

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Belous Anastasia A.* Irkutsk State University (Irkutsk, Russia). **DOSTOEVSKY'S POLYPHONIC NOVEL IN THE MIRROR OF CHRISTIAN CONSCIOUSNESS.** M.M. Bakhtin's article is devoted to F.M. Dostoevsky's poetics. The critic suggests the idea of the polyphonic structure of his works having the status of subjectivity of all characters. The artistic dominant in the works is self-consciousness of characters. The pluralities of self-consciousness, which are in dialogue with each other, make real polyphony of voices. Relation with God for a believing artist is the initial foundation of creation. Dostoevsky's Christian outlook of his after prison period of life is not a secret to anybody. It is this outlook by which the framework of both the form and content of Dostoevsky's novels are created. Bakhtin would never have approached to understanding Dostoevsky's works if he had examined them with "regulations" alien to them. Bakhtin's insight concerning the form of Dostoevsky's novels can be explained by close world views of both the critic and the writer. Dostoevsky populates his artistic cosmos with characters that in certain extent still feel the call of conscience and are free in their choice. This freedom of Dostoevsky's characters could have been impossible if his artistic dominant in the novels had not become the living self-consciousness of characters the author had no power over. Dostoevsky's personalities do not represent common ideas (B. Engelhard's conception), they are all absorbing, changeable and instable consciousness. A person's self-consciousness is always calling to other people's consciousness and searching for justification before God who gave people tongue and speech for dialogue with Him and with each other for mutual aid in soul salvation. Therefore, Bakhtin's idea about the polyphony of Dostoevsky's novels will not be complete, if to exclude his theory about the dialogical nature of Dostoevsky's prose. Thought, words, idea and self-consciousness of characters are dialogical. Dostoevsky's characters are in constant dialogue. If there is no real interlocutor, characters "speak" to someone imagined, to a double, phantom, shadow and devil. Thus, Bakhtin's conception contains not only methodological views about architectonics of Dostoevsky's works, but also turns to the system of ideas, which reveal the ontological and gnoseological nature of self-consciousness and dialogue. Studying the methodological sources of polyphony, Bakhtin realized that it is not only a novel form, but a type of artistic thinking in a certain system of values. Bakhtin demonstrated the same type of thinking.

Key words: Dostoevsky; Bakhtin; the polyphonic novel; consciousness; Christianity; dialogue.

P. 11. *Bolotnov Aleksey V.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk, Russia). **STUDY OF LANGUAGE REPRESENTATION OF THESAURUS SUBSTYLE OF PUBLIC LANGUAGE PERSONALITY IN MEDIA DISCOURSE.** The paper is written in the sphere of communicative stylistics of a text. The present stage of this scientific school is connected with elaboration of cognitive aspects of study of language personality's idiosyncrasy. The general structure of the idiosyncrasy model of a language personality includes cognitive, cultural and speech and communicative styles in accordance with author's conception. As one of the substyles of the cognitive style a thesaurus substyle is examined. This substyle is singled out along with mental-psychological, intellectual, epistemic substyles, which reflect different aspects of speech motor human activity. Thesaurus substyle of language personality is understood by the author's manifestations of the concept sphere, which were reflected in its discourse. These manifestations include key concepts, thematic preferences, scale and character of world knowledge typical for a person, variety and originality provided by these associations. The research is done on the material of L.M. Mlechin's interview in the program "Special Opinion" of "Echo of Moscow" radio station. Relying on Yu.N. Karaulov's, A.A. Zalevskaya's and other works we offer a procedure of the analysis of some peculiarities of thesaurus substyle of language personality subject to genre and stylistic specificity of its discursive practice. The procedure of the research includes the following stages: 1) detection of dominating themes and semantic areas connected with them on the basis of analysis of thematic paradigms existing in the discourse of language personality and meanings they actualize; 2) analysis of dates, events, persons presented in the discourse of language personality as a reflection of scale and character of person's world knowledge and peculiarities of their associative activity; 3) study of precedent texts (aphorisms, catchwords, proverbs and sayings) reflected in the discourse of language personality, which personify fragments of intertextual thesaurus; 4) detection of generalized statements, which reflect different stereotypes; maxims of individual author's character representing the idea of personality; 5) identification of key concepts verbalized in the discourse of language personality on the basis of modeling of its associative and semantic fields. The study of fragments of language personality's thesaurus of famous journalist, publicist and writer L.M. Mlechin, which is reflected in media discourse of a definite genre and stylistic orientation (interview) on the basis of the created procedure allows to judge about the scale and width of information thesaurus of this language personality (by the reported themes, ideas, using of precedent texts which belong to different areas of cultural capital; actualization of concepts related to the central part of the concept sphere), about the depth of thesaurus (by presence of concrete information about dates, events, persons, usage of euphemisms: character and variety of associations verbalized in the discourse).

Key words: communicative stylistics of a text; thesaurus substyle; cognitive style; language personality; idiosyncrasy; media discourse.

P. 16. *Butakova Yekaterina S., Shchitova Olga G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia). **POLYMOTIVATION IN ERGONOMY (BY TOMSK ERGONOMY BORROWED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES).** The paper presents polymotivation of ergonyms borrowed from foreign languages (EBFL) as the reflection of onomastic consciousness of Tomsk residents. The aim of the paper is to reveal the mechanisms of perception of EBFL by Russian native speakers, EBFL analysis in the aspect of polymotivation: intralingual and interlingual lexical and structural motivation, and false motivation. The results of a psycholinguistic experiment were used in order to analyze motivation types. It involved two groups of interviewees who were selected taking into account numerous sociolinguistic parameters, such as foreign language awareness. The first part of the paper explains the term EBFL and gives a brief classification of EBFL: ergonyms borrowed from other languages and ergonyms created inside a foreign language with the use of formants of foreign origin (graphemes, morphemes, words). Polymotivation is a type of motivation when the motivated word has two or more motivating lexical units. Interlingual motivation is also worth mentioning – it is a formal and semantic dependence of a foreign word on its foreign prototype. The foreign element in EBFL can perform the function of a specifier, directly or indirectly denoting the form of activity of the organization, or the so-called attractor (*ДекАрт, КóнуТал, Паб u К*). The analysis of lexical and structural motivation reveals

various directions of motivation, which results in polymotivation: EBFL 'БонАпарт' has an interlingual lexical motivator *bon* 'good' (French), an intralingual lexical motivator *Бонапарт* 'Napoleon' (Russian) and *апартаменты* 'apartment' (Russian), an interlingual structural motivator *Bon appétit!* A number of EBFL have the so-called interlingual associate (IA), a word denoting the meaning of a foreign element (formant, morpheme, lexeme), which is expressed directly, by means of translation into Russian, and indirectly – by associations to it. The phenomenon of false motivation leads to inconsistency of perception results of residents with the communicative intentions of the nominator. EBFL *CURточка* (a shop for outdoor clothes) is motivated by the lexical motivator *курточка* 'jacket' by native speakers who do not know the English language. Bilingual speakers decompose the ergonym into *CUR* (< abbr. En. *curse*) and *точка* 'point' (Russian) and provide the false motivator *curse point*.

Key words: ergonyms; polymotivation; lexical motivation; structural motivation; false motivation.

P. 23. *Heydarova Elvira A.* Baku State University (Baku, Azerbaijan). **FOREIGN LANGUAGE VOCABULARY IN THE RUSSIAN ISLAND DIALECT OF AZERBAIJAN.** This paper deals with the Russian dialect functioning outside of the metropolis. The object of the study was Azerbaijani words, which were borrowed from Russian immigrants who came to Azerbaijan in the first half of the 19th century. The Russian island dialect of Azerbaijan formed from different dialects of the Russian language and gained a number of common features that allow to present it as a group of south great Russian dialect in the foreign language environment. It is called an island dialect because it does not form a solid, compact area and is scattered over the territory of Azerbaijan. It is important to note that the study of the dialects of separate Russian villages in the territory of Azerbaijan began in the 1950s. Publication of *the Dictionary of the Russian Island Dialect of Azerbaijan* in 2005 gave an opportunity to study the levels of this unique linguistic phenomenon in general, trace various manifestations of interlanguage and interdialect contacts. The main feature of the Russian island dialect is that from its appearing in this area it was in close contact with foreign language environment. The result of this was the influence of the environment of the Azerbaijani language on the Russian dialect, penetration of a significant number of Azerbaijan words in the Russian vocabulary. The collected materials were distributed into groups according to their lexical-semantic meanings: words denoting names of a person (family, job, different features), names of body parts, clothing, shoes, dishes, pots and pans, household items, home and its parts, building materials, outbuildings, oven, cooking, food, berries, fruits, vegetables, words denoting herding, agriculture, tools, fisheries, vegetation, animals and reptiles, birds and insects, geographical terminology and abstract notions. As a result of the study of the foreign language vocabulary these words can be divided into the following groups according to their degree of assimilation: 1) words, completely assimilated by the Russian island dialect; they follow grammatical rules of the Russian language in inflections and word-formation, form new forms with Russian word forming affixes, participate in the formation of paremiological units; 2) words having foreign-language sound effect features at the same time included in the grammatical system of the Russian dialect and subordinate to the relevant rules of inflections; 3) words devoid of inflections, but participating in the formation of new words that take Russian affixes; 4) words with no inflections not participating in the formation of new words. The result of the study was 460 Azerbaijani words found to have been borrowed by the Russian island dialect.

Key words: Russian dialectology; island dialect; foreign language vocabulary; adaptation of borrowings.

P. 27. *Zakharova Ulyana S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **LEXICAL REPRESENTATION OF "RELATIONSHIP/ EGO ORIENTATION" AS ONE OF THE CONNOTATIONS OF "MASCULINITY/ FEMININITY" CULTURAL DOMINANT IDEA (BY ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DATA).** The article is devoted to the lexical representation analysis of one of the connotations of the social group of "masculinity/ femininity" cultural dominant idea – "relationship / ego orientation". This cultural idea and its connotations were elaborated by Geert Hofstede on the basis of the sociological questionnaire results. A. Wierzbicka's research shows that national peculiarities may be proved by existence of particular language units and their frequency in the native speakers' speech. Broadening her methodology, the author of the article considers a number of elements in the synonymic rows of key words, representing these connotations, specificity of denotative and evaluative aspects of semantics, frequency of these synonymic row elements in speech actualization. For more objective results of the methodology there are two linguacultures analyzed – Russian, which G. Hofstede characterizes as the feminine one, and English characterized as the masculine one. In the paper the grade of cultural elaboration of concepts *friend* and *independence* that serve as the markers of "relationship/ ego orientation" connotations. The analysis results of the notions *друг* and *friend* show the relevance of the stylistic mark. The differences are the specific meaning "communication without private sympathy" of the English word, bigger elaboration of the English word in lexical systems, but higher speech usage frequency of the Russian word. This fact and the quantitative predominance of synonyms highlighting the emotional basis of friendship prove that Russian *друг* actualizes connotations classified as those of the feminine society. In the English language the emotional constituent of this word is less actualized and feminine society connotations are weaker expressed. The analysis of the notions *независимость* and *independence* shows higher usage frequency of the synonymic row lexemes in the English society and lack of negative evaluations of this phenomenon found in Russian linguaculture (*вседозволенность* 'permissiveness'). The findings reveal that the analyzed units may be interpreted as lexical representations of opposite "femininity/ masculinity" connotations of the compared linguacultures. This study presents evidence to the hypothesis about possible correlation between the linguistic analysis of lexical elaboration of connotations significant for cultures and the results of the anthropological research by G. Hofstede.

