**SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH**

**PHILOLOGY**

P. 7. Zhukova Nina S., Krasilova Nadezhda L. Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THE PECULIARITIES OF NAMING WATER BODIES IN THE SELCUP LANGUAGE.** This article is devoted to the description of lexical means of naming water bodies in the Selcup language. This article presents the etymology and the classification of these lexemes. Their analysis enables us to reveal the peculiarities of the mentality, which is characteristic of the Selcups. 

**Key words:** conceptualization; generic terms; specific terms; cognitive classifiers.

P. 12. Zilberman Nadezhda N. Tomsk state university. **THE PLACE AND THE STATUS OF THE TRILOGY IN THE TYPES AND FORMS OF SPEECH.** Modern linguistics is considering three basic forms of verbal interaction: a monologue, dialogue and polylogue. This system does not cover all possible forms of verbal interaction. For example, the situation is not brought to the dialogue with the intervention of a third person. Due to the fixed number of communicative roles of participants who are involved in the given communicative form the term «trilogue» was suggested for the latter. The trilogue is presented in the linguistic studies, but the definition of its status within the framework of forms of speech remains an unsolved problem. The main task of the research is to determine the place and the status of the trilogue as the speech form in the framework of forms of speech. The position of the trilogue in relation to other forms of speech determines its place in the types and forms of speech, as well as the degree of «independence» of this form characterizes its status. Most researchers come to the agreement that the trilogue is a kind of dialogic speech. There are two main viewpoints on the status of the trilogue as a form of speech. It is believed that the trilogue is an independent form of speech that combines all the features of dialogical speech, but differs from the dialogue in the number of participants. The second opinion relates the trilogue to a variety polylogue. The specificity of the trilogue as the form of speech lies in the appearance of the «interfering» role whose main goal is to change the current form of communication (to become an equal member of the polylogue, to maintain a dialogue, replacing one of the participants of communication or to cease the communication). This active role is often taken by a single person, although it can be assumed by a higher number people. Polylogue initially intends the intervention function for the speaker, and its occurrence in the conversation does not lead to the change of verbal form. Thus, the place of the trilogue in the framework of forms of speech in relation to other speech forms is definite. Trilogue is a dialogical type of speech, halfway between dialogue and polylogue. The independence of such a verbal form, along with others is a matter of argument. This form unlike the other ones cannot be original in communication, since its precise function is to switch forms of verbal interaction. On the other hand, the trilogue is easily distinguished in the communication and often is explicitly expressed in the speech. The specificity of the trilogue manifests itself in the presence of the communicative role of «interfering». The current stage of studies provides the necessary grounds to deliver the special status to the trilogue. 

**Key words:** trilogue; dialogue; polylogue; system of forms of speech.

P. 14. Malysheva Yelena G. Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University. **METAPHORICAL MODEL «SPORT IS A WAR» IN JOURNALISTIC SPORT DISCOURSE (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE TEXTS OF THE CONTEMPORARY PRINTED AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA).** In the article an attempt is undertaken to analyse one of the metaphorical models «sport is a war», which is quite frequently realised in the texts of sport discourse. By means of the procedure of development and description of the frame and slot structure of the chosen metaphorical model the specific character of the linguistic representation of the concept «sports» in journalistic sport discourse is objectified. 

**Key words:** metaphorical model; concept; journalistic sport discourse.

P. 20. Nikitina Olga A. Tula State L.N. Tolstoy Pedagogical University. **INTERACTION OF THE PROCESSES OF NEOSEMANTISM WITH THE PROCESSES OF BORROWING IN THE VOCABULARY (BY EXAMPLE OF SEMANTIC NEOLINGUISTICS OF THE MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE SPHERE OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES).** The article deals with the semantic neologisms of the modern German language, which appeared at the end of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st centuries under the influence of the semantics of the English equivalents. The borrowing of the meaning changes the inner structure of the words and causes their lexico-semantic variation. The semantic neologisms are included in the lexical system of the German language, which is clearly seen by the great number of combinations of words in their new lexico-semantic variations, and the efficiency of the stems in their new meanings in the word-formation processes. 

**Key words:** semantic neologisms; borrowing; vocabulary.

P. 27. Nikulina Yelena V. Altai State University (Barnaul). **DRAAM CYCLE OF ONE-ACT PLAYS «COLUMBINE’S APARTMENT» BY L. PETRUSHEVSKAYA AS AN ART ENSEMBLE.** Cyclic principles of one-act plays by L. Petrushevskaya («Columbine’s Apartment» cycle) are considered in this article. The aesthetic and problem-thematic dominants providing art integrity and the unity of the cycle are researched. 

