SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. Vlavatskaya Marina V. Novosibirsk State Technical University. COMBINATORIAL LINGUISTICS (ON RAISING THE PROBLEM). Combinatorial linguistics is a branch of linguistic science that studies linear relations of language units and their combinatorial profile. This branch represents the synthesis of two fields: syntagmatics, that is the aspect of a language involving compatibility of single-level units, and combinatorics, the content of which is compiling and researching of word-combinations subordinated to definite communicative tasks under existing conditions of their realization, which can be formed from the given number of words. Combinatorial linguistics considers the problems of compatibility, correlation of semantics and syntagmatics between language units, their functions, combinatorial properties and lexicographical description of language units’ compatibility. Depending on the unit of analysis combinatorial linguistics is divided into combinatorial phonology, combinatorial morphology, combinatorial morphemics and combinatorial lexicology. Topicality of the given branch is conditioned by the following reasons: 1) demand of classifying systematic description of collocation properties of language units; 2) appeal to investigating the functional aspect of the language; 3) requirement to study the cognitive aspect of compatibility; 4) extension of teaching foreign languages that makes demand on comparative typological analysis in different languages; 5) need in compiling combinatory dictionaries in various spheres of language discourse. The aim of combinatorial linguistics represents the theoretical description and solution of the problems connected with syntagmatic relations and combinatorial properties of language units, the nature of compatibility, the synthesis of semantics and compatibility of language signs; the functions of compatibility, as well as its applied aspect. The realization of the given aim implies the statement of the following problems: 1) to define the structure and content of combinatorial linguistics; 2) to denote the position of this branch in the structure of linguistic science; 3) to consider the doctrines about syntagmatic relations of words in Russian and foreign linguistics; 4) to work out terminological base of combinatorial linguistics; 5) to single out the branches of combinatorial linguistics; 6) to justify and describe combinatorial lexicology as one of the main branches of combinatorial linguistics. Thus, researches within combinatorial linguistics stimulate the problem of creating a new branch of linguistics with its own terminological base and probative scientific doctrine.

Key words: syntagmatics; compatibility; functions of compatibility; cognitive aspect of compatibility.

P. 11. Kvyat Alexandra G. Omsk State University. GOODS AND SERVICES POSITIONING FROM THE ASPECT OF PROTOTYPE THEORY. Cognitive linguistics expansion in the theory and practice of advertising is one of the most promissory areas of its application. Positioning, which is the basic concept of contemporary marketing, from cognitive-linguistic point of view can be defined as world model programming that injects information about product into consumers’ minds. Cognitive-linguistic mechanisms of positioning that are based on use of world model cognitive structures connection should be researched in the field of cognitive categorization and prototype theory. From the aspect of cognitive categorization, marketing procedure of positioning comes to search for balance of parity point (attributes that are standard for all goods in this category) and differentiation point (unique attributes of particular goods). To keep these points in balance, good must be remote from competitive brands and meet consumers’ ideas about an ideal product, or a prototype of a corresponding product category. Classic theory of positioning, developed by American marketing experts in 1960s, supposes that any product should be positioned as a prototype of a corresponding product category, but over-saturation of up-to-date market and consumers’ disbelief in advertising complicate product’s positioning as an etalon of the category. Prototypical approach to positioning solves this problem by means of a cognitive-linguistic technique of decompression that is expressed in various methods such as storytelling, testimonial, humankind’s eternal problem solution and evaluation indicator setting. Product also can be represented as a prototype of some universal concept. Suggesting a decompressed description of a frame or a script that contains information about a typical situation of a particular product purchase or integrated information about a particular product category to the consumer, advertisers position products as prototypes. Efficiency of cognitive structures decompression relates to their explication variability. Verbalization of a particular frame or script can be accompanied by its correction, realized in advertiser’s behalf.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; positioning; category; prototype.

P. 15. Kochurova Yuliya N. Udmurt State University. INTERNATIONAL VOCABULARY IN SYNCHRONY AND DIACHRONY (FRENCH STRATUM). The present article examines international lexicon of the French origin in English and Russian. Lexical units were studied at the level of both the form and the content. Integration processes in all spheres of life determine the role of international words that are recognized forms of expression of major concepts of modern culture. The study of the functioning of international words is a part of the language system study. International words are lexical items, similar in their graphic and phonetic forms, and, as a rule, having common semantics; such units exist in no less than three languages, which are not closely related. The French language, in its development, proved to be one of the most active sources of the vocabulary enrichment of other languages; for example, it has made an enormous contribution to the English vocabulary, and influenced the Russian vocabulary. For centuries, people have borrowed its words in the process of historical contacts. Over 2000 lexical items of the French origin constitute the fund of international vocabulary. In terms of entering the French words, the most productive period was the 13th-14th centuries. The Russian language was also in contact with the French language. Most of the units we studied entered the Russian language in the 18th century. The overwhelming majority of the studied words are polysematic in the source language as well as in the recipient languages. In each case, one can see a different direction of semantic variation. The Russian language is characterized by borrowing French words in one of its secondary meanings, and the formation of a large number of new meanings is not observed. In English, as a rule, the basic lexical meanings of the source language are preserved and new ones had been developed. In all the three studied languages (including French), there are international words of the French origin, which are similar in their form, but varying in their content, they are called false equivalents. In the field of phonetics, French international words experienced some changes associated with accentuation. Most of the studied units in the English language took the Germanic type of accentuation, i.e., with the stress on the first syllable. In the Russian language, which has free accentuation, we can observe a variety of changes. As for the graphic adaptation of French international words in English, there were no difficulties due to the use of Roman alphabet by native speakers. In the Russian language, the sounding of borrowed French words is
transferred in the Russian orthography by means of the Cyrillic alphabet. The morphological adaptation in English and Russian languages is characteristic of the words having a positive or a negative activity. Thus, French international words were differently adapted in the recipient languages.

Key words: international words; recipient language; semantic meaning.

P. 20. Moiseeva Sofya A., Bubyreva Zhanna A. Belgorod State University. ANALYZING LINGUISTIC UNITS OF TACTILE PERCEPTION IN THE RUSSIAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES. Sensation and perception is a cornerstone on which our conceptualisation of external world is built. All information from the world around us is received by means of sensations and processed by means of perception for further use. Contact perception together with dermal sensation reflects a lot of properties by means of which we recognize objects. The aim of this article is to analyse tactile perception lexis. The basic situation of tactile perception involves two participants. The first one is the one who perceives and the second one is the one that is perceived. The subject of perception may not only perceive passively, but it can actively uses an appropriate perceptive to receive required information about the world. As a result we have ternary opposition of meanings: осязать – быть на осязать – ощупывать. To understand distinctness of the Russian opposition we match it with the appropriate French and English ones. In the French linguistic picture of the world sense of touch can be represented as: toucher – au toucher – toucher. In the English language the lack of words is partly compensated by means of word-combinations, but in most cases it is compensated due to polysemy: to feel – to feel – to feel. We would like to draw your attention to the fact that in the Russian language words осязать – ощупание are connected as they have the same base, in the French language words toucher – toucher are similar in their form, in the English language to feel – touch do not have derivational connections. Based on our research we suggest translating the French verb toucher by means of Russian word-combination трогать на ощупь. We are of the opinion that the French verb toucher belongs to the group of touch verbs as well as to the group of feel verbs.

Key words: tactile perception; linguistic view of the world; ternary opposition.

P. 25. Pertseva Kseniya A. Far Eastern Federal University (Vladivostok). THE ROLE OF THE PARTICLE “ЕЩЕ” IN COMPLICATED SENTENCES (WITH SEMIPREDICATIVE RELATIONS). The article deals with the particle “еще” in complicated sentences with semi-predicative relations (with straight additional predicative relations). This particle is used in different ways of expressing predicative relations: in participial and adjectival phrases, with single adjective detached by commas. The role of the particle is different in each kind of a complicated sentence. The particle “еще” is expressed intensely with a single adjective detached by commas. In this case the particle becomes the condition of detachment, “еще” forms a separate proposition, it establishes connection between words of predicative semantics with detailed-description relations: Мать в беже молоки, в плате с высоким белым кружевным воротником, глядела с лиловатой фотографий, прижавшись к плечу чубатого бравусого солдата с георгиевским крестом (E. Evtushenko. The berry places). The next role of the particle “еще” is very important. The particle assists in creating the connection between predicates, which apply to different subjects of the situations. Such a function of the particle in a complicated sentence is observed in participial and adjectival phrases. For example, with a participial phrase: Только в конце октября закончили строительство послёднего барака, и заключенных ещё живших в палатках, перевели в него (V.V. Skvortsov. Grigory Melekhov). There is a semantic connection between a predicate and a predicative member, although they apply to different subjects of the situations. The particle “еще” forms the relations of reason-consequence – ‘the prisoners have been moved into the hut, because they had lived in the tents until the end of May’. The particle also emphasizes the disparity of situations in the sentence: ‘It is the end of October already, but the prisoners are living in the tents yet’. The bound semi-predication can be formed by the construction itself, when predicates apply to one subject and there is a semantic connection between them. In this case the particle does not take part in the connection of predicates, but the particle emphasizes a certain meaning, modifies the relations between situations. For example, with an adjectival phrase: Ясно виделась та курчавая травка, которая засохнет всегда по прослеженным дорожкам, ещё мокрая от вчерашнего дождя; высшие ветви берез, тоже мокрые, качались от ветра и роняли бок от себя светлые капли (L.Tolstoy, War and Peace). The bound semi-predication in this example forms by the construction itself; the particle does not establish the connection of predicates. It determines the relations between situations as a detailed description. Also the particle “еще” is used in non-bound semi-predication. In this case the particle does not establish complication in the simple sentence, it modifies the relations between the component singled out by the particle and the main predicate. For example, with a participial phrase: Здесь (он кивнул на свой планшет) конец моего рапорта, еще черта отправленного князю Карлу (B.Akunin. Turkish Gambit). In this example the predicates refer to different situations, there is no semantic connection between them. The particle inserts the meaning of the temporal difference of the two situations, the particle does not influence on the complication in the simple sentence.

Key words: particle; “еще”; complicated sentence.

