

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Abrosimova Larisa S.* Pedagogical Institute of Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don. **THE LINGUISTIC RELATIVITY PRINCIPLE AS A BASIS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE CHANGES IN MODERN AMERICAN LANGUAGE.** The article is devoted to the consideration of the concept “linguistic world picture” in terms of the linguistic relativity principle. The author points out the increasing interest towards the description of this phenomenon due to anthropocentric research traditions, which emphasize the role of a human being in the organization and transfer of information about visual environment. The paper focuses on the idea that the mode of thought of a person (or a group of people) is closely connected with certain national features of that community whose representatives they are, and it is reflected in their language. The author takes the linguistic situation in the South of the USA as an example. The Spanish language is an important interlink in Mexican-American community. Unlike other immigrant groups, the majority of second- and third-generation Spanish-speaking Mexicans have not given up their native language. In the course of time the Spanish language on the Mexican-American border has undergone some changes and was coined to Spanglish, a name which is gaining more and more popularity in TV programs, literature and everyday life. The Internet is the source of the so-called Cyber-Spanglish. Taking into consideration causal relationships between language and culture, we observe their interdependence and mutual influence. The information about a “foreign culture” enriches the world picture of the interethnic communities. As a result, the language is both a uniting and differentiating medium in the interethnic interaction. The binary opposition “uniting – differentiating” is reflected in the opposition “one’s own – foreign” from the point of view of the mythological understanding of culture. English-Spanish situation is characterized by an integrating character and can be reflected in a dichotomy “one’s own – foreign”, when “one’s own” world picture expands and becomes more complex while acquiring new knowledge; as a result, it undergoes some changes. Gradually “foreign” penetrates into “one’s own” and “dissolves” in it, enriching the world picture of the one participating in intercultural communication. Such alliance of two languages creates new perspectives both for the social adaptation in a community and for the satisfaction of bilingualism needs. The author underlines the necessity of studying ethnic language peculiarities of the world picture, which can help to preserve and register ethnocultural phenomena occurring in a language.

**Key words:** linguistic relativity principle; linguistic world picture; linguistic situation; cross-cultural communication; code-switching.

P. 11. *Burkova Tatyana A.* Bashkortostan State Pedagogical University named after M. Akmulla. **STYLISTIC DEVICES OF ANTHROPONYM USAGE IN GERMAN NEWSPAPER-MAGAZINE TEXTS.** The article deals with the analysis of the stylistic peculiarities of anthroponymic names in the German newspaper style. The concept “new anthroponomical space of the newspaper-magazine text” is introduced, which is understood as a continually developed onomastic system. This system is realized, on the one hand, by employing standard information which already exists in a language about a real name carrier; on the other hand, it is realized through imaginary or hypothetic, contrastive nomination of the subject. The anthroponomical space analysis is favourable in the mass media texts, because official and unofficial genres are intertwined in them, and characteristic signs of the official, scientific, colloquial, and artistic styles are combined in such texts; this is all reflected in the use of names occurring in newspaper texts. The target proper name usage, sphere of its application in the newspaper-magazine texts (scientific, technical, official, colloquial) cause structural and semantic varieties of the anthroponymic forms. The regulated character of the proper names usage in the newspaper-magazine continuum introduces specific genre-building criteria such as objective, setting, degree of the generalization, evaluation of the facts, the usage of the stylistic means, which form a gnosiological aspect of the genre as a way to organize material. The newspaper-magazine text is a compound phenomenon in the art of the mass media communication leading to its heterogenic objects and the communication condition and whole peculiarities of the extra linguistic bases. In the mass communication sphere such component as influence has a special meaningfulness so far as the influence on the people’s opinions, stands, evaluation and behaviour is considered as the main tasks of the mass media. If the objective is obtained, one can say that the communicative act and the positive pragmatic effect have been realized. Proper names are also used to influence in the newspaper texts. Forming the anthroponomical space of the newspaper discourse the proper name exists in two variants: as informative and social evaluative linguistic means. In connection therewith we can divide the anthroponomical field of the newspaper-magazines discourse into three groups: identified precedent and characterized proper names. Among the main stylistic ways of the proper names usage in the periodical publications there exist metonymical transfer, figurative comparisons, metaphoric transformations, pragmatic and structure-semantic mechanism of the proper names use; the semantic proper name transformation during appellativation; ambiguous anthroponomy usage, onomastic paraphrasing.

**Key words:** newspaper anthroponymic space; stylistic figures; pragmatic effect.

P. 19. *Prokopieva Liliana B.* Tomsk State University. **TRANSLATION BY M.N. MURAVIEV OF HORACE’S ODE “TO LEUKONOE” (I, 11).** The article is devoted to the analysis of M.N. Muravyov’s translation of Horace’s ode “To Leukonoe” (I, 11). In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Horace was the most popular ancient author in Russia. All philologist-classics (M.L. Gasparov, I.M. Tronsky, V.G. Boruhovich, V.S. Durov, etc.) mark the development of such themes in his works as being content with very little, modesty in expectations, freedom from excessive desires, which give a person a peace of mind and internal freedom. Such philosophical position attracted M.N. Muravyov who was inclined to sentimentalism as vital interests of Horace were in harmony with his understanding of true wisdom of existence. The purpose of the work is the research of poetics of M.N. Muravyov’s translation of ode 11 by Horace, revealing the peculiarities of creative assimilation of lyrics of the ancient author by the poet of the century. Ode 11 of the first book was written in a form of an appeal to a woman whose name was Leukonoe. In a short but deep in content work Horace tells us about predeterminance of the future and about the skill to be content with one’s own position. The primary source and the translation are compared in lexico-semantic, syntactic and emotional plans. The advantages of translation expressed in its closeness to the semantics and the mood of the original piece to are specified. M.N. Muravyov’s translation of ode 11 by Horace shows affinity to the original at semantic and emotional levels and the divergence in lexical and syntactic plans. Lexical differences of the products are explained, evidently, by M.N. Muravyov’s translation approach, it was necessary for him to place his own accents caused by a literary, philosophical, religious position of the au-

thor. Here Christianization of translation at a lexical level can be also pointed out. Syntactic divergences of products arise, obviously, because of the desire of a Russian poet to follow the traditions of classicism precisely to express, expand and add fundamental regulations of the philosophy of the Roman author. The rhythmic difference is caused, naturally, by different sizes of the pieces. Horace's ode is written in great asclepiad verse, its rhythmic cannot be expressed by means of the Russian language; however, iambic tetrameter used by M.N. Muravyov successfully reflects semantic accents of the original. Old slavisms and archaic forms of words which were included by M.N. Muravyov into the text give it a high, solemn, smooth sounding similar in its tonality with Horace's ode. The absence of an appeal to a woman is significant; it leads to the exclusion of her hidden image from M.N. Muravyov's version. Evidently, it is more important for the author to show the basic idea of the ancient author in traditions of classicism aesthetics than to show feelings. The affinity of translation to the original, expressed in transferring the mood of the ode, the general semantic plans, motives and images are explained by concurrence of philosophical and moral principles of Horace to internal needs of M.N. Muravyov, who by 1776 perceives and acquires much from creative and philosophical heritage of the antique author.

**Key words:** Translation; Rome poetry; Horace; Russian Literature of the eighteenth century; translation; M.N. Muravyov.