**Key words:** one-act play; cycle; Petrushevskaya; chronotop.

P. 31. Prokopenko Natalya M. Ishimsk State Pedagogical University named after P.P. Yershov. **THE FUNCTION OF THE PASTORAL TOPIC IN THE STORY «LIFE IS LIVED» BY V. ASTAFYEV.** In the story Astafiev underlined the features of the pastoral topic, the development of mythical poetic and evangelical reminiscence, the image of the national pastoral where pastorate and farming are equally significant as the main forms of people life in the being. 

**Key words:** modern Russian prose; genre; idyll; story; mythopoetics; topics.

**PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES**

P. 35. Yevstropov Maxim N. Tomsk State University. **ONTOLOGICAL GRAMMAR OF EMMANUEL LEVINAS.** A French thinker Emmanuel Levinas (1906–1995) willingly uses grammatical metaphors in his phenomenological and existential analyses. Grammar for him becomes a source of ontological categories, while the parts of speech serve as expressions of kinds of being. This article is an attempt to draw a general sketch of «ontological grammar» of Levinas and also to expose such a conception of language, which is supposed to be the basis of this ontological expansion of grammar. Giving an original interpretation to Heidegger’s ontological difference, Levinas associates «Being» with a verb or an impersonal sentence. Thus he uses an impersonal construction il y a (similar to English there is) as a term expressing «Being in general» – so «Being» proves to be an essential anomaly, the impossibility of not to speak. In other words one may find a primitive, atavistic stratum of language – it is «noise» as some residual «sense» of senselessness, as well as the senselessness of «sense». Nonetheless, Levinas principally insists that this impossibility of eradication of «sense» does not provide the sufficient reason for «sense» itself yet. On the contrary, the «existent» or «hypostasis» is an analogue of substantive. So, Levinas interprets and even structures the ontological difference by means of grammatical opposition of the noun and the verb, and also of the subject and the predicate. The relationship with
existence, which is held by the existent, forms a complete ontological sentence. This sentence is the place of <sense>, and <to exist> means to possess <sense>. The function of the copula or the ontological differing is being interpreted by Levinas as «comprehension». But this understanding identification itself does not save the <sense> yet – neither the existent as self-identical, nor the totality of spoken can serve its guarantors. The existent takes onto itself the work of copula but fails to accomplish it – that is why the «hypostasis» is not yet a name, but a pronoun, the grammatical function of the name is the subject. The possibility of the name, as well as the possibility of <sense>, comes from the Other. The <sense> proves to be an «ethical» category for the most part. The comprehension, which is also self-identification, produces an effect of inevitable lack of <sense>, turning into the returning of the senseless il y a. Nonetheless, this absence of <sense>, which is constitutive for self-identification in general, shows itself as a trace of the other – «ethicals» – dimension of language, which is the very root of <sense>s as well. That is language beyond community – immediate relation of one singularity to the other, or the «contact». However, this sublime edge of language seems to be in dangerous proximity to the linguistic drone of il y a. But maybe this is the paradox, which constitutes the profound intrigue of Levinas’ ethics.

Key words: ontology; ontological difference; grammar; ethics; sense.

P. 42. Kalimullina Neyla R. Tomsk State University. THE PERSPECTIVES OF AUTHORITY INFLUENCE ON THE SOCIETY VALUES SETS. In this article the abilities of controlling the society values sets by the authority are researched. The expected effect is also explored when the authority interferes in the sphere that is the basis of the society. The author in the article considers some definitions of authority and values phenomena. On the basis of these definitions the problem of authority influence on the society values sets is considered.

Key words: values; values sets; authority.

P. 46. Kovalieva Galina P. Kemerovo Technological Institute of the Food Industry. THE IDEAS OF SPIRITUALISM IN PLATO’S PHILOSOPHY. This article analyses Plató’s outlooks on spiritualism and its components (soul, love, virtue) through the prism of objective idealism and antique cosmic canons. The category of «virtue» is studied through the explanation of the concept «soul» that is considered the main notion-idea in Plato’s philosophy. So we come to the conclusion that there exist the triads of Plato’s objective idealism, the first of which is the ancient Greece Trinity: Welfare – World Soul – Man Soul.

Key words: Plato; spiritualism; soul; welfare; virtue.

P. 52. Panova Olga B. Tomsk State University. GEORGE SIMMEL ON GOETHE: THE PROBLEM OF CREATION OF CULTURAL METAPHYSICS – «DIVERSE METAPHYSICS OF LIFE». The paper deals with the problem situation historically formed during the period of the beginnings of philosophy of culture and its formation as an independent scientific discipline. The focus of attention is concentrated on the philosopher G. Simmel’s investigations of the philosophical-poetical strivings of Goethe. Goethe’s world outlook had a significant meaning for choosing the metaphysical program of culture understanding fundamentally different from traditional classical metaphysics.

