

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Baikova Svetlana A.* Mordovian State University named after N.P. Ogarev (Saransk). **M.ZOSHCHENKO'S TRADITION OF SKAZ IN YEVG. POPOV'S STORIES AT THE END OF 1960–1980S.** In the article the problem of skaz (tale) of author's stories is investigated for the first time. It is pointed out that Popov in his stories reinterprets the traditions of the skaz mask usage based on M. Zoshchenko's works. Interrelation of stories of Yevg. Popov with stories Zoshchenko is seen at the formal level – the basis of skaz narrations is a joke, a scandal performs the plot construction function. The image of the storyteller is designed by means of self-irony, a reflection and a parody. In the article the author's mask (skaz mask) functioning is researched. The author's mask is considered as a stylistically marked narrative device, and as the author's means to present himself in the text. It is pointed out that Popov in his stories reinterprets the traditions of the author's skaz mask usage based on M. Zoshchenko works.

Key words: stories; skaz; the storyteller; tradition.

P. 10. *Butenina Evgenia M.* Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok. **INTERCULTURAL TOPOI IN CHINESE AMERICAN LITERATURE.** The paper focuses on representation of hybrid mentality in text as revealed by metaphorical topoi in the works by famous Chinese American women writers Maxine Hong Kingston, Amy Tan and Gish Jen.

Key words: Multiculturalism; intercultural topoi (topoi); Chinese American literature.

P. 15. *Kuznetsova Tatjana Yu.* Kemerovo State University. **THE STRATEGIES OF WORD SEMANTIZATION AND THE FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THEIR CHOICE.** The objective of this article was to describe the strategies of word semantization by common native speakers and factors that determine speakers' choice. Semantization of lexical meaning was carried out within a linguistic experiment, in which 50 students of Kemerovo State University, aged from 18 to 22, took part. 60 words of the Russian language referring to denotative vocabulary were analysed. These words were from two thematic classes: "Nature facts" (*wormwood, flood, crow*) and "Artefacts" (*church, table, dinner jacket*). This research was aimed at proving experimentally that word semantization had variation character, determined, on the one hand, by the type of lexical meaning, on the other hand, by the type of the preferred strategy of interpretation, speakers' individual speech experience. The complex experimental research of denotation lexical meaning interpretation showed the following: 1. Ordinary word semantization was a special kind of mental activity, which focused on language. The result of this semantization was the acquired knowledge verbalized by linguistic means. The process of word semantization by common native speakers was considered as some objective reality, due to which we could speak about multiple-aspect functioning of meta-language consciousness. 2. During the process of lexical meaning interpretation the speaker chose a definite language strategy of word semantics perception. On the one hand, the potential strategy spectrum of word meaning perception was determined by the type of lexical meaning, on the other hand, by the type of mental action specific for every person. The research showed that some people had typical strategies of word meaning perception that reflected their individuality. It was also ascertained that some people chose different interpretation strategies of one word while the others used the same ones. The choice similarity and the domination of this or that particular strategy could be explained by the similarity of cognition, unanimity of psychical function of language sign perception for every member of this language society. But at the same time this mental mechanism provided a speaker with the choice of strategy of word meaning perception.

Key words: strategies of lexical meaning semantization; naive linguistic; common native speaker.

P. 19. *Rostovtseva Yuliya A.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). **SIBERIAN CHRONICLES AND THE HOLY WRIT: THE STORY OF YERMAK AS A CHRISTIAN ARCHEPLOT.** The article is devoted to the motifs of the Siberian chronicles that depend on the Bible and Russian hagiography. The sacred semantics of the Siberian chronicles has long been a problem for both historians and philologists who investigated the early period of Russian literature evolution in Siberia. It is well known that most of all the Christian theme affected Yesipovskaya letopis' written by Tobolsk scribe Savva Yesipov and Istoriya Sibirskaya composed by Semen Remesov. However their relation to the Bible themes and motifs was not practically taken into account. The aim of this article was to show the dependence of the Yermak chronicle story on the Holy Writ and to describe the basic motifs that form his literary image in this perspective. As a result we found a number of Christian motifs in the Siberian chronicles. There is an archetypal correlation of water and wood and some apostle motifs concerning Yermak. We revealed the ways the Siberian chronicles reflect the antithesis of saving water and devilish wood that goes back to the Old Testament and passes through the Bible tradition and the later medieval chronicles. Moreover, there is an image of a wooden idol that is represented as a pagan mistake. There is also a symbolic and functional parallel of Yermak's and Apostles' images. The etymology of Yermak's name goes back to the word "stone", his social status – to "a fisherman" that allows to draw a parallel of the conqueror of Siberia with Peter, a "fisher of men" (his name is translated as "stone" from Greek). Yermak's biography shows another symbolic connection with the image of Apostle Paul. Like Paul, Yermak persecuted Christians and spilled their blood. Nevertheless, he became a true servant of God. These parallels are not the only ones that show the correlation of Yermak's story and the Apostle's archetypal plot. In this perspective, Yermak's story allows understanding the hidden sacred meanings of medieval texts that would not be revealed without an accurate comparison of these texts with the Holy Writ.

Key words: Yermak; Siberian chronicles; biblical tradition; motif.

P. 23. *Khaminova Anastasiya A.* Tomsk State University. **V.F. ODOEVSKY'S NOVEL "RUSSIAN NIGHTS" IN THE ASPECT OF INTERMEDIAL ANALYSIS.** The poetics of the novel "Russian nights" by V.F. Odoevsky is considered in the aspect of intermedial analysis in the article. The basic layers of interaction of graphic, musical and verbal arts within the art text at the levels of incorporation of images and the transformation structure of forming principles are allocated. The assumption about the intermedial nature of the novel is made. The fine arts are presented in the novel by the images of artists (architects, engravers, painters), by interpretation of the existing and imaginary pictures (picturesque cloths, engravings, portraits), by motives of the fine art. Images of great artists and architects (Piranesi, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bryullov) build the author's concept of creative process as difficult spiritual work of a true artist.

The description of the invented and real artefacts in the novel functions as reality modelling (interpretations of K. Bryullov's works) and plot forming, as an existential portal (interpretations of engravings of an unknown artist, a short story "Opere del Cavaliere Ciambattista Piranesi"). The ideas presented in the images of the fine arts, develop in the art of music; and the musical code dominates in the novel (music as a leitmotif of the narration). The author of the novel addresses to images of great musicians (L. Beethoven, I.S. Bach, V.A. Mozart, J. Haydn, etc.), which reflect his ideal notion about the creator, about creative process, about real art as a whole. A considerable layer in the "Russian nights" is formed by intermedial pieces of music (mention of compositions of well-known composers, musical interpretation of the imaginary and real creations), which serve as a means of creation of the image of characters and definition of the emotional mood of the narration. The correlation of the composition of the "Russian nights" with the logic of a musical fugue construction allows speaking about the principle of musical world model, which is realised in the novel. Besides, music receives the meta-language status: V. Odoevsky transfers inspiration, process of creation of a work of art by means of musical concepts and terms. As a whole, the character of correlation of musical, pictorial and verbal art in his "Russian nights" V.F. Odoevsky confirms the assumption about the intermedial character of interaction of these three kinds of art. It states the importance of the "Russian nights" in the system of modern consideration of the problem of arts synthesis, and also specifies the perspectives of research of the aesthetics and the art heritage of Russian romanticism in connection with the problem of intermediality.

Key words: intermediality; Russian nights; V.F. Odoevsky; visual arts, music.

P. 27. *Khlabutina Liubov A.* National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THE USE OF THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF INDEFINITENESS FOR THE PRE-POSITIONAL SUBJECT-RHEME IDENTIFICATION.** The subject of the research is the construction with the pre-positional rhematic subject in English scientific and technical literature. The research is of both theoretical and practical value. Theoretically the presence of the subject-rheme in the position before the syntactical predicate in the emotionally neutral discourse does not correspond to the accepted idea of the universal character of the progressive, theme – rheme (topic – focus) utterance organization and is also at variance with the Prague Linguistic School Theory of the Functional Sentence Perspective. The given research is of practical importance for the English – Russian translation practice because due to the Russian scientific style standard the equivalent of the pre-positional English rheme is supposed to be shifted to the Russian final sentence position. The given bilingual specific character of the English prepositional rhematic subject makes the task of its monolingual identification criteria search in English especially acute. In English of a wide variety of the monolingual rheme markers the Indefinite Article marker is the most disputable one. Attempts are being made to correlate the logical category of the subject-rheme with the grammatical category of the Indefiniteness. The research made makes the righteousness of this approach, described in linguistic literature, rather doubtful. In the structures analysed the Indefinite Article is met in the least number of cases (22,2%) in comparison with the Definite Article (30,8%) and the Zero one (47%). An opinion is expressed that the grammatical category of Indefiniteness, responsible for the choice of the English Article, does not correlate with the communicative category – rheme, and, consequently, cannot serve as the decisive criterion for its identification. In the Language of Science and Technology any definite object known from the consituation (context and situation) can serve as the rheme. Hence, the rheme of the utterance is not an object that is new and indefinite, but an object that is **important** from the speaker's point of view at the very moment of speech. To a great extent in Scientific and Technical Literature the rheme of the utterance is defined by the objective course of the described scientific research and the pragmatic orientation of the author, choosing the corresponding speech strategy. Instead of the Indefiniteness category the rheme of the utterance is contributed by the semantics of the constituting lexical units, comprising the meanings of plurality, generalization, exclusiveness, importance etc. A significant part of the sentences analysed acquire the context independent autosemantic character possessing peculiar genre specific features of the scientific style.

Key words: rhematic subject; rheme criteria; indefinite article; scientific and technical literature.