Key words: cultural dominant idea; key words; cultural elaboration; masculinity / femininity; relationship / ego orientation; series of synonyms.

P. 31. *Kazakova Natalia N.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF SEMANTICS OF FIGURATIVE SPEECH.** Research of perception of figurative lexical units by native speakers develops the academic concept of lexical figurativeness which is presented in works of lexicologists O.I.Blinova, Ye.A.Yurina and their students from Tomsk linguistic school. According to this theory, figurativeness is understood as a lexical semantic category which generalizes the structural-semantic property of a word with semantic duality and a metaphorical inner form. Figurative words designate a certain phenomenon of extra language reality in associative connection with another, non-identical phenomenon on the basis of their real or imaginary similarity by the use of the metaphorical inner form of a lexical unit. The indications of language consciousness of Russian literary language speakers are analyzed in this article. These indications were received during the psycholinguistic experiment; its aim was to identify the comprehension of figurativeness of a word. Elements of metatext actualizing the metaphorical side and motivation of a word are the indicators of realization of lexical figurativeness. The main aim of the experiment was to create such experimental conditions, which can make metalanguage consciousness highly explicated. 300 figurative words were used in the experimental research. About 20-

40 metatexts were received for each figurative unit in the directed experiment and 20 lexical reactions for each motivation word in a free associative experiment. Thus, the research was based on 16 000 metatext indications of language consciousness of 600 Russian literary language speakers aged 17 to 35. There was developed a complex technique of experimental studying of lexical figurativeness, uniting the directed and free associative experiments. The directed experiment was carried out in the written form. In the questionnaire respondents needed to explain why the determined phenomenon was called with certain word. In the free experiment they needed to fix the first lexical reaction to the word in the questionnaire. Usage of different techniques at different stages enabled the complex approach and examination of comprehension of figurativeness by native speakers. The best way to present the results of the experimental research of figurativeness was to create "The Associative and Figurative Dictionary", based on a summary of indications of language consciousness showed by the literary language speakers. Such systematization of the received results allows us to introduce the collected material, through metatexts in the dictionary entry to further reveal the semantics of a figurative unit. The lexicographical presentation of an inner form and a figurative word meaning shows the semantics of studied lexical units in individual consciousness of native speakers.

Key words: psycholinguistic experiment; lexical figurativeness; metatext.

P. 35. *Nikolaeva Tatiana Yu.* Moscow Pedagogical State University, the State Tretyakov Gallery (Moscow, Russia). **FIRST LITERARY ATTEMPTS BY ARTIST I. REPIN.** In the second half of the 1880s a circle gathered in Petersburg at the initiative of Ilya Repin that seriously affected not only the literary taste of the artist, but also gave rise to his own literary activity. If I. Repin was the most representative figure among the painters in this company, young poet Konstantin Fofanov was the literary center there, Fofanov was an unusual person. Writer Vsevolod Garshin was another unusual person in Repin's circle. The artist helped both of these writers and saw lines of new folk art in their works. Repin intuitively felt need of changes in art, he could feel the appearing progressive phenomena. And "the barbarous" in art was such a phenomenon for him. In 1893 I. Repin published "Letters on Art" and "Notes by an Artist", which reflected his new ideas. The style of the verbal expression of the artist is original. He did not write draft copies, but created semantic improvisations, like picturesque sketches. "Notes by an Artist" is the logical continuation of "Letters on Art". These letters are not addressed to anyone particular; they are written by impressions of a trip abroad. The first articles by I. Repin had distinctive features. At first sight, he states thoughts inconsistently, chaotically and ineptly. It is colloquial speech with all its features. We listen to a very emotional story, all personal features of the story-teller are traced well. At the same time, the style of his writing has very deep roots. Articles by I. Repin cannot be attributed to a certain genre of literature. There are features of Russian folklore "skaz", "hozheniye" (travel), traveling notes and letters to a friend. In contemporary literature I.Repin looked for the features of "the barbarous", special, sensual, a little wild, strange, and still national. Therefore, he particularly appreciated the works of Nikolay Gogol, Ivan Turgenev, Lev Tolstoy, Alexander Fet, Vsevolod Garshin and Konstantin Fofanov. The literary heritage of the artist from the philological point of view is studied considerably to a lesser extent than his paintings, but represents undoubted interest not only as a source of information on the life of the artist, but also as works of literary art.

Key words: I. Repin; literary works of artist; "Notes by an Artist"; "Letters on Art".

P. 38. *Nikonova Natalia Ye.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **V.A. ZHUKOVSKY AND GERMAN PAINTERS: FROM C.D. FRIEDRICH TO THE NAZARENES.** The mastery of Zhukovsky-painter was a result of long practice. He incorporated the artistry of using the brush and words, literature and visual art in the unity of the art world ("painting and poetry are sisters"). The School of Painting in Dorpat, founded by genial translator, innovator of crayon painting and portrait painter K.A. Senf, was with Zhukovsky throughout all his creative career. The technique of crayon landscape, engraved copperplate and graphic arts of Senf defined the peculiarities of Zhukovsky's artistic thinking. The first trip to Germany in 1821 provided the poet with a new interest and a new teacher. The School of Painting in Dresden had an unquestionable impact on Zhukovsky's landscape pictures. The results of the influence were both the psychophilosophical themes, deeper mythopoetics, as well as original seascape writing that manifested itself along with "The Sea", an elegy. The immediate influence of C.D. Friedrich's manner on Zhukovsky's art system is an admitted fact in Zhukovsky studies. The role of L. Tick and Friedrich's follower, painter, medical man and philosopher C.G. Carus was not less important. Tick's synaesthesia and Carus's symbolics were the recognized organizing bases of Dresden Romanticism, which inspired Zhukovsky, who objectified this doctrine in the literary translation of Fouquet's story of Nyx's animation. The second foreign tour determined a new wave of the poet's landscape art. The acquaintance with Gerhard von Reutern (1794-1865) during the second trip became an important point of Zhukovsky's creative career. Von Reutern took Friedrich's place, who refused to accompany Zhukovsky to Switzerland in 1832-1833. The landscape pictures were the result of the relations between Zhukovsky and Reutern, which is confirmed by Zhukovsky's letters to Reutern, the extracts from which are published in Russian translation for the first time ever. According to Zhukovsky-poet and painter in the 1830s-1840s, landscape gradually became a religious and romanticist form of art, which was called to show the potential holiness of the nature in a work of art. To a certain extent, landscape became "the theological conception" of a soul.

Key words: V.A. Zhukovsky; painting; K.A. Senf; C.D. Friedrich; C.G. Carus; G. Reutern.

P. 45. *Senkal Goksel.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FACILITIES OF ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATION OF NOVELRY IN ASPECT OF TRANSLINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL EQUIVALENCE.** One of the timely issues in the contemporary linguo-stylistics and translation theory is studying methods of equivalent rendering of the writer's images, which are expressed in the text by means of a native language, in terms of adequacy of the conceptual content and the character of figurative, symbolic and cultural associations. In the paper there is studied the adequacy level of the figurative lexical structure of the original text of O. Pamuk's novel "The Black Book" and V. Feonova's translation of this novel into the Russian language. The paper includes comparison of the original text and its translation in terms of the figurative lexical systems adequacy. The goal of the comparative analysis is defining the adequacy level of figurative linguistic means selection in the translation of the text in terms of closeness in linguistic and artistic images rendering and the equivalent rendering principles possibility / impossibility, which is connected with the resources of the language the text is translated into. For making comparison of the figurative linguistic units of the Russian translation in terms of their adequacy in relation to the language of the original text, the author of the paper extracted more than 1000 figurative words and expressions (1089) using the continuous sampling method from the Russian text of the novel. Hereafter, their matches in the Turkish original text were elicited and the comparison of their semantics and text-realization was made using the following criteria: 1) match or difference in the character of the figurative linguistic means used by the translator and by the author of the original text; 2) match or difference in the figurative means direct conceptual content; 3) match or difference in the figurative basis of the linguistic units in the original text and the translation; 4) match or difference in connotations; 5) match or difference in cultural and symbolic associations.

The analysis aimed at multifaceted comparison of the structure and semantics of figurative words and expressions in the Russian translation and in the Turkish original text has given a chance to define the structural-semantic equivalence level in every Russian-Turkish pair of linguistic units. In the final analysis the equivalence scale was made, which had 5 equivalence levels: full, high, partial, low and zero. Using the analysis results, the author of the article has come to a conclusion that in the translation of figurative metaphors from the Turkish language into Russian only the partial equivalence level is to be observed, at times high equivalence measure can also be noticed. For a translator equivalent rendering of the form and the meaning of phraseological units is sometimes an inextricable problem. Despite some contradictions in structure and semantics of certain linguistic units, especially idioms, the translation, which has a lot of linguistic means with high equivalence level, is close to the original text in terms of its figurativity, metaphoricity, expressiveness, descriptive and allegoric rendering of the Turkish culture important images.

Key words: figurative language facilities; comparison study.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 49. *Zolotareva Natalia V., Kuryanova Tatiana S., Ryndina Olga M.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CAPITALIZATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLES OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The paper identifies and analyzes the way of capitalization of the cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of Western Siberia in the light of federal and regional programs for the development of culture in the region. Determined by the degree of involvement of the cultural heritage in the economic sector, forms and vectors of capitalization are described. Special attention is given to museums, the activity of which is a means of capitalization of ethnic and cultural heritage. A special place among the documents that define the strategic guidelines of the cultural development of the Russian Federation and their financial security, is occupied by federal programs. In 2001–2005 state funding is mainly directed to the development of culture and preservation of the cultural heritage of Russia. In 2006–2011 funds are increasingly provided to support the culture of the peoples of the North. The priority areas for government support were cinema, theater activities, art, pop art, folklore, crafts. In 2012–2018 in the Republic of Tuva, Altai, Khakassia funding will be increasingly focused on the preservation and maintenance of traditional indigenous culture and cultural heritage, in Kemerovo Region – more on the development and technical basis of education. Along with federal of great importance are regional projects. General address of the financial support for the Khanty-Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Tyumen region became folk arts and crafts, traditional celebrations of Indigenous Peoples of the North, the museum sector. In the republics of Altai, Tuva and Khakassia financial flows in culture were designed to preserve and maintain the traditional culture of the indigenous peoples, the protection of a unique tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the region. A special place in the capitalization of cultural resources is a museum that is conceived as an institution of living memory, covering all important objects of the history of nations. Furthermore, the role of the museum is in the training and transfer of social experience from one generation to another. In the North-Western and Southern Siberia the museum network is actively developing. These include the classic basic institutions, the accumulated experience of the study, preservation and transmission of cultural heritage, and an innovation form of museums, synthesizing modern approaches in museology. Thus, projects in Western Siberia in culture, and in particular ethnic culture, focus on its capitalization in the narrow and broad senses, i.e., not deriving financial gain here and now, but updating of the experience of previous generations for today in order to develop the latest and most effective professional solutions to meet today's challenges in the social and economic spheres. In addition, the culture policy involves investing funds in the future through the education of future generations, based on the cultural heritage of the region.