Key words: metaphysics of culture; transcendental philosophy; transcendental subject; genius; life; creative thinking; poetry; synthetic method.

P. 59. Cheremisina Kseniya P. Tomsk State University. THE PHILOSOPHY OF COLOUR PERCEPTION IN THE KHANTY’S WORLD OUTLOOK. In the following article an attempt to single out the semantic interpretation of the basic colours (white, red, black) in the culture of the Khanty was made. The basic sources of the information are published works and the author’s field materials. The outlook vertical in the Khanty culture is represented by the birch and its spheres: the crown or the Upper World, as the settlement of supreme gods who are favourable to the living people, is associated with white colour. Then comes the world of the Living or the Middle World – its denotatum is red colour, and the World of the Dead or the Lower World where black colour predominates. Though the lineal division of the inhabited space according to the river flow is more archaic. Having analysed the published sources and basing on the personal field materials the author comes to a conclusion that the three basic colours have firm meanings. Consequently, white is associated with the Upper World, the South, warmth, life, well-being, while black, on the contrary, with the Lower World, the North, cold, illness and death. The World of the Living people occupies an intermediate position with its main colour – red, which means blood, giving hope for transformation and reincarnation.

Key words: philosophy of colour perception; world outlook; colour symbolism; indigenous people of Siberia.

HISTORY

P. 62. Zayashnikova Olga A. Tomsk State University. TAIWAN GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SINCE 1980. The main goal of Taiwan government for the near future is the structural change of economy, which should lead to the high level of economic development and the new and stable place in the system of world economy. This goal cannot be reached without structural changes in economy, without education restructuring, support and development of small and middle size business and creation of good investment environment. Thus, three main working sectors are marked out: the science-innovation sector; the industrial sector; the investment sector. All those sectors are interconnected, and improvement in one sector cannot be obtained without success in others, as a whole working structure.

Key words: government policy; innovation; investment environment; national programs; research centers; science-industrial parks.

P. 65. Kim Konstantin V. Pacific State University of Economics. ON SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF FINANCE-ECONOMIC SECURITY IN STATE ENTERPRISE IN THE URAL-SIBERIAN REGION DURING THE NEP PERIOD. The article is on the activity of the Ural-Siberian office «Credit-Bureau» and the financial-economic security in the state sector of the regional economy.

Key words: The NEP; economy; intelligence service; Credit-Bureau; solvency certificates; information; security; finances; business, client.

P. 67. Lukov Yevgeny V. Tomsk State University. THE REASONS OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE INTER-REGIONAL ASSOCIATION «SIBIRSKOYE SOGLASHENIYE». The article describes the initial period of the foundation of the inter-regional association of the Russian Federa tion subjects’ economic interaction «Sibirskskoye soglasheniyey» (Siberian Convention). The author analyses the conditions that facilitated the horizontal links and the origin of the Siberian regions’ economic integration. The reasons of setting this association up are analysed both in interconnection with the processes occurring in the country at large and with the particular Siberian problems and contradictions.

Key words: inter-regional relations; Russian regional study; Sibirskskoye soglasheniyey; federalism.

P. 72. Miroshnikov Sergey N. Tomsk State University. «SOLARIUM» PROJECT OF EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION. This article analyses one of the most large-scale attempts of the Cold War times «brainstorm» undertaken by Eisenhower administration in 1953, the project «Solarium». Gathered in one place, best American analysts tried to analyse all possible variants of the events in the struggle between the USSR and the USA. Active participation of the US president and almost all high-ranking members of American administration in the discussion of the results of this project led to the fact that the project had a significant influence on the further course of Eisenhower administration in the sphere of foreign policy.

Key words: D. Eisenhower administration; «Solarium» project.

P. 77. Spodina Viktoria I. Ugra State University (Khanty-Mansiysk). VALUE DESCRIPTIONS OF “OWN LAND” IN TRADITIONAL CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF YUGRA AS A MARKER OF ETHNIC IDENTITY. In traditional culture the concept «my small homeland», that is with concrete district, and also the social and cultural environment where the person was born, has grown and,
as a rule, continues to live. It is connected with person’s deep emotional experience that is shown in folklore, elements of traditional culture and ethnic consciousness. In conditions of increasing assimilation of indigenous peoples of the North with the native land, it becomes the important ethnoforming factor.

Key words: Ethnos; life area; world outlook; custom, indigenous people, culture.