P. 30. *Shevchik Anna V.* Tomsk State University. **COMMON AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH FIGURATIVE ZOONYMS.** Comparison of figurative Russian and English zoonyms is conducted within the complex motivational research of animals denomination in the Russian language. The typological nature of this research assumes finding differential and integral features of the Russian language in the process of its comparison with the English language. The analysis of figurative denomination of animals is based on Blinova theory of lexical motivation. Figurativeness is regarded as a category of lexicology that has a specific feature of a language universal (V.G. Gak, O.I. Blinova, E.A. Yurina). Studying figurative vocabulary in the comparative aspect enables to disclose mechanisms of human thinking and also to describe peculiarities of a certain language, Russian in this case. The methods of motivational and comparative vocabulary analysis are supposed to include three points of description and comparison of figurative units: 1) composition and ratio of figurative units of different structural and semantic classes; 2) representation of different cultural-linguistic category in figurative vocabulary; 3) range of subjects and objects of objective and non-objective world, which native speakers choose for metaphoric expression of an image of this or that nomination. Figurative nominations of three structural and semantic classes comprise the examined zoonym theme groups (230 units of Russian and 210 units of English): proper figurative words, language metaphors and figurative two-word nominations, which identifies common features of the comparing languages. The peculiarity of zoonym Russian vocabulary comprises the smallest part of two-word nominations and the greater part of proper figurative words and language metaphors. The second and third points of figurative vocabulary characteristic enable to disclose universal types of metaphoric transfer and identify for each compared language dominant spheres relating to the associative plan of a word and word expression. Figurative zoonyms of the Russian and the English languages endow animals with features peculiar to an animal (zoomorphisms), a man (personifications), objects and phenomena produced by a man (artefactmorphisms), myths (mythomorphisms) and plants (phytomorphisms). Zoomorphisms form about a half figurative animal names of Russian and English. To endow animals with human features is more typical for zoonyms of the Russian language. There are more artefactomorphisms and one phytomorphysm in the theme group of the English language. Equivalent zoonym pairs that demonstrate likeness and distinction of figurative associations of native Russian and English speakers are revealed. The comparative analysis of figurative units of genetically unrelated languages shows its common and specific features. And it is also an essential characteristic for motivational and comparative vocabulary analysis.

Key words: comparative lexicology; motivation; language figurativeness.

P. 34. *Barsukov Aleksandr M.* Kemerovo State University. **BELGIUM: CRISIS OF A NATION.** In this article the effects of Belgian federalism on its linguistic minorities, specifically the French, Flemish and Flanders, are examined. Since the time of formation of the electoral district of Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde, it became a stumbling block in the Belgian policy. The author begins by posing a question on whether Belgian federalism has resolved the cohabitation of its different linguistic groups and ensured their proportional representation in federal government. The analysis of the historical background of the difficulties between the groups, as well as a description of the federal structures that have been adopted to improve these difficulties, is provided. An important aspect of the article is its analysis of the outcome of these political structures on the interactions between the minorities. Within the limits of modern Belgian federalism where all depends on struggling for repartition of the power and influence of regional parties, the constructive decision on electoral district has not been found yet. And it leads all Belgian federalism to nowhere. Belgium is one of the EU founding countries. Its active participation in Euro integration processes is based on ideology of federalism and national consensus, adherence to which has never been questioned publicly. In the opinion of many observers Belgium is in the phase of crisis of federalism. The status quo preservation can lead to a breakdown of a nation-state in the heart of Europe. Therefore, Belgium has become a political laboratory of European federalism having realised in practice a model of a decentralised and “regionalized” state based on the principle of ethnic and linguistic pluralism. The Belgian experience of territorial reforming looked attractive and prospective enough, until the idea of regionalism supported by the ideology of nationalism has not questioned the existence of the national state Belgium. At present Belgium is at historical and political crossroads. Belgium has always personified the European idea and the breakdown of the nation-state will be the collapse of the federal Europe, the Europe of regions and all other Europes – except the Europe of the national states. The experience of search of the compromise in the ethnic variety of Belgium and dialogue construction in the federative state is a lesson for modern multinational states. The specificity of evolution of ethno-regional parties in the view of national contradictions in Belgium leaves the question unanswered of the future of the national states in the system of the European political institutes when solving problems of internal policy. Within modern Belgian federal mechanism where all depends on the struggling for repartition of the power and influence of regional parties, the constructive decision on election district of Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde will not be found. Federalism in Belgium has failed to integrate different communities, as it has not fostered national unity. Some indicators predict that there is a threat of the collapse of the nation, and that this is a serious cause for attention.

Key words: Belgium; federalism; Europe of regions; regional parties.

P. 38. *Evsitropov Maksim N.* Tomsk State University. **“OTHER THAN BEING”: FACE IN THE METAPHYSICS OF EMMANUEL LÉVINAS. PART II: FACE AND THE ELEMENT OF THE AESTHETIC.** The “face” (visage) is one of the principally significant figures of ethics or metaphysics of a French thinker Emmanuel Lévinas (1906–1995), a designation of the way of self-presentation of “the Other” in his/her radical “otherness”. Being mostly an *ethical* figure, the face resists its aesthetical categorization. Nonetheless, its essential features indicate its possible proximity to such aesthetical categories as “the sublime” and “the formless”. The face turns out to be the impossible “sublime object of experience”. Exceeding and preceding any intention with its *καθ’ αὐτό*, the face evades the “form”, which is imposed upon the things by the subject. The correlation of “the face” and “the image” (or “the ethics” and “the aesthetics”) in the Lévinasian metaphysics may be represented in whole as the interconnection of two formulas: the face has no image; the image is a “personification”. The first one affirms the absolute alterity and transcendence of the face; the second, on the contrary, states the essential inferiority of the image, its dependence on the face, to the absoluteness of which it tends, but does not reach, not holding itself at the height of its transcendence. However, in the very “nakedness and abstractness” of its appearance, the face reveals its ambiguous and catastrophic proximity to the image after all. In the face “the expression” and “the one who expresses” coincide. In the image “the representation” and “the represented” may also turn out to be the same – but only in that exclusive case when the image represents itself. But this self-contained image is the very point of attraction of art in its movement of personification and resistance to the face; this is the aesthetic image “to the utmost”. Furthermore, this emancipated image also proves to be a *presentation* of the thing *as it is* (*in persona*, *καθ’ αὐτό*) – outside of the world as a system of mutual references or transcendental correlation – in its ineradicable “alterity” or in its “being” that makes itself known by way of “the metaphysical reduction” – as *a trace* of the total eradication of the matter. So, this “pure expressivity” – necessary in case of the face and possible in case of the image – manifests that there is a certain analogy between them. And this similarity raises a question: is there not the same “ontology” in “the Other”? And “the Other” – does s/he not rest in his/her irreducible “otherness”, as the image does, upon some irremovable “remainder of the being” – upon the ashes that are no more subject to decay – for they are themselves the downfall and decomposition of all? “The residue of being” seems to be just *the trace*, the “impersonality” of the face itself. The analogy with the image touches the very “logos” of the face: “You may not kill me”, – for the “logos” of the anonymous “presence” (*il y a*) also consists in its indestructibility, its spectres return constantly. How *moral* is the command that comes from “the Other”, if its basis is exactly his/her way of “being”? All these questions, as it seems, draw out what can be called the principal aporia of metaphysics of Lévinas. This aporia consists in the fact that ethics makes use of “the being” while eradicating its elemental evil, it still roots in it.

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

P. 45. *Zavyalova Zinaida S.* State Pedagogical University of Tomsk. **REAL AND VIRTUAL SIDES OF SELF ON THE INTERNET: AN INTERACTION MODEL.** The current stage of social development has seen a tendency for the subject to transform to an imaginary symbol – the simular. This process is especially vividly illustrated on the Internet, which, due to its technical features, creates a specific psycholinguistic area to expand the variety of ways of a person’s self-presentation. In most occasions, it results in a loss of identity and transformation to a symbolic subject. This study attempts to make up a model of the structure of the subject of the e-communication based on the analogy to a literary character. This makes it possible to conclude about the nominal status of the author as one of the crucial effects of the Internet. The real person hidden behind the virtual personality stays in the background of the author and his/her character and out of the direct address of the Other, who thus stops being interested in the real self of the interlocutor. The real person grows inaccessible not for geography or anonymity reasons but due to the disagreement of the codes used by the author, the character and the real subject. The character is born by the author, the author is a part of the real subject but neither the first nor the second can be proved as absolutely identical to the real person who makes an e-chat. The model of the e-subject presented in the article makes it possible to describe its structure and explain some unique features of the e-chat in contrast with the real interaction.

Key words: Internet; subject; e-communication; author; character.

P. 48. *Ivanova Vera S.* Tomsk State University. **ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PLANS OF GRADUATES.** The article describes the readiness of teenagers (school graduates of Tomsk region) for entrepreneurship as a form of economic behaviour based on the results of annual sociological monitoring. The problems of entrepreneurship have been researched for the last twenty years, but the urgency of these questions in the modernization context of the country has increased at present. The article is focused on the following problems: the way to change the youth perception of this social practice; the place of entrepreneur activity in graduates' plans, and estimation of prestige and demand for this profession. The analysis of the results of sociological monitoring has shown the following. On the one hand, the rating (in the opinion poll) of entrepreneurial activity as a future profession is not high, but the prestige of it, according to schoolchildren's opinion, is constantly growing. For instance, at the end of 1990s "entrepreneur" was on the 16th position in the rating list of prestigious professions while in 2001 it went up to the 7th position. The results of the monitoring let compare the rating lists of prestigious and popular occupations and, thus, determine the coincidence rate. The conclusion is that public recognition, as well as a wide popularity of a profession, influences the graduates' professional self-determination. The following professions are top-estimated: economists, lawyers, programmers, and managers. As for the entrepreneur, with its uncertain 7th rating place, it is mentioned as a prestigious occupation but graduates usually do not choose it as their future profession. Demand in the labour market also influences the teenagers' professional choice. According to the graduates, in the next five years entrepreneurial activity will lose its prestige as a profession. Thus, entrepreneurship does not relate to the plans, intentions and life strategy of teenagers. One of the factors that could explain the gap between professional determination and reality is the image of entrepreneurial activity, which is not a part of public consciousness or a social pattern. So, it is not the time to announce the premises for creating a new social subject that would be able to change the "routine" and "social structures".