P. 29. Rebrina Larisa N. Volgograd State University. SPACE AND ACTIVITY INTERPRETATION OF MEMORY AND MEMORY OPERATIONS BY MEANS OF SECONDARY NOMINATION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. The article is devoted to a complex research of the semantic characteristics of German verb collocations. Nomination of the units is based on different types of metaphors, which link the conceptual model of the world with obvious scales and forms. The conceptual metaphor is the basis for most stable verb combinations; the others are shaped by evaluative and image-creating metaphors. Identifying metaphor, based on similarity of the object and image, and emotive metaphor are non-productive for the description of memory operations. Semantic structure has been reconstructed as a set of ‘semantic sectors’. We concluded that memory operations can be described as getting, storing and losing of the objects, and also as goal-directed actions initiated by the subject, or as objects activity. Productive structural and semantic models analysis helped to pick out relevant elements of situations described, to show the mechanism of nomination. Interpretation of memory processes reveals ontological differences. Verb collocations model the situations represented, their structure and components refer to the real world. For native speakers of German the main components are localization, source, direction and object. Onomasiological approach is used to interpret the set as the field with motives and thematic codes serving as organizing centres, to arrange the codes hierarchy, and to reconstruct the methods of memory interpretation, its processes and members. Spatial code is the most productive thematic code. The others codes are anatomical, personifying, substantial, religious, textual, technical, social and zoological. Memory is associated with space, storage, environment and specific place, and its operations – with vertical moving of the fragments of the past in memory space: in memorizing – from the deepest layers to the surface, in forgetting – from the surface to the depth, in remembering – from outside to inside, in storing data – conditional state of immobility. Collocations realizing the anatomical code include somatisms, intellectual parts of the body are thought to be a subject, object or storage / space of memory operations, memory is consid-
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P. 44. Evstropov Maksim N. Tomsk State University. “OTHER THAN BEING”: FACE IN THE METAPHYSICS OF EMMANUEL LÉVINAS. PART I: FEATURES OF FACE. One of the key categories of ethics or metaphysics of the French thinker Emmanuel Lévinas (1906–1995) is the “face” (visage), which is understood, first of all, as a way of being of “the Other” – his/her self-presentation as the other. However, the concept of “face” does not become the expression of radical exteriority all at once. The primary image of “the other” in the early works of Lévinas is rather the “being” itself as the impersonal presence, “there is” (il y a). The face that is “other than being” appears as a metaphysical antithesis of the ontological fact, which is considered as unconditional evil. The face is always one of the extreme terms of the ethical relationship that excludes any sort of mediation – as if the appearance of the face, “epiphany” banned the judgment upon “the Other” as an alter ego – by analogy with the subject itself. On the other hand, although the “epiphany” of the face takes place in the world, the face cannot be reduced to the object, visible side or plastic form. The face shatters the “paralysis of form”, it is essentially form-less, its “otherness” produces before and apart from any intention of the subject – it does not correlate with any transcendental structures and exceeds the order of phenomena as it reveals itself per se. But this “self-revelation” turns out to be some primary expression – speech. It is the speech by means of which “the Other” maintains and produces the absolute-ness of his/her appearance that initially opens the space of meaning and sense. The face comes forth as the “source” of language – as the irrelevant and non-contextual significant, as the “absolute sign” – index sui. Lévinas also calls the face “a trace of itself”. The “trace” – another way of self-appearance of “the other” – according to Lévinas, is the basis of sign in general. The “trace” is “the presence of absence”, its reference always rests empty, and we shall not find the one who had left it, for his/her past had never been present. It seems to be a paradox in the context of the opposition of «face» and face-less «presence» (il y a) fundamental for the ethics of Lévinas, but the
“trace” is somewhat “impersonal” or “neutral” in the face itself (because “illéité” is a characteristic feature of that one who had left the “trace”). It should be noted here that Lévinas uses the concept of “neutral” mostly in negative sense, as a designation of some “middle term” that cuts in the relation “face-to-face” with the absolutely “other” and thus substitutes “the other” for itself. Nonetheless, “neutral”, being delivered from its polemic connotations, becomes quite suitable for the face, the features of which are described by Lévinas mostly in the apophatic manner. In this case “the trace” makes the face extremely ambiguous. The “epiphany” of the face that allows to avoid considering “the Other” by analogy with the subject, however, throws us into the field of another – ontological – analogy, into the space of “existence without the world”, that makes the metaphysical pretension for ethical transcendence of the ontology endlessly problematic.

Key words: modern French philosophy; ethics; aesthetics; ontology; Emmanuel Lévinas.

P. 50. Zakharova Yelena V. Samara State University. INCOMPLETENESS OF HUMAN BEING: ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM. Spontaneous existential feeling of suffering, dissatisfaction, peculiar to human life, causes the topicality of the ontological incompleteness theme. Anthropology analyses the problem of incompleteness in connection with the question of human essence. Foucault’s thesis about man’s death makes human essence a question, sets the necessity of finding the level of determination of this essence by cultural signs. In the West we can observe the interest in anthropology, but here anthropological problems have mostly social-cultural context. At this juncture it appears reasonable to revise the trusted principles of classical anthropology in order to try to return human essence by means of positive research. This research may concern ontological incompleteness as a fundamental human feature. The theme of incompleteness is described by such researchers as M. Scheler, H. Plessner, A. Gehlen. Gehlen suggests the concept of incompleteness. For Plessner as well as for Gehlen incompleteness has biological character. A. Gehlen, H. Plessner, K. Lorenz imply incompleteness (“having a gap” - Gehlen’s “mangelwesen”) of human being as a biological gap, comparing humans with other living creatures. To be “non-generic”, “artificial” is constitutive for human being: s/he is deprived of foundation in being, that is why s/he has to create himself, to make her-himself to be the one s/he already is. For example, for M. Scheler incompleteness shows itself in error of spirit and life (biological, natural energy). Anthropology was searching for essence of human being as an inner, permanent foundation, but the only thing that remained permanent was incompleteness itself. In this connection classical anthropology attaches positive importance to transforming, self-affirming activity of humans. This fact creates a mood of all-sufficiency and autonomy, compasses humans to ennoble themselves, but does not replace the absence of essence. The achievement of classical anthropology is about having passed the way from searching for essence to announcing death of subject, it stated the death of a human as an anthropological fact. Modern anthropology revises the situation of a human being in the world, replacing the denial of anthropocentrism by a positive idea of participating in the world (S. Horuzhy, B. Markov, V. Sagatovsky etc). Loneliness and infertility of self-projection gives way to trust the transcendent source, filling a human with being.

Key words: ontological incompleteness; anthropology; wholeness; participating.

P. 57. Ilynykh Svetlana A. Novosibirsk State University of Economics and Management. GENDER PROBLEMS AND MANAGEMENT AS AN OBJECT OF RESEARCH. This article deals with cognitive models, administrating conscience and behaviour of individuals. This administrating is revealed due to gender stereotypes and gender perceptions. They deal with such questions as the areas of action of men and women, social roles, the possibility of the alignment of different social roles, personal characteristics of leaders depending on the gender. The revealed gender aspects of consciousness obtain the author’s interpretation. Communication of a manager depending on gender is carried out at the empirical level. In addition, the attitude of respondents to statements, which determines attitudes to the specificity of male and female, the distribution of social roles between men and women, the relationship between their social status. Gender culture manages all individuals without exception, regulating relations between the sexes through a set of rules and norms of social interaction of individuals according to gender. These rules and regulations are embodied in the values and traditions of the culture. The influence of gender is not obvious, but nevertheless everyone is under this influence, as well as under the influence of norms and values of gender culture. An individual constructs a system of their relations with the outside world on the basis of the acquired gender attitudes and gender stereotypes. Interacting with others, s/he only gets a confirmation of acceptance in the culture of norms and rules concerning the specific nature of the interactions between men and women. As a result, stereotypes are not only repeatedly reinforced, but also presented as a controlling force in its interaction with other people. The article analyses gender stereotypes as an example of manifestation of gender culture. Examination of gender stereotypes concerning management, personal characteristics of a manager depending on gender is carried out at the empirical level. In addition, the attitude of respondents to statements, which are predetermined to be gender-stereotyped, is revealed.

Key words: gender stereotypes; gender perceptions; management; leadership; gender roles.

P. 62. Osachenko Yuliya S. Tomsk State University. METHODOLOGICAL A PRIORI OF THEORETICAL MYTHOLOGY: BETWEEN THE SCYLLA OF DEMYTHOLOGIZM AND THE CHARYBDIS OF REMYTHOLOGIZM. The paper addresses to the problem of finding adequate methodological principles of philosophical analysis of the myth as an ambivalent cultural phenomenon and a structural element of self-consciousness, the basis of identity formation. Distinction strategy analysis contours of the mythological consciousness as a special structure of experience are defined. The searching problem of adequate methodological principles of the mythological consciousness analysis is impeded by the ambivalent nature of myth, by its presence in the structure of understanding and interpreting of being. Myth is not only a cultural form and a legacy of archaic consciousness. Mythic in a broad sense, is the immanent structure of the consciousness experience, the basis of identity formation. Dialectics of Enlightenment and Romanticism as a special form of philosophical ethos, the incarnation of the logos and of the myth shows that reflectivity and meaningful self-determination of any ontology are mutually conditioned. Remythologizm and demythologizm extremes can be overcome by addressing to the distinction analysis modification of phenomenology. The experience of consciousness is interpreted here as the integrity of differentiation (distinction), synthesis and identification. The experience of consciousness as an understanding (interpretation) and self-understanding (self) is conceptualised through a historical, temporal structure of reactivation of some basic identities, archetypes, sacred images, and reflexive alienation from the source of the tradition that can be considered as demythologizm and remythologizm dialectics. The problematical
character of the unique development of the story “From Myth to Logos” is shown through demonstration of mutual complementarity of these roles of reason as means of thought verbalization, as ways of organizing consciousness experience.

**Key words:** Ontology of myth; consciousness experience; demythologizm and remythologizm dialectics.

P. 68. Tarnapolskaya Galina M. Tomsk State University. **INNER MEASURE OF SYMBOL AND REALITY DEPTH.** The personal dialogue arises only under condition of perception of another person as real. In this case the body of another person is a symbol of this person. It means the direct presence of a person in the body and an image. Only an image showing the real presence of a prototype can be a symbol. The ontological character of a symbol consists in it. The revealing of ontological character a symbol allows allocating two levels of its life. The external level assumes outside expression, and the inside level is not embodied in empirical reality. Personal dialogue proceeds at these two ontological levels of a symbol. The person expresses the feelings and thoughts through speech, mimency, and gestures outside. In the course of a dialogue something occurs in the private world of the person. The event of external dialogue is accompanied by the event of an internal life, which is not expressed in an empirical reality. There are also two types of symbols. The first type of a symbol directs the perception on external expression of the internal. The second type of a symbol directs perception on the internal, which is not expressed in the external. The first type of a symbol is characteristic for the antique and European cultures; the second is present in the apophatic symbolism of the orthodox Christian tradition and in the Japanese culture. To define the inside measure of a symbol the concept depth of reality is introduced. Depth of reality is the non-realised latent potentiality of existence accompanying an empirical reality. Depth of reality reveals possibility of such senses, which are not assumed by the already given eidetic definiteness of attitude. The Christian apophatic symbolism differs from the Japanese symbolism in the internal content. The Christian symbol shows such aspect of depth of reality, which the empirical reality is not capable to contain. It is the depth of a completely divine reality. As absolute urgency cannot be completely empirically expressed, from the point of view of the empirical world it is represented as a reality of potentially existing senses. The Japanese symbol shows something absolutely opposite; it is a potential aspect of the depth of reality. Pure potentiality cannot be expressed empirically either as at such expression it ceases to be potentiality. Potentiality in this case appears not as a potential sense, but as a pure possibility of an embodiment of any sense. According to the antique tradition this potentiality is designated by the term “meon”. The Christian symbol is apophatical as in the course of expression it denies the eidetic content of its own symbolical image. The Japanese symbol initially is not directed at expressing the actual aspect of depth of reality; therefore it is not apophatical. The concept of a meonal symbol is used to define it.