P. 81. Teryokhin Sergey A. Ugra State University (Khanty-Mansiysk). TECHNIQUE AND TECHNOLOGY OF NONFERROUS METAL-WORKING IN THE KULAJ CULTURE (VASYUGAN STAGE). The article deals with the results of the research of nonferrous metal-working technique and technology during the Vasyugan stage of the Kulaj culture. Technological process schemes of making of the basic types of the Early-Kulaj equipment are viewed. As a result of the conducted researches the author comes to the conclusion that in the entire Early-Kulaj world territory standard technological methods were used. It shows the stability of production within the bounds of the united cultural body.

Key words: the Kulaj culture; technique and technology of bronze industry.

P. 84. Troitskii Yevgeniy F. Tomsk State University. TURKEY’S POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA (1992–2000). The paper covers the major aspects of Turkey’s policy in Central Asia in 1990s. It analyzes Ankara’s efforts aimed at gaining the political leadership in the region, traces the dynamics of Turkish positions in Central Asia in the economic and humanitarian spheres and gives an overview of Turkey’s relations with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Key words: Turkey; Central Asia; Turkish summits; Turkish schools.

LAW

P. 89. Butenko Yevgeniy I. Tomsk State University. CORRELATION OF THE CATEGORIES «SOCIAL SECURITY JURIDICAL FACTS» AND «JURIDICAL FACTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY LAW». The article analyses the distinction of the categories «juridical facts in the branch of social security law» and «social security juridical facts». The peculiarity of the latter is that they have juridical effect in different branches of law, although the procedure of their confirmation lies within the branch of social security law. Social security juridical facts include grounds and conditions of the right to social security benefits.

Key words: social security law; juridical facts.

P. 93. Bykov Oleg P. Altai State University (Barnaul). THE UNITY OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A PERSONALITY AS A CONDITION OF ITS HARMONIC DEVELOPMENT IN A SOCIETY. The article deals with the notion and the essence of the unity of rights and obligations. The author analyses the character of interaction of legal rights and obligations constituted by legislation.

Key words: unity; interaction; legal rights; legal obligations.

P. 96. Kapitonov Sergey A. Yeletsk State I.A. Bunin University. THE CONTENT OF A LEGAL SPECIALIZATION «THE STATE SYSTEM STUDY». In the article theoretical arguing of the legal nature of «The state system study» and the author’s description of this discipline’s content are given. The state is shown as a legal organization, which provides not only the measure of responsibility but also the measure of peoples’ mutual claims. In this sense a state needs «The state system study» to be developed as a special area of jurisprudence. The article is addressed to scientists, teachers and law students.

Key words: state; justice; state system study.

P. 98. Lebedev Vladimir M., Manankova Raissa P. Tomsk State University. RESTRRAINT OF SUBJECTS OF THE LABOUR CONTRACT. Some questions of the role and the contents of the labour contract, the principle of freedom of the labour contract, the duty of the parties to comply with the labour contract provisions are studied in the article. The labour contract was analysed in the system of private law.

Key words: labour contract; employer; employee; freedom; restraint.

P. 101. Odintsova Svetlana V. Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). CRIME AMONG MIGRANTS IN KRASNOYARSK REGION. The main parameters of crimes committed by migrants in Krasnoyarsk Region are analysed in this article. Crimes committed by migrants are considered in comparison with criminal offences against migrants. The connection between illegal migration and crimes committed by foreign citizens is considered.

Key words: crime; illegal; migration; Krasnoyarsk region.

P. 104. Proszmentov Lev M., Karelin Dmitry V. Tomsk State University. THE ANALYSIS OF THE NEW ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGISLATION. The article presents the analysis of the adopted Federal Statutes “On Anti-corruption Measures” and “On Amendments to Certain RF Acts of Law due to Ratification of the UNO Convention Against Corruption adopted on October 31, 2003 and Criminal Law Convention on Corruption adopted on January 27, 1999”. As a result of the analysis the authors of the article make up conclusions about advantages and disadvantages of the new anti-corruption legislation and substantiate motions for amendments to the passed statutory and legal acts.

Key words: statute; corruption; prevention; subjects; expert examination.

ECONOMICS

P. 111. Afanasyeva Tatiana T., Ilyasova Elena V. Kuban State University. PLACE MARKETING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The purpose of this paper is to analyse and present how a Place Marketing procedure could become an effective tool for Local Economic Development. The main issue that comes forward is a very interesting debate, which is found in international and Russian bibliography and scientific papers. One side supports that procedures like Place Marketing are procedures of waste, which don’t have any important relationship with any Local Economic development and cities competitiveness. The other view supports that Place Marketing is one of the main tools in order to achieve economic development and competitiveness of the city/ place or region, since Place Marketing is actually a procedure which can operate effectively, promoting and supporting the ‘image’ of the city so that it can become attractive and competitive for potential target markets (enterprises, FDI, tourists etc.). Analysing these options, this article is aiming to support that Place Marketing is an effective tool especially when it integrates in Strategic planning process. Analyse of problems in Strategic planning in Russia showed that one of the reason waste Strategies is absence Place Marketing in planning. The article presents theoretical explain how Place Marketing can be included in Strategic planning.

