality and general accessibility of a «quiet book,» the desire of publishers to focus on a different age audience with predominance of preschool and primary school audiences. Special attention is paid to co-creation as the main principle of perception of the «quiet book,» the presence of ambiguity and subtext. The author analyzes the visual aesthetics of «quiet books» by T. Ukhova, K. Denisevich, D. Dzoboli and M. Di Giorgio, distinguishes the general principles of building visual aesthetics related to the narrative nature of the plot, the presence of different plans and angles, the presence and absence of text, as well as author's settings for working with images. Particular attention is paid to the color symbolism and associative series caused by the aesthetics of the visual «quiet book». The phenomenon of the «quiet book» is not the desire to simplify and disrupt the verbal component of culture, but to try to develop a new language of reading that promotes intertextual perception of the book.

Keywords: visual aesthetics; a «quiet book»; visual turn; intertextuality; co-creation; T. Ukhova; K. Denisevich; D. Dzoboli; M. Di Giorgio

Kapustina Yu.E.

Cultural memory in the context of cultural heritage preservation (foreign scientific trends)

Abstract. For the study of museum practices, the content of the museum environment and the activities of museum staff, we consider it significant and fundamentally important to discuss the question of cultural memory (not just about artifacts, not only about the lives of people and communities) as a paradigm of cultural heritage preservation. The article is devoted to this methodologically complex problem, which is solved in the interdisciplinary scientific discourse, and presents a brief overview of the development of ideas about the definition of «cultural memory».

The article presents the most significant, in the author's opinion, notions of «cultural memory» in the studies of foreign scientists. Judgments of German historian Jan Assmann as the founder of the study of cultural memory as a problem, in which cultural memory is represented as interweaving of historical consciousness, tradition and self-determination in the conditions of exposure to historical changes, including technical evolution of communication means. In the changing world, it is memory that shapes the community of people, which is a universal phenomenon.

The author considers to be important the notion of «memory places» proposed by French historian Pierre Nora as material and immaterial artifacts, as a peculiar occurrence of cultural memory, a refuge for preserving the past and its crystallization. These places are external support for internal processes of memory.

The author, in the study of the problems of memory, considers the moral aspect identified by French philosopher Pierre Ricoeur important. Considering the idea of just memory, the historian believed that the category of forgiveness should become the fundamental direction of political power: on the one hand, not to forget tragic events in history, and, on the other hand, not to become a hostage of one's own memory.

Keywords: memory; cultural memory; cultural identity; places of memory; «memory studies»

Agrafonov P. G.

Yaroslavl territory through the eyes of the British (XIX — early XX centuries)

Abstract. The article continues the study of the problem started in the cycle of works devoted to the analysis of foreign sources about the Yaroslavl region. The article examines the English sources of the XIX — early XX century. Not all the authors of the reports under consideration visited Russia personally, but the materials collected

and published by them are important for the characteristics of the Yaroslavl Region. These publications differ in the sources of the authors' information, the nature of the information they provide and the peculiarities of the genre. Among them there is information and reference publications that differ in brevity, a more in-depth economic study, as well as a commented collection of engravings and travel notes by a British journalist. Fragments of these materials contain diverse and in some cases unique information about the urban and rural population of the Yaroslavl Region, about trade and crafts, customs and daily occupations of residents. The information given in these publications largely reflects the socio-economic processes taking place in Russia and in the province. The messages of the British are of interest both from a historical and cultural point of view. Therefore, the data from these sources are analyzed in the article in the relationship of these two perspectives. The socio-cultural nature of the information present in the presented materials contributes to a deeper study not only of the situation in Yaroslavl and the province, but also to the study of the relationship between the two cultures and societies at a fairly long chronological stage. For more than a hundred years (XIX century — early XX century) there are few English materials about the Yaroslavl Region. Nevertheless, the information available in these few reports is an additional source on the history of Yaroslavl.

Keywords: Yaroslavl; Yaroslavl Territory; XIX-early -XX centuries; British; economic development; history; Atkinson; D. M. Wallace; A. Hare; Stephen Graham; W. Bibl

Boldyreva E. M., Asafieva E. V.

Cultural symbolism of the lantern in Russian and Chinese poetry. Part 1

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of the symbolic potential of the image of the lantern in the works of Chinese and Russian poets of different eras, examines the originality of the artistic representation of the image of the lantern in lyrical texts and reveals a wide range of its symbolic meanings, allowing to understand the individual author's and universal general cultural specifics of the image in Russian and Chinese poetry, reveals a number of common ideas and motives characteristic of the artistic world of the writers in question, as well as the universal general cultural connotations of the image of the lantern. The image of the lantern is considered as a multidimensional entity combining various symbolic meanings: divine light, celebration, hope, wisdom, enlightenment, beauty, technological progress, art, memory, death, existential loneliness of man in the universe, etc. In the first part of the study, the lantern is analyzed as a symbol of celebration, dreams and hope, in Chinese culture correlating with the philosophical concept of Buddhism, solar, mythological images, closely related to the idea of the cyclicity and infinity of time, nature and rebirth, and in Russian culture symbolizing the metaphysical reflection of extraterrestrial life and going back to the concept of symbolic trinity, as well as expressing the idea of hope for love, earthly happiness and spiritual unity of people who are on the verge of death. In addition, the symbolism of knowledge and enlightenment embodied in the image of a lantern is considered, which is associated in the Chinese literary tradition with Buddhism and the theory of Dharma, where the lantern is an element that allows you to discover unity in nature, man, his spiritual and everyday life, and in Russian poetry embodies the art and light of the human soul, able to overcome the ordinary, temptation and moral corruption. In the process of analysis, attention is drawn to the change in the symbolic connotations of the image depending on the lyrical situation, on the social, natural, historical and mythological realities accompanying the key symbol.

Keywords: symbol; mythology; lantern image; allegory; Buddhism; V. Solovyov; Russian lyrics; Chinese lyrics; philosophy; worldview; lyrical hero

Sidorova G. P., Khutornenko A. A.

The concept of «patriotism» in Russian fiction of the XXI century

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to reveal the national specifics of the concept of «patriotism» in the Russian language picture of the world. Patriotic discourse is analyzed in popular Russian literary and artistic tests (2010s): Oleg Roy «White Square. Capture of Destiny», Alexey Slapovsky «Unknown», Natalya Solovieva «On the Shore of Darkness», which are bestsellers on the LitRes e-book service and search results for the «patriotism» tag. Methods of description and comparison, statistical, subject-language integration and «narrowing the frequency», the method of interpretation are used. The study leads to the following conclusions: in Russian fiction of the 2010s the concept of «patriotism» is represented mainly with the help of lexemes and phrases from the base layer of the semantic field and the near periphery, as well as from the far periphery, implicitly expressing the desired meaning. Least of all, the concept of «patriotism» is represented by lexemes from the core of the semantic field. In the Russian language picture of the world, the concept under study is expressed mainly with the help of lexemes associated with the groups of values «political» and «social», as well as «vital». The modeled and interpreted associative fields of the concept «patriotism» found a connection with the known mental features of Russian culture: *community (collectivism); the breadth of the soul; irrationality (the predominance of emotionality over rationality); military character of patriotism; self-sacrifice; statism.* The popularity of the studied literary texts suggests that the

author's reflections of the surrounding world and ideas about patriotism are close to the spiritual experience of modern Russian readers.

Keywords: concept; patriotism; modern Russian literature; fiction; Russian; language; picture of the world