P. 23. *Selyunina Olga A.* Far-Eastern State Socio-Humanitarian Academy. **COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH SUBORDINATE CLAUSE OF TIME AND EXPLANATORY DESIGN: COMMON GROUND.** The object of research in this article is constructions with time value consisting of two predicative units, one of which enters into relations with the explanation of a word, phrase or a word form of other predicative units. For example: *Однажды, когда оба брата были в поле, Каин напал на Авеля и убил его* (Children's Bible); *В один хороший зимний день, то есть когда морозу было всего градусов двадцать, к крыльцу моему подъехал на своей лошади и вошел ко мне Иван Иванович Андреев* (I.A. Goncharov); *Трудно приходилось пастухам в течение зимы, особенно когда поднимался буря* (D.N. Mamin-Sibiryak). Constructions of this kind have already come to the attention of linguists, but the difference in the interpretation of these facts is so considerable that, in our opinion, the possibility of unique determination of the status of the analyzed constructs in the aspect of syntactic units is unlikely. Therefore, it becomes necessary to look for a different perspective for their analysis. In our view, there is a useful structural approach. Analysis of the data constructs in the aspect of syntactic structure would avoid the need to treat them not only as dismembered or undivided structures, but also as compound sentences. The purpose of the article is to consider such constructions using a structural aspect (i.e., in terms of syntactic structure). Analysis of the data structures in the structural aspect allowed us to classify them as units of syntactic structure "row" of a particular type, which is proposed to be asymmetrical explanatory side. Asymmetric explanatory refers to syntax, characterized by: first, row-placed members of the general terms and their grammatical independence in a relationship; second, polytypic row-placed members in terms of predication / non-predication; third, unequal row-placed members: conditional relationships are established between explained and explanatory objects, and members themselves treat each other as determined and defined. Asymmetric explanatory series on the basis of logical and syntactical relations and structural features can be represented in three varieties, such as the explanation proper, inclusion and clarification. Consideration of these types takes up a significant part of the article. Constructural aspect can be applied not only in the analysis of those facts that are difficult to characterize in terms of syntactic units; it is possible to create a typology of potential designs in a complex sentence as a whole. It is important to note that the author did not set out to change the syntax of a complex sentence constructs. Constructural syntax – this is only one aspect of the study of syntactic units which are classified as a complex sentence. Perhaps, the description of complex sentences in these two plans will not coincide completely, which will give an opportunity to clarify their grammatical nature.

**Key words:** syntactic construction; asymmetrical row; explanation; inclusion; clarification.

P. 30. *Khaliullova Nurgizya F.* Kazan State University. **RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LEXEMES OF THE DRUG ADDICTS' SLANG AS TROPES.** Among a great number of social evils and people's misfortunes drug addiction takes the first place. It is also a big anti-value of mankind. The study of Russian and English lexemes of the drug addicts' slang aims to revivify the world value of citizens. Russian and English lexemes of the drug addicts' slang are studied in the present work. The importance of this article is that the comparative study of Russian and English lexemes of the drug addicts' slang as tropes was conducted for the first time. The report tells about the types of cognitive substantive models typical for lexemes of the drug addicts' slang as tropes, which are formed by metaphoric and metonymical transfer. Such cognitive substantive models as anthropic, animalistic, artifact, technical, botanical, spatial, chemical, medical and culinary are assigned. The analyzed material allows eliciting the universal, the general and the equivalent for the compared languages. The value of this work is that its results will be applied for the further study of Russian and English lexemes of the drug addicts' slang.

**Key words:** drug addicts' slang; metaphor; metonymy; cognitive substantive models.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 32. *Veklenko Pavel V.* Omsk Academy of the RF Ministry of Internal Affairs. **INTROSPECTIVE ONTOLOGY AS SITUATIONAL CONCEPTS FOUNDATION.** The article considers the philosophical foundation of situational conceptions – the introspective ontology developed in postmodern philosophy.

**Key words:** introspective ontology; situational conception; situational approach; abstract being; concrete being; subjectivism.

P. 36. *Gavrilov Yevgeniy O.* Kuzbass Institute of Federal Service of Execution of Punishment of the Russian Federation. **UTOPIANISM AND SOCIAL BEING: RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERACTION FACTORS.** The history of spiritual culture demonstrates permanent presence of the utopianism phenomenon in various manifestations of social activity. The present variety of definitions of utopia, utopian consciousness and utopianism often contradicting one another indicates nevertheless that there is no clear approach in the research of the relevant problem domain. The objective of the research is thereby characterizing of essential components of utopia phenomenon and specification of its position in the social progress. Since ancient times the human nature itself demonstrates qualities that can produce utopian intensions under certain conditions. Among such qualities are object setting, self-consciousness inclusive of consciousness of own limitedness and creativeness. The consequence of such development of those qualities was human ability to transcend universal senses which found its expression in form of ideals. Utopian images as one of the consistent consequences of projective human nature, tendency of exceeding inner and outer existential bounds can be also regarded as a component of transcendent, ideal world. However, abstract necessity being characteristic for an ideal can't be sufficient for a utopianist. On the contrary, he is inter-

ested in that the necessity becomes tangible. The demand of perceptual and visual manifestation of social ideals is represented in utopias. The latter ones, similarly to ideals, possess the modality of necessity, but in contrast to those, they are specified and visually circumscribed. The orientation of consciousness on the transcendent utopian ideal inevitably causes a negative estimate and extreme rejection of the social order being habitual for the utopianist. In other words, there are two kinds of invariant essential features of utopia; notably, they are absolute rejection of the present reality and proposal of a transcendent alternative project of social order that is implied to replace the reality being rejected. In consideration of the correlation between those two components the researched phenomenon could be defined as a range of methods and consequences of spiritual activity intended for the development and assimilation of images of transcendent necessity in reality. It can be easily discerned what importance the dialectical correlation of utopia and reality has for utopian projects in social processes. Utopia implies a radical transformation of social being and thus displays its creative and conspicuously destructive power. The acquired ability of a man to transcend universal senses, the human ability to create images of a desirable reality, consciousness of own limitedness in space and time, the tendency of surmounting of the limitedness were manifested thereby in the phenomenon of utopia. The phenomenon is based on existential elements of human subjectivity, creative human nature and can be regarded as an important component of social progress.

**Key words:** utopia; ideal; transcendental; alternative; protest.

P. 43. *Zasyad-Volk Yuriy V.* Novosibirsk State Technical University. **IS IT POSSIBLE TO GET A SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION OF THE LIFE PURPORT PROBLEM?** Due to pyramidal construction of the matter human being is able to create a true objective philosophical teaching, because the main generalized content of the unlimited world is concentrated in the top of the world pyramid, representing the last. The hypothesis of beyond-social beings leads to insoluble contradictions. The meaning of the concept "sense" is composed of synthetically reproduced moments of the essence of the comprehended subject, its value and the result of the corresponding activity (function). The human purport of life lies in fullness of human existence, which is nonstop progression to the higher level, and thus it assumes two tendencies – "horizontal" and "vertical". Besides theoretical-concept part the human purport of life includes valuable (first of all moral and artistic) and practical activity components. In a growing human, social substance and all social properties are formed from a zero mark. The development of multi-level human contents obeys the recursive law. Social biology plays role of the lower level to the actually social one. The new science – the social biology – shows us the unlimited opportunities of the human development on the base of *Homo sapiens* species. The purport of life includes not only the enrichment of the actually social level and conscious control of nature bases of human development, but also the rational transformation and control of environment evolution.

**Key words:** science; human; development; sense; purport of life.

P. 51. *Kruglov Victor L.* Krasnoyarsk State Academy of Music and Theatre. **CONDITION "TO THINK OF THE WORLD": AESTHETIC-TRANSCENDENTAL BEGINNINGS OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE (KANT – SHPET – MAMARDASHVILI).** Using Immanuel Kant's philosophy and phenomenological tradition as examples the author analyzes topological and anthropological aspects of the phenomenon "aesthesis". I. Kant thought aesthesis as a specific condition of soul in which representation will be coordinated with itself as the basis and in which space apprehensio and comprehensio aesthetica are added by the effort of imagination. This idea finds further development in G. Shpet's and M. Mamardashvili's philosophical searches. Within the limits of phenomenology, reflecting on the nature of aesthetic knowledge, G. Shpet investigates aesthesis as dynamical structure of cognitive forms, and M. Mamardashvili – in his reflections about a "place" of the man, as condition of consciousness in a point "hic et nunc". Following the described above tradition, the author offers an interpretation of aesthesis as total condition "I in consciousness of the world" – catharsis reflection – in a topos of which the person creates conditions "to think of the world" within the limits of his judgment.