Key words: Local Economic Development; City’s Competitiveness; Place/City Marketing; Strategic planning.

P. 116. Akerman Yelena N., Pushkarenko Alexey B. Tomsk State University, Tomsk region Administration. FORMATION OF THE INNOVATIVE SYSTEM OF SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT ON THE BASIS OF CO-ORGANISATION OF INNOVATION-BASED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. The article considers the models of innovation-based regional development in compliance with spatial typologies, which reflect the specific of the regional R-process development. Based on the results of the research we have given the recommendation on forming the innovative infrastructure for the examined regional typologies.

Key words: innovative infrastructure; regional typology; innovative process.
P. 122. Balabanova Vera V. Institute of Management, Business and Law (Rostov-on-Don). DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF BRAND VALUE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. A brand is one of the major directions of the competitiveness increase of Russian institutes of higher management. The mechanism of its realization is development and support of brand value.

Key words: brand value; educational services; branding; brand is management; trade mark.

P. 126. Vorobyova Tamara A. Tomsk State University. THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROVIDING RATIONAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES: NORWAY PRACTICES. In the article the role of state regulation in the development of oil-and-gas complex in Norway is researched. The author justifies the necessity of all-round state interference for the fullest realization of all-national economic interests in the exploitation and exports of natural energy resources. Thereby special attention is paid to the identification of conditions and requirements, which have made such role of the state efficient and reasonable.

Key words: oil and gas; regulation; Norway.

P. 129. Kazakov Vladimir V., Nefedov Vladimir A. Tomsk State University, The Russian Society of Professional Appraisers and Real Estate Managers (Moscow). CERTIFICATION SYSTEM IN THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITY SECTOR. MAIN OBJECTIVES AND TASKS. The article covers the certification system in the housing and public utility sector, its main goals and objectives at the modern stage of its economic development

Key words: certification system; housing and public utility sector.

P. 131. Povesskaya Anna Yu. Tomsk State University. STATE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS. The author gives empirical illustration of motivational aims in the interactions among state, business and population that cause their interests intersection. These interactions are mutually beneficial and at modern stage exist in the form of public private partnership.

Key words: partnership; authority; business; coordination of interests.

P. 135. Rivchun Tatiana Ye. Russian State University of Tourism and Service. MANAGEMENT MODELS IN THE SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE). The article deals with typical models of design and management of the system of professional education in European countries: Germany, France, Great Britain and Denmark. The problems which make it impossible to use the foreign experience in Russia are listed.

Key words: model; professional education.

P. 140. Rimlyand Yelena Yu. Khabarovsk State Academy of Economics and Law. THE PROBLEMS OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PERFECTION. The article explores the processes of innovative activity management and the role of the higher school in their activation. The analysis of the innovative activity management in higher education institutions in the Far-Eastern Federal District and the problems of commercialization in the period of unstable economic situation is done in the article. A commentary on the life cycle of the knowledge-intensive product of the higher school and the mechanism of management of the innovative activity of the educational system are offered in the article.

Key words: innovations; innovative activity; development strategy; investment; management.

P. 147. Shevchenko Nataliya A. Tomsk State University. SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF MODERN WORLD ECONOMY ENERGY SECTOR. The aim of this article is to study the energy sector of the World economy as the field of innovative progress.

Key words: energy sector; innovation; World economy.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 151. Yegorova Larissa F., Pavlova Tatyana Ye. Tambov High Military Aviation Engineering College of Radio-Electronics. MODEL OF VOCATIONAL INTERPRETING ACTIVITY TEACHING AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF MILITARY ENGINEER TRAINING. The article is devoted to the analysis of purposes, principles, content and stages of vocational interpreting activity teaching of military engineers.

Key words: interpreting activity; cross-cultural communication; selection of Linguistic material; culturalrological approach; Language for specific purposes.

P. 158. Mazzurova Larissa V. SRI for Mental Health, SB RAMS (Tomsk). METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STUDY OF CO-DEPENDENCE. Methodological approaches of co-dependence study in the aspect of health and personal development disturbance in women are discussed.

Key words: systemic approach; biopsychsocionoetic model; alcoholic family; co-dependence.

P. 161. Matsuta Valeria V. Tomsk State University. GENDER FEATURES OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE PERSON. Using the results of internal communications research, the author describes its substantial, structural and typological features. The data about gender characteristics of internal communications are cited. Some gender and sexual distinctions and similarities of parameters of the defined internal communications are considered. Social determination of internal communications is underlined.

Key words: internal communications; structure and the maintenance of internal communications; gender features.