**Key words:** actuality; symbol; essence; energy; potentiality.

P. 75. Shlyapnikov Sergey Ye. Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL DESIGNING AS DESIGNING TIME IN SOCIAL SYSTEMS.** The problem of social and philosophical judgment of problems of time is of special significance today in connection with the active use of engineering thinking in designing of social systems from the beginning of the 20th century. First of all, it concerns the totalitarian states where the government has assumed overall responsibility for formation of structure of social space and time. As M. Geller marks, time of social systems in such conditions starts compressing the way it is planned by the strategy of social and economic development. By the end of the 1960s within the management theory there was a group of practices united under the general concept of social designing. As Kurbatov marks, the specificity of social designing is that its result is creation of an image of social objects, social qualities, social processes and relations. Designing is also characterized as a group of constructive approaches having active influence on an image of the future through influence on social processes. Social philosophy faced the problem of judgment of this specific branch of social technologies and this methodological problem was solved in various ways. V.L. Glazychev, D.B. Dondurey and O.I. Genisaret sky offered one of the most perspective concepts of cultural social designing in 1980s. Social designing here is not an administrative activity, but formation of such social environments that will provide optimum development of a corresponding social community. T. Lukman names synchronization of social and subject time as the basic method of designing time in a social system. Synchronization is not only the establishment of the relation of a real or imagined simultaneity between people, but also the similarity of those cognitive designs, in which they comprehend and estimate time. Paradoxically, in social projects realized today in Russia, the designer mistakes the communication and relations, attributes their validity without a sufficient basis, accepts the wished for the valid, ignoring time specific for the community. It seems to the designer that if the social system which s/he wishes to create, is described in detail, it can be implanted in social life. One of the conditions of effective realization of designing is intensive development of social sciences in four basic directions: development of the social theories explaining and predicting the behaviour of social systems and other social phenomena in their context of social systems time; development of adequate representations of process of social projects realization that assumes not only the description of existing samples of social projects realization, but also their practical working out taking into account the specificity of social environments.

**Key words:** social space; social time; social system; social designing; social the approach.

**CULTUROLOGY**

P. 77. Mazai Larisa Yu. N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **SYSTEMATIC APPROACH IN STUDYING ETHNIC MUSICAL CULTURE.** The understanding of culture as an integrity considers some problems for scientists, one of them is the analysis of culture’s elements as an integral subject of investigation. In this work ethnic culture is analysed from the point of view of the system approach. The special signs of the system are the following concepts: “element”, “integrity”, “structure”, “link”. “Element” is understood as one of the components of the system, the totality of them are the original backbone of the system. “Integrity” is defined not only by causal-effect relationship, where every element is a cause and simultaneously an effect of a condition of the other element of the system, but also all the elements have relative independence. The system is formed by the elements, which are combined in a structure. The realization of the system approach for studying ethnic culture supposes defining the definition “ethnic culture”, analysis of its structure, determining the factors of its development. “Ethnic culture” is described in scientific works as the lower level of the cultures of any forms of “ethnic social community”. It is the property of culture, which is characterized by integrity of territory, relationship of population by blood links, dialects, traditions, rites, and common interests. The concrete historical and also the highest form of “ethnic” culture is “national culture”. “Ethnic culture” consists of three basic components: “kernel”, “elements”, and “protecting belt”. The “kernel” of ethnic culture is formed during all the process of ethnic genesis, keeping ethnic culture from disintegration, defining the measure of alien adoption. The “elements” of ethnic culture can be religion, forms of law, morals, science, philosophy, and arts. The mechanisms
of keeping and development of ethnic culture are the traditions of culture elements. The world outlook context is an invariant element, which allows the people to keep their identification under any social-cultural changes. The image of the world is one of the most important components of the ethnic world outlook at the same time with a hierarchy of needs, interests and values. The social-psychological level of the ethnic world outlook is mentality. Music culture as ethnic culture includes the “kernel”, the “elements” and the “protecting belt” in its structure. The “kernel” of ethnic music culture is mentality. The historically formed steady types of the world outlook are traced in music of West European and Eastern peoples. In mental understanding intonation is also a member of the structure of the “kernel” of music culture. That is the intonation, which is proclaimed as a consolidate link of all the elements of music culture. The elements of music culture are musical consciousness, musical image – the basic element of the semiotic system, which is reflected in the definition of a “music style”. The protecting belt of the music culture of a nation consists of the ways of keeping and translation of the music text (in Eastern traditional cultures inherent in oral form of texts; it demands the skills of variation of intonation and ability of improvisation); the traditions of building and performing of music compositions. The space and time factors of mentality forming are also the factors of evolution of the music culture of a nation.

Key words: Culture; ethnic; ethnic musical culture; system; world outlook; mentality; musical style; intonation.

P. 85. Pokrovskaya Yelena M. Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. CONCEPTUAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE POLYLOG INTERCULTURAL MODEL. In the modern conditions of world globalisation the interaction efficiency in verbal communication can be considered as one of the cultural globalisation forms, supposing the formation of universal substances for all culture forms and structures, providing communication among individuals, groups, nations etc. One of the basic language functions is modification of person’s inner condition, i.e. verbal communication implies the personal mentality expression, which is realized in the polylog intercultural model in communicative experience. Minimal but necessary polylog requirements are: a concept for communication; persons; common language; regulation of communicative situation. To produce the image of a specific communication object the additive-multiplicative model of generic dynamic indicator of interaction efficiency at all stages of its existence and development is used; it is determined by the following: “significance of communicative event”, “significance of personal contribution”, “significance of interlocutor’s contribution” etc. The major elements of a polylog are persons. In the polylog regulation there is an opportunity to return to previous development stages and getting agreement. It is polylog interaction that reveals the comprehension essence, when cognition person is originally involved into the sphere of understandable (using polymentality – integral characteristics, realized in communicative activity as a functional part, determined by personal psychological and intellectual, professional characteristics), comprehension means interpretation (which is the sense construction, not the concept reconstruction), which implies pre-comprehension (to understand something it is necessary to already know it) and perception (individual feature). The polylog cross-cultural model performs the conditions for the specific communicative field formation, especially done for it, which simplifies the structure and scheme solutions of communication practice, helps to realize the process of inter-cultural interaction effectively. It is possible to use the linear, parallel and interconnected information analysis and synthesis at all stages of communication cycle, reflection, criticality and possible non-standard ways of thinking at all stages of communicative cycle, its comparison to sample communicative concepts, take the reconstruction of “world-view”, etc.

Key words: polylog, intercultural interaction, communication cycle, concept of parallelism and interconnectivity.

P. 89. Sokhan Irina V. Tomsk State University. PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH FEATURES IN STUDIES OF THE PHENOMENON OF FOOD. Psychoanalytic tradition of study of food as a primary form of communication of a person and the world is represented in the researches of M. Klein, D. Frankl, F. Perls – in their works we can see evolution of the psychoanalytic tradition of study of food experience of a person – from the analysis of the primary food experience in the relationship mother-baby to the idea of mental metabolism, which has structural similarity with food metabolism. F. Perls and D. Frankl articulated the communicative concept of food experience, according to which the identity of a person is formed and his/her existential choice is constructed, too. The main psychoanalytic idea is that food experience is passed through the human positive / negative energy of libido - that is encounter with the world as Others in the primary act of food awakens one’s own libidinal energy of an individual and serves as a stimulus to personal development. Psychoanalysis insists that the underlying constructs of interaction with the world are formed in early childhood, are based on the primary food reactions, and are projected to all other forms of its communications. The theory of assimilation and introjection of the authority is the most important discovery of F. Perls. Standards to ensure the quality of physical and mental metabolism are assimilation. At the level of introjection an embedded object maintains without any processing. Normal personal growth always implies a critical attitude toward any objects from the surrounding world, a molar, rather aggressive attitude towards them, and as a result – their assimilation. While introduction of any values in the consciousness of a person occurs when a person forms ability to introjecton and inability to assimilation. Therefore, a totalitarian society has a special food culture – when the level of the body inculcates the habit of introjection of the external object in the form of food, the habit, which is extrapolated to other areas of life, including the sphere of consciousness. Then mental metabolism is also disturbed, and the person is ready to introjection what is suitable for a totalitarian power. Therefore, a totalitarian society cannot be an affluent society – in particular, the culture of food of a totalitarian society must have defective nature and must be accompanied by repressive nutritional practices.

Key words: psychoanalysis; food; libido; communication; assimilation/introjection.

P. 94. Shilova Asya S. Russian Academy of Theatre Arts (Moscow). RUSSIAN DANCE AS THEATRICS: FROM BUFFOONERY TO THE BEGINNING OF 20TH CENTURY. In the article the phenomenon of formation of Russian national dance as theatrics is investigated. Separate periods of history of this art form evolution from the activity of buffoons till the ensembles of national-escenic dance at the beginning of the 20th century are considered. The functions Russian dance had during different epochs are described and how they influenced its scenic embodiment, the historical events and personalities that brought special contribution to its development as a scenic art. First we will consider the moment when the first semi-professionals, and later professional executors of Russian dance – buffoons appeared. At this period of time it is already possible to speak about Russian dance as about a show, because the aesthetic parts of Russian dance starts to prevail over its other functions. Having considered the contribution of buffoons to Russian dance as the art of entertainment, stage by stage we will pass to Peter’s funs and masquerades where Russian dance was a part of pleasure programs for spectators. We will note the moments of appearance of Russian dance at drama and opera scenes, ballet performances where Russian dance is used as a lexical basis or a plug-in divertsissement that is a new stage on the way of its transformation to theatrics, approaches to professional creativity and unites with other genres of choreography. Further, we will consider its displays at the serf theatre, the first attempts of creation characteristic excertions. Thus, we will build a complete picture of transformation of Russian national dance in a
Russian dance is investigated as performing political, aesthetic, social, ideological functions, with the purpose to show that the change of its functionality influences its embodiment at the scene. The analysis of what Russian national-scenic dance approached by the beginning of the 20th century will be the result of the study, by the time of a new mark of its development—ensembles of national-scenic dance.

