

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Alekseev Pavel V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ORIENTAL TEXT IN LERMONTOV'S POETICS.** The article proposes to look at the Oriental codes in M. Lermontov's works within the framework of the theory of local texts. The Oriental Text in the works of Lermontov is an ambivalent phenomenon that results from the conceptualization of Oriental motifs in the context of world's history and culture. Also it is a result of development of Romantic oriental trend in the literature, journalism and public consciousness of 1830-1840s. Of great importance for the formation of the Oriental Text in the late poetry of Lermontov are his works in Odoevsky's notebook, localized in the "East" section. Lermontov's Orientalism inherits and develops the concept of A. Pushkin's "universal responsiveness", deepens the Romantic trend of understanding of Muslim fatalism and forming of philosophical demonology. Speaking about the style category, Lermontov inherits the paradigm of Marlinsky's Caucasian poetics, but overcomes the mistakes of "marlinism". The Caucasus for Lermontov is not just a conventional romantic space, but the Orient which has its ethnographic features. However, Lermontov does not create the Russian-Caucasian synthesis. His mythical and poetical perception of the Caucasus is located within the same "East-West synthesis", solely by virtue of the fact that the concept of the Caucasus is conceptualized and implemented as a variant of the Orient. Dynamics of formation of the hypertextual East-West synthesis in the poetics of Lermontov against the background of the mass interest to the Muslim East can be represented by the change of stages: a) contact, b) inclusion, c) penetration, d) reciprocity. Fatalistic and demonic themes can be considered as the philosophical basis of Lermontov's Oriental Text. The main feature of Lermontov's Oriental poetics is the theme of destiny, which is included in the complex arguments about human freedom of choice, death and fatalism. The concept of the Demon appears in the context of philosophical and aesthetic understanding of a fallen angel as a free person who rebelled against the tyrant. There was a close connection between the concept of the Demon and the concept of Prometheus who rebelled against the tyranny of Zeus in the late Orientalism of Lermontov. The appearance of the concept of the North in the poem "Dispute" indicates the formation of the author's culturological position that determines the place of Russia in the dichotomy of the West and the East.

Key words: Lermontov; concept; mythology; Oriental text; Demon; Sufism.

P. 11. *Litvinenko Tatiana Ye., Yuyukina Lyudmila V.* Irkutsk State Linguistic University (Irkutsk, Russia), Khakas State University (Abakan, Russia). **THE DIALECTIC OF CONVERSION OF DESCRIPTION INTO PROPER NAME IN MYTHOLOGICAL DISCOURSE.** The article is focused on the analysis of dialectical interaction of descriptions and proper names at the first stages of their evolution. Proper name is regarded as a definite description that can be defined as a language structure expressed by an appellative (appellative word-combination) capable to identify an individual referent and to function as a proper name in a discourse. The interpretation of a proper name as a description is based on the linguistic and logic researches presented in the works by N. D. Arutyunova; E.V. Paducheva; A.D. Shmelev; Yu.S. Stepanov; B. Russell; G. Frege; S. Kripke, etc. Materials for research are ancient myths of Khakas culture collected by N.F. Katanov. Three types of mythological nominations have been identified. These types express the features of conversion of an appellative as a simple description into a proper name. The first model is presented by transformation of an existential (introductory) description into a definite description by means of anaphora. As a result of such transformation the definite description receives the role of a functional proper name. The model demonstrates the dialectic interrelation of two types of names (an appellative and a proper name) and two types of descriptions (indefinite and definite) in the cosmogonic myth. The second model demonstrates conversion of a predicate description into a definite description. Conversion provides the transition of a predicate description (related to any objects in general and attributes denoted) to the actantial position. In this syntactic context the appellative gets definite reference and the aptitude to signify an individual being. The ancient Khakas myths also show a model, where a fragment of the myth is presented by the word-combination that becomes a functional proper name. In this case, the dialectic of transformation of the description in a theonym is revealed through the formation of a multicomponent definite description as a combination of appellative I (existential descriptions with the taxonomic meaning) and appellative II (characterizing predicate specifying the semantics of the first). The combination of two appellatives creates a new definite description that becomes a proper name. It must be emphasized that these types of nominations express the dialectic of conversion of description into a proper name as a complex process of interaction and correlation of binary phenomena, leading to the emergence of the proper name as a separate lexical category.

Key words: proper name; appellative; definite description; referent; dialectical interaction.