P. 165. Petrova Valeria N. Tomsk State University. THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH APPLICATION TO THE FUTURE MODEL ANALYSIS. Modern humanitarian sciences recognize the communication nature of the world, when the person is comprehended as an interpersonal and intrapersonal spaces subject, in which it maintains and develops communication and mental self-structures. The communication is considered as the internal, essential basis of life process. The external, initial side is the communication between the person and the world. The question about the model of the future is topical, because its certain aspects have not been studied and there is a necessity to review the available knowledge at a principally new level, from the ontological point of view on the person, the non-classic scientific knowledge conception. The use of the communication approach to the future model analysis creates the premise to its new methodological status in psychology. The communication is a self-developing process connected with creating sense and with the identity formation. It assumes value attitude to partners and to oneself, the open and realistic character of perception and self-perception. This process is dynamical; it has many modifications in communication positions and themes. The assumption about the communicative approach to the model of the future requires the convincing empirical model for studying this phenomenon. So we created a model of a semantic integral for the future model contents analysis. As a result we can study the empirical peculiarities of the future model existing in internal and external communication processes, its correlations with social and psychological personal characteristics. All of this reveals new possibilities for studying the model of the future as willingness to create peace, other people and oneself.

Key words: future model; life plans; communicative approach.

P. 169. Sudneva Olesya Yu. Tomsk State University. AUTHENTIC EXISTENCE: AUTHENTICATION PRACTICES RESEARCH. This article is devoted to the research of the phenomenon of authenticity. At the first stage of the work a preliminary phenomenological research is carried out. Basing on the examinees’ reflective reports on the personality of their own, the phenomena of non-authentication and authenticity are revealed and the subjective
experience of going through it is described. At the second stage the object was a more detailed and thorough studying of the revealed phenomenon. This stage is devoted to the research of authenticity expression, its forms and features.

Key words: authenticity; existence; experts authentication.

P. 173. Usoltsev Boris P., Ponomarev Gennady N., Shanskov Mihail A. Baltic state technical university «VOENMEKH» named after D.F. Ustinov, The Russian state pedagogical university named after A.I. Herzen. RESEARCH OF EFFICIENCY EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL WORK OF STUDENTS OF HIGH SCHOOL. Division of specialties into the prestigious and usual causes change of system of values of vocational training. The modern line of development of manufacture leads to necessity of preparation of such experts, as the managers which basic function consists in realisation of operation of business in market conditions. Management in sports is direction of a professional training rather new in our country, therefore theoretical and practical aspects of its functioning as uchebo-professional discipline in high schools are insufficiently developed. Qualitative management of the personnel in the sports organisations should lean against accurate understanding managers of psychology of the person, and also the balanced motivation of the personnel in sphere of sports and sports and improving services. Sports managers in the course of performance of professional duties provide following major functions: administrative and information. For working off of problems facing to it the future manager in sports should possess a number of the is professional-significant qualities in which formation high school structures should be engaged. The purpose of our work was revealing of means and the methods of definition of efficiency of educational and professional work of students of high school trained on specialties «management in sports» and «physical trainings». Business and emotional leadership at the future sports managers is in a greater degree defined by a psychological climate both its emotional and behavioural components, and also sociability. At the future experts in physical training these indicators depend first of all on activity, cooperation and social desirability.

Conclusions: 1. Leading is professional-important qualities at the future sports managers are persistence, responsibility, the strong-willed control, plasticity, aggressiveness, sociability and flexibility of behaviour. 2. For an estimation of efficiency of educational and professional work of students of the high school trained on a specialty «management in sports» following tests can be used: a five-factorial questionnaire of the person 5-FLO, an estimation of a socially-psychological climate, diagnostics of formally-dynamic characteristics behaviour, a scale of organizational stress, an estimation of type of behaviour in a conflict situation.

3. Optimum on expenses for time for research carrying out is the blank group method. 4. Use of a computer psychodiagnostic complex of Multipthosem with application of scanning of forms raises productivity and accuracy of research.

Key words: educational and professional work of students; management in sports; computer psychodiagnostics.

BIOLOGY

P. 178. Ananina Tatiana I. State Nature Biosphere Reserve «Barguzinsky». THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF CARABIDS (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE) COMMUNITY IN A HIGH-BELT GRADIENT OF THE BARGUZIN MOUNTAIN RIDGE STATE NATURE BIOSPHERE RESERVE «BARGUZINSKÝY». In the article hierarchical classification of carabid beetles community in the key site of the Barguzin mountain ridge is given on the basis of the typological method. The ecological structure, the species variety and population density of carabids are analyzed in catena. The microclimatic characteristic high-rise vegetative belts are separately described. The dependence of the population density and the carabid species abundance on the hydrothermal mode of the habitat is established.