Key words: enterprising; intentions of graduates; demand for profession.

P. 51. *Martynova Svetlana E.* Tomsk State University. **THE NOTION OF MUNICIPAL SERVICE FROM THE VIEW OF ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES.** Innovative processes in public administration and municipal management are largely oriented at building a "service" state model, when the state is an institution offering services to the public. The key measure of power efficiency is the quality of public services, and "the quality" means the degree of public needs' satisfaction. Such a model is meant to identify the evaluation of public services. In the Russian Federation according to regulations, sociological surveys of urban districts (metropolitan regions) must be carried out to find out the degree of satisfaction with municipal services since 2008. Determination of the subject for sociological study needs an accurate definition of the term "municipal services". The paper links the concept content with a number of local problems to be solved by the local government bodies (LGB). To solve the problems, the LGB are to develop and realize a complex of legal and technical-organizational measures. It is hard for a citizen to evaluate adequately the work of the local authorities within this aspect. Therefore, the population should be given the right to assess the final result along with the procedure of receiving the service. And the local authorities should be obliged to draw conclusions and take measures connected with planning, realization, coordination and control. The identification of the public service content, proceeding from the social functions of the relevant area, also arrives at a conclusion that the consumers are not experts in these fields, so it is necessary to focus on the choice of general criteria. Since the municipal services are hierarchical in one and the same field, the author suggests that the assessment of the National Health Service, education, etc. should be excluded from the analysis. When forming the methods of evaluation it should be determined which services to take into consideration: those secured by the budgetary financing or others as well. Besides, it is important to know which mechanism of the managerial decision is taken by sociological information. In keeping with this it can be either only quantitative or both quantitative and qualitative. On the whole, when giving the sociological evaluation of the quality of public services, it is necessary to take into account the ambiguity of the following approaches: – a citizen is treated either as a customer getting a service or as a representative of the population at large; – a citizen evaluates the LGB performance in accordance with the accomplishment of measures leading to providing services or the final result; – analysing the final result, a citizen assesses either the performance of the authority or of the institution which provided the service; – a citizen evaluates the services offered 1) free of charge or 2) at prices regulated by authorities or 3) on market terms; – catering for citizens' opinion results in either taking financial decisions or adjustment of service content. The choice of this or that service affects the method of satisfaction evaluation.

Key words: municipal services; satisfaction of population; sociological survey.

P. 55. *Panova Olga B.* Tomsk State University. **PHILOSOPHY OF CULTURE IN METAPHYSICAL SEARCH. ARTICLE 2. CULTURE AS A VITAL HUMAN WORLD. METAPHYSICAL MODIFICATIONS OF PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.** Metaphysical search for philosophy of culture took place in the general philosophical problem-based field: between the classical and non-classical philosophical sects, transcendental idealism and philosophy of life. Following the traditions of classical transcendental philosophy and recognizing the value of classical metaphysical program, philosophy of culture, though, mainly adopted another, non-classical way of metaphysical thinking aiming at the building of a specific variant of philosophizing. Culture as a whole reflects the variety of human life, historical motion of cross-cultural community and international interaction between different cultures; it is a vital and dynamic integrity. Today, the concept of understanding of Culture as the "Vital World" of Humanity becomes most relevant, developed on the basis of the philosophical idea of life. In the course of metaphysical search, the wisdom of philosophers who have an idea about the depth of lively life naturally appears to be weightier than rational cognition, and "life" is put in the forefront, it becomes the focus of philosophers' attention, it begins to play a key role in philosophy. And we are speaking about *life* as a *philosopheme* with a vast conceptual content, significant philosophical meaning. Life is comprehensive, life is everywhere: one can speak about spiritual life, human life, life of nature, life of the world. Therefore, this philosopheme unifies the God, the Man, the Humanity, Nature, Beauty, Creativity, the Universe, etc. *Life* is used to denote the fullness, the organic integrity and the creative dynamics of the Objective Reality: *Objective Reality* itself is comprehended as *Life* or a vital element. This change in understanding the Objective Reality of philosophical life (anticipated by Heraclitus as far back as in high antiquity), the variety of philosophical meanings of the concept of life have facilitated the possibility of emerging metaphysics *variants*. Creation of the culture of metaphysics or "diverse metaphysics of life" assumes the development of variants of metaphysics of the Universality, metaphysics of human objective reality, metaphysics of memory, metaphysics of creativity. The formation and development of philosophy of culture generated a considerable change of metaphysics, moreover, evoked a considerable change of metaphysics of philosophy at large for metaphysics of culture has its own specificity. To understand this specificity is the goal for philosophers of culture, which is most important in a rather complicated cultural situation of today as well.

Key words: culture; life; creativity; memory; the Universality; philosophical anthropology; philosophy of culture; life of culture metaphysics.

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P. 63. *Akhmylovskaya Larisa A.* Far Eastern State Technical University (Vladivostok). **TRANSLATION SCORE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN CROSS-CULTURAL THEATREMAKING PROCESS.** A comprehensive research into the cross-cultural theatre-making process has led to the conclusion that the author's concept of play interpretation is universal and implies a wider range of translator-dramatist's functions. The author suggests some new approaches to further research. The article presents fragments of methodological analysis based on dramatist's activities.

Key words: analysis in action; meta-language of cross-cultural project.

P. 71. *Didenko Olga A.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **MYTH IN CLASSICAL ANCIENT GREEK CIVILIZATION: FACTORS OF STABLE EXISTENCE AND SPECIFIC ROLE IN CULTURE.** The main problem of this article is the exposure of peculiarities of the ancient Greek civilization, which allow understanding the special key role of myth in it. As a rule, researchers pay special attention to the fact that in 7–6th centuries B.C. radical changes took place in ancient Greece. The result of these changes is the loss of the archaic mythological model of world-view and thinking and the transition to a special form of civilization, unique and influential in history. It is necessary to answer at least the following problem questions: how high and influential could the role of myth be in the civilization of a classical type, the basic forms of which – art, science, philosophy, religion – already exceed the limits of archaic mythological consciousness? What are the conditions that let myth preserve and modify under conditions of the classical type of civilization? Among the factors of preserving myth viability and finding of new character of existence there are the following peculiarities of the ancient Greek civilization – specific cosmism engendering typical aestheticism of being; the role of religion in the culture of Ancient Greece; polises – a special form of state and social education and dualism of the ancient Greek culture resulting from two origins – the Apollonian and the Dionysian ones. The two origins of the ancient Greek culture are incomparable, that is why they require mythological reflection. The myth lets both the Apollonian and the Dionysian origins exist harmoniously in consciousness. The aesthetic view of the world and love of ancient Greeks to the beauty that created developed mythology with a great variety of images and plots later on let them turn to search for beauty in a person. Beauty, first interpreted as a gift of gods, is gradually becoming a necessary quality of culture – the ideal of human personality and the pivot joining the Universe, which hosts not only people, but also gods, spirits of nature, and souls of the dead – a mythological reality. The religion of Ancient Greece having roots in mythology neither merges nor splits with it, being an important display of mythological consciousness in the ancient culture. Polises, Greek city-states, were closed, patriarchal, in most cases peasant communities, which united over joint agricultural labour, worshipping common deities-patrons, strict execution of rituals, and common myths which were added to the history of the city. Myth is an original legendary-mythological variant of a polis's history, which binds the destinies of people and gods. All these peculiarities not only contributed to preserving of the key role of myth in Greece in the epoch of classical civilization but also let answer existential questions of the society, without concentrating all sense advantages in art, science and philosophy. Thus, this article gives explanations to the phenomenon of preservation and peculiarity of mythological consciousness in the culture of the ancient Greek classics.

Key words: ancient Greek culture; myth; mythological consciousness.

P. 75. *Kuzoro Kristina A.* Tomsk State University. **SPECIAL COURSE “THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIBERIAN CULTURE (1990–2010)” IN TRAINING LIBRARY EXPERTS.** A considerable interest to the activity of regional studies is observed at present. The statistics of release of literature on regional studies in our country testifies to its incessant growth during last years. Numerous and various materials of regional studies are published: books, brochures, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, posters, musical works, maps and charts, author's abstracts of dissertations and others. The large volumes of document and electronic publications are difficult to process. Therefore, an important role in the system of information resources of Russia belongs to regional bibliography. Studying of various aspects of regional bibliography is seen significant to include in the program of training of library experts. A special course “The Bibliography of culture of Siberia (1990–2010)” offered to the students of the Institute of Arts and Culture of Tomsk State University is devoted to the bibliography of the cultural life of Siberia – a region, unique both in the extensiveness of the territory, and in cultural, ethnic and religious variety. The first part of the course is devoted to the bibliography of the cultural life of the Altai territory and the Altai Republic, Kemerovo region, Novosibirsk region, Omsk region, Tomsk region, Tyumen region, the Republic of Khakassia and the Republic of Tuva. In the second part, the bibliography of culture of Krasnoyarsk region, Irkutsk region, Transbaikalian territory, the Republic of Buryatiya, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is considered. Chronological frameworks of the studied bibliography are 1990–2010. In the bibliography such directions as the general tendencies of the cultural policy are reflected; education; physical training, sports and tourism; mass-media activity; library and book business; museum and archive business; fiction; the fine arts, design, architecture; music and entertainment arts; leisure activity; ethnic-social and religious processes. The primary aims of the course are to stimulate cogitative activity of students, to promote the formation of high bibliographic culture and interest to the history and culture of Siberia. The given special course shows features of development of the bibliography of Siberia, forms cultural and professional competences, the bibliographic culture, the idea of a region as a historically developed natural-social system, interest and respect for the culture of the native land.

Key words: bibliography; study of local history; Siberia; culture.