**Key words:** cogito subject; noesis; poiesis; katharsis; aesthesis.

P. 56. *Sycheva Svetlana G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **M. HEIDEGGER ABOUT F. GELDERLIN.** In the present paper two articles of Heidegger about Gelderlin are analyzed. Philosopher called him "poet of poets" saying the following: Gelderlin reduced the poetry into the essence of the world, put it into the basis of history, became the medium between the world of gods and the world of men. Heidegger identified the main themes of Gelderlin's work: "nature", "sacred", "holyday", "poet". In the poem "As in holiday..." appearance of a peasant at arable land after a storm is described. He experienced the gladness that crops were not destroyed by the rain. Gelderlin called the nature "divine" and "beautiful", "oddly" and "omnipresent". Therefore, it possesses an incredible force, power and becomes the basis of the world of gods and the world of men preceding them and creating the conditions for their interaction. The word "sacred" in the text of Gelderlin is connected with daybreak, with coming of light. The word of the poet gives an opportunity for the nature to detach the existence from non-existence, called things from non-called. "Sacred" is the essence of nature. Men exist only when the sacred presents in his spirit. Poet is the sacred neighbour. He is happy when creating poems. Language is the goodness of the man. But this is "dangerous goodness". Why is it so? Because it may lead to delusion and debasement. But it is also the gift to the man from nature, because the language is the basis of history. When the time appears, the history appears. The appearance of the world, history and language happened at the same time. Conversation, which is what we are, manifested itself in calling the gods and the world by men. Men did a lot for his existence. Hard work, living anxieties, labor efforts – all of this is a human activity. But this is not the most important for men. His essence is in the field of poetry. Poetry is the gift of gods. Poetry is primal for men. It does not use the language – it makes the language possible. Poet is the medium between the gods and the man. In such a manner poet realizes his destiny: to be the "poetic being on this earth". Heidegger says, that Gelderlin was such a man. A philosopher pays attention to the danger of poet's creativity, because a poet may come to the irrational, disastrous sphere, as it was with Gelderlin. This state, as I think, reinforces his gifts, underlined by Heidegger, raising them to a higher degree.

**Key words:** Heidegger; Gelderlin; philosopher; poet.

P. 59. *Fadeikina Viktoriya S.* Russian-German University (Novosibirsk). **SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL POTENTIAL OF CHILDHOOD MANAGEMENT IN NOVOSIBIRSK CITY.** The article presents the results of a sociological research, which was carried out in Novosibirsk in 2009. Problems of this research include studying the interaction of different elements of the system of childhood management, revealing the main problems, which subjects of management deal with, the analysis of basic ways of management towards children and preparing recommendations about ways of raising the quality of childhood management of in the region.

**Key words:** regional social policy; childhood management.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 63. *Belikova Ellina S.* Tomsk State University. **DIALECTICS OF FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE 20TH CENTURY ART.** Freedom is one of the most difficult and multi-aspect conceptions in history of philosophy. It includes a lot of different external elements, for example responsibility. Freedom per se is utopia, which has subject (human being, God or other powers) in its centre. Freedom is always realized as any condition of subject of this freedom (who can have it or not, which depends on his (or her) life's frameworks). Also freedom includes two dimensions: negative (from) and positive (of) which are interrelated. It is necessary to research the opposition between psychological and moral freedom (of Vindelband) to better understand these two conceptions. First of them is connected with the sense of realization of absolutely all projects (for example, in artwork); second of them is better represented in philosophy of I. Kant, where it is defined as self-restriction. Only moral freedom has real responsibility, where subject is similar to the subject of freedom. Sometimes it can be observed that the responsibility has another subject than freedom. This was clearly shown in art of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Artists tried to realize freedom as independent beginning in Renaissance (although the ideal of autonomy was adopted from an ancient ideal of autarchy). But at the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century an artist declared himself independent not only from external compulsion, coming from society with its tests and needs, but also from those boundaries which were inside of art, in its tradition (i.e., the rules and methods of creation). This tendency came up to absurd in Dadaism, which tried to destroy tradition by all possible ways. But tradition for Dadaism was avant-garde, which was the soil of Dadaism. In this case responsibility gradually escaped from the viewpoint of an artist and his task became the achievement of psychological freedom. That is why the reader was getting more and more responsibility. This process was completed with postmodernism, in which the basis of all cultural phenomena (sign) transformed into simulacra, hiding the absence of the reality. This further led to the division of the subject of freedom from subject of responsibility (reader who can assign simulacra any meanings, because it does not have its own). Thereby classical idea about direct relation responsibility from freedom did not find confirmation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century art material. It shows their divergence on the level of subject.

**Key words:** freedom; responsibility; creativity; art; author; reader.

P. 67. *Vasilyev Vladimir A.* Chuvash State University named after I.N. Ulyanov. **THE ARTIST AS THE SUBJECT OF INTERACTION BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN CULTURES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20TH CENTURY.** The role of an artist in the process of interaction between Russian and Ukrainian cultures in a complex transitional period of the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is studied using an interdisciplinary approach and system analysis. Such analysis employs an understanding of these cultures united by a common fate and history of the two brotherly nations. The investigation of this problem becomes even more important with the revival of the policy of Ukrainization which appeared in the modern Ukrainian community in the 20s of the last century. In connection with this the tendency to divide culture into Russian and national, together with a limited interpretation of the cultural national heritage as the only source of progressive development have acquired the solid basis. The purpose of the research is to reveal the peculiarities and the importance of the historic experience of the artist as a subject in the conditions of the interaction and mutual enrichment of the Russian and Ukrainian national cultures. One such example is A.A. Kokel whose heritage belongs to the Chuvash, Russian and Ukrainian cultures. Unfortunately, the name of A.A. Kokel, who is justly considered to be one of the most prominent artists of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, has been forgotten for a long time, just as the names of other talented artists the Russian and Ukrainian nations were proud of. In the given research work Kokel's active role in the dialogue of cultures is reconstructed in the chronological order.

**Key words:** culture; tradition; national art; heritage; artist; subject; creative work; avant-garde.

P. 72. *Smokotin Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **THE MAIN INSTRUMENT OF THE POLICIES OF MULTILINGUALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM IN EUROPE: THE COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE AND THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO.** The paper is devoted to the main instruments of the realization of the Council of Europe and the European Union language policies directed to the construction of a multilingual and multicultural society in Europe: the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and the European Language Portfolio (ELP). The development of the CEFR became possible on the basis of research work initiated with the introduction of the Threshold Level conception, which resulted in the creation in late 20<sup>th</sup> century of a system of proficiency levels in languages, whose chief aim was to provide a method of teaching and learning assessment applicable to all European languages. Adopting the universally recognized standards in language teaching and learning on the basis of the CEFR has allowed to remove obstacles to academic and professional mobility due to the incompatibility of diplomas and other educational documents. The paper presents an analysis of the structure of the CEFR, consisting of four main sections, including a description of parameters and categories required for the presentation of language learning acts, and competencies for performing communicative acts. Other sections include a review of approaches to language learning and teaching and a scale for the description of a system of language proficiency levels. The most important part of the CEFR is the section devoted to the system of language proficiency levels, for whose description specific descriptors of knowledge and skills are proposed in reading, listening, comprehension, speaking and writing. The adoption of the CEFR has to a large degree ensured the success of the Council of Europe's language policy, directed towards supporting linguistic diversity and provided the national systems of education with an effective instrument for a reform of the language education with the aim to achieve individual multilingualism. Next, the paper considers another instrument developed by experts of the Council of Europe for controlling the levels of language knowledge and skills – the European Language Portfolio. The idea of the ELP reflects the position of the Council of Europe in relation to linguistic and cultural diversity, which is based on the conception of plurilingualism. The plurilingual approach to individual multilingualism allows registering all the language experience of an individual, and does not demand that the mastery in one or more foreign languages is achieved. Instead, the aim is to develop a linguistic repertory that includes all language skills. Individual plurilingual competence is registered in the Language Portfolio by including not only the results of formal education and personal assessment of language proficiency levels on the basis of CEFR, but also a language biography and a dossier, containing samples of personal work in the field of languages and cultures. Summing up, a conclusion is made in the paper that with the growth of acceptance and recognition of the Common European Framework of Reference and the Language Portfolio as effective instruments providing mutual recognition of educational qualifications, a change takes place in the direction of accepting the CEFR as a standard for providing multilingual and multicultural education in Europe.