**Key words:** Russian national-scenic dance; buffoonery; Timophey Bublikov; serf theatre.

### HISTORY

P. 98. Anop Agniya F. Tomsk State University. **REVISION OF THE TREATY OF SEVRES IN 1921.** The most important task of the British foreign policy in the Middle East in 1921 was that of ending the war in Asia Minor and signing a peace treaty with the new National Government of Turkey as a result of a revision of the Treaty of Sevres signed in August 1920 by the government of the Turkish Sultan. The article tells about the work of the London conference in March and February 1921 attended by the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of England, France and Italy as well as delegations from Greece and Turkey. Various materials from “Documents on British foreign policy 1919–1939” edited by Professor W.N. Meedlicott of Oxford University, in particular, from volume 17 covering the events of the period from January 1921 till September 1922 are studied by the author. The documents contain a number of memos and other papers prepared by the Foreign Office for the meetings with allies with the purpose of revision of the peace treaty with Turkey. These diplomatic papers give evidence of the fact that the British government made every effort to preserve as much as possible from the Treaty of Sevres, making only insignificant concessions and thus creating the impression of compromise decisions acceptable to all participating parties. The study of the materials of the meetings of the British Cabinet held in summer 1921 from “The Chanak Affair” by D. Walder suggests the conclusion that the British Cabinet took a number of measures to enhance Greek military forces and encourage military operations in Asia Minor with an aim of enforcing the Treaty of Sevres. The failure of the London conference, worsening of the relations with France and Italy who concluded separate agreements with Turkey, and a crushing defeat of the Greek military forces in September 1921 in Asia Minor caused dissatisfaction of some of the ministers of the Cabinet, parliamentarians and political quarters. At the end of the article new suggestions and initiatives coming from the War Office and the Foreign Office with an aim of radical revision of the treaty with Turkey and restoring good relations with the allies are considered.

**Key words:** Great Britain; Middle East policy; revision of the treaty of Sevres.

P. 103. Vedernikov Vitaliy V. Altai Economics Institute, Branch of St. Petersburg Academy of Management and Economics (Barnaul). **ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SILVER INDUSTRY IN ALTAI IN 1745–1762.** In the 2nd half of the 18th century Altai put itself as one of European leaders in silver production. But the duration from 1745 to 1762 is least scrutinized so far. For example, it is considered that the Emperors’s Cabinet in St. Petersburg was a financial department only and the local power was attributed to the engineers from Saxony and they were under weak control at all. The author has cleared up that every stage of production was under total Cabinet’s control. The methods of control are described in this article. A special process of production scheme from Kolyvan and Barnaul foundries was determined. The first stage was the initial ore smelting to concentrate silver in raw matter. This operation was realized in Kolyvan. This allowed decreasing the weight of the raw material in comparison with ore to cut down the transportation costs of the raw matter to Barnaul foundry for two subsequent turns. The second technological step was to smelt the raw substance with lead to separate silver from the raw material in lead-alloy or bullion. The last turn was separating silver from lead. It is considered that the delivery of lead from Nurchinsk foundry begun in 1747 after taking Demidov’s private copper foundries to the state. It is necessary for silver production to smelt the raw material with lead to extract silver. Lead was only a working product of silver fusion in Nerschinsk foundry in Transbaikalia. But Altai’s ores did not contain enough lead. Plenty of lead in Nerschinsk ores and therefore its production was not in demand there. Nurchinsk lead was first transported to Barnaul foundry in 1746, i.e., one year before the Royal Decree of May 12, 1747. The author has stated that there was no pure lead, but it contained wastes with a touch of 30% of arsenic, antimony and so on. This resulted in making bubbles in the furnace. There was a big danger from bursting bubbles because of liquid metal sparks that could hit hands or eyes of workers or cause conflagrations. But the rule was that Nurchinsk foundry is for smelting silver, not lead, which was kept as a useless material. Therefore there was no direct duty of Nurchinsk foundry to deliver lead to Barnaul foundry in Altai. The duty of lead delivery was imposed on Nurchinsk foundry only in 1764, 18 years after the first delivery of lead to Barnaul. Four furnaces were built at Nurchinsk foundry at that time to purify the lead for Barnaul.

**Key words:** mining; brass works in Altai.

P. 106. Verenchuk Lyudmila P. East Kazakhstan State University (Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan). **ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE: THE CONCEPT OF ARISTOCRACY.** The article is devoted to the analysis of the concept of aristocracy, which was developed by Alexis de Tocqueville in the context of historical investigation of the Great French revolution prerequisites. The scientist exposed the correlation of the nobility and bourgeoisie interests in the epoch of French Old order. The concept helps to understand the social conditionality of the revolutionary process at the end of the 18th century in France. It attracts interest of the modern Western historiography representatives, who pretend to reinterpret the history of the Great French revolution.

**Key words:** Tocqueville; French Old order; Great French revolution.

P. 110. Voronin Dmitry V. Prokopievsk Branch of Tomsk State University. **RELATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ELITES IN KUZBASS IN 1980S.** This article deals with the relationship of economic and political elites in Kuzbass in 1980s. In particular the article is concerned with the role of economic executives in social and economic life of the region. The author notes that the solution of many social questions in miners’ towns and settlements depended on economic executives and that influenced on their relations with local party and state executives. A point of view is cited of one of the most authoritative “mining generals”, V.P. Romanov, on the economic executives’ role in the existing political system. The position of the branch-wise departments is considered with respect to territories. It also deals both with the elements of solidarity of the regional economic elite with the ranking industrial organs and with the elements of divergence of their interests. Being subordinate to the Ministry of coal mining industry economic executives tended to find an economic independence. The relationship between economic executives and local party organs and also the position of branch departments towards the territory are considered in the article. The author analyses the regional economic elite’s tendency to go out of the committee’s control. It is also emphasized that sometimes their interests did not coincide. The activity of the regional economic elite
in the years of the perestroika is analysed, the time when coal metallurgical generals came out flat against the centre’s appointee to the position of the first secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The paper deals with the activities of the regional and union economic elite in the period of the mining strike in 1989, and with the ambition of “mining generals” for using the mining strike as a lever of pressure on the centre. Particularly, it emphasizes the “mining generals” tried to stop the miners’ strike and to suppress their ambitions. The results of the miners’ strike for its direct participants, the “mining generals”, the Ministry of coal mining industry are analysed. Economic executives of metallurgical plants and factories of military-industrial establishments in Kuzbass used the results of the miners’ actions. Economic executives got rid of political committees’ control after getting out last miners of the mines and factories, and having come under the jurisdiction of Russian government they got rid of control of the Ministry of coal mining industry. The consequences are also analysed of the beginning of some market reforms for directors of coal and metallurgical industry of the region when in the result of property redistribution the latter passed into the ownership of representatives of the centre. The starting radical market reform activated mass closing of mines and sharp aggravation of the social situation in the region resulting in the “rail war”. One of the results of reforms became the limit of property and this property passed into the hands of representatives of the centre. Because of the insufficiency of practical experience and knowledge of business management economic executives could not obtain benefit in the conditions of forming market. Frequent rotation of formerly all-powerful “mining generals” at the will of new owners speaks for their incertitude.

**Key words:** regional elite, the position of branch departments, mining strikes, radical market reforms.

P. 113. Galimova Aliya K. Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology (Pavlodar, Kazakhstan). QUESTIONS OF STATE-LEGAL REGULATION OF MIGRATORY REPATRIATION PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN. The article considers the stages of state and legal regulation of the migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period from 1991 to 2007. The analysis of improvement of the legal base for regulating migration to permanent residence of ethnic Kazakhs, living outside Kazakhstan (oralmans), is carried out. Namely, the resolution of the Cabinet Council of Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic №711 “On the order and conditions of migration to Kazakh SSR from other republics and foreign countries of natives, expressing the wish to work in the rural places”, issued on November 18, 1991. The principal grounds of the law “On Immigration” issued on June 26, 1992 concerning repatriates are analysed. The author has made a comparison of the law “On Population Shift”, passed in 1997, and the previous legal act. The Concept of repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs to their home country, worked out in 1998, is considered. A fundamental analysis of the “Sectoral Program of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Period of 2001 to 2010” №1371, issued on October 29, 2001, is carried out. Innovations to the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved in 2002 by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Citizenship in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, are considered in the article. The author reveals the importance of the migration policy improvement, stated in the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 1, 2006 “Strategy for the Republic of Kazakhstan Entry to 50 Most Competitive Countries of the World”. The Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the period from 2007 to 2015, worked out in accord with the tasks for the Message realization, is considered. International significance of the 3d World Kurultai of Kazakhks in 2005, Days of Kazakh Literature and Culture in the countries of near and far abroad (2006–2007), broadcasting of the sputnik channel “Caspionet” is outlined. In the above-mentioned regulating and legal acts and events the author reveals the dynamics for improvement of the migration policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Such issues as regulating and working out the most acceptable mechanism of the migration policy, defining the status and state of repatriates, privileges for oralmans, stimuli for their implementation to modern Kazakhstan society are considered by the author of the article. Noting strong and weak sides of regulatory and legal support of migration processes, the author gives recommendations for their optimisation.

**Key words:** regulation of migratory; Republic Kazakhstan; oralmans.

P. 120. Lettezkaya Olga M. Classical School №26 (Tomsk). TOMSK PROVINCE ABORIGINALS’ LANDOWNERSHIP UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNRESTRICTED CAPTURE OF LAND IN THE 19TH – BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY. The method of unrestricted capture of landownership as the leading one in the economic development of the territories of Tomsk province is characterized. The factors providing preservation of landownership in the 19th – beginning of the 20th century are determined. Consequences of unrestricted capture of land for further development of aboriginals’ landownership are revealed.