Key words: cultural heritage; capitalization; and museums.

P. 58. *Korobeynikova Larisa A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE PROBLEM OF GLOBALIZATION: MULTI-DISDISCOURSE FORMATION.** The problem of globalization discourse is discussed. The main trends of issues on globalization are researched. This paper mainly focuses on one dimension of globalization: globalization as discourse. In the first part of the paper some of the key debates and themes that exist within the discourse of globalization are investigated. In the second part multi-discourse of globalization is presented. The main author's deductions and prospects of development of globalization issues are outlined in the conclusion. The pinnacle concerning discourse of globalization is registered in the 1990s. Globalization enters the agenda of writers, politicians, social leaders, representatives of corporate organizations and academic sciences. Theoretical debates in the period have different appraisals: from a negative definition of globalization as a global babble to a wide spread fascination of globalization. In spite of innumerable debates and boom of the literature, the theorizing of this problem is only partially developed. Economics, international relations, political sciences, sociology, etc. are all concerned with the analysis of the phenomenon of globalization, though globalization remains a pretty marginal topic for other disciplines. In the most recent theoretical debates, depending on the character of the process of globalization (homogeneous or fragmentary), two trends of investigation of this process arise: (i) globalization on the basis of the idea of progress which leads to a homogeneous world (universalism); (ii) globalization on the basis of the representation of the world's real diversity (multiculturalism). Multicultural concepts of globalization, based on the recognition of the world diversity, are popular because of their non-repressive and tolerant form. Theorists of globalization stress the fact that modern globalization process includes many instances of globalization. From my own point of view, various interpretations of globalization can be fit (to a certain extent) into a conceptual frame which includes the following main concepts: historical, geopolitical, economic, social, political, legal, and informational globalization. Historically the process of globalization is connected with the evolution of the global world community. This consideration brings us to the global Enlightenment problem, which excels the narrow context of the Enlightenment of the 18th c., which was mainly inspired by national and historical narratives. Interpretation of globalization as a stage in the development of the world community, which comes after modernization, is a topic of wide discussion. In social analysis one finds three theoretical positions about the interpretation of globalization: radical globalism, moderate globalism, anti-globalism. Political theorists have been busy addressing the normative implication of globalization; they also discuss the change of nature of contemporary power. In contemporary legal theoretical debates discussions are centered on the interpretation of globalization from an isolated individual through a national state to a global state. Some theorists investigate globalization as a process of global network formation. So, discourse of the problem of globalization has a multi-disciplinary character.

Key words: globalization; discourse; civilization; universalism; multiculturalism.

P. 63. *Panova Olga B.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF LANGUAGE. ARTICLE 2. "AESTHETIC INFINITY"**. Throughout all history of lingua-philosophical searches and comprehension of the deep nature of Language the philosophy of the language, following transcendental tradition of philosophy as a whole, keeping in contact with classical transcendental idealism, at the same time was in close contact with philosophy of life and philosophy of revelation, philosophy of creativity and philosophy of art. It attests to a radical shift of the rational paradigm and gradual finding of other rationality which is based on live aesthetic experience of thought and organically including the aesthetics of language: the aesthetics of thought demands aesthetics of word. The creative beginning of a priori is laid in the nature and memory of Language: by everlasting Perfect Word, Divine Logos is created and continuously creates the World in its truly fine image. The language, attached to Divine World creation, initially perceives inexpressible Beauty of the World, covers World Gestalt in all completeness of its being, variety of all of its individual and unique manifestations, possessing infinite possibilities of expression of its cultural polyphony. If the World is creation and revelation of everlasting Perfect Word, Divine Logos, then it is logical by nature, that is, it is conformable to Logos, expresses itself by the language of beauty, and Language is created (*Ergon*) and is creating (*Energiea*) according to the same principles of beauty and harmony, which is the basis of the creative plan of the Universe invisibly operating it. Language is not simply subordinated to the laws of world harmony, but common in its being to Beauty, Truth, Love, Good, stays with them in the relations of co-authorship, comes into the World as revelation. Language itself is an aesthetic infinity if to understand aesthetics at the same time in the primary etymological meaning of the word "aesthetics" (sensuality, sensual experience) and in wider philosophical sense as ontology, the doctrine about the World, which is created in the state of Beauty and harmony of the Person and the World. Culture as a way of creative life of the Person starts with a religious cult and contains memory of the initial creative act of the Absolute Creator, stores the secret of the Divine embodiment in the World eternally created by the Word. The deep intimate nature of Culture does not appear to be the Transcendental subject of Kant, but finds possibility of revelation due to the transcendental reminiscence of the Poet of primordial Beauty of the World created by God. Respectively, Language of Culture cannot be completely brought into accord with the logic of Pure Reason on a sample of language of mathematical logic recognized as exact, it is not settled by strictly established reasonable laws and logical-grammatical rules. Its understanding is based on word aesthetics. The aesthetics of a word and language interprets Language as a vital creative element, constantly mobile and changeable where rational and irrational harmony is reached, conscious and unconscious, in dynamics of which Reason and Heart appear interfaced and make an equal contribution involving in all manifestations of the human.

Key words: language; culture; poetry; truth; good; beauty; life; love; creativity.

P. 70. *Zhang Guanying.* Novosibirsk State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering (Novosibirsk, Russia). **INFORMATION MODELING OF AN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT - THE BUILDING OF THE FORMER USSR CONSULATE IN URUMQI (CHINA)**. The theme of historical preservation of architectural heritage has become very urgent. Range of tasks, as well as their complexity require new approaches and new methods, one of which is information modeling (BIM), applicable not only for new buildings, but also for the reconstruction and restoration of monuments. This paper attempts to develop a model of the former USSR Consulate General in Urumqi (China). The building is located in the Tien Shan region of Urumqi in the yard of house number 193 on Victory Street. This yard is green with trees, the environment is very beautiful, in the south-east there is a forest. *In front of the consulate there is a bust of Lenin.* In 648 BC. 10 km south of Urumqi city Tang government founded Luntai. It was the beginning of Urumqi. In 1763, *Emperor Qianlong* called this city "*Dihua*". In 1884 there was formed the province of Xinjiang, Dihua became the provincial capital and political center of the Tien Shan. After the founding of the PRC Dihua was renamed Urumqi. When in 1851 Xinjiang and Russia signed a trade convention, Russia established formal trade relations with Xinjiang. In 1861, the government of the Qing Dynasty and Russia signed a treaty called "Beijing". According to the agreement, Russia began creating consulates. The main duties of the Russian consulates were negotiations with business people from Russia, litigation, and organization of additional lines of the northern trade route, banking operations, provision of postal services, establishment of schools, etc. In 1896, at the suggestion of Russia the Consulate General was established in the provincial capital of Dihua. 1924 is the year of the creation of the Consulate General of the Soviet Union in Dihua. In 1962, the Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated, the Soviet Consulate left. Since 1963, the building of the former consulate was used by different services. In March 1994, the building was recognized as a cultural relic of Urumqi. On February 9, 2003 the building of the former Soviet Union Consulate General received the highest level of protection of cultural relics in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. We now describe the structure of the building, which was built in 1896. The former Consulate General of the USSR is a two-storeyed brick building with wooden elements, the main facade faces south. In the plan the building is asymmetrical, looking like Russian 'II' letter (on the rear facade there was a courtyard in the cutout). On the main facade there is a convex shape, a terrace-balcony supported by columns of the entrance forms it. The area of the building is 1800 sq.m. Outside in the iron roof there are dormers. On the roof in front of the flagpole there are four green pitcher in the form of pumpkins for decoration. The semicircular colonnade consists of six Ionic columns, which are on a six-step porch. Trunks of the Ionic columns narrow to the top, their capitals have four volutes each. On the second floor the corner of the western and southern sides of the building is decorated with six Ionic pilasters, chosen in coordination with the columns at the entrance. Brick cornices are jagged, rectangular in shape. The walls are rectangular; they are painted in yellow. The semicylindrical arched windows are beautiful, the window frames are decorated with gray dots. To obtain the information model of the Consulate building we used the program Autodesk Revit Architecture. The result is the model of the general form of the Consulate and about hundreds of models of components: walls, windows, doors, columns, decoration, etc. All this could be an excellent material for computer reconstruction of the project of the Consulate in its original form. However, when this material was prepared for publication, sad news came that the building was demolished, and a new object will be built in its place. Thus, the created information model of the Consulate building has not become an open-air museum exhibit, but an exhibit of a virtual museum of lost architecture monuments.

Key words: USSR Consulate General in Urumqi; reconstruction and restoration of monuments of architecture; modeling; BIM.

HISTORY

P. 72. *Bocharov Aleksey V., Burkin Stanislav Yu.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **TOPICALITY OF STUDYING ESCHATOLOGICAL THINKING AS A FACTOR IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS AND PHENOMENON OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS**. The authors discuss whether eschatology can be the object of historical research. If so, what are

the main areas of the study and how productive are they? This paper is focused on answering these questions. In the study of eschatological thinking it is very important for the researcher to avoid estimation of the adequacy, credibility, absurdity and general inferiority of the studied ideas. This principle is not easy to follow, as it has been shown that eschatological motives and constructs implicitly exist in any historical consciousness. Whatever the nature of the primary eschatological impulse is (encryption, metaphor, vision), in the end, the eschatological doctrine of social motivation is relevant to a historical moment. Mental causes of religious teachings are of great interest to us because the most important outcome of any investigation should be determination of the causal mechanisms or processes underlying historical events. Axiological motivation is often determined by the fact that different eschatological constructions constantly meet opposite estimation of the same historical events and phenomena. For example, as eschatological images assessment of the Roman statehood transformed into diametrically opposite values in its apocalyptic role of "Rome - the Great Whore" that should pay for all their crimes to "Rome - katechon" holding the world order from apocalypse. In modern historical-ideological concepts such transformations coexist in the estimates of North American statehood. Eschatological thinking has a multilevel problem-oriented structure. The elements of this structure work on cultural, civilizational, social, individual spiritual and subconscious levels. Universal mechanisms of eschatological thinking started to form in primitive cultures, and continued to grow in modern culture. Therefore, it is not only permissible but necessary to seek these mechanisms in non-religious spheres, too. Historical consciousness has some stimuli to accumulation and transformation of religious evidence. The problem field of historical research is to analyze the cultural and historical destinations of such accumulation and transformation. The relevance of this analysis is determined by the increasing influence of eschatological thinking in all areas of life: from literary to political movements. Scientific relevance of the research is due to the relatively small number of attempts done in the field of interdisciplinary study of relationship and continuity of historical consciousness and theology.

Key words: theory of history; eschatology; historical consciousness.