**Key words:** multilingualism; multiculturalism; language policy; language competences.

## HISTORY

P. 78. *Ayusheyeva Marina V.* Institute of Mongolian, Buddhist and Tibetan Studies, SB RAS, Ulan-Ude. **“CHARTER OF MERGEN MONASTERY” BY MERGEN-GEGEN.** In the article the composition “Charter of Mergen monastery” is considered. The author of the composition was Mergen-gegen Lubsandambizhalsan, the third prior of Mergen monastery. This monastery is famous for Buddhist services held in the Mongolian language. In the article the inner life of the monastery and its religious ceremonies are described, also questions of monastic ethics are considered.

**Key words:** Buddhism; the monastery charter; monastic ethics.

P. 82. *Bogdanova Olga V.* Tomsk State University. **TO THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING SCHOOL.** The College of Building was founded in 1842 when two institutions of vocational training – the Architectural College and the College of Civil Engineers – were merged. The opening of the College of Building was seen as an important step aimed at training experts in building for all Russian provinces. According to the Statute of 1842, the goal of the College of Building was to train builders for different kinds of civil constructions, industrial buildings, roads, bridges, water-pipes, etc. The College of Building was modelled after an institution of military training. In the history of the College, several periods can be traced. The first period of the history of the College began in 1842, immediately after it was opened. Since December 27, 1851 the College was moved into the first category of Russian educational institutions and received a new Statute. The next period in the history of the College was connected with the Decree of May 9, 1857. The new period of the history of the College began in 1860s. It was related to the social and economic transformations in Russia which called for changes in the architecture. In 1864 the administration of building and construction activities was reformed. The Building Department was transferred from the division of the Railroad Administration to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). The College of Building was also transferred under the MIA administration. Consequently, the status of the College changed: it became a civil educational establishment. After R.B. Berngard became the Head of the College, a new period in its development began. Under Berngard’s guidance a new Statute of the College of Building was developed. It was enacted by the Decree of March 15, 1877 and received its legal power on August 1, 1877. Since then, the College was moved into the category of institutions of higher education, like the Institute of Railroad Engineers and the Mining Institute which had received this status as early as in the 1860s. Thereafter, the graduates of the College of Building had different rights, varying according to their academic performance. They were divided into three groups: “the best”, “rather advanced”, and “all others who succeeded in sciences”. Upon entering the civil service, “the best” received the X rank, “the rather advanced” – the XII rank, and all others who passed the final examination – the XIV rank. After the new Statute had been introduced, the graduates of the College began to receive the qualifications of civil engineers. Although the College of Building had received the University status in 1877, it was renamed only in 1882. By the Decree of December 10, 1882 the former College of Building was renamed into the Institute of Civil Engineers.

**Key words:** Builder; civil engineer; school; development.

P. 87. *Grik Nicolay A., Bersenev Maxim V., Kim Maxim Yu., Kosterev Anton G.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN TOMSK REGION AND THEIR SOLUTION (1995-1999): ON THE MATERIALS OF NEWSPAPERS “KRASNOYE ZNAMYA” AND “TOMSKIY VESTNIK”.** In this article basic social problems of Tomsk region are analyzed and the role of the newspapers as a link between government and people during 1995–1999s is explored. Authors used the materials of two Tomsk newspapers – “Krasnoye znamy” and “Tomskiy vestnik”. The differences in presentation between these two newspapers in terms of their approaches, methods and solutions are explored. Authors draw some conclusions about social life of Tomsk in the second half of 1990s. This is the period of revolution, social and economical changes. These changes led to the appearance of new principals in a social life. This was also the time of serious society stratification, unemployment and homelessness. Also there appeared the first social organizations and services which helped people to find the way out of their social problems. However, modern social history of Russia has not become the object of serious scientific research. That is why this problem becomes very important today. The goal of this article is to recognize the place and role of two Tomsk newspapers, “Krasnoye znamy” and “Tomskiy vestnik”, in the presentation of social problems in the region, in the interaction between government and organizations of social protection and its effectiveness in the second half of 1990s. These newspapers played several different roles. On the one hand, they focused their attention on social problems; on the other hand, they themselves were the active subjects of social welfare. Also they were the connection between the government and people. The government could get information about social problems, and people could get information about government activity in social welfare. These problems are explored in the analysis of newspaper coverage of several socially unprotected groups, for example children (both living in families with problems and homeless ones), old people and disabled persons. Authors find fundamental differences both in the presentation mode of these problems and in motivation of editorial staff of these newspapers. Almost all social problems were presented by these newspapers in the second half of 1990s. These articles help to understand the hardest social and economical situation of a Russian society and government. Russian provinces like Tomsk region felt these problems in full too. The present research emphasized the problems in the division of responsibilities between federal and local branches of power.

**Key words:** social history; social welfare; history of modern Russia.

P. 92. *Manonina Tatyana N.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF TOMSK AT THE END OF 18TH – BEGINNING OF 20th CENTURY.** The article considers some aspects of the development of Tomsk from the positions of state town-planning policy at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> – beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> c., as well as the actions of local authorities and their executive jurisdiction – Municipal administration. The development of Tomsk at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> – beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> centuries included the measures ensuring normal conditions of the roads, building and strengthening of docks, bridges and ferries. The activity of an engineer of transport communications G.S. Batenkov and his contribution to city development are considered. In 1850s a special Committee of city development was created, which members included the Duma members and a city architect. The activity of Municipal Duma and administration which were solely responsible for city development after the new City Rule of 1870 is investigated. This activity was carried out by a special committee which was headed by the professor of Tomsk technological institute E.L. Zubachev, also a Duma member. Other committees on water pipes and fire were also formed. The measures taken to pave the main streets and squares as well as the organizational aspects of this work which began in 1902 are considered. It is known, that besides those voluntarily employed for this work the prisoners of Tomsk civil department were recruited. The questions related to the construction of a water pipe in Tomsk which was executed by the Moscow firm “Society of mechanical factories of Bromley brothers” in 1903–1908 are investigated.

One of the important elements of municipal economy of Tomsk was the installation of electrical illumination. It has become possible due to the contract between the municipal administration and an engineering firm “Technical-industrial bureau”, which agreed to provide the central part of Tomsk with electric energy. The questions of urban gardening and planning of gardens, parks, parkways etc. are further considered. Here invaluable help was rendered by the university professor of botany N.P. Krylov. In Municipal Duma a special decision about planting and gardening was accepted. Only on the verge of the 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century, due to the activity of Municipal public managements, some largest Siberian cities, including Tomsk, had public water pipes, electric illumination of the central street, comfortable gardens, parks and parkways. The data on the organization and execution of development works are provided. Great attention is also given to different development measures. The qualitative and quantitative level of works is determined and compared to other Siberian cities.