HISTORY

P. 79. *Borisov Denis A.* Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University. **HUMAN SECURITY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.** This article examines new approaches to the study of international security, focuses on the concept of human security. It considers the basic premise of international relations at the end of the twentieth century, which initiated the transition from traditional concepts of security to search for new interpretations, where the emphasis is made on human security. The emergence of the human factor in international security is a response to the transformation of the global system, internationalisation, greater involvement of people in international life, the emergence of new actors in international relations. The concept of human security was first developed in the west and today successfully took place in an alternative approach to resolve new security challenges. Active development of human security has begun with the publication of the Human Development Report in 1990. However, its origins can be

traced to Canada, and Norway's cooperation in the UN peacekeeping operations in 1960. Since 1990, there is a gradual expansion of subjects of reports from human rights to global environmental problems. Two main directions in the study of human security are extracted in the article. The first area is based on the theory and practice of the UN Development Programme, which includes the development model and the model of human security. The second trend represents interventionist approach, in which the basic idea is the domination of human security over state sovereignty. We can put into this direction humanitarian intervention and post-conflict peace building. The concept of human security received practical application in real politics. Canada, Norway and Japan are among the first to include the concept of human security in their foreign policies. The concept of human security differs from traditional concepts of security, where the main object of analysis is the state. Instead, citizens and their economic and social relationships become the focus of human security policy. Also this concept eclectic model of security and development leads to a redistribution of funds from military purposes to development. However, it should be noted that human security is not a substitute for national security, but are complementary concepts. The concept of human security is not formulated until the end. Rather, one can observe a variety of interpretations; the common idea is that the object of protection should be an individual or a people, not institutions, territory or sovereignty. In the future, the concept could easily be developed into a useful tool for practical policy analysis that allows you to ensure the creation of conditions for realization, both individual and state ones.

Key words: international security; personal security.

P. 83. *Vorobyov Nicolay V.* Tomsk State University. **CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF SIBERIAN URBAN AND LABOUR CONSUMERS' COOPERATION IN 1926–1929.** Consumers' cooperation as a social and economic organization fulfils not only economic, but also cultural functions. In the middle 1920s Siberian urban and labour consumers' cooperation took a package of measures of training and retraining of the cooperative staff, spreading of cooperative ideas and literature among broad masses of population. All these measures must have been financed at the expense of cooperation's resources that included budget allowances and profits tax of cooperative societies' trade and economic activity. However, the changeover to industrialization had a direct impact on functioning of all consumers' cooperation. As early as in 1926 state crediting had been considerably reduced, the conditions of receiving both commodity and monetary credits were toughened. The price-cutting and economy effort campaign, realized in 1926–1927, led to the decrease of urban and labour cooperative societies' profits which affected cutting down the deduction norms for cultural and educational activities. The deficit of financing had rather been made up by the establishment of more close relationship between cooperation and trade unions in 1920s and use of the material resources of the latter (working clubs, places of honour, etc.) for carrying out cultural and educational activity. Siberian consumers' cooperation created a system of cooperative education, which allowed weakening critical staff shortage to a great extent. Agitation and propaganda activity was directed at the dissemination of cooperative ideas among broad masses, rise of level of shareholders' cooperative knowledge and informing the population of this cooperative society's functioning. Press activity of Siberian urban and labour consumers' cooperation contributed to the broad coverage of its successes and shortcomings and mobilization of cooperative population at the social and political problems solving. Critical materials pointed out the activity defects for the administration of urban and labour cooperatives and contributed to its elimination. The consumers' cooperation in the last half of 1920s endowed the spread of books, installation of cinema and radio in the country. Consequently, in the last half of 1920s cultural and educational work became an important part of the diverse activity of Siberian urban and labour consumers' cooperation. It consisted of organization of cooperative education system, dissemination of cooperative ideas, increase in book sales from year to year, liquidation of cooperative and general ignorance, useful spending of spare time.

Key words: Siberia; cooperation; culture; education.

P. 90. *Davydov Maksim Ye.* Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University. **EVOLUTION OF J. L. GADDIS'S VIEWS ON THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR.** John Lewis Gaddis, Professor of the Yale University, is one of the leaders of the Cold War Studies in the West. He has published nine books on the history of this phenomenon, as well as numerous articles. A.M. Philotov, N.I. Yegorova and others made a significant contribution to the study of his works in Russia. The evolution of the views on the origin of the bipolarity of this author is one of the most important components of western historiography of the Cold War. All Gaddis's work can be divided into three phases, if we take his views on the causes of the Cold War as a basis of the periodization. The first phase can be dated to the first half of 1970s with the release of one of his first major monographs (1). We can attribute this period to the then developing post-revisionism. A characteristic feature of this course is about the causes of the Cold War as a complex of the political, ideological, economic and personal factors. Also this course raises the question of the Soviet responsibility for the outbreak of the Cold War. The turn of Gaddis's views occurs in connection with the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War. It is the start of the second period of the author's creativity. In 1997(2) at the peak of the debate about the Cold War Gaddis offers to consider the similarities and differences in the nature and interests of two countries – the USSR and the USA as drivers and causes of the Cold War. At the same time Gaddis continues to speak about Stalin and the Stalinist system as a significant factor in the occurrence of bipolarity, that led to a lot of criticism from Western and Russian researchers. The final formulation and systematisation of Gaddis's views on the emergence and development of the Cold War is going on at the beginning of the 21st century. The third stage of the scientist's activity is associated with the release of the monograph on philosophical themes (3). Today Gaddis's study of the Cold War is closely connected with his views on the driving forces of history. In the monograph of 2005 (4) responding to a question about internal strife springs, the author says that the Cold War was not simply a geopolitical confrontation between nuclear superpowers, it was a competition in answering the question: "How to organize a human society best?"

Key words: Cold War; bipolarity; Gaddis.

P. 95. *Zaytseva Tatyana I.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER RESEARCHES IN EARLY MODERN HISTORY.** This article is devoted to the description of "woman" and gender historical studies in the light of history of the European ruling elite of early modern history. The bibliography of works of the analytical and specifically historical plan is given, and the basic themes, notions, theoretical positions and separate approaches are sorted out. It is emphasized that modern gender history is one of the most rapidly developing historical subdisciplines. Stages of formation of the specified research area are given. "Woman's history" appeared in late 1960s – early 1970s; "Man's History", or historical andrology, appeared in 1980s. Special value for the considered direction of theoretical ideas of the American scientists is emphasized; the European (German and French) historians' contribution is analysed. The wave of topical historical publications from the boundary of 1970–1980s is characterized. The important scientific series and collective projects, and also the monographic researches devoted to the problem of gender in the history as a whole, and actu-

ally histories of the European elite of early modern history are named. The condition of researches in the national science, in general, as well as in the regional studies is estimated. It is marked that “woman’s history” possesses its own conceptual and notional device and range of scientific problems, theoretical positions that developed on the basis of processing of feminist movement ideas, and it also uses interdisciplinary scientific methods and concepts of “new social history”. The use of neo-Marxian theoretical model, the notion of the patriarchal society, the concept of “incorporating spheres” and some other statements promoted some new themes for research, first of all, concerning the study of vital spheres and daily practice of women. The direction concentrated on the study of the history of man’s representations and discourses about women is actively developed. A new set of problems was generated within “Man’s history”, including the history of courage, paternity, man’s honour and so forth. The consequences are analysed of re-thinking of the subject, of the conceptual device and methodological principles at the turn from “woman’s history” proper to the “history of genders”. The specific system of notions, such as gender stratification, gender system, gender contract and a lot of others, spread broadly in gender history. Sociological concepts, including socially-constructivist approach, which considers historical reality and gender differences as a result of social constructing, influenced strongly the language and rhetoric of historical gender researches. The concepts of gender identity, social and sexual roles and institutes of socialization gained in importance. The theoretical positions of the so-called “Linguistic turn” with an emphasis on the active participation of verbal practices in modelling the social reality played an especially significant role. The theory of the “power of speaking” raised a problem of the strategies of authority hidden in the language. Great attention was given to the study of the literary discourse and its communication with the social reality, especially during the epoch of transition. The notions of the woman’s and man’s letters entered the science. The Christian “anthropology of sexes” and gender discourses of mass texts were analysed. The author comes to a conclusion, that the general theoretical positions and research approaches of woman’s and gender history have found wide application in studying elite in the epoch of early modern history; and at the same time certain specificity, first of all, connected with the features of social existence of the considered social group is inherent in the given area. So, one of the central themes became studying of the forms of political behaviour of women, gender aspects of functioning of such important institutes, as a court yard of the governor and the dynasty. A lot of attention is given to the activity of elite women in the field of culture and art. Among the actively developed themes it is possible to name studying of religiousness and, in particular, processes of confessionalization among women of the elite, the institute of women widowhood, the family strategy of the elite and some others.

Key words: gender history; Early New time.

P. 99. *Matsepuro Darya M.* Tomsk State University. **EU–RUSSIA: COMMON SPACES OVER MUTUAL DISTRUST.** For the first time at top-level Strategic Partnership was defined as a goal by Vladimir Putin in his speech at Bundestag in 2001. The framework of the “four common spaces” realized this idea. These spaces are: the common economic space, the common space of freedom, security and justice, the common space of external security, and the common space of research, education and culture. The Moscow Summit in May 2005 adopted Road Maps to act as the short and medium-term instruments for the implementation of the four Common Spaces. This mechanism was sharply criticized both in Moscow and Brussels. For today EU-Russia relations reach a phase of ambiguity and distrust. They are characterized by asymmetry, overdependence and geographical extension of crossing interests. The “four common spaces” concept faces vocal distrust of policy-makers and experts. In the eyes of Europe Russia becomes a more and more authoritarian, unpredictable and obstinate co-partner. In fact, the EU, not Russia, invented common spaces and it is just an action plan of the “EU Neighborhood Policy”. Yet at the same time there are positive results. Trade and economic relations intensify rapidly. Real concept of the internal security common space has not been worked out. That is why one can see selective cooperation. Implementation of the common space of external security depends on the political-military integration of the EU, developing of the transatlantic relations and Russian agenda in international affairs. The EU and Russia together significantly contribute to issues of international terrorism and WMD. The Common Space of Research, Education and Culture is the most easy and perspective sphere for cooperation. The “four common spaces” concept is realized in the format of numerous special dialogues. In spite of the results obtained, a plenty of collisions and misunderstanding remain. Because of these, problems like economic overdependence, visa-free regime, human rights, and post-soviet countries are unresolved. Actually four Road Maps were adopted in order to compensate the ambiguity of the EU-Russia relations. They became a symbolic mask for the inability of the two partners to define their strategic priorities. If this statement is considered as the aim of the “four common spaces” one can say it has been reached. The political vacuum was filled.