Key words: The Barguzin mountain ridge; catena; community; carabid beetles.

P. 183. Babeshina Larissa G., Dmitruk Vadim N. Siberian State Medical University (Tomsk); Samara State Medical University. ESTIMATION OF STOCK OF PEAT-MOSSES IN TOMSK REGION. Renewal processes of 7 peat-moss species (Sphagnum fuscum, S. balticum, S. papillosum, S. lindbergii, S. fallax, S. angustifolium, S. magellanicum) are described. Calculations of their operational stock and volumes of annual procurement over the territory of Tomsk region are provided. These species are selected as widespread in Tomsk region and most promising for medicinal use.

Key words: peat-moss specie; Sphagnum fuscum; S. balticum; S. papillosa; S. lindbergii; S. fallax; S. angustifolium; S. magellanicum.

P. 188. Kalyuzhin Vladimir A. Research Institute of Biology and Biophysics, Tomsk State University. UTILIZATION OF ANTHROPOGENIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS BY THE ABORIGINAL MICROFLORA REPRESENTATIVES. This work considers the possibility of biological utilization of organic compounds by natural microflora representatives with the purpose of lowering their toxicity. Substances of aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups were included in the collection of utilizing compounds. The obtained results were applied to practical problems in industrial scales. The natural works were conducted in several climatic conditions: from deep north to subtropics. The composition and quantities of stabilizing factors that optimize the cleaning process were established. The possibility of dynamics of atmospheric nitrogen in the process of biodegradation of organic substances was demonstrated. The types of plants that can be used to restore the natural cover were also determined.

Key words: autosellection; recultivation; organic pollutants; purification; microorganisms.

P. 193. Oreshkova Natalya V., Sukachev Institute of Forest SB RAS (Krasnoyarsk). POPULATION-GENETIC PARAMETERS OF GMELIN LARCH IN EASTERN ZABAikalje (CHITA REGION). On the basis of 22 loci, coding allozyme diversity MDH, SKDH, 6-PGD, IDH, GOT, LAP, PGI, FDH, PGM, GDH, PEPCA, G-6PD, SOD, the information of the intra- and interpopulation variability of Gmelin larch (Larix gmelinii (Rupr.) Rupr.) in Eastern Zabaikalje were established. 72.73% of gene loci assayed were revealed to be polymorphic. The mean number of alleles per locus equals to 1.86, the mean observed heterozygosity and the mean expected heterozygosity are 0.050 and 0.053, respectively. More than 98% of total genetic variation was within the population and only 1.95% (Fst=0.0195) was among the populations. The mean genetic distance D between populations ranged from 0.0010 to 0.0020, and averaged 0.0016.

Key words: Gmelin larch; population; genetic diversity; structure and differentiation of populations.

P. 198. Podgornyaya Anna A., Dergacheva Maria I., Zakharova Elena G. Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). PALEOESOL HUMUS OF BARROW CEMETERY SANATORNYI-1 (WESTERN SIBERIA) AND PEDOGENIC CONDITIONS RECONSTRUCTED ON HUMUS BASE. The composition and features of paleosol humus buried under the poured mounds of archaeological object Sanatorny-1 dated to XI-XIII centuries AD and located in forest-steppe zone of Western Siberia on the territory of Novosibirsk Priob’e have been studied. In the soils under the mounds humus composition is of humate type. Humic acids contents are significantly higher then those of modern background soils and reach up to 43–53%. Fulvic acids portion in humus composition of buried soils differs from that of modern soils insignificantly and does not exceed 17–22%. Hydrogen and carbon ratio in humic acids is 0.77–0.80. Combination of humic acid composition characteristics and C:N, C:C ratio corresponds to chernozem soil forming type in the conditions of moderate dry steppe landscapes. Ecological conditions in XI-XIII centuries which human burials and soil burning are attributed to were favourable to human habitat.

Key words: humus; paleosols; pedogenesis; forming conditions; Holocene.

P. 202. Yakimenko Vladimir N. Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). THE CHANGE OF MINERAL NITROGEN FORMS AND POTASSIUM CONTENT IN THE SOIL PROFILE OF AGROCENOSIS. In the long-term field experiments the strong deficit of potassium leads to significant decreasing of nonexchange ammonium in the arable soil layer. Bringing in the nitrogen fertilizers on this background pro-
moted the descending migration of nitrogen and accumulation of fixed ammonium in the substratum of soil profile. In view of this positive balance of potassium the fixed ammonium accumulated both in the soil arable layer and also more deeply. Deficiency of soil K budget in agrocenoses was shown to result in significant decrease in the labile K pool, mainly in the top ploughed layer. Potassium in the lower layers was shown to have little effect on crop production. When its balance was positive, K accumulation in the ploughed soil layer was found both in exchangeable and non-exchangeable forms, while in the lower layers it occurred only in the non-exchangeable form.