**Key words:** city planning and development; municipal economy.

P. 96. *Troitskiy Yevgeniy F.* Tomsk State University. **THE FOREIGN POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN: SHAPING AND DEVELOPMENT (1992–2000).** The development of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy had been influenced by its long borders with Russia and China and a high proportion of Slavic population. Kazakh leadership understood that the country’s development as “an independent and sovereign state preserving its full territorial integrity” which Almaty declared its major strategic goal called for a delicate foreign-policy maneuvering necessary to balance Russian and Chinese interests with regard to Kazakhstan. At the same time the development of relations with the US also became an essential element of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy. It was seen as a means to make Washington interested in the consolidation of Kazakhstan’s independence, thus allowing Almaty to avoid overdependence on Russia and China. As early as in 1992, President Nazarbaev defined the maintaining of “multilateral and flexible military-political and economic balances” as the guiding principle of the country’s foreign policy. Later this doctrine came to be known as the strategy of “multi-vector and balanced foreign policy”. Kazakhstan’s approach to its Central Asian neighbors was ambiguous. On the one hand, Kazakhstan demonstrated its aspiration to the regional leadership, on the other hand it sought for the special relationship with Russia and preferred not to interfere with the contradictions that were occurring in the southern part of Central Asia. Generally, the 1990s were a successful time for the development of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy. Maintaining close security and economic ties with Russia, Astana gained Moscow’s de facto agreement to the country’s evolution toward monoethnicity, Russia’s refusal of “dual citizenship” for Russian speakers and concessions on the Caspian Sea status. Fears of confrontation with China did not materialize; by the end of the decade, Astana and Beijing solved the border problem, implemented the confidence-building measures in the military realm developed within the “Shanghai Five” framework, and began to cooperate in the oil and gas sector. Kazakhstan’s trade and investment relations were greatly diversified. However, by the late 1990s the American “vector” of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy had not been consolidated to the extent necessary to counterbalance the relations with Russia and China. Kazakhstan’s aspirations for leadership in Central Asia had to confront Uzbekistan’s rival ambitions and Turkmenistan’s resistance. It was only in 1999–2000 that the Kazakh leadership began to put more money into the national armed forces and to strengthen the southern border. On the whole, the 1990s were a time when the prerequisites and conditions allowing for the pursuit of the “multi-vector and balanced” policy were being forged but the actual progress in its implementation remained limited. Having largely succeeded in the development of the national statehood and economic reconstruction, Kazakhstan was only beginning to position itself as a pole of the nascent regional subsystem.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan; Central Asia; multi-vector foreign policy.

P. 100. *Shevtsov Vyacheslav V.* Tomsk State University. **PUBLICATIONS ABOUT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON ALEXANDER II IN “TOMSK PROVINCIAL SHEETS”.** “Tomsk Provincial Sheets” after the case of Siberian “Provincials” [Oblastniki] in 1865–66s did not lose its public value. The newspaper had continued covering the events of Tomsk life, as well as domestic-policy and international situation. It is worth to select the publications about assassination attempts on Alexander II as a separate subject. This subject got its coverage from official newspaper reprints and the reaction on social events occurring in Tomsk. Gradually, such attempts on the Emperor transformed from an extraordinary event in something ordinary. Miraculous salvation was not perceived any longer as a *national* holiday for which an enthusiastic report could be prepared. Russian society and press had changed during those 15 years which passed since the first assassination attempt. Even in the provincial official newspaper a religious monarchism was combined with naturalistic description of body parts damage and physical dying of the Emperor. Tsar had become a usual person, who was feeling pain and sufferings during the last minute of his life. Thereby, journalistic communities during the Great Reforms of 1860–70s were satisfied not only with the interest in naturalistic details, but also with an expectation to become an eyewitness to dramatic and “soul-scratching” pictures.

**Key words:** “Tomsk Provincial Sheets”; Alexander II; terror; Siberian Periodicals.

## LAW

P. 104. *Vedyashkin Sergey V.* Tomsk State University. **THE NOTION AND STRUCTURE OF LABOUR ECOLOGY (LEGAL ASPECT).** The author carries out a complex analysis of the notion, system and the structure of labour ecology. The qualitative connections of its elements are examined. The author took a shot to study labour, its conditions as social ecological system, which is subjected within limits to natural and social laws. The attention is paid to the fact that any human activity (including labour activity) is carried out in his/her environment. Social ecosystem is “built-in” into nature; it is composed of inorganic and animate nature. It makes sense to single out two components: natural and social–economical subsystems. Social-economical subsystems are the majority of interpersonal and intergroup relationships, caused by different processes of manufacturing, distribution and exchange of goods and recourses. In the majority of cases manufacturing processes are supposed to use hired labour, which demands direct and indirect participation of a man for achieving final results (production, service, etc). It is not thinkable to exclude or to ignore labour conditions, the quality of the environment, where the labour activity is carried out, because all these facts influence the formation of legal regulation of the relationships. Consequently, labour as a kind of activity (a process), directed to the modification and adaptation of nature’s subjects for satisfaction of its needs, embodies features of social system with complex organization, which is inseparably linked with the environment.

**Key words:** ecology; labour; Labour law; technological process; labour conditions.

P. 107. *Demina Kseniya A.* Tomsk State University. **SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FEMININE CRIMINALITY (CRIMINOLOGY ANALYSIS ON FEDERAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL MATERIAL).** The study of the reasons of criminality is one of the central in criminology. Under determinants of feminine criminality they understand three phenomena: direct reasons, conditions for such reasons and factors causing criminality. The differences between these determinants (the reasons, the conditions and the factors) are commonly established. In real circumstances they are not separated from each other but exist in close-fitting relationships, becoming a single criminologist situation. The determinants of the feminine criminality are researched on three levels: common social (at the level of the whole society), social-psychological (at the level of small social groups) and psychological (the interaction of criminal's personality with a concrete life situation). The common social determinants of feminine criminality are connected with social phenomena and process, reflecting the life of the whole society, or macro groups (age, nationality, etc.). Special importance among them belongs to the determinants which operate in a socio-economic sphere. The crisis state of the economy is a powerful source of criminal tension in a society. The decreasing level of people's lives, intensification of contradictions, social conflicts promote the growth of criminality. The determinants of feminine criminality of the common social level are predetermined by the conditions of life in the country and its regions. It is possible to select the main socio-economic determinants of the feminine criminality operating on the common social level. The unemployment, overtaking growth of the expenses due to inflation, lack of job places for the youth, nature of the work performed and work conditions, social and economic inequality of different population groups, gender's inequality revealed in employment, job titles and wages, growth in alcohol and drug consumption, as well as the low level of social warranties in the area of families, parenthood and the childhood, migration and urbanization are among them. The investigation of the specified determinants allows revealing certain specific aspects of their influence on feminine criminality.

**Key words:** determinants of criminality; socio-economic sphere; feminine criminality.

P. 111. *Dokuchayev Andrey Yu.* Federal Scientific Production Centre Altai. **PROBLEMS OF THE JUDICIAL STATUS OF SCIENCE TOWNS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN ASPECT OF REALIZATION OF THE FEDERAL LAW FROM OCTOBER 6, 2003 № 131-FL "ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION"**. The article is dedicated to the problems of judicial regulation of the status of science towns of the Russian Federation. The author is researching the contents of federal laws and other normative acts determining the generation of judicial basis for the organization and functioning of a specific category of municipal formations – science towns. Determining problems of regulation of judicial status of science towns in the process of realization of the reform of local self-administration within the frame of the Federal law from October 6, 2003 № 131-FL "About the principles of organization of local self-administration in the Russian Federation", the author offers several possible ways of immediate development of the judicial mechanism to regulate the status of science towns existing at this moment not only as scientific innovation centres with priority directions of development of science and techniques, but also as municipal formations – a city district with proper territorial, economical, organizational, and judicial basis.

**Key words:** judicial status; reform of local self-administration; science town; city district.

P. 115. *Ivashchenko Anastasia P.* Tomsk State University. **ON APPEAL CASE INSTITUTION.** Article is dedicated to the problem questions of appeal case institution occurring in the arbitrage court. In order to analyze current arbitral procedural legislation and judicial opinion, the author arrives at a conclusion about the necessity of alteration of the content of part 1 article 261 of the Arbitral procedural code of the RF, notably: "Filled appellation, with keeping charges of present Code about its form and content, is accepted to the arbitrage appeal court production. In the case of breach of charges, determined by points 1, 4 part 4 article 260 of the present Code arbitrage court has the right to abandon the appeal case, in case of breach of charges, described in items 2, 3 part 4 article 260 of the present Code arbitrage court abandons the appeal case or returns it according to the procedures described in articles 263 and 264 of the present Code". Part 4 of article 263 of the Arbitral procedural code of the RF must be also subjected to certain reasonable amendments, which can be recited to the following effect: "Arbitrage appeal court states that if during the consideration of the question about the acceptance of the appeal case to the arbitrage appeal court production, breach of charges was determined according to points 1, 4 part 4 article 260 of the present Code, the court has the right to abandon the appealed case; in case of charges determined by points 2, 3 part 4 article 260 of present Code arbitrage court abandons the appeal case. Decision can be appealed". Practical application of such changes allows to expedite the procedure of judicial protection of one's infringed rights and interests, to avoid the formal approach when considering the acceptance of the appeal case to the production, and, consequently, large appeal court decision cancellations, and, finally, to cut down the state judicial expenses.