**Key words:** method of unrestricted capture of landownership; aboriginals’ landownership.

P. 123. Mukaeva Larisa N. Gorno-Altaiisk State University. PROSPECTING OF MINERALS IN THE ALTAI IN THE 18TH CENTURY. The article is devoted to the history of searches for minerals on the territory of the Altai in the 18th century, which were aimed at their industrial exploitation by a stone-cutting factory. The article deals with the attempts to discover supplies of precious and semi-precious stones on the territory of the Altai. Before Peter the Great it was considered that there were no supplies of precious stones in Russia. Only in the epoch of Peter the Great there was a decisive turn, which led to the discovery of Russian semi-precious stones. Reforms by Peter the Great in the mining sphere prepared the base for the discovery of precious stones in Russia. Peter’s reforms resulted in the mining development of the country when Russian prospectors started to discover deposits of semi-precious and precious stones. The article gives a definition for the term “semi-precious stones”, which describes transparent and evenly coloured minerals in Russian jewellery practice. The article characterizes the role of V.N. Tatischev, the head of Siberian and Urals plants, E. Patren, I.M. Renovantz and other mining administrators and scientists in the study of the Altai deposits of semi-precious stones. The Ursals was the main centre of precious stone mining. Cabinet administration hoped to discover precious stone deposits in the Altai. E. Patren discovered deposits of beryl, aquamarine, rose and milk-white quartz in the Tirimerek snow caps, a quarry was laid here for their extraction. Small deposits of aquamarine, chalcedony, cornelian and agate were discovered in the western and eastern Altai at the end of the 18th century. Discovery of Belorezka quartz – belorezka – and crystal turned out very successful. Colourless crystal and its coloured varieties were found in some places in the Altai Mountains. Those sorts of semi-precious stones were used to make some small articles. But all the efforts to discover deposits of emeralds, topazes and amethysts failed in the Altai. Large fine crystals were never found. That is why the main development in raw base of the Altai stone-cutting industry remained the searches for coloured hard stones.

**Key words:** prospecting of minerals; Altai; precious stone.
especially against serious problems in the system of social security maintenance. Research of the problem of the structure of the norms of social security law; but simultaneously it is necessary to recognize their presence as quite well grounded, expedient, to which the sanction representing negative consequences, expressed in the form of responsibility, is not considered as an obligatory norm. The authors share a position according to which the sanction representing negative consequences, expressed in the form of responsibility, is not considered as a social security sanction. The authors of the article make a conclusion that it is necessary to recognize norms of social security law only as obligatory rules of conduct proceeding directly from the state in the name of authorized organs and organizations. The norms accepted by other subjects, despite their aim of rendering assistance or maintenance and authorization by the state, cannot be recognized as the norms of social security law because these norms are deprived of the status to be social instructions; they should refer to the branch of labour or civil law. Therefore their presence in the Russian legal system increases neither volume, nor a variety of norms of social security law; but simultaneously it is necessary to recognize their presence as quite well grounded, expedient, especially against serious problems in the system of the state insurance maintenance. Research of the problem of the structure of the norms of social security law is to consider the question of existence of social security sanctions. The authors share a position according to which the sanction representing negative consequences, expressed in the form of responsibility, is not considered an obligatory structural element of any juridical norm. Realization of many norms of various branches of law does not require compulsory influence on the subjects, because of the character of instructions fixed in them, therefore these norms consist of two parts: hypotheses and dispositions. Absence of sanctions in such norms does not deprive these norms of quality of juridical instructions: any juridical norm is provided with measures of the state protection, thus the norm cannot have its own sanction as in this case such a norm is protected by the sanctions of juridical norms of other branches of law. Owing to the “giving-obliging” character, material norms of social security law also are deprived of sanctions. The obliged subject in material legal relations is a state organ or organization, but legislation does not establish sanctions for failure of their duties. The subject having competence in these relations is poor citizens or families; the establishment of sanctions for non-use of competences is deprived, in turn, of any sense as the subject having competence is independent in the right to use or not-to-use the possibility of receiving help or maintenance from the state. In this connection the authors come to a conclusion, that special social security sanctions do not exist as in social security law there are no measures of juridical responsibility, there are only measures of protection.

Key words: social security law; juridical norms.

P. 132. Kaigorodov Alexandr A. Tomsk Regional Court. CORRELATION OF NOTIONS OF PRINCIPLES AND COMMON CONDITIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. The principles of criminal procedure are the main regulations, which characterize the criminal procedure in whole, its institutions, steps, procedural status of subjects. As far as each principle is a basic norm fixed in law, its content is revealed and specified in many other norms of criminal proceeding law. The principles have a subordinated character against the aims of criminal procedure. They are an intermediate part between objectives, which define the activity of criminal proceeding on the one hand, and concrete norms, which regulate the order of this activity on the other hand. There exists a range of characteristics, proper to the principles of criminal procedure, which allow distinguishing them from other legal norms. The majority of scientists consider that the determinative criteria of one or another principle presence are its formal certainty and its fixation in a legislative act, i.e. its regulatory character. Admitting the variety of possible forms of objectification, fixation in law and so on, the author recommends to pay attention to common significance of such a principle for criminal procedure: the scope of its spread to criminal procedure as a whole or to its separate institutions. According to these criteria (the degree of generality) all main regulations in criminal procedure can be subdivided into three groups: 1. General procedural principles. The effect of such principles is spread to all steps of criminal procedure in a direct or indirect way. 2. Principles, which characterize pre-trial stages or procedure itself. 3. Principles, which relate to every separate step of a criminal procedure. It is named “common basis”. In the author’s opinion, according to a general rule, only general important regulations, the effect of which is spread to the whole criminal procedure, must be attributed to the principles of criminal procedure. At once, some constitutional regulations are considered as general procedural principles. At the same time some other regulations of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which are spread only to procedures (for instance, publicity of a trial), in the opinion of certain authors, are not attributed to the principles, but to common basis of a trial, even though the publicity is reflected at different steps of criminal procedure.

Key words: principles of criminal procedure; classification of principles of criminal procedure; common conditions of criminal procedure.

P. 136. Korchagin Andrei A. Altai State University. CONTINGENCY APPROACH AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN FORMATION OF METHODS OF JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION ON MURDER CASES. Criminalistics characteristic of judicial investigation on murder cases is a system of criminalistically significant typical data of the most optimal adversary criminal procedure activity of accusation or defence in forming judicial situations. The development of a new notion of a judicial investigation situation and its classification is considered to be extremely significant for the development of methods of investigation on murder cases. This knowledge is important not only for a public prosecutor who must develop tactics of public prosecution support with a glance at the present situation of the investigation but also for a judge himself who must develop his own activity with a glance at investigatory situations and decide on the case on this very basis. Efficiency of public prosecution mostly depends not only on the knowledge of criminalistics characteristic of crime but also on the knowledge of typical situations and other methodological elements of public prosecution support. Having studied the information from the materials of a criminal case and possessing the knowledge of typical judicial situations in judicial procedure it will be easier for a public prosecutor and for a judge to resolve the matter of their competence. Judicial situations on murder cases, as it can be regarded, are based on situations of preliminary investigations. There are elements of a psychological type, informational type, procedural and tactical type, material and logistical type singled out in the content of a judicial situation. Psychological characteristics of subjects of criminal procedure have an influence on judicial investigation situations. Elements of the informational type can be compressed with the help of available evidence, contained in the materials of a criminal case and with the help of additional evidence received ad litem. Rules of criminal procedure legislation can refer to procedural elements. Tactical elements are specifics of tactics of a public prosecutor to adduce evidence and specifics of tactics to conduct investigative actions ad litem. Elements of material and logistical types include material conditions of judicial review of the case. Significance of judicial investigation situations on murder cases is the following: they are the basis for making tactful decisions during judicial investigation. If a public prosecutor is aware of the situations formed during the preliminary investigation s/he will be able to predict possible judicial situations and prepare variants for their
solution beforehand. In connection with this in the article there is an attempt to define the notion of a judicial investigation situation on murder cases, its structure, to particularize classification bases and on this basis to formulate a system of classification of judicial investigation situations on murder cases on the basis of the analysis of different viewpoints in criminalistics literature.

**Key words:** judicial investigation; investigatory situation; classification of investigatory situations.

P. 140. Popova Olga A. Tomsk State University. **CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH OF MENTAL TASKS TYPES IN HANDWRITING SCIENCE.** Traditionally, handwriting examination today solves identification problems. But handwriting analysis is also necessary in the practice of diagnostic investigations. Today there is a need to establish more information about the producer of the text, the conditions and circumstances of making the manuscript. Experts in handwriting give virtually no attention to the writing and intellectual components of writing skills. Diagnostic studies on cognitive tasks that are used when the person performing the text are not carried out. The type of mental tasks, according to the author, appears in a manuscript when writing a dictated text down, copying or creative modelling. Knowing the patterns of influence of a particular type of mental tasks on handwriting would show the conditions the text under investigation was made in. This aspect is essential to establish the material truth of the case, when a need arises in reconstruction of behaviour of individuals through the analysis of their actions on producing the written characters. We think that the type of mental tasks, which is implemented by the executive of the manuscript, to a sufficient extent affects the accuracy of the establishment of personal characteristics by a person's handwriting. Thus, if an expert does not consider the type of mental tasks it affects the reliability of the expert’s opinion as a type of evidence. That is why it seems necessary to expand and deepen research in this direction. The article is devoted to the characterization of the current state of diagnostic studies in the domestic handwriting. The degree of elaboration of the problems in this area was found, the total content of all diagnostic studies and the existing trends were identified. The author carried out the development of basic theoretical concepts in the detection of correlations between the type of mental tasks and handwriting. She indicated the theoretical and practical importance of these relations. In this article the structure of concept “type of mental tasks” was studied and the place of the term in the conceptual apparatus of forensic handwriting diagnosis was identified. The author has actively used the works of famous Russian and forensic experts, such as L.E. Arotsker, M.V. Bobovkin, A.N. Gerasimov, G.N. Gordeev, V.G. Gruzkova, V.F. Orlova, V.V. Seregin, L.V. Sidelnikova, E.S. Simakov, V.V. Tomilin, E.A. Shkoropot and others. Submitted provisions are intended to supplement the theoretical foundation of handwriting diagnosis. The study also has a practical orientation: the results can be used in practice for the detection and investigation of crimes.