P. 80. *Volzhanina Yelena A.* Institute of Northern Development, SB RAS (Tyumen, Russia). **DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AMONG NENETSES OF YAMAL IN 1920S–1930S.** The paper raises the problem of growth of indigenous peoples in the first third of the 20th century. If they were described as non-viable and on the verge of extinction at the end of the 19th – early 20th century, some authors concluded artificiality of this problem "in order to draw the government's attention to the natives" in the first quarter of the 20th century. There was an opinion in respect of nomads that complex conditions of their life cause their low natural increase compared to sedentary people. The paper considers the demographic characteristics of tundra and forest Nenetses living on the territory of modern Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, according to the All-Union and the Polar censuses of 1926 and 1939, reports of the Yamal Region Department of Statistics, supplemented by household (pokhoziaistvennye) forms of north land management expeditions. Censuses show the increase of the total number of Yamal Nenetses in 13 years by more than 1.5 times, from 7,994 in 1926 to 13,454 people in 1939. However, the analysis of the percentage of various Samoyed groups in the structure of nomadic Nenetses points to unessential influence of ethnic processes on their growth. In accordance with the instructions of the 1939 census, a Nenets was the name given to all people classified in the questionnaires as Nenetsia, Nenets, Khasovo, Samoyed, Samodi, Samoyed-Jurak, Jurak, Iarany, Piankhasovo, Forest Nenets. The general demographic factors characterized the natural movement of the Nenets in the middle of 1920s calculated with using methodological recommendation of P.E. Terletskiy to employ average absolute fertility, mortality and natural growth confirm the conclusion that the sedentary peoples have higher natural increase. Obdorsk nomadic Samoyeds have relatively low fertility and mortality, including children mortality, compared to other nations, and their natural increase as in the third place after Russians and Ostyaks. The age and sex structure made by using the 1959 All-Union census data shows higher fertility rates for the Nenets in late 1920s and the 1930s than in previous years. Nevertheless most of Nenets families had few children because of the high infant mortality rate. One nuclear family of Yamal Nenetses had 2.8 children in average, of Forest Nenetses – 2.5 children. The obtained data suggest simple reproduction of the Nenets generations. The difference in the data between the permanent and the existing population indicates little impact of the migration factor to the number of the Nenets. After analyzing all the factors we can argue that more than half of the absolute increase of the Nenets in the intercensus period of 1926-1939 is the result of refinements in their numbers, due to a careful organization of the census work. The character of their natural movement proved the consistently positive demographic situation that guaranteed low growth.

Key words: Nenetses; Yamal; ethnodemography; indigenous peoples of the North.

P. 84. *Yesipova Valeria A.* Tomsk State University Research Library (Tomsk, Russia). **"VISITING TOMSK RESIDENTS": A MANUSCRIPT OF EARLY 20TH CENTURY ABOUT TOMSK.** The problem of memoirs texts classification had been posed by scholars time and again, as well as the question of differentiation between memoirs and fiction, travel notes, social and political essays, etc. N.P. Matkhanova described the problem in details with regard to Siberian materials in her monograph. The aims of memoirs writing have been changing over time. Thus, convergence of memoirs with fiction took place in the second half of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries. A lot of such texts were published in Siberian periodicals in the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries. A manuscript from the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department of Tomsk State University Research Library is an example of a document of this type. The author titled it "Visiting Tomsk Residents"; it is a manuscript of 1901. The dating was made on the ground of the following information from the text: reference to the coming exhibition in Paris, as well as speeches about the importance of the Siberian railway. A corresponding assembly lecture was given by M.N. Sobolev, Professor of Tomsk University, on October 22, 1900. The author described those events as "last year events", so, there is a good likelihood that the text was written a year later. The author worked on the manuscript: there is author's editing in the text made with black and green ink. Probably, the text was being prepared for publication: there is also editing with blue and red pencils. There are obviously fictional characters in the text beginning with the main character, who is the narrator, and his Tomsk uncle with his typical, depersonalized language. At the same time, the author obviously based on his own impressions and observation. He was familiar with the city topography and realia of city life. Some topics from Tomsk periodicals of the turn of the centuries were present in characters' speech. So, the problem is to find a way to classify texts where fictional characters act in a real scenery. Such texts seem to belong to the same category, which N.P. Matkhanova characterizes as the periphery of the memoir genre. The text is interesting in the first place as a city life panorama, written by one of the townspeople. It is also important that memoirs about Tomsk are neither studied in detail nor all revealed or published. It is pleasant that scholars have started to pay closer attention to this kind of historical source recently.

Key words: memoirs; Tomsk; Siberia.

P. 92. *Zaytseva Tatiana I.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University, Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **GENDER DISCOURSE IN GERMAN SCHWANKS OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 16TH CENTURY: STATING THE PROBLEM.** The paper describes the gender discourse of the German humorous literature of the epoch of transition from the Middle Ages to the Early New Time by studying schwanks. Texts created in the first third of the 16th century written by Johannes Pauli and Hans Sachs are analyzed. The works of these authors, as well as of their contemporaries S. Brandt, M. Luther, etc., are connected with the ideas of the Reformation. More than half of the stories in J. Pauli's collection "Schimpf (Scherz) und Ernst" is devoted to relations of the sexes. In conformity with the traditions of the medieval literature, Pauli criticizes female moral qualities; however, settled toposes of the author have individual features. The repeating plot concerns female garrulity, its criticism in gender literature is estimated as a reaction to women's expressing their own opinion, a display of independence. However, though Pauli derides this phenomenon, he recognizes it as a due one. He also repeatedly specifies the greed of women; its accentuation is usually connected with the growth of men's tension because of the uncertainty in the economic situation. Still, in Pauli's schwanks women are not competitors to the stronger sex. Among other female drawbacks we can observe squabbleness, connected with the distribution of power in the family; but females display all these negative qualities to each other, not to men. At the same time J. Pauli willingly recognizes female advantages, religiousness among them. In Pauli's schwanks there is not only negative, but also positive female identity; his female characters struggle actively for moral values. In the paper early schwanks of H. Sachs are also analyzed ("Seven Complaining Wives", "Seven Complaining Husbands", "Logomachy of a Servant and an Apprentice", "Complaints of Three Servants about their Mistresses"). In the first two histories only one of the seven spouses are happy with their family life. They teach the others to be attentive and tolerant to the partners. Though the discontent is expressed concerning the opposite sex, there is a certain gender balance. Spouses equally state mutual reproaches, similarly blaming the other party of malfunctions; even the decisions offered to settle family problems are similar. Sachs, as well as Pauli, does not make a big difference between men and women in their statuses in the family. Sachs scrutinizes the features of the man. The men's sins are libertinage of the young spouse and avarice and jealousy of the old, laziness, drunkenness and ignorance, gambling, larceny and deceit; women's drawbacks are authoritativeness, possession and disposal of the money, irritability and scandalousness, flirting, laziness and untidiness, malignant gossip, sometimes drunkenness. However, listing women's defects is more modest, less bright and diverse, as that of men's. Besides, three of the four analyzed texts are written on behalf of women who proclaim burgher-protestant values, opposing men who are insolvent in this sense. As a whole, schwanks by Pauli and Sachs of the first third of the 16th century have no excessive intensity and aggression in relations of the sexes; there is no negative image of a woman. There is a continuous struggle for new religious-moral values. In this struggle great attention is paid to the formation of a new man's identity; women, in their turn, take the role of distributors of new ideas and norms in the conditions of transformation of the gender code.

Key words: humorous literature of the Middle Ages; German schwanks; first third of the 16th century; gender discourse; burgher-protestant values.

P. 96. *Ibrokhimov Murodali F.* Technological University of Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Tajikistan). **"FOR THE WEALTHY": ON AFFORDABLE FABRIC.** The paper discusses the features and centers of production of fabric, which for several centuries was imported from Asian countries to the territory of Russia and was very popular. Starting from the 16th century, objects of textile occupied an important place in the trade-economic relations of Moscow Russia and Central Asia. Among them is the matter of *doroi*, known in Russian as "dorogi" or "dorogilnaia". According to sources, it often appeared among the gifts that were presented to the rulers of Moscow, Russia, on behalf of the Central Asian khans. This fact is a convincing evidence of the high quality of the fabric. It was the thinnest and lightest of all silk fabrics, which were then produced in Central Asia. According to ethnographic works, the production of *doroi* used thread, consisting of only eight silk strands. To compare, other well-known silks were made of threads 4-5 times thicker. The Tajik name of the fabric means "opulence, prosperity". Population of the Central Asia used *doroi* to sew women's dresses, scarves, head scarves, men's belts and turbans. Scarves made of such fabric produced in Bukhara looked like a spider's web and were among the main local products. *Doroi* had different decor, its price was different, and it was used for different elements of clothes. It could be striped, plain and patterned. There were dark, red, wine-colored and yellow colors of the fabric. The dresses and shawls from *doroi* were trimmed after they were sewn. They were painted in a bright red color and ornamented by stitching. As a result, the fabric had simple geometric patterns in the form of rings and diamonds, of bright shades of other colors. The mountainous areas of Tajikistan still have certain points of such manufacturing of women's head scarves. Today, however, instead of thin silk *doroi* cotton gauze is used. Turkmen women used the plain colored fabric for sewing expensive and elegant dresses and gowns-cloaks. Production centers of *doroi* in Central Asia were Khujand, Bukhara, Kitab, Margilan, Karategin and Darvaz. It was also produced in the Caucasus and Persia. In Iran the fabric with this name is still produced in the handicraft way, however, this textile is ornamented like *atlas*, *adras*, *shoyi*. Thus, we can state that *doroi* was one of the traditional fabrics for many nationalities, including Tajiks, Russians, Persians, Qyzylbashes, Azerbaijanis, Aghuls.

Key words: the Middle Ages; Moscow Russia; Central Asia; silk fabric; trimming.

P. 99. *Klimova Ksenia V.* Omsk State Agrarian University (Omsk, Russia). **REGIONAL MASS MEDIA AS A SOURCE FOR STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1994–2004. CASE STUDY OF WESTERN SIBERIA CITIES.** Features of regional mass media as sources for the history of social and economic development of the cities of Western Siberia are considered. The last decade of the 20th century is a landmark in the historical development of Russia. The changes were due to the significant events in our country: restructuring of social, economic and political life, collapse of the Soviet Union, privatization and transition to market economy. All these events found reflection on pages of newspapers and magazines. The mass-media during 1994-2004 became an important tool of management of public consciousness, formations of new priorities and directions in political, social, economic and cultural progress of the society. Periodicals are also a source for studying problems of social and economic progress of regions. Concerning the studied region it is possible to ascertain that from 1994 there were essential variations in social and economic shapes of regions. During these years certain randomness in progress of regions and cities was observed, many of them looked for own ways out of the crisis situation and to progress of regional economy. Regional mass-media were particularly important here. They helped form public opinion in the regions, focused people's attention on figures and events socially meaningful for the region. The role of the newspaper periodical press has significantly grown. Readers first of all pay attention to the completeness of the provided information, reliability of the stated facts, description of events in the country and abroad. It is also important that newspapers give information about entertainment and leisure. Thus, mass media organically enter the social and economic space of regions and depending on predominance of this or that objective the type of the edition is defined. It has to be noted that regional mass-media are an interesting source for studying the social and economic processes in the cities of Western Siberia. Thus, regional mass-media are an

adequate source of information on the history of social and economic progress of the cities of Western Siberia only if other sources of information are also used.

Key words: media; social and economic development; Western Siberia.