Key words: EU-Russia relations; four common spaces; EU-Russia Road Maps.

P. 103. *Tsekhovoy Nicolay P.* Tomsk State University. **TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC AND SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL THROUGH INTENTIONAL POSTGRADUATE STUDY IN TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY IN 1960-1980S.** When intentional postgraduate study was instituted in the USSR (1959), institutes of higher education, scientific establishment and other organizations of the country, which did not have their own postgraduate study programs, but were in need of scientific-pedagogical personnel, received an opportunity to train scientific-pedagogical personnel at the expense of other educational institutions for themselves. The training of scientists through intentional postgraduate study concentrated in the major institutes of higher education of the country. Particularly, Tomsk State University realized such training for Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia. The training of scientists for other institutes of higher education and research institutions through intentional postgraduate study became widespread in Tomsk State University in 1960–1980s. There were a lot of problems in the functioning of intentional postgraduate study. These problems began when many institutes of higher education did not send applicants for intentional postgraduate study. Often they sent untrained candidates who were unable to pass entrance examinations and they were sent back. As a result, the university had to take untrained pedagogical and scientific people to fulfil the plan of the Ministry on admission to postgraduate study. All these found reflection in the efficiency of postgraduate study of TSU. Besides, Tomsk State University had no possibility to train postgraduate students to satisfy its own needs as the Ministry allocated almost all places for intentional postgraduate study. One more important problem was connected with the problem of job placement of graduates of intentional postgraduate study. If earlier there was a lack of staff for the higher school, in 1970-1980 there is abundance in them. Therefore, often a higher education school, which sent people for intentional postgraduate study, rejected them in a few years. On the other hand, intentional postgraduate study faced an important problem of unwillingness of intentional postgraduate students to come back to their own institute after finishing their training in the other institutes of higher education. Nevertheless in 1960–1980s the training of scientific staff through intentional postgraduate study at TSU played an important role in enhancing the staff of higher school and research institutions of Siberia and other regions of the country by highly qualified teachers and researchers.

Key words: intentional postgraduate study; Tomsk State University.

P. 107. *Shevtsov Vyacheslav V.* Tomsk State University. **AN UNOFFICIAL PART OF “TOMSK PROVINCIAL SHEETS” DURING THE EDITORSHIP OF YE.V. KORSH (1882–1883): AN ABORTIVE FLIGHT.** Development of private press in Siberia led “Tomsk Provincial Sheets”, as well as other official newspapers, to lose its monopoly and influence. Private newspapers in Siberia, as well as in Russia, acquired a character of parallel official authorities of public force, presenting and directing national interests in accordance with their own world-view and political goals. In these conditions, governor of Tomsk region V.I. Mercalov invited a criminal (not political) exiled lawyer Ye.V. Korsh as an editor of the unofficial part of “Tomsk Provincial Sheets”. He worked as an editor in 1882-83 and changed the form and the content of the newspaper, involved to work correspondents from all over Siberia, increased the number of readers, intensified the value of newspaper as a local governmental body. The unofficial part continued to publish materials typical for “Tomsk Provincial Sheets” – official reports, ethnographic articles, statistical information and other urgent problems for Siberia – opening of new educational institutions, charities activity, construction of the Siberian university, questions on working day and banishment, judicial reform, economic position of Siberia. New subjects and columns appeared – the activity of Tomsk Municipal Duma, resettlement in Siberia and in the Far East, internal position of China and Russian-Chinese relations, theatrical critiques, current events from Tomsk people and Siberian cities, telegrams of the North Telegraph News Agency. Issues gained a new constant structure; its materials were equally shared between Siberia and European Russia to make the newspaper of a universal type. Materials were distributed among separate columns, divided on articles and short messages. An average issue contained 35-40 articles on different topics. Comments and letters from readers became a cause of debates on pages of the unofficial part of newspaper. Thereby, the updated unofficial part of “Tomsk Provincial Sheets” occupied a certain sector in the Siberian press. The evaluation of Ye.V. Korsh’s activity given by N.M. Yadrintsev, editor and publisher of “East Review”, as a “miserable” attempt to compete with private newspapers is not true. The irreconcilable position of “East Review” to Korsh as a criminal exile at the head of a Siberian newspaper led to the end of issuing of the unofficial part of “Tomsk Provincial Sheets” as a separate edition.

Key words: Tomsk Provincial Sheets; Siberian periodicals.

LAW

P. 113. *Alekseyeva Tatiana A.* Tomsk State University. **CRIMINALISTICAL STUDY OF ORAL SPEECH: HISTORICAL ASPECT.** The article is devoted to the history and development of doctrines of speech, both in domestic and foreign studies. In addition, it highlights researches in the field of speech in terms of different scientific fields. Speech is the main means of communication, information transfer from one person to another. The interest in the study of oral speech is due to the fact that it must be viewed from different sides: from the perspective of its grammatical (external) expression, sentence structure, and in terms of content, i.e. its meaning, the value the author attributes to it. Therefore, it is an object of study not only of linguistics, but also of psychology and criminology. Originally, it was studied in terms of grammar, syntax and word formation. Gradually, there appeared ideas and research areas of speech and language, as objects of study of psychology. That is, speech became interesting for researchers not only as a set of sounds, words, identical for every person pronouncing it, but also as a way of expressing a certain meaning and significance, which the speaker conveys. Thus, two approaches to the study of the spoken language, linguistic and psychological, were formed. Naturally, the further study and the desire of researchers was to combine these approaches in order to track whether it is possible to characterize a person, to assess his psychological state, using the data of person’s spoken language as a criterion. The combination of the linguistic and psychological approaches led to the formation of a new scientific knowledge – psycholinguistics. Further development of research in the field of speech led to the fact that the theoretical situation considered by psycholinguistics, were used more frequently used in practice, particularly, in the field of forensics to determine the psychological portrait of the suspect. Currently, one of the major challenges in the field of forensic study of speech is to formulate and develop approaches to the study of language, research methods of speech in order to be able to obtain most information about the speaker, including determining of the veracity of his/her words. An important role in the criminology investigation of oral speech is training specialists in the field of linguistic, phonoscope examinations, as well as improving ways of fixing voices, the speaker’s speech, so that experts had an opportunity to obtain the most reliable results of the study of oral speech, and the developed theoretical positions could find good use in practice.

Key words: speech; language; psycholinguistics; criminalistical research in the sphere of oral speech.

P. 116. *Voloshin Anton V.* Novokuznetsk Branch of Kemerovo State University. **THE MULTILEVEL NATURE OF THE CONTEMPORARY SYSTEM OF WELFARE AID IN RUSSIA.** The multilevelness is an inalienable property of the modern welfare-aid system in Russia. And with it the question of levels quantity is not solved yet. Let us try to find a solution. Welfare aid legal basis at the federal and regional levels relies upon Article 72 of the Russian Constitution. In accordance with this norm the coordination of welfare system issues is in the combined competence of the Russian Federation and its regions. One more level of welfare measures is mentioned in numerous law researches – the municipal one. This kind of regulation was not widely spread in the Soviet Union and it becomes one of the guarantees against crisis in welfare system nowadays. Authors in many sources of juridical literature (M.L. Zakharov, D.I. Rogachev, Ye.V. Romanova, and etc.) note that welfare aid can be regulated locally, on the basis of normative clauses of local standard acts. We think it is well grounded to exclude an employer’s assistance from the welfare-aid system, because it does not possess the main characteristic of the modern welfare – its realization by means of budget and (or) non-budget funds. Another questionable opinion exists in welfare law. It is about a possibility to regulate welfare aid at an individual level (by entering, changing or dissolving labour contracts). In our opinion, individual regulation cannot be considered as a level of welfare-aid system, because labour contract obligations are contrary to many basic principles of welfare law, such as universality, solidarity, support of living standard (satisfaction of all the essential needs), and etc. It is scientifically grounded to consider interregional aid as a separate level of welfare-aid system in Russia at the moment. We single it out for it possesses essential welfare properties – special funding sources, needs of recipients, and a special purpose – satisfaction of the essential needs. Undoubtedly, welfare-aid relations are regulated at the level of international standard acts. Its main specificity consists in the contractual nature. The international level of the welfare-aid system is based on Russian international agreements with other nations. Thus, the domestic welfare-aid system includes five separate levels: international, federal, regional, interregional and a local one.

Key words: welfare aid; system; multilevel.

P. 120. *Gryaznova Tatyana Ye.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. **A.D. GRADOVSKIY'S CONCEPT OF A NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE STATE.** Alexander Dmitrievich Gradovskiy is both a brilliant historian and lawyer of the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries. He left big scientific heritage, which has not been properly studied yet. In his theory of the state is reconstructed. The state, according to A.D. Gradovskiy, is a historical phenomenon. Starting with the statement of the communal human nature, the author investigates the problem of the origin of state, analysing the basic conditions the humankind lived through on the way of historical evolution. Sharing the view of modern economists and sociologists on the division of labour as one of the primary factors that gave start to the first forms of human communal life, A.D. Gradovskiy emphasizes that this factor is a result of a certain progress of humankind. "The origin, development and structure of what we call a society, is created under the influence of the fact... of the division of labour; the moment the real division of labour begins is the moment of transition of nomadic tribes to a settled condition." the author writes. During this period the object and form of labour are modified: transition to agriculture results in the need for many kinds of additional activity of other persons (handicraftsmen, dealers, etc.), introduction of private property, exchange, society discrimination into public groups (castes, estates, classes) and establishment of economic relations between them. It is in the first forms of human communal life (family, kin, community) that A.D. Gradovskiy fixes the then inseparable combination of elements (power, religion, economic activities, property, science, freedom, right, morals) that developed and split; and in the process of their historical evolution state was established. He comments upon this process, "A squad with the king or the prince, curia, a kin with the elder or the founder, communities, municipalities, unions of cities, feudal system, period of independent principalities and popular assemblies – they all follow one another, allocating one public element from another, giving every element organization and subordinating these organizations one to another, a higher one, until the highest – the state – is reached.