**Key words:** handwriting; handwriting science; diagnostics; type of mental tasks.

P. 144. Saponova Natalya A. Altai State University (Barnaul). **PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF JUVENILE CRIME IN RURAL AREAS.** The study of the territorial differences in juvenile crime in rural and urban areas is one of the constituents of a differentiated approach to its investigation which allows us not only to take into account the effect of the particular environment on the formation of personal qualities and to detail the negative influences of that environment and their interrelations, but also to carry out juvenile crime prevention measures on a case-by-case basis by considering the particularities of the local conditions. A criminological analysis of the juvenile crime in Altai Region allows us to say that the regional criminal situation among juveniles is characterized by outrunning growth of juvenile crime in the rural area as compared to the crimes committed by juveniles in towns. The number of crimes committed by rural juveniles is higher than those in towns. The crime rate among rural juveniles is higher in the number of crimes and persons involved than among the young people in the urban area of the region, which certainly shows a higher juvenile criminal activity in the rural area than in the urban one. A comparative analysis of juvenile crime in the rural and urban areas of Altai Region allowed us to reveal the following structural peculiarities of juvenile delinquency in the rural area: the rate of homicides and attempted ones in the total amount of rural juvenile crimes is 3 times higher than that in towns, the rate of forcible rapes and attempted ones is 2 times higher in the rural area than in the urban one; the rate of crimes related to intended grave bodily injuries is approximately the same in both areas, the rate of crimes related to intended bodily injuries of medium gravity is 1.6 times higher in the rural area than in towns; the rate of thefts in the rural area is 1.8 times higher than in the urban one but the rate of plundering is 4.6 times lower, the rate of robberies is approximately twice lower in the rural area than in towns and the rate of crimes related to misappropriation of an automobile or other transport vehicle with no intent to steal is approximately 1.4 times lower in the rural area than in the urban one. Such revealed particularity is determined by the rural specific conditions that are closely connected with the numerous problems in bringing-up, living, leisure time and ways of communication. The analysis of the dynamics of juvenile crime in Altai Region over the period 2003-2009 shows, firstly, the growth of juvenile criminal level in the rural area and, secondly, the fact that the dynamics of the latter is outrunning than that in the urban area and, moreover, it outruns the dynamics of the growth of juvenile criminal level within the region in whole. The dynamics of the rate concerning specific crimes in the juvenile crime structure shows that, over the period mentioned above, the growth of approximately every kind of crimes committed by juveniles in the rural area can be seen. Unfavourable trends in rural juvenile crime in Altai Region are determined by worrying processes of the growth of criminal activities among school-children and students of professional schools in the total number of juveniles who committed crimes in the rural area. The rate of increase in the number of juveniles, who has committed crimes before, in the total number of juveniles who committed crimes in the rural area, is 11 times higher than the similar index related to the urban one. It is evident that, in whole, the trend in changing the correlation of the rates of juvenile crime in the urban and rural areas of Altai Region is in favour of villages. It is rural crime that determines, nowadays, the face of juvenile crime in the region.

**Key words:** juvenile; juvenile crime; rural area.

P. 147. Titov Mikhail S. Tomsk State University. **FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES INVOLVED IN FORGERY OF BANKNOTES.** This article reveals the basic theoretical aspects of international law in the liability for counterfeiting, possible sanctions, the specifics of their application, the prospects for improving the legislation, gives a definition of international responsibility. On the one hand, it is understood as a specific duty of the offender to compensate the damage caused, on the other – as the implementation of sanctions against the entity in breach of its international obligations, or as a complex entity comprising both charge of the offender and implementation with respect to its authorization. Counterfeiting as a crime affects the foundations of human life, interferes with the normal inter-state relations, constitutes a danger to the inner life of any nation. Based on the special social danger not only to a particular state, but also for the entire world community, international law considers counterfeiting as a special category of international crimes. The article discusses the features of the commission counterfeiting by individuals and states as subjects of international law, shows how to implement accountability in international law. Since the state’s implication in counterfeiting can be
both direct and indirect, we can conclude that the state should be subject to international legal responsibility for the commission of counterfeiting by any of its public authority, irrespective of its functions. When the state makes the definition of counterfeiting in the form of liability and its related forms it may be affected by various factors, primarily, the degree of adequacy of various forms to meet the objectives of the responsibility to compensate specific damages. The article examines the procedure of compensation and sanctions to the offender state, including the UN, other countries, as well as specific enforcement measures.

Key words: State; responsibility; forgery of banknotes.

ECONOMICS

P. 151. Akeliev Yevgeny S. Tomsk State University. INVESTMENT FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF VENTURE BUSINESS IN INSTITUTIONAL THEORY. One of the most important conditions of existing and developing innovation economy is the mature and stable institutional environment. This institutional environment provides interaction between innovation economy subjects in the conditions of intensive technological changes. At the same time, old institutions begun to modernize intensively under the influence of new economic targets. This article describes institutional foundation of innovation economy. These foundations include institutions of R&D organization, institutions of material innovation realization, institutions of marketing innovation, institutions of innovation economy financing, and institutional foundations of SME status in R&D. Organization of R&D institutions continually provides generation of knowledge and inventions in the sphere of fundamental science. Intellectual property institutes specify property rights on scientific inventions, minimize transaction costs, and redistribute profits from commercialisation of inventions. Intellectual capital production institutes create conditions for transformation of human intellectual potential in real capital by continual acquisition, generation and transferring its knowledge and skills. Organization of innovation business institutes based on company’s joint-stock property rules establishes clear professional information about financial activities of a company, perfects financial manager’s decisions control, and allows forecasting production activities of a company. Innovation economy financial institutes create conditions for predicted and ordered interaction of public and private sector in the sphere of innovation financing that lead to corruption decline, and minimizing of research partners costs and deal conclusion. Venture business institute forms a system of tax privileges and preferences for innovators. The above-mentioned institutions are, on the one hand, single institutions, but, on the other hand, these are institutions area for venture business financing. Venture business financing mechanism is a very important element of innovation economy. Institutes, which determine functioning of venture financing mechanism, also have formal and informal rules. Established by officials, formal rules include stock capital rules, established standards of venture business estimation, official law regarding participating of large investors capital in venture financing, corporate governance, which protects investors’ rights, and official laws concerning functioning capital market for venture business financing.

Key words: venture business financing mechanism; innovation economy.

P. 155. Belyaev Vyacheslav V. Altai State University. OBJECT-ORIENTED MODEL OF THE MARKET CONDITIONS: DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSE. The article discusses the problem of developing a model of market conditions as a way to improve the efficiency of management tasks decision. In the beginning the significance of modelling conjuncture for solving enterprise tasks is substantiated. The main reason is that for the optimal solutions a manager should have complete information on the problem. However, market information required to solve managerial tasks is unknown. The main reason for its absence is the complexity of its collection. As without this information a manager has risks of taking the wrong decision, it is important to help collect such data. The model of market conditions allows systematizing information about the market, which a firm needs and which the firm already has, thus increasing the efficiency of data collection on the market and solutions of managerial problems in general. Then the modern experience of creating models of the commodity markets by Russian scientists is studied. Most scientists offer to divide the market situation into conjuncture-making factors – the driving forces of development conditions that determine the situation on the market. Researchers are developing various classification factors, the most advanced of which are proposed by S. Svetunkov. According to him, there are 11 attributes for classification of conjuncture-making factors: cycles, duration of exposure, belonging to the market, belonging to the sides of the market mechanism, predictability, controllability, impact orientation, strength of links, origin nature, nature of information, type of dynamics. The other ways of modelling market are also proposed in the theory of microeconomics and the theory of marketing, but the proposed variations do not allow simulating the market in sufficient detail for model-based solutions of managerial tasks. The next step was formulation of several requirements, which must correspond to the model and selecting methodology, which allows creating a model that satisfies the requirements. This methodology is object-oriented design. This specific way of modelling is currently used only for programming information systems, however, its set of principles, rules and tools is versatile enough to simulate economic processes and phenomena, including market condition. In the conclusion of the article general information is provided on the object-oriented design: types of used models (object model, consisting of state, behaviour and identity, and interacting with each other based on the relationship of client-service type and classes model, reflecting the overall structure and behaviour of a set of homogeneous objects), principles of modelling (abstraction, encapsulation, hierarchy, modularity), the terms and other.

Key words: market conditions; modelling; conjuncture-making factor; conjuncture index; object-oriented design; object; class.

P. 159. Nikulina Irina Ye. National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. INNOVATION IN MODERN MANAGEMENT. Modern tendency of economic development requires serious changes and innovation approaches in management as a science and practice. Innovation in modern management could be divided into three groups. 1. Innovations in management methodology implemented in new areas of management theory. Influences of different culture and national peculiarities caused emerging new modified areas of development in management theory. Management theory also could be changed by globalisation and integration in management methodology functioning. Among the key features of any social-economic system we can highlight to system unbalance. This non-equilibrium state is followed by the self-organizing phenomenon (synergism) of managerial system. Self-organizing approach development demanded new methods of administration and management. This is the origin of synergetic management. The appearance of new tendency in the theory and practice of modern management – gender management – was caused by the diversities in methods of men and women management. The changes in classical management structures led to the network management. Management in non-standard and unique situations, informal problems, and the lack of previous experience led to creative management appearance. The origin of special staff groups with particular roles resulted in the appearance of team management. 2. Innovation in internal elements of general management. General
management in a large corporation of different specialization could be divided into operation management, marketing management, financial management, human resource management, international management, innovation management. All of these types of management could be described as educational subjects and areas of science that are developing and making new innovation changes in methods, systems, and tools mastering the research methods in this science area. 3. Innovation in theory and practice of general management. It is connected with mechanism of management as interconnecting elements of management object influences (principles, methods, management functions, elements of information and labour providing). Three areas of innovation development of modern management are described in this article.

Key words: synergetic management; gender management; network management; creative management; communication management; team management; communicative management.

P. 163. Sevastyanova Yelena V. All-Russian Distance Institute of Finance and Economics (Moscow). ORGANIZATIONAL ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF OUTSOURCING (BY EXAMPLE OF REGISTRATION FUNCTIONS OUTSOURCING FOR SMALL ENTERPRISES). Outsourcing as a mechanism representing transfer of non-profile functions earlier carried out by the enterprise-customer to a specialized supplier of outsourcing became topical rather recently. Promoting effective organizational structure of the enterprise reorganization and construction, reduction of costs of the enterprise and reception of quality service for the account decrease in risks of inadequate realization of functions transferred to outsourcing, outsourcing is more widely used by the enterprises, including small ones. The organizational mechanism of outsourcing means structure reorganization of registration-administrative personnel by reduction of the horizontal (the lawyer – the accountant –the HR-specialist) and vertical (the director – the chief accountant – the accountant – the lawyer – the HR-specialist) links of the given structure with transfer of functions earlier carried out by a small enterprise to the supplier of outsourcing. The economic mechanism of outsourcing is based on the economic analysis of efficiency of the decision on outsourcing use, first of all from the point of view of the given project costs, if to compare the charges of one’s own service realizing certain functions, with the cost of outsourcer’s service. Thus it is necessary to estimate the cost of the maintenance of one’s own accounting service responsible not only for wages of the employees, but also for other expenses connected with successful realization of registration functions. In practice, on average, outsourcing of accountant department for a company costs approximately as much as a service of the chief accountant of an average qualification. By company experience “Teremok – Russian pancakes” accountant department outsourcing costs 20% more, than their own chief accountant. According to the director of the Incorporated Centre of Economic Planning, his company charges from $150 to $300 for conducting accounting for small firms (with a monthly turnover of $5 000 to $15 000), and $500 for average companies (a turnover of $150 000 to $200 000). The economic mechanism of outsourcing consists in reduction of selling costs on performing registration functions by their transfer to outsourcing in comparison with the costs of the given functions made by a small enterprise. Thus, the organizational-economic mechanism of outsourcing means, on the one hand, reorganization of the existing organizational structure of an enterprise by reduction of horizontal and vertical links of the given structure with transfer of functions earlier carried out by a small enterprise to the supplier of outsourcing, and, on the other hand, achievement of economic benefit of decrease in expenses for registration functions realization by their transfer to outsourcing at observance of the conditions stipulated in the contract on quality of rendered services of outsourcing that provides synergetic effect from outsourcing use.