P. 103. *Kosterev Aleksey G., Khaminov Dmitriy V.* Tomsk University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics (Tomsk, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **WEST-SIBERIAN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX (LAST QUARTER OF THE 19TH – MIDDLE OF THE 20TH CENTURIES).** The actualization of the problem considered in the present paper is caused, at least, by two factors: on the one hand, one of the main drawbacks of the two-decade long reform of the higher school is not accounting for the regional specificity, on the other – strengthening of the processes of globalization and transregional interaction dictates a necessity of not only generalizations of all available experiences of science construction, but also search and revealing new senses there with the view of maintaining the national and cultural identity. In the given context the phenomenon of the Siberian scientific-educational platform is especially attractive for its genesis and evolution are directly connected with the course of modernization processes, which have changed both the shape of the Western Siberia region and the country as a whole. Now the historiography of the object of research does not lack works mentioning the problems of the so-called "domestic" history of the West-Siberian scientific and educational complex (structural and functional evolution, formation and development of local schools of thought and directions, scientific biographies of prominent figures in the academic society, etc.). The problematics of our research is located on the joint of two directions – science and higher education history and social history. It is necessary to notice that if the former has always been equally popular among both Western and domestic historians, the latter has been interesting for our, first of all, European and American colleagues. Nevertheless, today the domestic historical thought has had certain experience in researching topics common for history and sociology. There have been attempts to integrate the directions in one research field – social history of science. The majority of researchers, as a rule, are focused on the Soviet period. Thus, domestic historiography is uncertain in defining the given direction: some authors are engaged in the analysis and interpretation of mutual relations of academic intelligentsia and the power, others describe the financial and household circumstances of the academic staff in different periods of time, reconstructing the system of horizontal and vertical communications in the Soviet society. In other words, modern historiography of social history of domestic science is a big problem field. In this paper the authors did not try to reach the maximum coverage of the key problems, concentrating on the focal points in the history of the West-Siberian scientific-educational complex and basic tendencies of its development. The results of the analysis were compared with the general trajectories of modernization processes of the first half of the 20th century.

Key words: science; higher education; Western Siberia.

P. 110. *Kocheva Yevgenia E.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **WALTER HALLSTEIN AND NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SHUMAN PLAN (1950–1951).** After the Second World War peace was the main task on the agenda of all countries. The political integration of Europe was regarded as an important project for overcoming nationalism that had led to such devastating results. One of the steps to European integration was the reconciliation between France and Germany through the initiative of French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, which was devised by the head of the French Planning Agency, Jean Monnet. From the German side this idea was eagerly supported by German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer who had assigned Professor Walter Hallstein responsible for European policy of the Federal Republic of Germany. Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg had positively reacted on this proposal. Negotiations on the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) began under direction of the most experienced negotiators from the six countries. The author's thesis is that Walter Hallstein as head of German delegation on the Schuman Plan negotiations always followed Adenauer's instructions and played an outstanding role alongside with Jean Monnet in pursuing the idea of federative character of the future institutions. He made a great contribution to the final compromise on the Treaty of Paris on the ECSC on April 18, 1951. The author shows that in the process of negotiations Walter Hallstein saved the situation several times, when talks were under the threat of failure. Thus, he supported Monnet's proposals on step-by-step delegation of powers to the "High Authority" of the ECSC in the face of frequent opposition from representatives of national governments, particularly the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. At that time only Hallstein's support and ability to persuade people helped Monnet to continue the negotiations. The author examines Hallstein's ideas of the institutional model of the organization, for example, the idea of a permanent Court of ECSC. As Professor of law he gave great consideration to the judicial body and worked on allotting it with the functions of constitutional, administrative and arbitration court. He struggled for a legal community based on law. The author concludes that Walter Hallstein was one of the inventors and main architects of the ECSC whose support of "supranational" elements of the new Community was stipulated by rational understanding of the necessity for further European integration of the FRG and for integration of Europe as the whole.

Key words: Walter Hallstein; Shuman Plan; ECSC; European integration.

P. 114. *Minasyan Sergey M.* Caucasus Institute (Yerevan, Armenia). **DEVELOPMENT OF CONVENTIONAL DETERRENCE THEORY IN MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE.** The issue of deterrence in regional conflicts during the last decades arouses growing interest among researchers, while requiring deep theoretical analysis and systematization. Herewith if during the years of the Cold War deterrence largely meant deterrence with nuclear weapons, the last decades increased the value of conventional military deterrence (i.e., deterrence through conventional weapons). The article is devoted to the dynamics of development of the theory of conventional deterrence, both in English-language and Soviet / Russian political science. The main stages of the "general" theory of deterrence have also been considered, as particularly within its frames and using its terminological basis the theory of conventional deterrence has been developed. Assessment of main publications of such classics of deterrence theory as Bernard Brodie, Glen Snyder, Thomas Schelling, Herman Kahn, Alexander George, Patric Morgan and Lawrence Freedman has been done in the current paper. It is noted that they have made a significant contribution to the theory of deterrence, development of its core framework, structure and classification. It is also noted that deterrence, which according to the prominent American scholar Robert Jervis was "probably the most influential school of thought in the American study of international relations", many theorists consider along with theory of compellence in the framework of a broader "coercion theory" developed by Thomas Schelling. In the chapter, immediately devoted to conventional deterrence, it has been noted that in contrast to nuclear deterrence (which appeared during the Cold War period) the origins of deterrence through conventional weapons have been maintained since ancient times. It is noted that the interest to the conventional deterrence in the Western / English language political science has increased since the mid-1970s, and continues its sustainable growth today. Such scholars as John Mearsheimer, Samuel Hantington, George Quester, Richard Rosecrance, Colin Gray, Richard Betts and others, have made their important contribution to the theory of conventional deterrence. The paper also provides a general overview of the development of Soviet /

Russian school of deterrence, associated with names of such classics as Andrey Kokoshin, Sergey Karaganov, Georgiy and Alexey Arbatov, Sergey Oznobishiev, Sergey Rogov, etc. Among the new generation of post-Soviet researchers we should also mention A. Fenenko, O. Ivanov, Yu. Pechatnov, P. Sinovets, and others. The article analyzes the most important, from our point of view, publications, which made a significant or even a fundamental contribution to the development and current level of the theory and practice of deterrence.

Key words: deterrence theory; conventional deterrence; security studies; international relations theory; military-political aspects of regional security.

P. 120. *Nam Yelena V.* Tomsk Branch of Kusbass Institute of Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia (Tomsk, Russia). **TIME AS A MEASURE OF CHANGE IN THE MULTI-LEVEL MODEL OF THE WORLD OF SIBERIAN SHAMANISM.** Time is a significant category of being and consciousness, which defines different ways of experiencing self-presence in the world by a human. The content of this category is, to a great extent, determined by its emotional load. The rational pursuit to objectify the flow of time does not exclude various ways of time speeding up or slowing down depending on the states of our consciousness. The sense of time, like the sense of space, came into the world along with consciousness. This is why, according to the primal world view, time had not existed before the Creation. The creation of the world is a number of some changes made to the pre-existing order, namely, the separation of light from darkness, firm ground from water, land from sky, etc. The realization of the world being a live pulsating organism – changing and unalterable at once – provoked the early sense of time. The period of the mythological consciousness dominance clearly defined the direction of human cognitive activities. It is possible that there is some correlation between different types of cognition, their orientation in time and activity of the two brain hemispheres. Specifically, the right hemisphere of our brain is responsible for imaginary and visual cognition and is retrospectively oriented. The primal thinking was in fact pre-notional and imaginary, which determined the dominant activity of the right hemisphere and, thus, appeal to the past. The archaic sense of time can be envisaged as an oscillatory model that is some kind of swinging between life and death, day and night. In the following, there is a transition to the cycle model taking place where the present and the future are nothing but a repetition of the mythical past. Next, the cycle model develops into the spiral time model. And here, the biological and the cosmic measures of time were closely interconnected to the extent of their equitation or reproduction of the cosmic within the biological. Certain time spans had different emotional load and were associated with different degrees of sacrality. The split of the world into a sacred and a profane part led to these two spheres having not only different characteristics of space but also different flows of time. Time in the sacred sphere is much slower than it is in the human world; it tends to zero, to a minimum change or even a complete lack of such. The mythological consciousness assumes the possibility of time not only slowing down, speeding up or standing still but also of reverse flow of it. Thus, in the Shaman tradition of Siberian peoples, one can presume the presence of the idea of reverse time flow in the Lower World and of the dead coming back into life again up to the idea of reincarnation. Many studies in psychology demonstrate the fact that the mythological consciousness was not strictly linked to the Ego or the individual consciousness. This used to define many characteristics of the perception of reality. Only at a certain stage of development, a human starts to identify himself/herself with his/her psycho-somatic organism existing in space and time. Before that, the space-and-time composition of reality was vague enough, with moving boundaries and mythical characteristics. Outlining the distinctions between religion and mythology some scientists put an emphasis on distinguishing the temporal orientation of the two. Mythology draws human attention to the remote past where patterns of today's life are taken from. It was in the remote past that a human came out of eternity and a myth allows him/her to remember it. Religion makes a human look toward the future offering prospects for overcoming time and getting victory over it, thus, attaining eternity. This is why the path of humanity, possibly, is a cyclic movement from unity to multitude and from multitude to unity.

Key words: time; change; biological rhythm; cyclicality.

LAW

P. 125. *Georgievsky Eduard V.* Irkutsk State University (Irkutsk, Russia). **OLD RUSSIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND SPACE-TIME PRINCIPLES OF ITS ACTION.** The basis of the process of norm-formation in Ancient Russia was based on the method of forming the casuistic rules, it was common to almost all state formations in the period of their development. The Old Russian norm was binomial and included a question and an answer which were constructed according to the type of logical implication. But there were a few exceptions. From the point of view of the modern Russian language such standards were based on the typical complex sentences with subordinate clause. Despite the fairly lengthy (casuistic) method of forming a criminal law ancient legislator managed to avoid the construction of the huge text. It was apparently due to the selectivity of fixing exceptional cases. Old Russian criminal laws were mainly descriptive as far as the dispositions were concerned. But as for sanctions they were absolutely certain. However, despite the difficulty of legal technique which was used to construct legal texts, they were very close and understandable to the common people. Moreover, the Old Russian criminal norm was "emotional" and reflected negative attitude to offences not only in disposition but in sanction, too. Stable terminological penal apparatus was formed in the first legal documents. Old Russian criminal legislation applies to different categories of people and personalizes the subjects of criminals and victims in almost every legislative document. Besides one of the peculiarities of Old Russian criminal legislations is a clear indication to the lawgivers and consequences of the failure of legislative institutions. The first principles of the criminal law are formed in time and space. First of all, Old criminal laws are intended for general learning but customary laws did not require it because our ancestors knew them "organically". With this object laws were published and taken down in writing on different material things. Nevertheless, it was not always effective because many people were illiterate and often isolated geographically. It was conducive to emergence of one of the first legal presumptions – presumption of the right to learning. Criminal laws of ancient Russia were adopted beforehand for a long time. And being the first positive laws they probably had unlimited retroactive effect and extended their provisions to all the acts, which occurred before they came into force. Laws, which were adopted by the grand princes, acted throughout Russia. Laws adopted by the appanage princes had, as a rule, limited spatial range of action. And laws were dependent on the territory of a principality or just the will of a certain appanage ruler. Nevertheless one of the fundamental principles of the criminal law – the principle of land – was sufficiently known to our ancestors. At that time the Old Russian State had sufficiently intensive international activity. It was conducive to the fact that international-legal standards had become a source of national criminal law.