Key words: A.D. Gradovskiy; state; progress; society.

P. 125. *Derevyanko Konstantin I.* Tomsk State University. **THE STRUCTURE OF CRIME IN RAIL TRANSPORT (BY EXAMPLE OF KUZBASS UVDT).** The analysis of structure of crime in rail transport by example of Kuzbass UVDT (Department of Internal Transport Affairs), which is a component of Western-Siberian UVDT, is presented in the article. In the general structure of crime a considerable part consists of thefts of all kinds of property – 39.8%. Crimes in the economic sphere make up 27.4% of the total, crimes connected with illegal circulation of drugs and psychotropic substances amounts to 24.4%. The most widespread and latent crimes are thefts from citizens in and at the objects of rail transport. The number of the registered thefts in the sphere of passenger traffic on Kuzbass UVDT increased by 42.1% (from 38 to 54 facts), 30 of them (18 in 2007) occurred in the zone of Taiginsky LOVD (Linear Office of Internal Affairs) service. The prevalence of crimes connected with illegal circulation of drugs is caused, in our opinion, by the fact that rail transport is one of the most "convenient" types of transport for shipping drugs by criminals. Crimes in transport, as in the country on the whole, acquired an organised character. In particular, in 2008 the activity of five organised criminal groups was ceased. The given groups had committed 44 crimes, with 30 crimes in the economic sphere, 6 – in drug trafficking sphere, 5 – in criminal orientations, 3 – in the sphere of freight traffic. Organised crime rates growth testifies that railway transport "attracts" the activity of organised criminal formations. The juvenile delinquency structure in objects of rail transport basically consists of thefts (stably quantitatively prevails), the average index for five years is about 50%, including thefts of products of nonferrous metal (about 35%); hooliganism and vandalism (6% each); and other crimes (3%). It is possible to single out two groups of crimes at rail transport and to define their criminological features: 1) crimes characteristic for rail transport (due to its specificity): rail transport crimes (Articles 211, 263, 266–268 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation); thefts of cargoes from the rolling stock; 2) crimes not caused by specificity of rail transport (against property, person, economic activities, public safety and others).

Key words: criminality; rail transport; crime wave.

P. 128. *Zhigalov Nicolay Yu., Homenko Aleksandr N.* Tomsk State University. **RESPONSIBILITY IN PROFESSIONAL WORK OF THE JUDICIAL EXPERT.** In the article the pressing issues of responsibility of the judicial expert are considered. V. Averyanova, R.S. Belkin, A.M. Zinin, H.P. Majlis, A.J. Paliashvili, A.I. Petruhina, I.L. Petruhin, E.R. Rossinskaya, and other scientists discussed the problems of responsibility for wrongful actions in the professional work of judicial experts in their works. In literature it is noticed that responsibility as a public relation has a complicated structure and reveals itself, first of all, in interrelation, interaction of a person with other persons, persons with a group and a society. It is formed on the basis of consecutive interaction of three components: sense of duty, estimation of behaviour, and imposition of sanctions. From this three-member responsibility structure it is possible to draw a conclusion that the basic element in the responsibility of the judicial expert is the estimation of his/her decisions and actions in the course of expert research acts. Certainly, as a rule, investigating bodies and courts eliminate the expert's erroneous statement as a source of proofs or correct it by appointing a repeating examination. The expert, who has drawn the erroneous, inexact conclusion, should bear a disciplinary responsibility for it irrespective of its consequences, though the latter and can be considered at defining the measure of punishment. The basic sign distinguishing the expert's error from an obviously false expert's statement consists in the definition of an error. In case of an error, the expert sincerely believes that s/he thinks and operates correctly. The comprehension of falsity of the conclusions or abnormality of actions excludes error. The judicial expert as the subject of judicial-expert activity and as the subject of responsible professional and moral actions is obliged to mean, realize, feel and remember the responsibility. Relations of responsible dependence, which the judicial expert enters in the course of judicial examination, have an objective character that is especially clear when analysing the expert's activity in the area of great responsibility; they should express and show a responsibility measure. It is expressed in severity, accuracy, wealth of argument, depth, objectivity and truthfulness of expert research, in the positive influence of the expert's conclusion on truth determination in criminal legal proceedings.

Key words: expert; responsibility; expert activity.

P. 131. *Ivashchenko Anastasiya P.* Tomsk State University. **ON EXPEDIENCY OF JOINT LEGAL INVESTIGATION IN ARBITRAGE APPEAL COURT.** The article discusses the debatable questions of procedural theory and law enforcement practice when forming the court structure in the arbitration appeal court. On pages of the legal literature the discussion devoted to the problem of individual or joint consideration of appeal complaints to certificates of magistrates in civil legal proceedings is conducted. Having analysed the current arbitral procedural legislation and judicial opinion, the author comes to a conclusion about the expediency of an individual legal investigation in the arbitration appeal court. The article also contains statistical, theoretical and practical substantiation of the author's position. The grounded conclusion is that joint consideration of disputes does not attract full remedial judge independence, which exists with dispute consideration in an individual order. Joint consideration of cases of appeal in the arbitration court complicates

the activity of judges for they not only deal with their own case, but also participate in their colleagues' activities. Another reason for individual legal investigation in the court of appeal is that the judges of higher instances are assumed to possess a high level of professional qualification, considerable experience in law (a minimum of seven years), and, hence, to be capable of correct and due check up of the case on its legality and validity within the authority given by the RF Code of Arbitration Procedure. Besides, legal investigation in arbitration court may consist in separate categories of disputes that have uniform decisions and present no difficulty in consideration both at the first instance court and in the court of appeal. According to the author, fixing the norm of individual legal proceeding as appeal proceeding in the arbitration remedial legislation (except bankruptcy cases and cases for revising brought to the arbitration appeal court with instructions of joint consideration) allows accelerating the process of justice exercise without decreasing the qualitative characteristics of cases tried in the court of appeal.

Key words: appeal; individuality; jointly.

P. 134. *Tazin Igor I.* West-Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Justice (Tomsk). **PROCEDURAL MEANS OF ESTABLISHING AND PROVING OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR MOTIVATION.** The problems of proving the motive and purpose of a crime in the context of forensic investigation are analysed in the article. From the critical point of view the practical approach for criminal motives determination is considered on the basis of the model "self-interest – personal hostility – disruptive behaviour". The author draws the line at non-mixing of the motive, purpose and emotional background of a crime. It is proposed to establish comprehensive motivation of criminal behaviour by identifying interrelation between the motive and purpose of a criminal act taking into account phenomena of poly-motivation and multiple purposes. The necessity of revealing not only nearby but distant goals of a criminal is proved. As a methodological ground to establish motivation of criminal behaviour an active approach is used, which states that one should carry out a detailed pre-criminal, criminal and post-criminal behaviour investigation of a person who committed a crime. The article gives a brief review of procedural means of proofs good for establishing motivation of criminal behaviour with reference to a broad range of opportunities applied by forensic psychological examination. The recommendations for working up final procedural documents regarding fixation of the motive and the criminal act are set in the article. The existing simplified approach to the determination of criminal behaviour motivation leads to a considerable number of investigative mistakes, incorrect classification of crimes, disregard of true motives of a crime, intended decrease of the purposes range of a crime, determination of unfair punishment, wrong application of some civil legislation institutions. The motive and purpose of a criminal act are to be investigated along with other circumstances of a case using criminal procedure means stipulated by law. Determination and investigation of the criminal behaviour motivation must be carried out by a complex of the following investigation actions: examination of the scene of action; interrogation of the suspect, accused of a crime, the defendant; interrogation of the crime victim; interrogation of witnesses; legal search; forensic psychological examination. The algorithm of criminal behaviour motive determination by means of the scene of action inspection can be presented as follows: "apparent consequences of a crime – ground for committing a crime – immediate aim of a crime". While interrogating the suspected and the accused person by asking proper questions one should lead the interrogated person out to the general background of his/her personal interests thus understanding his/her distant goals and sense of existence. Interrogation of persons who were acquainted with the subject of a crime before he had committed a crime in their joint operation, study, place of residence, leisure time, participation in the activity of social organizations, sports clubs (neighbours, acquaintances, colleagues, etc.) can be useful. While carrying out the legal search special attention should be paid to the criminal's products of intellectual activity (diaries, note-books, autobiographies, nota benes, letters, telegrams, e-mail messages), as well as his living conditions at the place of residence.

Key words: motive; purpose; criminal behaviour; personality of a criminal.

P. 137. *Chubrakov Sergey V.* Tomsk State University. **THE CONTENT OF THE CATEGORY "PRINCIPLE" IN THE PENAL EXECUTIVE LAW UNDER THE SYSTEMS APPROACH.** The article continues the search for the ontological basis of the category "principle" in the penal executive law. The author asserts that the systems approach must be used to define the general category "principle" more precisely as "a relation of a thing", the term created by means of the philosophical triad of things, properties and relations. To define the general category "principle" more accurately the author analyses "a principle of a thing" as "a principle of a system" using the systems approach; hence he needs to understand the basic categories of the general systems theory, which enables to regard any objects as systems. First of all, the definition of the key category "system" should be given. For that reason the features of the category "system" and the system characteristics of any thing considered as a system are provided. As a basis for understanding the category "system" two approaches (by V.N. Sagatovsky and by A.I. Uemov) are taken and two definitions (broad and narrow) of "a system" are proposed. A system in the narrow sense is a thing and its property, which is specified by certain relations among its constituents. A system in the broad sense is a set of elements, which have certain relations among them forming a whole that has its own features and aims at reaching a certain goal. The definitions help give a more accurate meaning of "a principle of a system". The initial general definition of "a principle of a thing" as its relation demands a more detailed description of relations among its constituents, as not all relations are principles. The article presents the main features of system relations and defines mainstay relations that subordinate other relations and form a system. These relations are traditionally considered as "a principle of a system". Thus, under the systems approach a principle of any thing/object is a mainstay relation that subordinates other constituents and/or relations. As a result, a principle is a relation that forms a system, which both subordinates and coordinates other components. The author proposes to use this methodology to analyse other law categories connected with the category "principle".