Key words: organizational-economic mechanism of outsourcing; registration functions outsourcing; organizational structure of a small enterprise; structure of expenses for registration functions realization.

P. 166. Spitsyn Vladislav V. National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF HIGH-TECH AND MEDIUM-TECH INDUSTRIES INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY. It is necessary to know innovation activity objective laws, problems and specific features for its successful management at the federal and regional levels. This article is devoted to the specific features of innovation activity in different industries classified by their technology intensity. According to this criterion the following branches may be defined: high-technology industries; medium-technology industries (including medium-high-technology industries and medium-low-technology industries); low-technology industries. High-tech industries are acknowledged as prior for world economic development. But would they become the focus of Russia innovation growth? To answer this question we describe foreign experience of high-tech industries growth and argue that this experience direct imitation would be impossible in Russia. Alternative innovation strategies (imitation strategy and strategy of technological breakthrough) proposed at the Russian economic congress are also examined. To define industries development strategies we analyse economic and innovation statistical key figures describing Russia’s high-tech and medium-tech industries. High-tech industries innovation indicators are higher. But high-tech industries economic indicators are incomparable with the medium-tech industries and raw materials industry indicators. For example, chemical industry, metal manufacture, coke and petrochemical industry and raw materials industry are the leaders in export income in Russia economy. High-tech industries economic and export indicators are very low and do not increase. On the ground of the analysis we make the conclusion that high-tech industries in Russia will be directed to domestic market and would not change Russia export structure. According to the analysis we propose the next complex of Russia innovation development strategies: 1. High-tech industries besides aircraft manufacturing – imitation and import substitution strategy; 2. Export medium-technology industries (chemical industry, metal manufacture, coke and petrochemical industry) and raw materials industry - transfer strategy from raw material export to finished products; 3. Sixth technological mode industries (nanotechnology, gene technology, information technology) - strategy of technological breakthrough. For each strategy we define financial sources, government incentives and factors, which would resist the industries development. All in all on the ground of this analysis we define specific features of high-tech and medium-tech industries in Russia and rede- termine their development strategies. It is shown that these strategies have to be realized together and simultaneously.

Key words: innovation statistics; high-tech industries; development strategies; Russia economy.

P. 173. Shevchenko Natalya A. Tomsk State University. NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY OF THE USA: PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT. The aim of this article is consideration of priority directions of development of energy sector of the USA.

Key words: USA; energy sector; energy strategy.
PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 177. Zagvоздина Светлана А. Center of Maintenance of Development of Education (Angarsk). METHODOLOGICAL CULTURE OF A TEACHER: SYSTEMATIZATION OF CONCEPTS. In the time of modernization of educational system the problem of formation of methodological culture of the teacher who is independently capable to design the space of pedagogical activity takes the first place. It is known there is no single opinion concerning the essence of the concept of methodological culture. It allows making a conclusion that still there is no synonymous understanding of the named phenomenon. Modern researchers consider methodological culture to be a philosophical culture of thinking: its significance consists in maintenance of the person’s world outlook foundation and personal philosophical self-knowledge (I.S. Ladenko, V.S. Lukashov, etc.). In psychological science the importance of teacher’s methodological culture is defined by a necessity of knowledge of regularity of psychological development of the student, motives of his/her actions for the purpose of definition of an expedient method of influence (K.A. Abulhanova, A.V. Brushlinsky, A.G. Kovalev, etc.) in pedagogy.

methodological culture of the teacher is considered as the premise of formation of his/her professionalism that is the highest indicator of methodological culture depending on the priority problems confronting the science and practice in the formed social situation. However, it is possible to mark out the general item, which unites some points of view of various scientists. It is in the maintenance of this concept all authors see creative application of certain concepts, forms and cognitive methods, and also aspiration for self-education of teachers. All the above-mentioned points of view and discourses allow making substantial generalization of the concept “methodological culture of the teacher”. We can take the following definition as the “working” one: the teacher’s methodological culture is the highest level of professionalism, the modern characteristic of the professional competence with such main components as methodological knowledge of principles and ways of organization of theoretical and practical activities, methodological abilities directed to enrichment of innovative empirical experience, the steady-positive personal attitude for methodological culture as for both a new object of professional perfection and a new professional value. Formation of methodological culture of the teacher-researcher is described in researches of G.H. Valeev, V.I. Zagvijazinsky, V.M. Polonsky, M.N. Skatkinina, etc. In a number of works the emphasis is made on questions of development of methodological culture of the practical teacher (E.V. Berezhnova, V. Kulnevich, E.V. Bondarevskaja, O.Z. Kuznetsova, O.V. Tupilko, etc.). Researches of the mentioned authors have allowed expanding considerably the understanding of the essence and the maintenance of methodological culture, its role in the development of the teacher’s professionalism. At the same time it is necessary to notice that today problems of formation of the pedagogical phenomenon of the practical teacher are not paid enough attention to. Position on the necessity of formation of the teacher’s methodological culture is based on requirements of an innovative vector of the development of Russian education.

Key words: methodological culture; professionalism; skill of the teacher.

P. 180. Kakaхkin Alexandr D., Koval Ivan V. Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). GNOSEOLOGICAL IMAGE OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ITS USE IN TECHNOLOGIES OF FORMATION OF COMPETITIVE SPECIALISTS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS. Forming of representations about the image of a key link – social-administrative potential of activity at an enterprise in students acts as an efficiency condition of social processes in the high school, directed at preparation of competitive specialists. Efficiency of components of educational process in different measures depends on the image of professional activity. Representation of an image of professional activity is a result of advancing formation. Key words: image of professional work; competitiveness; specialists; educational process; exteriorisation degree of image of social-administrative potential of specialists of physical culture and sports major.

P. 185. Свирідова Надежда V. Novosibirsk Teachers’ Professional Re-Training Institute. SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF THE ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN’S MUSEUMS. Any children’s museum as a special educational institute aims at formation and development of a child’s personality in the process of learning to master cultural-historical heritage. Scientific-methodological basis of its activity is conceptions of the Russian philosophic school at the end of 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries, in particular, philosophical-pedagogical ideas of A.V. Bakushinsky, N.F. Fyodorov. Ideas of modern researchers – M.A. Ariyarski and N. B. Krylova – about the “variety of cultural fields”, stages of enculturation are applied to a children’s museum as a variant of a modern educational establishment. In the result of the analysis of Russian philosophers’ and art critics’ works we single out the following theses, which serve as scientific-methodological basis for a children’s museum: 1. In order to carry out its social mission a children’s museum should become a place of spiritual contact with the world of human culture, a place of the dialogue of epochs and the dialogue of generations. The purpose of a children’s museum is formation of soul, free development of a child’s personality in a special museum space by means of subject world of culture. 2. A children’s museum is an important institute of education of a person of culture as a subject acting actively. The process of enculturation for pupils of a children’s museum has the following stages: joining to cultural values through reconstruction, revitalization of objects of material and non-material heritage through creative activity, translation into modern culture, actualisation and generation of a new culture. 3. In order to organize educational and developing environment in a children’s museum it is necessary to refuse from the method of finished decisions in constructing exposition and in the methods of presenting material. Problem tasks stimulating searching, creative activity, encouragement of test and experimental work, heuristic talks will provide development of a disciplined critical mind being able to independent discoveries. 4. A children’s museum can unite feelings and mind in activities. Interactivity as a key principle of activity of a children’s museum provides interiorisation of external subject-practical operations into internal forms of thinking that leads to effective development of a child’s personality. Key words: children's museum; activity; objective world; interactivity; productive education; cultural-historical heritage.

P. 188. Khlyzova Natalla Yu. Irkutsk State Linguistic University. MEDIA EDUCATION AND MEDIA COMPETENCE IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY EPOCH. The importance of media education, a priority direction of pedagogics in the 21st century (UNESCO), is admitted today all over the world. Having analysed some works of domestic and foreign media teachers, the absence of the standard definition is fixed. Media education is considered as a process of person’s formation of certain knowledge and skills, development of the person by means of media, an area of pedagogical theory and practice, a practical joint activity of the teacher and pupils,
as a set of systematized media knowledge, skills and emotional-valuable attitude to media in general. Not applying for exhaustive instants.

The current situation can be explained, in our opinion, by a number of reasons, among which: a) the absence of a unique concept of media education, b) different interpretations, mixture of terms, objective complexity of media education purpose interpretation, caused by the plurality of conceptual approaches. Nevertheless, it was established that media competence has a specific character, more pin-points to the essence of the ultimate purpose of media education, completely conforming to the modern requirements of an information society and the priority approach of education. The term media competence has no unique definition either. The difficulty of the general interpretation of the studied phenomenon can be caused by the intensive changes of the information plan in the society, the definition of the priorities, the new data of the theory and practice of the pedagogical science, some perspective tendencies of their development, the levels of communications. On the basis of all presented positions, opinions our own understanding of person’s media competence that is considered as a result of purposeful media education, as meaningful quality of the person is stated. Media competence is defined by us as a set of systematized media knowledge, skills and emotional-valuable attitude to media in general. Not applying for exhaustive analysis of the questions, the completeness of their consideration, the given article an attempt was made to show the approaches, positions, directions, etc.; the creative search is carried out to reflect the essence of systematizing and to define the attitude to some debatable instants.

**Key words:** media education; media competence; media literacy; media culture.

P. 192. Yakunina Yelena N., Kapilevich Leonid V., Dyakova Yelena Yu. Tomsk State University. **NEURODYNAMIC AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF STUDENTS ENGAGED IN STRUCTURED DANCE.** Psychophysiological and neurodynamic aspects of the functional condition of students engaged in structured dance are considered. Results of pedagogical experiment are stated.