**Key words:** appeal proceedings; appeal case.

P. 118. *Kaizer Yuliya V.* Omsk F.M. Dostoyevsky State University. **PRETRIAL DISCLOSURE OF PROOFS IN CIVIL AND ARBITRATION PROCESS.** In the legislation of the Russian Federation there is no procedure for proofs disclosure outside the remedial activity. Under "pretrial disclosure of the proofs" it is necessary to consider an activity of the potential participants' disputable judicial relationship, carried out before the beginning of case proceedings in court and related to the exchange of necessary evidentiary material. In our opinion, the model of the institute of pretrial disclosure of proofs should be under construction so that the potential parties of the legal conflict had the right to receive information about the proofs and the copies of proofs which the opposite party has before the court trial officially begins. The judicial body, having received the appropriate application from a person and having estimated the relevance of the proofs to the case, should within five days send the potential participant of the process, who are the prospective parties, the clarification explaining their responsibility to disclose proofs during a pretrial process. The person who received such clarification, is obliged within 10 days to send the opposite party of dispute the information about the proofs and a copy of the available proofs, and then, in court, to provide the proofs of having compiled with this regulation or information on impossibility to disclose the proofs due to their absence, or the information on impossibility to compile with the regulation established by the law. In case if a party does not comply with this regulation, it might be deprived of the right to refer to the proofs in order to substantiate their arguments or objections during the trial. It is possible to carry out the pretrial disclosure of proofs in several categories of cases. It is necessary to distinguish between the observance of the claim order, provision of proofs, and pretrial disclosure of proofs. On the basis of stated it is possible to suggest an admissibility of introduction of pretrial disclosure of the documents in the remedial legislation of the Russian Federation, as it will allow the parties to collect complete information about the nature of the dispute and necessary proofs available before the beginning of legal activity in court. But in this case it is required to fix the mechanism of such disclosure with clear descriptions of legal consequences of the failure to perform this requirement.

**Key words:** proofs; judicial probation; disclosure of proofs; pretrial disclosure of proofs.

P. 122. *Nikitina Irina A.* Tomsk State University. **FINANCIAL FRAUD IN THE INTERNET.** Development of the Internet and rapid improvement of global communications, associated with this process, bring into our life a lot of new aspects, including those which are connected with the appearance of new kinds of crimes. An Internet fraud is a modern type of traditional fraud, but it has some specific features and characteristics. Learning these specific features is necessary for theoretical investigation of this phenomenon and for elaboration of some practical recommendations to prevent such a crime. A variety of modes of committing an Internet fraud is caused by specificity of the Internet itself, which offers a wide range of different recourses: from a possibility to set up a web-site, sending/receiving e-mails to Internet trading, purchasing and selling stocks. Examination of the situation with different criminal schemes in the Internet necessitates national and international legislative efforts to be able to fight this crime.

**Key words:** fraud; Internet; criminal shame.

P. 125. *Chuprina Lyubov V.* Tomsk State University. **PROBATION PECULIARITIES AT PAROLE.** Probation process of parole is the law order in observance of special duties and prohibitions by discharged offenders. It comprises legal prescriptions, which have mainly correctional and preventive direction. Therefore, treatment process does not perform punitive and administrative functions, which are traditional for imprisonment. Nowadays, convicts on parole can be imposed some duties on, which are similar for probationers (Art.73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). As far as probationers are less publicly dangerous and, unlike convicts on parole, they do not lose their social relations, it makes sense to fix special duties and prohibitions for convicts on parole taking into account the specificity of their mode of life. Moreover, it is necessary to make the probation at parole more flexible by means of legislative consolidation of the possibility to change the content and character of duties during the period of conditional release. Probation at parole is defined by legal norms and individual legal acts, which are decisions of the court. Individual legal prescriptions must be concrete, practicable, controlled; they should be imposed according to the principles of individual impact and economy of enforcement. Potential opportunity of a body controlling convicts on parole to influence on the content of probation can be realized by means of realization of some powers during this control execution (for example, the right to visit the convict on parole at the place of residence, to call him for conversation). To make the system of norms more complete it is necessary to include into the Criminal Executive Code of the Russian Federation a chapter which comprises the implementation of parole and to adopt a subordinate law according to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Executive Code of the Russian Federation, which regulate the activity of bodies controlling the behavior of convicts on parole.

**Key words:** law order; probation; convicts on parole; control.

## ECONOMICS

P. 129. *Boush Galina D.* Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University. **IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF CLUSTERS OF FIRMS USING THE "FINAL INFORMATION FLOW" CATEGORIAL MODEL.** Clusters of firms are considered by many companies as an effective tool in the system of management of social economic development. The important element in management of cluster development is identification, diagnostics and description of clusters developed in economic environment. Now procedures of identification are labor-consuming and inexact. It happens because of the fact that clusters have indistinct and mobile borders and configurations. Presumably, the efficiency of identification procedures can be increased by using the categorial model "Final information flow". The use of it lets achieve a complex of quality characteristics of clusters of firms reflecting logic of their natural process of evolution, and on their bases to carry out procedures mentioned above. The basic elements of the categorial model "Final information flow" (FIF) are information criteria (IC), logic level (LLv), logic limit (LLm), and transformation (T). In clusters of firms during the process of their natural evolution new quality characteristics appear which are reflected in IC and accordingly form new LLv. Actually it marks the next step in clusters evolution. The following logic levels were revealed for clusters of firms: LL1 – production, LL2 – support, LL3 – maintenance, LL4 – consumption, LL5 – research, LL6 – export, LL7 – training. LLm reflects the limited amount of quality characteristics of a cluster of firms which it has at the existing LLv. At each LLv a cluster can have only characteristics obtained before. In the limits of each LLv many various cluster forms can appear, however, they are limited by the basic set of cluster's quality characteristics, which is reflected by a corresponding LLm. The possibilities of combining quality characteristics in the limits of LLm are reflected by T. The method offered and the results received on its bases on subject domain of clusters of firms allow carrying out a more productive identification of clusters of firms, their quality description and initial diagnostics. The given thesis is confirmed by the example of identification of Omsk agricultural cluster. There were examined the logic levels developed by the present moment, and that allowed unequivocally to define it by carrying out firms which are the carriers of quality characteristics in the limits of each LLv. Besides, it has obtained the quality description of the given cluster and has carried out initial diagnostics, which allowed qualifying it as a developed industrial cluster.

**Key words:** cluster; identification; description; categorial modelling.

P. 135. *Gasanov Magerram Ali-ogli.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **STRUCTURAL INNOVATION-BASED CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL AND RUSSIAN ECONOMY.** Regularities and tendencies of innovative development in international technological area are generalized. Modern tendencies of innovation processes development and their obstacles in Russia are analyzed. We view innovation state policy as an opportunity to stimulate innovation process. We analyze the state of art and development towards innovation processes in Russian economy; suggest key indicators that characterize transferring to the innovation model, estimate the prospects of Russian nanoindustry. The increasing role of innovation was one of the key factors that caused radical structural changes in international economy during the last 20-30 years. Innovation process turned from an irregular economic phenomenon into the dominant of economic development. We investigate how the best international strategies of innovative business can be adapted in Russia. The role of international technological exchange, of labor mobility and of innovation in global challenges is growing. The extensive development model interchanges to the intensive one. It means increase in economic growth rates that is based on the innovation human activity and gain in added value in the products price. The quality of economic processes depends on technological innovation-based changes that are caused by radical transformation in international economy structure. We reveal global trends and challenges that form the external environment and obstacles for transition from the raw-material export-oriented to the innovation-oriented model of economic growth. We describe the ways of development of institutions formation and experience of state corporations in hi-tech sectors in Russia. Also main tendencies and priorities of Russian innovation development are revealed with regard to global trends and challenges as their con-



ditions and obstacles. We analyse the content and dynamics of innovation process indicators and also state policy directions and instruments aimed at its enhancing. Main innovation policy outlines in Russia and abroad, key elements of modern government measures of innovation support are discussed. Also we characterize modern models and mechanisms of national innovation system support to stimulate the innovative long-run activity of business

**Key words:** structural changes; innovation process; innovation; transfer; diffusion; innovation state policy; nanotechnology.