Key words: principle in the penal executive law; systems approach; mainstay relation.

ECONOMICS

P. 140. *Malakhovskaya Marina V., Tsap Natalya G.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building. **THE IMPORTANCE OF METHODOLOGY OF MULTICOMPOSITIONAL WEALTH IN FORMING ECONOMIC FOREST POLICY.** The impossibility to stop using the unique natural phenomena that provide the reproductive cycle of the social system requires a responsible economic policy to ensure the integration of these phenomena into the economy transforming them into objects of the economic environment. Forest in terms of the economic environment belongs to the category of a complex wealth. In spite of the fact that forest is a natural wealth, its fullest renewal in the present conditions of technogenic pressure is not possible without economic interference. The multi-

component character of forest allows finding out that each component represents independent value, i.e. it can be considered as a separate economic object. This feature indicates that breaking the component structure (removal of separate components) changes and worsens the properties of forest as a common wealth. On this basis forest should be recognized as a multicompositional wealth. Carrying out the functions of raw and non-raw material character forest requires recognition of its multifunctionality. The choice of functions is defined by a set of tasks, which can be solved in the forest management practice, as well as by the composition of the object. The variety of functions of forests is recognition of the renewal, a purposeful reproduction of forest as a multicompositional wealth. Conversion of forest into the material wealth taking into account its multicompositional character pays attention to the fact that forest is not a simple list of benefits, but such a set where the subject structure of wealth and connection mechanism are very significant. The essence of the implementation of multicomposition lies in the fact that if the initial structure of the common wealth of the forest is capable to define the future composition, thus characterizing forest as an increasing wealth, then it is necessary to understand that the preservation of main forest properties in up-to-date conditions of its use requires capital investments. Preservation of forests involves the need of its functioning as an economic wealth (requiring the application of resources, including not forest origin). Forest needs the public awareness of loss and non-restoration of its useful properties, that allows making choice in ways of using forest. The declarative character of intentions on forest preservation can be overcome under condition of understanding that economic forestry policy should be pursued on the basis of multicomposition of forests, for only the preservation of structure completeness and the impossibility of segregation of complex objects, forming a complex good – forest, will protect and increase it as a part of national wealth. In this case, economic forestry policy will be the embodiment of the idea of forest reproduction.

Key words: forest; multicomponent; multicomposition; multifunctionality.

P. 143. *Pozhidayev Ruslan G.* Voronezh State University. **THREE APPROACHES TO COMPREHENSION OF NETWORK ORGANIZATION.** Complexity and dynamics of most branches of world economy are constantly growing, which stimulates companies to search for new ways to fit the shifting conditions. In the last decades one of the most popular ways is inter-firm cooperation – creation and development of different forms of network organizations. Although the researches of network organizations are notably in demand, at present, only several aspects of their functioning are well grounded. Those are the classification of inter-firm network, benefits and value interrelations for partners and consumers, interdependences, concentration and allocation of resources flow between partners, the role of knowledge and competence interchange. This is connected, at least, with two main reasons. First of all, it is the universal nature of the network principle. Since a network is a complex of firm relations between objects (which preserve relative independence from one another), the notion is applicable to a broad circle of objects and phenomena. Within network organizations strictly, this principle is used for a whole complex of relations between companies in and out of partnerships. Secondly, network organizations are complicated and multilateral objects of analysis, since we deal with a combination of several complex systems and, as a result, get a new system with features unequal to the total of features of source elements. In practice, this means that any form of companies' integration has a variety of aspects, which are not regular for a single firm business activity. The complex of versatility and complicity defines different approaches to comprehension of network organizations and specifics of their activity. The three main approaches were elaborated by sociology of economics, interrelation marketing and strategic management. The conceptions developed within the main approaches, explain different aspects of creation and development of inter-firm networks, interrelations and interdependences, sources of value and competitive advantage, co-ordination and network organizations' management, which defines the mutually complementary character of the studies. Network organizations' researches are an integral part of modern firm theory, however, having a unique object of analysis it should develop on its own scientific base, which explains the network principle as a form of organization, its characteristics and conditions of effective inter-firm network model formation.

Key words: network organizations; interrelations; interdependences; co-ordination; economic efficiency; relation rent.

P. 148. *Polozkov Mikhail G.* Siberian Academy of Public Administration (Novosibirsk), Russian Academy of Public Administration (Moscow). **STIMULATING SYSTEM OF BUDGETARY EQUALIZING OF TERRITORIES.** The acute problem of the budget system of the Russian Federation is horizontal and vertical disbalance. The world experience and Russian practice prove the necessity of further institutional transformation on the way of building federal, democratic, social and economically effective state. The necessity of stimulating horizontal equalization is caused by the problem of underproduction of public welfare in separate territories, therefore its solution consists in formation of a system of interbudgetary support; its purpose is to increase the budgetary incomes of territories with insufficient tax potential or raised costs for manufacture of public welfare, providing the necessary increase in their volume. Thus, the problem of settlement of relations of the state and taxpayers can be solved by interbudgetary financial streams, in particular, through the system of transfer of financial assets from the federal centre to the needing subjects of the Federation or from more provided subjects to the less provided ones. It explains the importance of such a tool of horizontal equalization as transfers. The policy of budgetary equalization is impossible without direct or indirect redistribution of means and the rights from rich regions to the poor ones. Thus, scales of such redistribution should be sufficient for development of poor territories, but not blocking the development of the rich. Withdrawal of essential sums of money from incomes of the rich regions will reduce their stimulus to economic growth. Simultaneously, unreasonably high increase of budgetary incomes and incomes of the population of the recipient regions can lead to dependence tendencies. In other words, in the course of equalization a compromise between the loss of manufacture stimulus of the donor regions and the threat of economic and social destabilization in the regions with low economic potential is necessary. Therefore, realization of similar distribution is possible only through the federal budget. Thus, in a federative state budgetary equalization as a conceptual component of budgetary federalism has distinctive features caused by its specificity in the field of relations of the federal centre and the regions. Irrespective of this specificity any model of budgetary federalism starts with the idea of whether it is possible to maintain a certain minimum of public welfare granting in all the country's regions at the expense of a uniform budgetary-tax policy. The system of intergovernmental relations is to provide redistribution of revenue of the state between different subjects considering their tasks and powers, and expenditures connected with them. The sum of compensation payments is ranged according to the rate of income in the territory and the coefficients of taxes and compensation assignments. The system of intergovernmental relations depends on the federal state order. One can state that each type of federalism corresponds to a definite type of financial constitution. So, building a democratic, federal state with socially oriented market economy is the most important institutional condition to form a balanced and effective system of intergovernmental relations.

Key words: Fiscal federalism; intergovernmental relations.

P. 152. *Prodanova Natalya A.* Plekhanov Russian Academy of Economics (Moscow). **ON THE FORMATION OF MANAGEMENT MECHANISM OF REGIONAL SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.** An abstract set of natural resources and environment is an objective basis to single them out in any territory or region. A region with its position as a part of a country is interesting because it possesses new properties that are not specific to integration phenomena (groups relationships). Regions help to develop interaction and implement their own interests and thereby obtain new qualitative-quantitative characteristics of their own development (at the regional level). As the regional social, environmental and economic systems are sophisticated, this article focuses on their diversity. Due to the large number of components, such as socio-economic, regulatory, reproductive, demography, natural resource, labour, the system analysis requires its basis, algorithms of reproduction of subsystems relations. In this article, the specific item that is both the object and the subject of the regional social, environmental and economic management systems is people. The human being is shown as a part of the system and its participant, as an economic substance of the acts in three persons: a producer-consumer-manager.

Key words: regional social, environmental, economic management systems; sustainable development; management objects relations and contradictions.

P. 157. *Shimshirt Natalya D.* Tomsk State University. **THE ROLE OF BUDGETARY PLANNING TOOLS IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES.** The principal directions to increase budgetary management efficiency are: improving budgetary process, developing program budgets, ensuring economic growth stimulation by close coordination of budgetary expenditures with the priorities of budgetary policy, expanding application field of target program planning method, developing departmental target programs, that should be aggregated into long-term target programs, increasing responsibility and independence of authorities of different levels. These directions presuppose the formation of a procedure that estimates budgetary expenditures effectiveness and its involvement in the budgetary process. The efficiency of all budgetary appropriations should be estimated. The established Program of budgetary expenditures effectiveness increase until 2012 requires operation improvement in all directions. The major direction of budgetary planning improvement is operation based on the principles of a responsible budgetary policy. The clearly specified targets and priorities of the state policy become the foundation of budget formation and budgetary expenditures are closely coordinated with concrete and measurable results of executive authorities' activities. One of the most important conditions of economic growth and effective use of budgetary funds is the acceleration of government payroll restructuring. The mechanism of budget financing is inefficient. The change of budgetary institution status enables to stimulate the improvement of budgetary expenditures effectiveness. The state (municipal) tasks tool is connected with the operation of the budgetary institutions. It is expedient to define service quality requirements within the scope of service standardization. The formation of state (municipal) liabilities register is also the tool of budgetary planning and it simplifies the process. The service standards presuppose cost characteristic and, accordingly, financing of rendering of this service. It is economically sound to normalize not all service expenditures but those, which directly depend on the number of consumers or volume of work performed. The allowance can be used towards variable costs. In relation to fixed costs it is necessary to consider that the amount of service rendered is independent from the utility expenditures, in particular expenditures on heating. Consequently, the cost of service should be calculated on the basis of combination of different formation principles. The introduction of three types of budgetary institutions in 2011 will require other principles of operation of budgetary institutions with the expanded scope of rights, because they should repay as they will participate in reception of state (municipal) order and offer service on the commercial basis.