**Key words:** neurodynamic features; psychophysiological status; functional condition.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 197. Brakorenskaya Nataliya N., Yemelianova Tamara Ya. National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **IMPACT OF OIL PRODUCTS ON SPECTROGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SAND-CLAY SOILS (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK).** The purpose of the research is to study the impact of oil products on physical-mechanical properties of soils. This article is topical because in our time filling stations are actively built in urban areas; as a consequence, the urban area is more subjected to pollution. Earlier these objects took place outside the urban area. Now oil stations are situated near industrial and civic objects. In Tomsk there are more than 40 oil stations. The medium period of depletion of the main equipment validity without its replacement before large leaks (for example, an underground petrol tank) is about 18 years. Some oil stations situated directly on the territory of Tomsk are 25-30 years old. Mineral oil pollution results in the change of the composition and behaviour of soils. The fact that the zone of pollution extends over the border of oil station areas makes it necessary to studying the changes in the composition and behaviour of the polluted soils. The research was based on the data of Tomsk geological organizations and personal experiments. Altogether more than 100 complex analyses of physical-chemical-soil properties were examined. The analysis demonstrated that under the influence of oil products the grading of soil changes – the content of clay fraction is increasing, which is conditioned by the presence of organic impurity (in these case mineral oils) in soil that leads to forming the reducing environment. Destruction of cementation connections in clay soils with Eh < 0 occurs through transformation of Fe3+ compounds to Fe2+ form. Fe2+ in the soils can lead to destruction of equipment and increase of fine-dispersed content that can be accompanied by the rise of clay sediments hydrophilicity. Changes of content are more characteristic of loamy soil than loamy sand. This is due to the fact that loamy soil contains more fine-dispersed fraction, which can be destroyed at the contact of mineral oil with the soil than loamy sand. The compression of oil products that pollute soil depends on the initial humidity of soil. The less the humidity of soils is, the more the soil is compressed after the oil products influence. Lasting pollution can lead to an increase of the soil compressibility due to an increase in the index of plasticity as soil compressibility of fine-dispersed soil increases at the decrease of the particles size. Changes of mechanical properties of polluted soils occur in the following way: the value of the cohesive strength of the polluted soil increases (due to the increase of fine-dispersed fraction) but the elevation angle decreases (due to the oiling of the free pore space by oil products). As a whole it is possible to tell that changes are mainly negative for stability of soils in the sphere of their influence upon the constructions.

**Key words:** oil products; soils; properties.

P. 201. Vishnevsky Andrey V., Izokh Andrey E., Polyakov Gleb V. Sobolev Institute of Geology and Mineralogy, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **PICRODOLERITE INTRUSIONS OF WESTERN MONGOLIA: STAGES AND GEOCHEMICAL FEATURES.** In this paper authors investigate 11 objects (massifs and areas), which are results of picrodoleritic magmatism of Western Mongolia. The authors received new isotopic and geochemical data which allowed estimating stages and geochemical features of this magmatism. In the early-middle Cambrian stage the formation of Uureg Nuur picrite-basaltic volcano-plutonic association (512 Ma, Ar-Ar in biotite) in the Harhira terrace and Hajieren troctolite-gabbronorete massif (511±12 Ma, SHRIMP-II) in Lakes Zone occurred. Early Devonian age (406,5±7,1 Ma, SHRIMP-II) was received for the picrodolerites of Tsagan-Shuvut ridge, north from Uureg Nuur Lake. Also age of 391,6±3,5 Ma (Ar-Ar in biotite) corresponds to the formation of picritic rocks of Mor‘t-Ula massif in the south slope of Altan-Huhei ridge. Late Devonian-Early Carboniferous age was obtained for the picrodolerites of Altan-Gudas massif (355,9±4,8 Ma, SHRIMP-II) in the northern part of Baruun-Huurai depression and small Tavyn-Hundijn massif (359,2±3,2 Ma, Ar-Ar in biotite) in the south of Mongolian Altai ridge. Middle Carboniferous isotope ages were obtained for several massifs situated to the east of Baruun-Huurai depression – in Gobi Altai and Transaltai Gobi, and also in Han-Huhei area of North Mongolia. The authors supposed that Dzahoi massif represents a typical island arc chamber, which was located in structures of Carboniferous island arc (Transalay terrane), accreted from the south to earlier structures (Tseel and Gobi-Altai terrains). Dzavhlan massif (332,1±4,1 Ma SHRIMP-II) is located in the rear part of the active
continental margin that existed at that time. And Yaryn-Hud massif (316.2 ± 3.2 Ma, SHRIMP-II) associated with higher monzodiorite-granite series corresponds to the beginning stages of generation of Late Carboniferous granoids that are widely developed on the southern face of Mongolian Altai ridge, which captures the transition to an active continental margin of the Andean type. For Han-Huhei area, located in the southern spur of ridge Han-Huhei south of Lake Uvs Nuur, Carboniferous ages (342-319 Ma) were obtained by the authors on the complex dike of mica peridotite, including picrites and picrodolerites in district Hu-Tsian-Bulag and teschenite sill Bomin Hara-Ula. With a manifestation of the Permian Tarim plume the results of our research in Western Mongolia, can connect basic magma-tism of the southern Hangai upflict and Khan Tayshiri ridge. The Early Permian Age obtained for montsogabbron from Dzara-Ula massif (269.2 ± 4.1 Ma, SHRIMP-II), is located in the left bank of the Dzhabhan River.

Key words: Western Mongolia; Mongolian Altai; picrites; picrodedolites; isotopic ages.

P. 205. Podobina Vera M., Kseneva Tatjana G. Tomsk State University. BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE SLAVGORODSKIAN HORIZON (SANTONIAN – LOWER CAMPANIAN) OF THE SOUTHEAST OF WESTERN SIBERIA. The paper considers recent data of the investigation on foraminifera and biostratigraphy of the Slavgorodskian Horizon dated to the Santonian – Early Campanian. Eighteen core samples were analysed from the borehole ZN-4 section (the vicinity of town Severak) in the southeast of Western Siberia. The foraminiferal assemblages were encountered at three stratigraphic levels: the Lower Santonian beds with the Haplophragmoides tumidus Assemblage (the Ammobaculites dignus – Pseuclavulina adnata Zone); the Upper Santonian beds with the Ammominorulina crispa Assemblage (the Cribrostomoides exploratus – Amphomarginulina crispa Zone) and the Lower Campanian beds with the Recurvmooides magnificus Assemblage (the Bathysiphon vitta – Recurvmooides magnificus Zone). Three palaeontological plates illustrate the main species of agglutinated quartz-siliceous and secreted-calcareous foraminifera. The Early Santonian assemblage encountered here is dominated by species of the Haplophragmoididae Family, of which index-species Haplophragmoides tumidus was established for these beds. In the middle beds of the Slavgorodskian Horizon, the assemblage is dominated by coarse-grained agglutinated tests and the index-species Ammominorulina crispa among them. In the central district this index-species was established in the Upper Santonian beds along with the other characteristic species Cribrostomoides exploratus Podobina that is missing in the borehole ZN-4 section. In the upper beds of the Slavgorodskian Horizon, the systematic composition of the assemblage is significantly renewed, and the Recurvmooides magnificus Podobina Species known for the Lower Campanian appears along with the species of agglutinated tests met previously. The species of the secreted-calcareous tests also occur, that are characteristic for this part of the section and migrated here from the southern (Kazakhstan) province. The systematic composition of large agglutinated coarse-grained tests is similar to that from the central district, where the Arctic Regions influenced the relatively cold-water basin of Western Siberia. The significant similarity of these West-Siberian foraminifera is also observed with the forms from Canada and Northern Alaska assigned to the Arctic Palaeozoogeographic Realm. Southern immigrants entering the assemblage commonly as pseudomorphs and rare secreted-agglutinated tests are similar in taxonomy to the species from Kazakhstan and East-European provinces of the Boreal-Atlantic Realm. The mixed taxonomic composition of foraminifera from various provinces enabled the Santonian – Early Campanian age of the Slavgorodskian Horizon to be established from these two ways (northern and southern). The shallow-water coastal environmental conditions for the studied foraminiferal tests left their imprints on their aspects and systematic composition. In the borehole ZN-4 section, the Santonian – Lower Campanian beds containing varied index-species are correlatable with the widespread foraminiferal zones. The lithology-microfaunal characterization of the studied section beds and their correlatability with the established foraminiferal zones is presented in the table.

Key words: foraminifera; biostratigraphy; Santonian; Campanian; Western Siberia.

P. 214. Fyodorova Alexandra V., Tishin Platon A., Sazonov Anatoly M. Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk); Tomsk State University. PETROCHEMICAL FEATURES AND FACTORS OF VARIATION OF ROCK COMPOSITION IN THE SREDNE-TATARSKY MASSIF. The Sredne-Tatarsky (Zaangarsky) alkaline massif located in the south-western part of the Yenisey Ridge, the formation of which occurred as the result of repeated intrusion of mantel feldspathoid magmas in rifting conditions, is characterized by a variety of rocks composing it and presence of rare-earth – rare-metal mineralization. Foyaites of the early phase and later ijolites often presented by feldspar variations participate mainly in the structure of the massif. The main rock-forming minerals of foyaites and ijolites are presented by two generations and correspond to their standard composition in whole. Alkaline rocks of the massif have similar isotopic composition of primary relations of Sr and Nd isotopes in foyaites and ijolites, characterizing close relation of foid magma sources. By their chemical composition the rocks of the massif in whole are poor in silicic acid (SiO₂ = 46–62%), rich in alumina (Al₂O₃ = 17–28%) and alkalis (K₂O + Na₂O = 6–17%) with Na₂O prevailing. The petrochemical certification of rocks of the massif allowed defining silicate and carbonate associations based on the calcium, silica, alumina and alkali ratio. The silicate association unites plagioijolites, foyaites, muscovite syenites and their weathering products. The assessment of the petrochemical specialization allows considering them as products of potassium-sodium alkaline series and reveals the presence of various evolution trends of imaging rock points in each massif phase, indicating various mechanisms of crystallization during their development. The observed accumulation of salic components in the residual melt in ijolites and their reduction or permanent composition in foyaites (as in case with Al₂O₃) testify to the fact that the main factor during ijolite crystallization is fractionating of dark-coloured minerals (pyroxenes), and peritectic feldspar and feldspathoid crystallization is noted in foyaites. The component analysis of petrochemical information in the silicate association showed that the variations of petrochemical rock parameters within the selection are defined by three main components. The first factor allows considering fraction crystallization of feric minerals as the leading process during the formation of ijolites. The second component evidently characterizes the orientation of exogenous processes defined by decomposition of dark-coloured minerals and feldspathsoids with muscovite formation. The third component characterized by high positive correlation of the sum of alkalis, potassium and the potassium-to-sodium ratio at the background of stable negative relations with silica probably defines the distribution of feldspars in the rocks under study and reflects their peritectic crystallization. The material heterogeneity of main rocks composing the Sredne-Tatar massif, based on the performed study of their silicate analyses, is preconditioned by evolution of the foidite melt, associated with various magma fractionating and crystallization mechanisms.

Key words: ijolites; foyaites; peritectic crystallization; fractionation.