Key words: Old Russian criminal law; Ancient Russia; law.

P. 133. *Yermakova Olga V.* Barnaul Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia (Barnaul, Russia). **CARJACKING: THE STRUCTURE OF CORPUS DELICTI AND THE MOMENT OF TERMINATION.** The present article deals with the unlawful seizure of a vehicle (carjacking) and the moment of the completion of this crime. The problem of determining the construction of the crime, as provided for in Art. 166 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, is related to the simultaneous use of the terms "misappropriation" and "carjacking" in the description of the objective aspect of the crime, which have a different content. According to the author, the term "carjacking" represents the essence of this crime more accurately, since the owner is deprived of the possibility to exercise his powers over the vehicle exactly because the car is moved away by the offender from the parking lot. In this case, if the legislature replaces the term "misappropriation" by the term "carjacking", that is, the unlawful movement of a car or any other vehicle by any means, the final moment of the crime will be determined by the beginning of unlawful moving the vehicle from the place where it was, that is fully consistent with Paragraph 20 of Decree № 25 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation passed on December 9, 2008. Studying the sufficiency of the legal structure of the non-legitimate occupation of a car or another vehicle without the intent to steal (Article 166 of the Criminal Code), the author disproves the opinion prevalent in the theory of criminal law that carjacking only infringes the right to use the vehicle. In the absence of the vehicle the victim is not able not only to use it, but also to own and dispose it. Therefore, the offender causes real damage to property, which is expressed in the loss of a thing. It is proven in the article, that actually the construction of a carjacking is the construction of an attempted stealing of a vehicle. And because it is a legislative excess, so it should be excluded from the law. This solution is backed up by the cases when the person unlawfully taking possession of the vehicle for temporary use during the trip or after it decides to keep it. The courts believe there is the fact of carjacking turning into theft. Meanwhile, a less serious crime can turn into a graver crime only when the first one has not been made yet. Since carjacking according to the explanations of the Plenum of the Supreme Court is over at the moment of moving the vehicle away from the place it has been at, it is clear that by the time the offender starts intending to keep the vehicle and use it constantly, carjacking is already finished. Therefore, carjacking cannot turn into theft. But other variants of qualification are also possible. That is why the existence of carjacking in the criminal law cannot be considered reasonable.

Key words: structure of corpus delicti; driving away; moment of termination.

P. 137. *Lozinsky Igor V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CONCEPTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTER 22 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: CRIMINALIZATION OR DECRIMINALIZATION?** The development of criminal law of the Russian Federation protecting social relations in the economic sphere is impossible without the scientific conception base. The conception involves a definite balance between criminalization of new acts and decriminalization of the acts for which the criminal responsibility is established by the law in Chapter 22 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. This balance was not practically followed in the Criminal Code by the legislator. In fact, there was an imbalance towards criminalization of new acts. During this period only four acts were decriminalized: pseudo-entrepreneurship (Art. 173 of the CC of the RF); misleading advertisement (Art.182 of the CC of the RF); smuggling (Art.188 of the CC of the RF); consumer fraud (Art. 200 of the CC of the RF). At the same time Chapter 22 was supplemented by more than ten novels. On the one hand, it should be noted that criminalization may eliminate gaps in current criminal law that protects social relations in the economic sphere. On the other hand, in the result of criminalization there is a danger of rising a law, which establishes criminal responsibility for the commission of acts, that is neither socially dangerous nor "abortive". The latter is referred to the novels that establish criminal responsibility for hostile takeover, illegal gambling, as well as "fly-by-night companies" and were introduced into Chapter 22 of the CC of RF in 2010–2011. Many other laws comprising Chapter 22 can be similarly characterized. In this case decriminalization of the relevant laws is under consideration. Decriminalization of acts in the economic sphere is appropriate not only by means of making them in torts. Due to the law analysis it becomes clear that some laws are special to those laws which establish criminal responsibility for crimes where social relations in the economic sphere cannot be the subject. Article 176 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, as an example, sets forth responsibility for illegal lending. This act is considered to be fraud with infringement on property. Article 176 of the CC of the RF is virtually aimed at protection of social relations in the economic sphere. In connection with the introduction of Article 159.1 into Chapter 21 of the CC of the RF, which establishes responsibility for lending fraud, decriminalization of illegal lending is a major aspect (Art.180 of the CC of the RF). The conception of development of criminal law protecting social relations in the economic sphere cannot be either only criminalization or only decriminalization of acts. However, in present-day social and economic conditions decriminalization of acts is certain to be an important feature of the conception.

Key words: Chapter 22 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation; crimes in the economic sphere; criminalization; decriminalization.

P. 141. *Malyshev Yaroslav V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CRIMINAL LAW ON PERJURY IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA.** Modern criminal law of perjury is a result of a long evolution of regulations, judicial and investigative practices, and criminal law doctrine. The first rules for liability of the false accusation before the court had resulted in the payment of one hryvnia to a representative of prince's power appeared in an ancient legal monument – "Russkaya Pravda" (Russian Truth). But a little later the role of evidence increases, which results in more severe penalties for giving false testimony. Thus, Article 50 in the Sudebnik (Law Book) of 1497 established a significant fine for failure to take the stand. Many provisions of the Sudebnik of 1497 were accepted and developed in the following Sudebnik of 1550, which was supplemented with a new article on the research question: the establishment of trade execution of witnesses for perjury, which consisted in beating them with a whip in the market place. The next stage in the development of legislation is connected with the emergence of county charters, which also mentioned perjury. The need for further improvement of legislation led to the Council Code of 1649, which is the first Russian printed systematic law that included provisions relating to all spheres of law. By the beginning of Peter I's reforms the pre-revolutionary Russian legislation provided for a system of rigid sanctions for perjury, which included both monetary and corporal punishment, not to mention death penalty. During Peter I's the reign, on purely formal grounds the law excluded from witnesses a rather wide range of people, considering them a priori incapable of telling the truth. The Code of Criminal and Correctional Penalties of 1845 considered a separate offense the witness's refusal from swearing in (Art. 239), sentencing them with a detention for a period of three weeks to three months. The judicial reform of 1864 was the most important component of the Great Reforms of the 1860s, which created not only a perfect system of justice, but also concerned reforming some legal institutions. It should be noted that the law of the time, the Statute of Criminal Procedure of 1864, did not contain any definition of perjury, so establishing this basic concept and crimes connected with it was the matter of the court. The Criminal Code of 1903 fixed liability for perjury, forgery or giving false evidence to the court, etc. We conclude that perjury in all the historical periods

of Tsarist Russia was a punishable offense, the differences were, by and large, only in types of punishment. Perjury was a risk to justice. Therefore, perjury was regarded primarily as a crime against justice, and the fact that a religious oath made before court was broken classified it as a religious crime.

Key words: false witness; crime; responsibility; Court; law; punishment.

P. 144. *Chekryga Marina A.* Novosibirsk Region Governor Administration, Novosibirsk Region Government (Novosibirsk, Russia). **ON ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT MADE BY CONSTITUTIONAL JUDICIAL POWERS.** One of today's topical problems connected with the modern situation and the so-called "political weight" of court and constitutional supervisory bodies is the problem of execution of their judgments. As a measure of raising the efficiency of execution of judgments made by court and constitutional supervisory bodies we suggest: using the special powers of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the RF President in corresponding Federal Districts, RF prosecution agencies, and involving courts of general jurisdiction in holding liable those who refuse to implement constitutional and statute court judgments, liability enhancement for non-compliance with legal acts made by constitutional justice organs and increasing safeguards of independent work of judges in the organs under our consideration (regional level). We would also like to touch upon certain issues of legal control that pertain to the RF Constitutional Court judgments. Under Article 80 of the Federal Constitutional Law "On Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation" in case a legal act is considered not to conform fully or partially to the RF Constitution, or by a decision of the RF Constitutional Court there is a necessity to eliminate a gap in legal regulation within three months of publication of the RF Constitutional Court judgment the RF Government shall submit a draft of a new federal constitutional law, federal law or a number of interrelated draft laws or a bill on making amendments and (or) additions to the law that was considered unconstitutional in one of its parts to the State Duma. The above-mentioned draft laws shall have priority consideration in the State Duma. Article 51 of the State Duma regulations defining a list of issues for priority discussion in the State Duma does not include draft laws on implementing the RF Constitutional Court decisions. In connection with this we suggest making corresponding corrections in Article 51 of the Regulations of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, namely, adding point "k" to Part 1 of Article 51 of the State Duma Regulations reading "draft laws submitted by the Government of the Russian Federation under Point 1 Article 80 of the Federal Constitutional Law "On Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation". We also suggest to develop a special mechanism of the RF Government responsibility for a delay in submitting the corresponding draft laws to the Lower House of the Federal Parliament stating it in the Federal Constitutional Law dated December 17, 1997, Federal Constitutional Law № 2 "On the Government of the Russian Federation". The changes in the Budget Code of the Russian Federation on financing the RF Constitutional Court judgment implementations could also help solving of some legal issues of implementing the judgments of the court and constitutional supervisory bodies.

Key words: constitutional control; Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; constitutional (statute) court of the subject of Russian Federation; judgment enforcement of constitutional supervisory bodies.

ECONOMICS

P. 146. *Babenko Anna V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DESIGNING AN ART-PORTAL FOR ARTISTS OF RUSSIA.** A primary purpose of creation of an art-portal is acquaintance with art and artistic activity, not limited to such a concept as territoriality. Information civilization is based on the intensive use of computer science, technologies of electronic communication networks and, above all, computers in all types of economic, social and cultural activities. Information technologies, especially the Internet and Web, are able to change the world and relations between people. The virtual space, which these new relations are in, transforms our understanding of space and time. However, much of this space has already become a special world with comprehensively developed laws, and public practice has not set there yet. It is a new effective means for acquaintance, collection, treatment, accumulation, storage, search, distributions of information and intercourse in real time. Having such important advantages for the society, a virtual network is able to exist independently in real time and to be necessary to every interested person. Establishment of market relations is accompanied by cardinal changes in all spheres of vital functions of the society. The processes of transition to the market have already affected the sphere of culture. Works of art are more frequently examined not only as of spiritual but also of commercial value. The changes entailed active commercialization of art, forming a new model of artistic consciousness of the society, co-operation of business and culture. The commodity appeal of art works began to be perceived as a factor substantially influencing the development of modern art, processes of creation, and personalities of artists. The process of privatization of cultural funds legalized the positions of the seller and the buyer, and formed a specialized area of "artistic" enterprise where mediation is the basic component of business activity. Simultaneously with development of internal commodity appeal of artistic objects there is a considerable growth of the stake of domestic art at the international art market. The amount of works of masters of domestic school, participating in foreign auctions and exhibitions, presented in art galleries has increased. The growth of popularity of the Russian art is obvious and, as a result, there is an increase of market value of works of Russian masters. Thus, an art-portal acquires an important role and significance in modern society, because it allows to bring achievements of world and modern art to the masses.

Key words: Web-sites; management; art culture; art; fine art; modern artists; portal for artists.