Key words: soil; agrocenoses; nitrogen; potassium.

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P. 208. Akhmetshina Anna S., Zhuravlev Georgy G., Romanyuk Valeriy A. Tomsk State University, Sakhalin State University. MONITORING OF POLLUTION OF TOMSK AIR POOL. In the given article the characteristics of atmosphere pollution of Tomsk by the basic (dust, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide) and specific (formaldehyde, chloride hydrogen, phenol, methanol, ammonia and soot) contaminants in the period from 1975 to 2008 are considered.

Key words: atmospheric pollution; basic and specific contaminants.

P. 214. Volkova Marina A., Cheredko Natalya N., Kaskov Arkady I. Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems, SB RAS (Tomsk). SPATIO-TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF ATMOSPHERIC PRECIPITATION IN WESTERN SIBERIA. The variant of realisation of the model based on the application of a simple Markov’s chain is considered. For Western Siberia the input parameters that allow receiving the extreme characteristics of duration of days with and without precipitation are calculated. The suggested approach allows using the optimal meteorological information for reducing the risks in economic activities of a particular region.

Key words: model; simple Markov’s chain; sums of precipitation; forecast.

P. 220. Ivantsov Stepan V., Kostesha Olga N., Krasnolutskiy Sergei A., Lyalyuk Ksenia P. Tomsk State University. A NEW MIDDLE JURASSIC VERTEBRATE LOCALITY NOVOALTATSK RAZREZ: COMPLEX COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS AND PALEOGEOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION. A new middle Jurassic vertebrate locality Novoaltatsk Razrez was discovered in 2008. The joint expedition of Tomsk and Saint-Petersburg State universities carried out the description of the geological section with sampling of the remains and rock samples for spore and pollen analysis. The article contains layerwise pollen-facial characteristic, paleogeographic interpretation and the conclusion about the locality’s age.

Key words: middle Jurassic; Jurassic vertebrates; pollen-facial analysis; conditions of sedimentation.

P. 226. Kulakov Alexey S., Chernyshov Alexey I., Kulakov Sergey N. Tomsk State University. PLASTICALLY DEFORMED DUNITES OF THE TARLASHKINSKIY MASSIF. The subject of inquiry is plastically deformed dunites of the Tarlashkinskiy mountain mass located on the South-East of the Republic of Tuva. The research focused on the analysis of dunites petrostructural characteristics. As a result, several petrostructural types were taken into consideration: poro-granular, porphyritic clastic, porphyritic lathic and mosaic. These types reproduce the sequence of rock plastic deformations. Quantitative assessment of deformation was carried out through the proportion of porphyritic clastic and recrystallized olivine grains, as well as regarding the extent of its specific surface and orientation degree. Two types of crystals were specified by size due to the X-ray research of dunites. The larger ones correspond to porphyritic clastic grains, and the smaller one to recrystallized grains. Thus the optical microscopy and X-ray analysis data agree with each other; this reflects the syntectonic recrystallization, in the process of which initial grains are being eliminated and the function of neogenic granules increases. Dunites originate in the result of total recrystallization, formed like a mosaic compact-grained olivine set, in which the sizes of grains and crystals became minimal.

Key words: ultramafic rocks; dunites; plastic deformations; petrostructural and X-ray analyses.

P. 230. Podobina Vera M. Tomsk State University. FORAMINIFERAL ASSEMBLAGES, BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF PALEOCENE AND EOCENE OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF WESTERN SIBERIA. The paper considers the findings on the Paleocene and Eocene biostratigraphy of Western Siberia based on foraminifera. These microorganisms have been recovered from numerous core samples when studying section of boreholes SN-118 and T-29 (the suburbs of Tomsk and Seversk towns). Recent data on foraminifera from the South-East sections of Western Siberia, their similarity to North-European coeval assemblages made it possible to solve the problem of the stage division of the marine Paleogene deposits of this region.

Key words: Paleocene; Eocene; foraminifera; Western Siberia.

P. 234. Sakhova Maria G., Sevastyanov Vladimir V. Gorno-Altaisk State University, Institute for Water and Environmental Problems, SB RAS (Barnaul), Tomsk State University. BIOCLIMATIC CONDITION OF ALTAI-SAYAN MOUNTAINOUS REGION LANDSCAPES. In the article the estimation of bioclimatic conditions of mountain landscape for vital activity of the population in Altai-Sayan mountain country. The geographical peculiarities defining the climate of the territory are shown. The types of landscape are singled out according to their bioclimatic parameters.

Key words: bioclimate; mountains; comfort; person.