P. 140. *Kazakov Vladimir V., Koretskaya Yelena M.* Tomsk State University. **ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL OF FINANCIAL SYSTEM INTERNAL AUDIT.** Audit is one of the most effective forms of further control. Its basic task is using special methods of documents and execution control to examine economic efficiency of financial activity, legitimacy, validity and appropriateness of economic and financial operations in governmental agencies and commercial organizations. Audit is a crucial means to disclose and prevent various abuses, breaches of financial discipline and to find and mobilize intraeconomic reserves.

**Key words:** financial system; policy; audit; inspection; control; reports.

P. 145. *Przhdetskaya Natalya V., Rybalkina Yelena V.* Don State Technical University, Rostov-on-Don; Tomsk State University. **DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE FORMATION IN INNOVATIVE ECONOMY ON THE BASIS OF BUSINESS AND STATE INTERACTION.** The innovative policy of the state is understood as a set of forms, methods and influence directions on business for the purpose of intensification of working out and release of new kinds of products and technologies. The innovative policy includes the long-term and current policy. The state innovative policy is directed at creation of favourable conditions for realization of innovative processes. The major principles of innovative policy of financial companies concern stimulation of development of applied scientific researches; development of corporate scientific business schools; creation of tools for formation of steady positions in the market on the basis of innovative activity; science and education integration; development of a complete system of preparation and retraining of personnel of all levels; increase in cost of non-material actives on the basis of development of intellectual capital. To form the innovative-focused strategy of development of Russian economy it is necessary to unite the state and private potential, technologies, knowledge, capitals on mutually beneficial conditions, so that the balance of interests of the society, the state and economic agents in the market of educational services remained.

**Key words:** corporate formation; state-private partnership.

P. 149. *Rekhtina Galina A., Kovaleva Olesya S.* Novosibirsk State University of Agriculture. **THE PROBLEMS OF SUBURBAN AREAS DEVELOPMENT IN SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT.** There are some problems in development of suburban areas that depend on the general social-economic situation in the country and at the regional level. Some basic problems of development of suburban areas in Siberian Federal District are considered in the article: insufficient material and technical provision of suburban enterprises; decrease in the number of enterprises that produce vegetables, fruits and another necessary agricultural produce; lowering of purchase capacity of the population; a limited structure of social infrastructure; growth of anthropogenic influence on earth resources; infringement of territorial organization of agricultural enterprises. Profound qualitative and quantitative changes were incident in the process of realization of basic regulations of the agrarian reform in agriculture of Siberian Federal District. New forms of management appeared with small natural farms prevailing in the structure of production in the majority of the regions. The positions of big commodity production became considerably weaker, which put obstacles in the way of innovative development of agriculture. Small farms produce greenery (spring onion, dill and others). Big farms preserve the production of technological character (cabbage, carrot, beetroot and others). To solve the mentioned problems it is necessary to provide modernization and technical equipment of agriculture with new highly productive engineering; equal accessibility of state support for all agricultural producers; budgetary support for innovative activities in the agrarian sector; development of social direction by distribution of clean ecological produce at moderate prices and a number of other measures. Particular attention should be paid to development of "green gardens" (minimarkets) for city-dwellers to buy the produce on the field without mediators. It leads to reduction of prices for agricultural production. It is crucial to establish interaction of producers and the authorities at places (municipal and regional). The intraregional peculiarities of production and consumption must be taken into account. The real significance of suburban agriculture is in productive use of proper opportunities of the cities and suburban agricultural areas for satisfaction local demands, which are a part of the country's demand.

**Key words:** suburban areas; material-technical provision; ability to purchase; social infrastructure; ecological problems; using of land resources.

P. 153. *Roshchina Irina V.* Tomsk State University. **MONITORING SYSTEM ENGINEERING IN THE INNOVATIVE SPHERE OF A REGION.** In the article the comparative analysis of the basic actions of national and regional support of innovative activity in Russia and foreign countries is given. The necessity to use the mechanism of state-private partnership for formation and expansion of region's own resource base for innovative development is proved. The basic conditions of formation of an effective system of monitoring of small and average business in the scientific and technical or technological spheres are considered. Kinds and mechanisms of monitoring of development of small and average enterprises in the innovative sphere are considered. There are principles of activation of innovative activity in the small-scale business sphere.

**Key words:** monitoring; small and average business; innovative activity.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 159. *Vorozhko Yuriy V., Lyubina Yekaterina S.* Siberian Federal University of Physical Education and Sports, Omsk. **THE ORIGIN OF SPORTS TRAINING BASES AND TERMINOLOGY FORMATION IN THE PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT SCIENCE.** The definition of the tendency, problems and main directions in the course of formation of the bases of sports training in post-reform Russia promotes the search of effective ways of development of the theory and practice of sports training that allows improving the quality of researches in sport science.

**Key words:** history; science; physical culture; sport; sports training; terminology.

P. 162. *Gorelova Tamara I., Voulfert Victor Ya.* Novosibirsk State Agrarian University. **SCHOOL GRADUATES' COMPUTER TRAINING LEVEL AS A FACTOR OF STUDENTS' INFORMATION CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AN AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY.** The data of first-year students' primary level in computer training, their interests and motivation to study IT-technologies whose lack leads to graduates' failing of information culture formation in agricultural universities are represented in the article.

**Key words:** computer training; first-year student; agricultural university.

P. 165. *Dolgikh Nadezhda N.* **ON ESTIMATION OF ART EDUCATION QUALITY.** In the article the problems of art education quality estimation are considered. Indicators of development of art school educational environment are allocated. The system of indicators includes the indicators of activity reflecting actions, expenses of resources to solve the problems. The indicators of results are defined. The system of indicators of the development of art school educational environment is presented. The directions of environment development are allocated: the possibility of choice, personal contents of education, a favourable microclimate, a favourable detail-spatial component, continuous increase of motivational, cognitive and technological readiness of the pedagogical staff. In each direction indicators of activity (expenses), indicators of direct results, and indicators of effect describing task solution are given. Defining indicators solves management problems of the analysis of activity of an educational institution, both its process and results. The important function of indicators of education quality is defining the vector of development, reference points and directions of progress, and ways of perfection of a cultural-educational educational institution.

**Key words:** quality of art education; indicators of education quality; indicators of activity; indicators of results; indicators of effect; cultural-educational environment.

P. 170. *Lygina Nina I., Turlo Yevgeniy M.* Novosibirsk State Technical University. **TECHNOLOGY OF TRAINING TEACHERS FOR EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS PEDAGOGICAL PROJECTING.** The paper considers the principles of pedagogical projecting. The technology of teaching educational materials projecting intended for teachers is described. A course based on the competence approach is chosen as an organizational form of teachers' projecting skills improvement. The goals of the course are formulated; the activities of students and the teacher are projected in accordance with the indicated course goals.

**Key words:** educational technology; teachers' training; principles of pedagogical projecting; development of teaching materials.

P. 176. *Solovyova Anastasia L., Osokina Olga S.* Tomsk State University. **ESTIMATION OF PROFESSIONALLY SIGNIFICANT MOTION AND PERSONAL QUALITIES OF STUDENTS MAJORING IN GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.** In the article professionally significant motion and personal qualities of students majoring in geology and geography are considered and estimated basing on surveys. The problems are discussed connected with students' professional qualifications that provide sufficient knowledge, abilities and skills in the sphere of physical education and sport and help make use of them. The necessity of training professional applied physical education is grounded.