Key words: budgetary planning; autonomous and budgetary institutions; expenditures on rendering of budgetary service.

P. 163. *Yanchenko Yelena V.* Saratov State Technical University. **COMPETITIVENESS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE SYSTEM OF LABOUR RELATIONS OF A MODERN SOCIETY.** High competitiveness of human resources becomes the major factor of success of global competition in the conditions of knowledge economy development. Human resources are people possessing physical, intellectual, creative, psychological potentials, professional know-how's and skills. Competitiveness of human resources is understood as a set of qualities defining advantages of the participant of labour relations in comparison with others. Characteristics of human resources influence the type, the content of labour relations and the formation of competitive advantages. Thus, we understand labour relations as relations developing in connection with participation in labour activity. They exist in the pre-labour, labour, after-labour stages of the person's life cycle. Competition is an immanent peculiarity of labour relations. It is rivalries of their participators caused by comparative qualitative characteristics of labour power offered to an employer. It is revealed in the plane of horizontal labour relations ("worker-worker", "employer-employer") and in the plane of vertical labour relations ("worker-employer"). There is a competition in the labour market and during employment. The competition occurs between applicants of workplaces and employers because of the best conditions of hiring in the labour market. It happens both between workers, and between workers and employers (the proprietor, the manager, the chief) because of the conditions of employment in the sphere of employment. Competitiveness of human resources at the ego-level, micro-level, meso-level, macro-level is differentiated. The basis of competitiveness is formed by characteristics of individual human resources. These are 1) physical abilities, health, exterior (the biophysical capital); 2) intellectual and creative abilities, knowledge and skills (the intellectual capital); 3) psychological qualities, moral norms, personal motivations (the moral and psychological capital); 4) origin, connections, the status (the social capital); 5) communicative abilities, flexibility (the communicative capital), etc. Formation of competitiveness of human resources at the macro-level is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal are the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of human resources. External are the social and economic, institutional factors, the labour market and the enterprise environment. The character of influence of internal and external factors should be considered at designing of strategy of state regulation.

Key words: human resources; labour relations; competitiveness.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 170. *Voloshina Nadezhda K.* N.F. Katanov Khakass State University (Abakan). **SOCIALISATION OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AND YOUNGER SCHOOL AGE IN THE CONDITIONS OF PARALLEL EDUCATION AND TRAINING.** In the article the concepts of gender and the essence of gender socialisation are revealed. The effect of educational influences on the proc-

ess of socialisation of boys and girls is analysed by example of organising parallel training of children of preschool and elementary school age.

Key words: gender; gender approach; gender identification; gender socialisation; gender roles; gender stereotypes; masculinity; femininity.

P. 173. *Zagreviskiy Oleg I., Zagreviskiy Vyacheslav O.* Tomsk State University. **BIOMECHANICAL REGULARITIES OF ROTARY MOVEMENT OF A SPORTSMAN'S BODY MODEL IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHANGES OF ITS POWER POTENTIAL LEVEL AND MASS-INERTIAL CHARACTERISTICS.** The aim of the research was to reveal the biomechanical regularities of movement of a three-link model of a sportsman's body musculoskeletal system in connection with the changes of its power potential level and mass-inertial characteristics. Using the computer, the movements of a big back turn on a bar with variable control moments of muscle power and constant mass-inertial characteristics, and with constant control moments of muscle power and variable mass-inertial characteristics were modelled. The biomechanical regularities of the movements under consideration are exposed.

Key words: techniques of sports exercises; trajectory of a movement; mass-inertial characteristics; program control; control moments of muscle power.

P. 180. *Lobanov Aleksandr P., Radchikova Nataliya P.* Belarusian State Pedagogical University. **FORMATIONS OF MENTAL REPRESENTATIONS IN PROTOTYPE CONTEXT.** The dual coding approach based on the assumption of the dominant and sub-dominant character of interaction between the modal and a-modal codes of information acquiring and processing, as well as the relevant principles (mechanisms) of typification and classification, allows interpreting two competitive views on the nature of prototype. Two cognitively privileged mechanisms could be considered depending on the abstraction level of a certain category: typification (at the basic level) or classification (at the basic or super-ordinary levels of abstraction). Levels of categorical hierarchy in the structure of representations are considered as the substance of individual cognitive experience in different ways; therefore we directly connect personal intellectual development with the nature of mental representations. The experimental research included two stages. At the first stage mental representations of students were studied. To achieve this goal experimental design known as "directed association" was modified. This allowed determining the leading way of verbal material grouping. At the second stage subjects were presented with the tasks that could agree (by content) or disagree with their leading way of grouping. As the aim of the research was to check the efficiency of mental representations formation it was suggested to measure reaction time as well as accuracy of task completion. If the leading way of grouping plays the major role then the tasks that are in agreement with it would be solved quicker and with fewer errors. The results obtained showed that in youth the conceptual way of grouping prevails over the associative way of grouping, and, correspondently, determines the efficiency of categorical but not thematic representations. It was also shown that the tasks that are in agreement with the leading way of grouping are solved quicker and with fewer errors. The highest efficiency indices were obtained for the group of subjects with the conceptual leading way of grouping when they solve tasks with "conceptual" instructions. In such a way, it could be concluded that the nature of mental representations determines the efficiency of their formation, and, therefore, personal development. Mental representations are not only the results of subjects' cognitive experience, but also the influence processing of new information as well as their further cognitive development. Mental representations play the role of prototype in further cognitive activity, i.e. allusion (hint) in the processes of categorization. Therefore the leading way of grouping ensures a higher level of efficiency of the corresponding mental representations' formation as well as doing this in a shorter time period.

Key words: mental representations; way of verbal material grouping; categorization; prototype and basic level theory.

P. 184. *Mukhina Margarita P., Kravchuk Anatoliy I.* Siberian State University of Physical Culture and Sports (Omsk). **AGE FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC MOVEMENTS, PHYSICAL QUALITIES AND FUNCTIONAL-MOTOR ABILITIES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIRECTIONAL PHYSICAL TRAINING.** The results of the research of formation of motor potential of preschool children in the conditions of practical realisation of preschool educational institutions tasks on directional physical training are presented. The precise periods of development of the basic movements, physical qualities and functional-motor abilities of preschool children are defined.

Key words: preschool children; precise periods; physical training.

P. 188. *Nekrasova Svetlana V.* Secondary School № 95 (Saratov). **CONDITIONS PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE UNDERSTANDING BY PUPILS.** Pupils' manifestation of the attitude to the studied material is based on the process of their understanding the material. It is connected with pupils' personal sense forming processes. One of the important conditions for realisation of sense forming, which is the basis of the understanding process, is the relation between the teacher and pupils, as well as the nature of communication between pupils themselves. The conditions that permit pupils to get personal sense during the process of education are motivation, forms of extracurricular activities and training tasks realising coordination of pupils to assimilation and understanding their own ideas and material studied.

Key words: personal sense of interrelation between nature and human; attitude; personal sense; sense forming; interaction.

P. 191. *Potepalov Dmitriy V.* Russian State Professional Pedagogical University (Yekaterinburg). **THE CUSTODY OF HOMELESS AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN THE REIGN OF THE RUSSIAN EMPRESS YEKATERINA II.** In the work the pedagogic methods, techniques, instruments, contents and forms of social support of children who lost their parents during the reign of the Russian Empress Yekaterina II are reviewed.

Key words: orphans; children; foundling-hospital.

P. 195. *Revenko Yevgeniy M., Salnikov Victor A.* Siberian State Automobile and Highway Academy (Omsk). **VECTOR OF CONJUGATE MOTOR AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT REALIZATION.** As estimated in the article, it is necessary to take into account heterogeneous connections between different aspects of personal development in the educational process. It gives us an opportunity to use positive and level negative transfers of one system onto another. The best studied in this aspect are correlations between the development of motor analyser and mental functions. At the same time, there is some fragmentary scientific data, which shows the process mentioned above at different ontogenesis stages. It is also proved that one of the most perspective research tendencies is the study of motor and intellectual abilities correlation in ontogenesis. The theses formulated in the article are based on the wide ex-

perimental material, which has been collected for three age extracts during three years. Motor (power, quickness, endurance, speed-and-power abilities) and intellectual abilities (Amthauer IST-test) were tested. The experimental data analysis shows that schoolboys of the 6th grade characterized by low intellectual dynamics have higher rate of motor abilities dynamics. On the contrary, schoolboys characterized by higher intellectual dynamics do not obtain such well-developed motor abilities, which does not seem to lower the development of their intellectual power. According to these facts, we could suggest that the intensive motor development at teen age lowers the intellectual development. At the same time the pupils of the 8th, the 10th grades, as well as the first and the second year university students, display an inverse correlation, i.e. a higher rate of motor abilities growth for young men with high intellectual dynamics are observed. It is also necessary to note that while 6-grade schoolboys had higher quantity intellectual changes based on the originally higher intellectual development level, 8-grade and older young men showed different dynamics: they had higher quantity intellectual changes based on an originally (a year before) lower intellectual development level. Based on the research results, the following supposition is made: for teenagers, the intensiveness of motor and the intensiveness of intellectual development are antagonistic in some way. We can say that all this is directly connected with the cognitive psychology term “the syndrome of the 7th grade” characterized by a demonstrable lowering of schoolchildren’s intellectual dynamics. It is obvious that pupils have a lowering of different levels. The latter is possibly connected with individual characteristics, which cause individual degrees of expressing the sensitivity of the motor development. People with more intensive motor development show the lowering of intellectual development, and vice versa.

Key words: motor abilities; intellectual abilities; correlation; age; developments variants.