P. 15. *Litvyakova Natalia V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE RECEPTION OF THE FAIRY TALE "THE NUTCRACKER AND THE MOUSE KING" BY E.T.A. HOFFMANN IN RUSSIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY.** Works by Hoffmann were very conformable to the needs of the Russian literature in the first half of the 19th century. The translation and the assimilation of the artistic features of the fairy tale "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King" began in the 1830s at the peak of the popularity of Hoffmann in Russia. The interest to his works was so huge, because they concentrated the most important moments for the Russian literature at that time: influence of idealistic philosophy, romantic conception of the duality (the everyday and the fantastic worlds), social criticism, fantasy and grotesque. The article covers the history of Russian translations of the fairy tale "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King" of 1836-1899; reviews to them are analyzed in connection with the main tendencies of the development of the Russian literature, including children's literature. In the first half of the 19th century the readers were fascinated by Hoffmann's fantasy, but in the middle of the century the same fantasy was the reason of disputes on harm and good of this fairy tale for children. By the end of the century in Russia the interest to children's reading raised, so that many contradictory reviews of the fairy tale were published. The feature of the receptive model of the fairy tale "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King" is that its artistic reception occurred in the Russian literature earlier than the first translation was published in 1836. The translations of the 19th century were adaptations, most of them reproduced neither cultural features of the original text nor the features of Hoffman's creative method. At the same time the interest to the personality and works of Hoffmann in Russia in the 1820-1830s favored the reading of his works in the German original or in French translations. That

is why we can find not only separate motives of the fairy tale "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King", but also such Hoffmann's artistic methods, as a combination of fantastic and real plans of narration, onomatopoeia in the fairy tales of A. Pogorelsky, V. Odoevsky and A. Tolstoy. Meanwhile there is no direct imitation in the fairy tales of the Russian writers. The convergence is based on different aspects: Hoffmann's fantasy, attention to the child's soul, possibility to give a moral lesson or to represent satirically the crisis of the society. The interest to Hoffmann in Russia in the 1830s is closely connected with activation of the genre of fairy tale. It is possible to suppose that at the time the fairy tale replaces the ballad which has already lost such elements as mysticism and miracle. Its place was occupied in Russia by the incipient genre of a romantic (fantastic) fairy tale. By the end of the 19th century it was more important to show the contemporary society in the critical way.

Key words: receptive aesthetics; E.T.A. Hoffmann; Russian literature of the 19th century; fairy-tale; A. Pogorelsky; V. Odoevsky; A. Tolstoy.

P. 20. *Nikonova Natalia Ye., Rudikova Natalia A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **V.A. ZHUKOVSKY AND SWITZERLAND: ON THE ORIGIN OF HISTORIC AND PHILOSOPHIC MOTIVES OF THE ROMANTICIST'S LATE PROSE.** The axiological and semantic dominant idea of Zhukovsky's Swiss overtone became the Romanticist creation in general, connecting the opposing parts, Romanticist "there" and the reality; life and existence, painting and literature, Philosophy and Esthetics. The pathos of the didactic enlightenment exists in the Zhukovsky's Swiss overtone intentionally. In the undertone of the ideological-aesthetic unity, relating the connection between the Romanticist's creative works and Switzerland, there is a figure of M.M. Wildermeth, a maid of honor, who taught and supported Zhukovsky for many years. The French language letters of 1826-1833 by Wildermeth to Zhukovsky preserved in Saint-Petersburg Manuscript Department of the National Library of Russia are worth special attention. Most of them (sixteen of twenty) were written when the poet was in Switzerland in the beginning of the 1830s. The subject of liberty and revolution, people and power, the idea of divine disposal in history are mentioned in the dialogue by Zhukovsky and elaborated in Wildermeth's answers. The avalanche metaphor that appears in her text will rebellow in the "volcanic" imagery of the Romanticist's late prose. Zhukovsky's lines sound in unison in the letters to Alexander Nikolaevich, the Great Duke, (February 29, 1848) included in the paper "What Will Be?", and a detailed part of Wildermeth's letter to the poet (December 13, 1830). The commitment to the Christian truth and the pursuance of the conservative views in the situation of anarchy and fatal chaos were the positions Zhukovsky will have later observing the conditions in the Germany of the 1840s. These positions define the thoughts of the maid of honor in the letters from Switzerland in the beginning of the 1830s. Wildermeth's words seem to anticipate Zhukovsky's late prose. The warning apocalyptic motives together with the flaming optimism, hope for the mission of Russia, are realized in her letters and in many Zhukovsky's Russian and German papers of the end of the 1840-1850s. The same way Zhukovsky believes in God, sees the real world order salvation in the stability of the Russian Empire in the 1840s, in the beginning of the 1830s Wildermeth finds a solution of the acute political and social problems in Europe in her compact world in native Switzerland. The most important Romanticism constructs of "Mine" and "Other", the images of Russia and Switzerland, connected with Russian imperial family and the sense of revolutionary movement are realized in M.M. Wildermeth's letters to V.A. Zhukovsky. The dialogue between the maid of honor and the poet on the political and social problems in Europe in the 1830s sets the tone, in which Zhukovsky will work actively in Germany in the 1840s.