**Key words:** professionally significant motion and personal qualities; geology and geography as majors; surveying.

P. 178. *Tarnapolskaya Galina M.* Tomsk State University. **EMOTIONAL EXPECTATION IN THE EMOTIONAL SPHERE STRUCTURE.** Emotion characterizes realities to consciousness and acts of consciousness. To correlate these various understandings of emotion it is not enough to use the phenomenological description of emotion. It is necessary to reveal the correlation of various forms of emotionality according to the dialectics of the emotional sphere. Emotion is the experience of any content in duration. Therefore it is possible to understand emotion only in the duration structure. Duration reveals in consciousness as a form of a course of events. The comprehension of duration itself is the event, which is constituted by two factors of consciousness – effort and experience. Effort represents an active potentiality, which is actualized in consciousness and exposes as duration in the form of a stream of events. Efforts are elements that assume and direct the consciousness stream: attention, expectation, concentration on memories, etc. Effort as an active potentiality is embodied in "other" in relation to itself. This "other" is different in relation to effort just as meon – "non-real" – is different in relation to the essence. Therefore it is designated by the concept of psychical meon. The psychical meonality is the passive potentiality of the psychical sphere, which is actualized only due to effort. Efforts generate events of a psychical life due to their embodiment in the psychical meon and find their concrete pithiness in the form of emotion, which becomes a form of experience of other events generated by these efforts. Therefore it is possible to define emotion as a form of effort's experience and emotion as a form of experience of events and phenomena to be perceived. In the first case emotion becomes a characteristic of a directed act of consciousness (intentional emotionality), in the second case it is a characteristic of the reality of consciousness phenomena (emotionality of psychohyletical realities). Any effort is anticipated by emotional expectation that this effort might spontaneously actualize emotional experience not corresponding to the intention of this effort. This emotional expectation anticipates the spontaneous and non-controllable character of occurrence and course of emotion. But as this character is a consequence of emotional potentiality, emotional expectation thus correlates with emotional potentiality. Emotional expectation can correlate both with the potential and with the actual content. If emotional experience correlates with the actual content it has a character attendant to empirical perception or speculation without influencing on a cognizable subject. If emotional expectation correlates with emotional potentiality it defines formation of a mental life.

**Key words:** emotion; emotional expectation; feeling; potentiality.

## SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 181. *Zarubina Yelizaveta P.* Tomsk State University. **NATURAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND FOR ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE TRANS-TOM' REGION.** In Tomsk region ecotourism refers to one of the most significant types of tourism for it can create suitable conditions for development and mobilization of investment as well as for state support. In turn, the rich history and the unique nature of the trans-Tom' region are great resources for ecotourism development within this territory.

**Key words:** ecotourism; natural memorials; historical and cultural memorials; physical-geographical characteristic; the trans-Tom' region.

P. 185. *Kiselyov Dmitriy V., Vershinin Dmitriy A.* Tomsk State University. **BED DEFORMATIONS OF THE MIDDLE OB RIVER.** Studying fluvial processes of the Middle Ob river is important for applied and scientific purposes. A 130km-long section of the Ob from the mouth of the Chulym river to Kolpashevo town was chosen for study. The major purposes of this research are: the analysis of fluvial processes; the classification of types of fluvial processes in the given part of the river; the analysis of dynamics and values of spatial deformations of the river bed. These problems were solved on the basis of the analysis of map data. The method of overlapping of maps relating to different periods of time was applied. Pilot charts (1900, 1929 and 1986), the topographical map of scale 1:25000 (1965), space pictures (2001) were used. Five types of fluvial processes were distinguished at the study site. The scheme of their location (arrangement) is presented. For the 58km section from Tiskino to Kolpashevo town quantity indicators for different types of fluvial processes and spatial deformations of river banks were defined. 8 bends were allocated. The overlapping of maps allowed establishing the speed of the change of the river bed and the quantity indicators of river banks deformations. The plans of changes of these indicators are presented.

**Key words:** river bed; river bed deformations; fluvial process.

P. 189. *Konstantinova Darya A., Gorbatenko Valentina P.* Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk State University. **CONDITIONS OF SQUALL FORMATION IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN TERRITORY OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** In this paper the atmospheric instability parameters during a squalls day in the south-eastern territory of Western Siberia are considered. The information on parameters of the atmosphere condition during squall days was taken from the data of atmosphere aerological sounding for the station of Novosibirsk at 00 and 12 o'clock of the Universal Coordinated Time from May till August 1991-2008. The atmosphere condition for 79 days when squalls were registered was analyzed. The parameters of instability obtained from sounding of atmosphere contain information on pressure and air temperature rates at the level of condensation; thermodynamic characteristics of the atmosphere condition; humidity and the wind shear in the layer of 1.5 to 5.5 km high; the height of levels of condensation and convection; the convective potential energy of atmosphere and the energy of the inhibition layer. For each day when squalls were observed over the south-eastern territory of Western Siberia the values of nine parameters of the atmosphere condition were analysed: LIFT, SWEAT, KINX, TOTL, CAPE, CINS, LCLP, EQLV and BRCH. Atmospheric instability parameters were used to indicate the convection development degree. The discriminant, statistical analysis was made. The potential was estimated to use these parameters for making alternative forecasts of squalls development in the investigated territory. The results were compared with the indexes values obtained by other authors. Most part of squalls was formed in the atmosphere condition which is considered to be a moderately unstable one (by foreign researchers). No more than 2 % of all squalls were observed at the extremely unstable atmosphere condition. It means that conditions of squalls development differ in different regions; therefore, for the south-eastern territory of Western Siberia updating of threshold values variability of parameters corresponding to certain degrees of atmosphere stability is required.

**Key words:** atmosphere; unstable characteristics.

P. 194. *Lamanova Lidiya M.* Tomsk State University. **TISSUE CALCIFICATION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM.** The cardinal problem of biomineralogy, and namely of medical mineralogy, is the detection of processes and regularities of mineralization in the human organism. Calcium phosphate is the principal inorganic phase in the pathogenic calcification of the collagenic and muscular tissues of the cardiovascular system (CVS), as well as of the physiogenic bone and dental tissues. Calcium phosphate is assigned to carboniferous hydroxylapatite with a certain degree of approximation and idealization. The biogenic apatite is closely connected genetically and spatially with the body tissues. In the course of research, it is very important to retain the tissue-mineral contact zone at the most. So, ignition of calcine tissues and mechanical separation of biominerals from the organic matrix applied by numerous investigators interferes with studying the minerogenesis in the organism. Highly efficient, precise physical-chemical techniques are regularly applied to studying the human biominerals, but such mineralogical methods as mineragraphy and immersion have never been used. The light polarization microscopy, roentgenostructural and microprobe analyses have been applied to study over 500 samples of the calcined cardiovascular tissue (CVT). The sequence of the pathogenic bioapatite crystallization has originally been established in the CVS. The CVT ectopic mineralization is initiated by matrix vesicles (MV), that is, membrane-enclosed vesicle-like particles. The crystallization process in MV includes three stages. At the first stage, the MV are isotropic in the crossed nicols because an incipient crystal is linearly too small for the light microscopy. The second stage is characterized by the flattening of the oval-elongated MV attaining the non-uniform double refraction within the vesicle exterior transparent part. The turbid substance therewith is formed and concentrated in the centre of MV. At the third stage, the growing apatite crystals penetrate the MV membranes, and the ellipsoidal vesicles combine into parallel lamellar layers. The turbid cores are transformed into the discontinuous linear inclusions within the ectopic apatite, which are absolutely opaque with well-defined boundaries. There are no similar inclusions within the physiogenic apatite. The results of the light polarization microscopy, roentgenostructural and microprobe analyses enable the conclusion to be made that ectopic bioapatite is characterized by regular changeability of its linear, crystallographic, optical, micro- and macrochemical properties. The research of the pathogenic bioapatite should be carried out with regard to its changeability at the micro- and nanolevels. The study of the pathogenic bioapatite and processes involved in its origination and interaction with adjacent tissues would be impossible without considering constant regular changes in its structure, composition, dimensions and crystallographic characteristics.

**Key words:** matrix vesicles; cardiovascular system; biomineralization; extracellular mineralization; hydroxylapatite; tissue calcification; polarization microscopy; immersion technique.