P. 149. *Chernenko Olga B., Chernenko Natalia A.* Rostov Institute of Russian State University of Trade and Economics (Rostov-on-Don). **APPROACHES TO DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE OF INNOVATION POTENTIAL OF A REGION.** The course of modernization of economy of the Russian regions, based on the use of their innovation potential requires special research to determine the basic concepts of this phenomenon. Analysis of references on the subject shows that nowadays there is no systematic approach to the common definition of the concept and structure of the innovation potential of a region. In this regard, a numerous set of definitions of innovation potential factors cannot be grouped in the context of its basic components such as goal-setting, providing components, system tools and instruments of their interaction. The resource-based approach is mainly accepted while defining the investment potential of a region; and the parameters of different types of resources, including human resources, and sometimes parameters of results (innovation) are singled out as the components of innovation potential. The differentiation of "internal" and "effective" components of the innovation potential looks perspective with the first acting as the premise for developing the mechanisms and tools of the system of reproduction of innovative potential and envisaging for the organization of formation and introduction of innovations, correlation of the innovator with science and market, innovation process management tools; and the second (the effective one)

carrying the potential opportunities for bringing the performance of innovation potential and the regional economic system as a whole to a new level of functioning, being a prototype of goal-setting component opting for innovative development priorities. Among the promising development trends of innovation potential theory using the concepts, tools and instruments of the system approach is the development of the strategy of outpacing commercialization of fundamental discoveries, as well as the social and psychological aspects of the study of innovative activity, including the innovative potential of social networks in the region, being informal rules and mechanisms of running the business; the study of the receptivity of the economic system to innovative development, being provided with the appropriate methods of motivation.

Key words: Innovative potential; systematized approach; essential definition; structural components; resource determination; resulted determination.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 153. *Ber Anna A., Kapilevich Leonid V. Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia).*

EFFECT OF WATER-BREATHING TRAINING ON UTEROPLACENTAL BLOOD FLOW. We studied the effect of water-breathing training for pregnant women in the state of uteroplacental blood flow. We studied 24 pregnant women (26 y.o. in average, gestational age of 20-26 weeks), who were diagnosed with signs of utero-placental blood flow. The control group consisted of 12 women of similar age and gestational age with no health problems. The state of the utero-placental blood flow was determined on the equipment Philips HD 11 XE with modes of two-dimensional scanning, color Doppler and pulsed Doppler ultrasound scanning, working in triplex real time regime. For the assessment of blood flow using linear indicators: resistance index, pulsation index and systolic-diastolic ratio. The systolic-diastolic ratio is the ratio of maximum systolic to final diastolic blood flow velocity. The pulsation index is the ratio of the difference between the maximum systolic and final diastolic velocity to the mean velocity of blood flow. The resistance index is the ratio of the difference between the maximum systolic and final diastolic velocity to the maximum systolic velocity of blood flow. The experimental group showed significantly higher values of all the indices studied in comparison with the control one. Doing a complex of breathing exercises and aqua-gymnastics gave a decrease of all indexes in the experimental group. According to reference materials, high values of the indices are characterized by increased resistance to blood flow. Under the influence of the water-breathing training hemodynamics improves. Still, poor circulation in foetus-placental link is less susceptible to positive dynamics than in the uteroplacental link. However, normalization of blood flow in the umbilical artery suggests a possible functional character changes of foetus-placental hemodynamics. These results lead to the following conclusions: 1. Measured physical activity is a significant factor in the normalization of pregnancy and childbirth. The combination of exercises in water and learning to breathe correctly is one of the most promising forms of physical activity during pregnancy. 2. Combined use of breathing exercises and aqua-gymnastics by pregnant women contributes to the normalization of the utero-placental blood flow, which is manifested in the reduction of resistance and pulsation indices and systolic-diastolic ratio. To a large extent the effect is shown by the uterine arteries.

Key words: pregnancy; aqua-gymnastics; utero-placental blood flow; Doppler sonography.

P. 156. *Bokhan Tatiana G., Filonenko Anna L., Kostyuk Ksenia B. Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), Social Rehabilitation Center for Minors "Looch" (Tomsk, Russia).*

GENDER IDENTITY EXAMPLES OF ADOLESCENTS DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE. Ideals or summarized images that influence on the process of self-determination, development of one's own identities are an important element of self-consciousness in adolescence. Comprehension and experience by the individual of his/her sex identity supposes having ideals, etalons of masculine and feminine images, models of masculinity and femininity. Parents and family play a huge role in gender identification of the adolescent. Children deprived of parental care experience double trauma; on the one hand, this is negative experience of family upbringing, on the other – the fact of separation from the family. Non-critical perception of similar patterns of behavior in absence of significant examples of a positive system of values in close environment of the child complicates development of appropriate gender identification. For an adolescent brought-up without a family, in the conditions of orphanages, it is impossible to create conditions for identification that fully reproduce family identification. The knowledge about home the child gets and examples of behavior s/he is given are often formal and cannot cause emotional subjective attitude. We attempted to model these images from responders of two age groups: 1) 11-13 y.o. adolescents, 2) 14-15 y.o. teenagers. To reach the aim of the research, we used the method "Island" directed at distinguishing the referent group of persons who the children see as ideals, examples for identification. The analysis resulted in the following conclusions: age differentiation of examples, reflection on ideals in the surrounding social life and culture show that consciousness becomes more complex, reaches the level of values, which may be considered as possibilities for adolescents deprived of parental care of conscious self-determination and construction of their own identity. In transition from sense to value consciousness in the social situation of development, the role of referent persons for assessment and identification of gender behavior is reinforced. For adolescents deprived of parental care such persons are representatives of show business, authoritative adults, and friends. Difficulties of development of ideas about gender examples for social orphans are conditioned by their figural consciousness, their narrow cognitive sphere, limited access to the world of culture and social relations, insignificance of gender problems. Girls have more varied, less stereotypic examples of gender identification than boys, which indicates their flexible perception of gender roles. Girls are more oriented at adults as bearers of cultural variants of gender behavior than boys. For many boys authoritative examples of masculinity are friends, which promotes limitedness and stereotypization of their gender behavior. Boys demonstrate reflexive possibilities less than girls. Their ideas about examples of masculinity and femininity are stereotypical and reduced, which may indicate material consciousness, their limited meaning sphere where gender meanings are not significant. Children had difficulties answering questions regarding accepted and refused examples of feminine and masculine behavior, which may be caused by insignificance of gender differentiation in the value space of children and adolescents, by negative experience associated with qualities of masculinity and femininity or its absence in lives of adolescents. It has been identified that space of social relations and culture for identification of gender behavior of social orphans is limited and spontaneous, which indicates a necessity of development of specially organized psychological-pedagogical conditions with account for features of consciousness at the stages of transition from material to sense and from sense to value in development of gender ideas.

Key words: ideals; gender role identity; gender stereotypes; children and adolescents deprived of parental care; objective consciousness; consciousness of meaning; value consciousness; psycho-pedagogical conditions.

P. 161. *Sudneva Olesya Yu., Sharafieva Ksenia R., Tsoy Vyacheslav G., Karakulova Olga V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FEATURES OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF STUDENTS OF HUMANITIES AND NON-HUMANITIES.** The paper examines the theoretical concepts and approaches to the study of social intelligence. Based on a review of contemporary domestic and foreign studies we concluded that social intelligence can be described as an ability, as social competence and a personal trait. In our view, social intelligence is manifested in the ability to promote a sense of self, to predict the results of one's activities, to understand one's own behavior and the behavior of other people, to efficiently realize one's potential in various spheres of life. In our study, we aimed to analyze the characteristics of social intelligence of university students majoring in Humanities and non-Humanities. We hypothesized that there are significant differences in the manifestation of social intelligence of the students of the two groups. To test this assumption, we organized and carried out a study among 420 first year students of Tomsk State University. We determined the features of social intelligence on the basis of the Questionnaire of Choice Assessment in Conflict Situations (S. Shcherbakov and Z.M. Amineva). In the course of the empirical study our hypothesis was not confirmed. Non-humanities students showed average social intelligence of 91.3 ± 15.9 points, Humanities students – 92.4 ± 15.4 points. However, based on factor analysis and correlation analysis we revealed differences in the relations of indicators of social intelligence and individual psychological features of personality and self-consciousness of students of different specialties. Important was evidence that students in the Humanities, who developed strong reflection and trend of conscious planning of their own activities, as well as high focus on it, preferably oriented toward cooperation, avoiding compromise (as opposed to non-Humanities students) when dealing with complex and conflict situations. The results of the study can be applied in training specialists in different fields. The designed patterns will contribute to the development of different trainings and programs (including correction and adaptation) taking into account the specific characteristics of students of different disciplines.

Key words: social intelligence; features and components of social intelligence; social giftedness.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 167. *Alekseevsky Nikolay N., Kositskiy Alexey G., Khristoforov Andrey V.* Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia). **FRactal PROPERTIES OF RIVER SYSTEMS AND THEIR USE IN HYDROLOGICAL CALCULATIONS.** Possibilities of river systems fractal properties use in hydrological calculations are considered. Fractal properties of channel systems, possibilities of their use in hydrological calculations are studied for this purpose. It is established that differences of river systems from ideal fractal objects are determined by drawing of interface of the main river and its inflows. 13 types of river network drawings depending on existence or lack of inflows at the main river, symmetry of arrangement of inflows, and uniformity of arrangement of inflow mouths on the length of the main river are allocated. The method of elements formalization of this network of the river network structure based on definition of the river orders is reasonable. The order of the river establishes similarity of river systems structure elements. It is proved that the most convenient way of its definition is A. Sheydegger's method, putting an order of the river in dependence on the quantity of water currents of the first order in a river basin. On the basis of dependences studying between average hydrological characteristics and orders of the rivers the option of large-scale effects identification of hydrological characteristics change is offered and coefficients of their large-scale changes on the length of the rivers are estimated. The coefficient of large-scale changes shows the frequency rate of hydrological characteristics change with the growth of the order of the river on a unit. It is established that for some characteristics of the rivers the coefficient of large-scale changes is identical to all river basins, and for others – changes depending on physiographic position of the basin. Close compliance of large-scale coefficient changes of the hydrological characteristic and its fractal dimension is defined. Data processing on basins of the Upper Volga River, the Pechora and the Amur (the Russian part) showed that for any river basin there is a strict compliance between the main hydrographic characteristics (river order, the area of the basin and density of the river network). The order of any river is in close dependence (coefficient of multiple correlation is more than 0.95) on the area of the basin and density of the river network.

Key words: fractal; river; basin; order.