Key words: V.A. Zhukovsky; Switzerland; epistolary genre; M.M. Wildermeth.

P. 27. *Noskova Olga A.* Kemerovo State University (Kemerovo, Russia). **THE LINGUO-COGNITIVE STYLE OF JOURNALIST (ANALYTICAL RADIO INTERVIEW STUDY).** The paper is devoted to creation of the concept of study of individual speech style of the journalist in the dynamic, explanatory aspect as the style of verbal and cogitative activity. The correlation between the cognitive style (cognitive operations intensified in journalistic activity), the linguistic picture of the world of the journalist (in its axiological aspect) and individual speech models is established and described. This chain of regularities is called a linguo-cognitive style. The research is in the cognitive direction of modern linguistics (aspect: cognitive operation – individual speech style), the linguopersonology direction (aspect: individual speech style – type of the linguistic picture of the world of the journalist), in media linguistics (study of the style of publicistic texts), in journalism axiology (research of the publicistic picture of the world). Verification of the offered concept of the description of the individual style of the journalist is carried out by example of publicistic texts (oral speech) of journalists in the radio program "Dissenting Opinion" / "Ekho Moskv" radio station. By genre this program is the analytical interview on a political issue. Permanent participants of the program are well-known political journalists (V. Shenderovich, A. Prokhanov, M. Shevchenko, N. Svanidze, D. Bykov, L. Radzikhovskiy, L. Mlechin, L. Rubenstein, etc.). From the position of the linguo-cognitive analysis of the journalists' style, texts of the program are an indicative material for research. They are a model of oral, spontaneous speech of journalists. Spontaneity of the statement most distinctly highlights typical linguo-cognitive features of the speaker. Thus, linguists pay attention to irreversibility, linear and forward nature of the process of oral speech, need to think and speak at the same time. Intonation opportunities of oral speech give the researcher an opportunity of studying additional semantic nuances analyzing, for example, logical accents, pauses (or their absence), repetitions. The air, where the reaction of the speaker on the interviewer's questions has to be direct and momentary by the communication laws on the radio, strengthens the features of oral speech which in this case becomes a special key to the cognitive speech style of the speaker. The main research results are the following. Cognitive operations of assessment, forecasting, making regularities, creation of tool algorithm are highly active when creating the analytical-publicistic text. The invariant nature of cognitive operations (assessment, forecasting, making regularities, tool algorithm) correlates with the individual speech style of the publicist explicated in invariant semantic models of statements and the linguistic picture of the world they reflect in its axiological component. The variety and variability of manifestation of the individual style of the publicist show the invariant processes of information processing and transfer – cognitive mechanisms of assessment, forecasting, making regularities, creation of tool algorithm. The more stable and invariant the cognitive mechanisms of analytical text modeling are, the higher is the probability of forecasting the individual features of the publicist's speech style.

Key words: linguo-cognitive style of journalist; cognitive operations; assessment; forecasting; making regularities; tool algorithm; analytical-publicistic text; publicistic picture of the world.

P. 32. *Perevalova Darya A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE RIDDLE GENRE IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION DISCOURSE: ON GENRE TRANSFORMATION.** The present article is devoted to the research of the transformation of the riddle genre which functions in the discourse of preschool education. The riddle displays some stereotype models of perception of the objects of reality. These stereotype models include the main attributes of objects, which are understood as basic in the society. The main pur-

pose of the discourse of preschool education is to give children some ideas about the world around them, particularly, to form an idea about the reality of things and their main attributes. So, kindergarten teachers often use the riddle to illustrate a new material or revise the old one. There are some kinds of changes in riddles in preschool education discourse. Traditionally, riddles describe substantive realities as house ware, animals, vegetables, and so on. At the moment there are many riddles about abstract ideas, particularly, riddles about national state symbols: national flag, national emblem, and national anthem. These riddles are used in pre-schools in the class of "Patriotic Education of the Child". Using of the riddles is aimed at creating the axiological perception of their own country and the formation of the concept of "Homeland". Riddles form a stereotypical view of the state symbols emphasizing attributes such as relevance to the realities of human importance for the life of every citizen of the country. Also riddles of the discourse of preschool education have such a feature of an object as its nomenclature. The idea of naming the objects of the world is part of the basic information that preschool education must give to a child. At the lessons of patriotic education they also use traditional riddles describing the unofficial symbols of the country: birch, chamomile, matryoshka doll. Traditional riddles form stereotype images of objects, highlighting such features as the location of the object, its appearance, the action performed. Different types of riddles allow to present the image of "Homeland" from different angles. So, the riddle genre is widely used in the discourse of preschool education for illustration or revision of the material. The riddle is aimed at the formation of stereotypes of the realities of life. In the discourse of preschool education there prevail riddles of various types. Part of the modern riddles undergo some changes associated with their functioning in the discourse.