P. 171. *Bazhenova Olga I.* V.B. Sochava Institute of Geography, SB RAS (Irkutsk, Russia). **CURRENT DYNAMICS OF FLUVIO-LACUSTRINE SYSTEMS OF ONON-TOREI HIGH PLAIN (SOUTHERN TRANSBAIKALIA).** The article shows the peculiarity of functioning conditions of fluvio-lacustrine systems of the Onon-Torei Plain, located at the southern boundary of the permafrost zone and along the northern boundary of the vast arid areas of Central Asia, as well as at the junction of the Upper Amur basin with an area of internal drainage. In these conditions the fluvio-lacustrine systems are highly dynamic. The course of exogenous relief-forming processes in time, and their interaction and interchange are considered; mechanisms of modern functioning of fluvio-lacustrine systems are discovered. The long term cycles of relief reshaping lasting for 27-35 years that include dynamic phases with different range of processes, direction, distance and intensity of substances transfer, are determined. The phases successively alternate in time and are invariant of systems functioning. In the normal zonal phase the near transport of matter conducted by slope processes of moderate intensity is observed, which results in the integration of matter in lake basins, the bottoms of canyons and river valleys. In the extremely wet transgressive phase the far fluvial transport of matter in the Upper Amur basin or stagnant lake basins dominates. Basin erosion is enhanced. Suspended sediment runoff module of the Borzya River increased by 15 times compared to the long-term average. Activation of gully erosion is characteristic for the phase, in the dynamics of the relief the role of cryogenic processes also increases dramatically. This increases the number of blow up and aufeis formation sites, expanding their area. In winter, the river channels form a chain of ice mounds, whose formation and destruction is accompanied by channel sediment transport. During extremely low humidity and lakes regression aeolian processes of high intensity dominate. Windward edges of coastal river benches are subjected to significant aeolian processing. On the surface of the river and lake terraces deflation basins are highly developed. Bottom sediments of lake bottoms dry baths are carried by the wind in a south-easterly direction to the stagnant areas of Mongolia. A tendency of expansion of Uldza-Torey endorheic basin that occurs on a background of aridization of the area under study over the past two thousand years should be considered in the forward estimates of changes in the relief area. Due to the fact that the intensity of aeolian migration of the substance is higher than the module flow of suspended sediments, the main stream of matter within the plain goes from the Onon basin to the internal drain. The boundaries of the individual lake basins and endorheic lake basins are shifted mainly to the north.

Key words: endorheic basin lake; river valleys; transport of substances; long term cycles; dynamic phase of relief formation.

P. 178. *Katkova Yelena G., Maloletko Aleksey M.* Gorno-Altai State University (Gorno-Altai, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ALTAI SPRINGS AND THEIR USE.** Springs are the first link of the chain of major natural process – the formation of a river network of a land. This link as an independent nature site remains poorly studied, especially in Siberia. Altai contains deep river valleys and intermountain hollows, which enhances a different depth of a drainage of underground waters and provides a big diversity of morphology of springs and their thermal and chemical modes. In the Altai area there are registered over 2000 springs, which, however, are distributed unevenly. According to a modern classification of natural egress of underground waters springs are subdivided into two large groups – ground and underwater. According to the character of egress ground springs are subdivided into ascending (pressure) and descending (free-surface ground), which are also classified by the origin of water bringing channels. There are all the above mentioned types of springs in the area of Altai. Underground waters are a special kind of natural resources. Waters of springs are an important source of the economic-household supply. The research objective is studying the typology and characteristics of use of springs in Altai. The novelty of the research consists in the fact that for the first time on the basis of the published references and the field research of Tomsk and Gorno-Altai universities the description of typology of springs of Altai is given and principal kinds of use of sources are considered. References and materials of the field research of Tomsk and Gorno-Altai universities serve as the basis in this work. The results of research: 1. The description of types of the most studied springs of Altai is given. There are ascending (pressure) and descending (free-surface ground) springs which are also classified according to the origin of water bringing channels into fracture, fracture-karst, fracture-tectonic, poral. 2. The principal kinds of use of spring water are considered. Spring waters are an important source of the economic-household supply, they are used by the population for balneal and recreational purposes, and they also serve as places of holding cult ceremonies for the indigenous local population.

Key words: Altai; springs; their types and usage.

P. 183. *Petrov Anatoliy I., Yevseyeva Nina S., Kashiro Margarita A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DYNAMICS OF SNOW COVER CHARACTERISTICS IN LANDSCAPES OF THE TOM-YAYA INTERFLUVE.** The snow cover plays an important role in the formation of weather, landscapes, as well as the social-economical life in countries of temperate and polar latitudes. Hence, the study of snow cover in conditions of the changing climate is the object of much attention. The statistical analysis of essential snow cover characteristics was carried out on the basis of the areal landscape-route snow survey performed in the microscale. Particular emphasis was placed on the snow cover thickness dynamics, density and moisture content for the period of 1988 to 2012. The object of the investigation was a district in the Tom-Yaya interfluve nearby the village of Luchanovo (20 km south-eastward of Tomsk) including different sites: namely, agricultural lands divided by tree belts, cedar and birch-aspen forests, tilled hollows. The following results are obtained: 1. At the time of the maximum snow accumulation, the snow cover thickness changes from zero values to 211 cm with the long-time average annual of 53 cm. The majority of winters during 25 years were medium snowy (60%). In the cedar forest the minimal snow thickness (27 cm) was observed in 2012 with the long-time average annual of 59 cm, and the maximal one in 1997 (72 cm). The significant difference in the snow cover thickness on field sites is connected with differences in the slopes exposure, microrelief, snow drift transport, vegetation, etc. 2. The density of snow cover in the cedar forest averages 0.21 g/cm³, and on the cropland 0.26-0.1 g/cm³, the coefficient of the snow cover density variation on all sites ranges from 0.07 to 0.11. 3. Moisture storages varied from 10 mm (1999) on the watershed of tilled hollows (southern slope) to 161 mm (2010) with the long-time average annual of 99 mm, while in the cedar forest from 51 mm (2012) to 156 mm (2007) with the long-time average annual of 123 mm. The variation coefficients of the moisture storage series on all sites range from 0.16 to 0.35. 4. The comparative analysis of the snow surveys data for the periods of 1935/36 – 1969/70 and 1987/88 – 2011/12 demonstrated the increase in the average density of the snow cover on the field sites. This seems to be connected with the expansion of agricultural lands, the strengthened evaporation, more frequent thaw periods in the conditions of the changing climate. The long-time average annual of moisture storages on the field sites are similar in values ((100–146 mm). The obtained results are of great scientific and practical importance for evaluating and forecasting the spring flood on mean and small rivers, for the analysis of the development of the soil water erosion, the calculation of solid discharge, the stability of landscapes functioning, because the snow cover plays an important role in the mechanism of their development.

Key words: snow cover; moisture storage; microrelief; climate.

P. 189. *Podobina Vera M.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PALEOZOOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONALIZATION OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN THE LATE CENOMANIAN (BY DATA ON FORAMINIFERA).** When establishing paleozoogeographical regions of the West Siberian Province in separate ages of the Late Cretaceous, the Late Cenomanian, the natural habitat of different species and the structure of foraminiferal assemblages were taken into account. Among species of an assemblage, both local and wide-spread forms were established. The ratio of all these forms served as the basis for distinguishing separate districts. Benthic foraminifera are closely connected with facies, so borders of districts established on the basis of these foraminiferal assemblages often coincide with the facies borders on paleogeographical schemes constructed previously for different Late Cretaceous ages. The expansion of the marine facies in Transuralia defines the location of the Western paleozoogeographical district. In the north of the province within the top of the Uvatskaya Suite, the marine gray clays and siltstones are traced, which enclose the foraminiferal assemblages *Saccamina micra* – *Ammomarginulina sibirica* (Lower) and *Trochammina wetteri tumida* – *Verneuilinoides kansasensis* (Upper). Based on the systematical composition of these assemblages and lithological characteristics of enclosing rocks, the northern district of the West Siberian province was established (northwards the latitudinal flow of the Ob River). The study of the benthic foraminiferal assemblages recovered from the kern of boreholes of the Van-Eganskaya area allowed the conclusions on the expansion of the Late Cenomanian Boreal transgression almost up to the latitudinal flow of the Ob River. Southwardly (the central and eastern district) the continental facies are expanded. The recent data on foraminifera from borehole sections of the south-eastern districts (borehole E-150, Seversk) suggest the existence of the Yenisei riverine Strait in the Late Cenomanian. From the section of borehole E-150 (at depth 438.5-421.4 m) the Late Cenomanian foraminiferal assemblage was recovered, which contained the relatively high-arranged forms of the *Gaudryinopsis* genus. The species composition of this assemblage is analogous to that from the beds with *Gaudryinopsis nanushukensis elongatus* of the Van-Eganskaya area (the bottom of the *Trochammina wetteri tumida* – *Verneuilinoides kansasensis* Zone). The foraminiferal assemblages from the borehole sections of the Van-Eganskaya area, from other sections of the northern and south-eastern districts are somewhat similar to those from the Canadian Province (North Canada, North Alaska). Besides new species, common species, geographical subspecies and vicariants were distinguished, thus making it possible to assign the enclosing deposits of the West Siberian Province to the Late Cenomanian.

Key words: benthic foraminifera; Late Cenomanian; paleozoogeographical regions; West Siberian Province.

P. 197. *Politova Nataliya G., Sukhova Maria G., Zhilina Tatiana N.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY PARAMETERS OF SURFACE ATMOSPHERE AND THE REACTION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS (CASE STUDY OF THE ALTAI STATE BIOSPHERE RESERVE)**. The strategic goal of Russia's policy on climate change as set forth in the document entitled the Climatic doctrine of the Russian Federation is maintenance of safe and sustainable development in the conditions of the changing climate and occurrence of corresponding threats. Thus the anticipatory adaptation to consequences of climate changes is indicated among others to be of significant priorities of the policy in the sphere of climate. In this connection the study of dynamics of modern changes of the basic hydrometeorological characteristics and the reactions of ecosystems interfaced to them is rather timely and necessary. In mountain areas, in connection with a wide spectrum of the variety of physical-geographical conditions, the warming process is shown rather sharply: from 0.5 °C in lowlands up to 3 or 4 °C in high-mountainous hollows. In this connection, the area of the Altai State Biosphere Reserve (ASBR) was chosen as the object of research because it possesses high landscape-climatic differentiations. For the purpose of revealing climatic changes, we used the meteo-data for the whole period of instrumental observations of the only hydro-meteorological station on the investigated area of Yailu. On the basis of the statistical meteo-information processing the dynamics of the mid-annual and mid-seasonal values of air temperature was established, as well as the change of the sums of atmospheric precipitation of the cold and warm periods. As a result, it was revealed that the climate change for the investigated period manifested, first of all, in the increase of seasonal and annual temperatures of ground air, in the expansion of the range of extreme temperatures, in the reduction of precipitation of the winter period, in dryness increase (aridization), in increase in the intensity of summer precipitation, in reduction of number of days with a steady snow cover, and in increase of late and early frosts. Observable climate changes are accompanied by a considerable ecosystem response. On the basis of the analysis of annals of nature of ASBR we singled out the most typical types of response of mountain ecosystems: the shift of zones; the loss of woods accompanied by a certain damage of hydrological systems and increase in erosion of soils; the occurrence of invasive species; efficiency change; increase in extremeness of humidifying (bogging, aridization); growth of fire danger; decrease in quantity and quality of seeds; influence on regeneration (especially the coniferous); increase in injuriousness of illnesses and pests; decrease in stability because of increase in frequency of the adverse short-term phenomena (the periods of abnormally warm weather and frosts, strong winds, snowfalls, etc.). Thus, it is necessary to point out a considerable sensitivity and vulnerability of mountain ecosystems to observable climatic changes which pre-determines the necessity of timely revealing the dynamics of climatic and climate conditioned changes, and also the development of adaptable mechanisms and actions. The academic novelty of the research consists in the following: the assessment of changes of indicators of the temperature-humidity conditions of the ground atmosphere according to the meteorological station of Yailu is received; the revealed dynamics of changes of the basic meteorological parameters and the transformation of ecosystems of ASBR is compared.

Key words: climate change; Altai; ecosystem dynamics.