Key words: folk genre; transformation of genre; riddle; pedagogical discourse; discourse of preschool education.

P. 37. *Solomina Yelizaveta V.* "Kino-Sibir" Film Production Company (Novosibirsk, Russia). **IDIOLEXICAL SPECIFICS OF RUSSIAN URBAN VERNACULAR SPEAKER.** Vernacular-2, which is a type of urban vernacular, is a widely jargonized variety of oral speech characteristic of un- or low-educated citizens. This article presents the results of the research on the vernacular-2 speaker's idiolexicon. The informant, L.L., is a low-skilled Russian male worker, born in 1959, who has completed 6 years of school. The audio-scripts of the informant's spontaneous oral speech provided material for this study, which was conducted within the framework of linguistic personality research. My study points out the following specifics of the informant's idiolexicon: First, the informant's idiolexicon includes a lot – over 350 – urban colloquialisms. L.L. extensively uses diminutive forms of personal names, which is also specific of urban vernacular. Obscenisms account for 86 words and expressions with 10% being scatologisms and the rest – *mat* (Russian profane language). The informant typically uses tabooed lexicon as parasite words or to convey non-profane meaning. Second, there is a distinct dialectal presence in the urban colloquialisms of L.L.'s idiolexicon: dialectal-colloquial lexemes constitute approximately one third of all urban colloquialisms. However, the percentage of exclusively dialectal words and expressions is insignificant, which is typical of urban vernacular-2. Third, the informant's idiolexicon contains over 200 jargonisms, predominantly of juvenile and jail variety, with 10 expressions being exclusively jail jargonisms. L.L.'s vocabulary also features another, exiguous group of professional jargonisms, such as jargon of drivers, photographers, electricians, plumbers, and security officers, which dealt or were connected to the informant's professional field. Fourth, the idiolexicon of the studied linguistic personality is characterized by great expressiveness. L.L. uses all sub-systems of language; his expressive vocabulary contains not only urban colloquialisms, but also literary, jargon, and dialectal words and expressions, predominantly dealing with the semantic field "human being". Among the informant's emotive / evaluative words and expressions I identified a large lexicosemantic group of pejoratives describing people, which is typical of urban vernacular and is culturally predetermined. However, the ratio analysis between the usage of pejoratives and melioratives (including diminutives) shows that in L.L.'s idiolexicon melioratives prevail. Fifth, typical of urban vernacular in general, the informant's speech displays occasional semantically incorrect usage of borrowed and bookish words. These specifics are admittedly typical for Russian urban vernacular speaker's idiolexicon.

Key words: urban vernacular; vernacular-2; obscene words; idiolexicon; linguistic personality.

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P. 42. *Agafonova Yelena V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DISCUSSION OF RATIONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY ETHICAL THEORIES.** The relationship definitions of meaningful behavior and moral action are one of the main points of dispute about questions of normativity today. We will appeal probably to the most common question at the intersection of these topics – whether morality is rational in general or it is rational to moral action in particular. Perhaps, rethinking of what it means to be rational, or what it means to act rationally, will be promising for the identification and development of modern theories of joint action. I draw attention to a number of difficulties relating to the distinctions of the concepts and research purposes. In the matter of the relationship between rationality and morality at least three problems and accordingly three areas of research can be discerned. If we question the rationality of morality, we must take into account the area of research: whether we discuss the origins of morality, the regulatory-analytical models, or particular actions. In the present study, we turn to some concepts of the theory of morality that are the most popular today. These doctrines offer a variety of methods and in some way oppose each other in response to the major ethical issues. Each of the concepts defines the rationality of morality in different ways. The question of the rationality of morality in terms of turning to its origins (genealogy) does not affect the acceptance of moral norms and building a system of values. For example, for Hume the rational thing is that we steer clear of conflict and promote cooperation but along with it Hume denies the reasonable nature of morality. Further, if we are to determine the rationality of morality in relation to individual actors, it is not only difficult to attribute a rational moral motivation to the action, but also to determine the rationality of acting at all. We do not claim that moral action is not rational, but the difficulty lies in the definition of rationality as such. For example, within the scope of consequentialism it is also difficult to rely on the model of rational action, because a number of issues generally are left out. Such theories even though they say about collective interaction and its positive consequences require other moral doctrines to justify the principle of utility, or satisfactoriness. Then, it is most reasonable to determine the rationality of morality in terms of consistency of its basic principle (for example, respect for others, and (or) the value of human life), as well as in terms of its strict sequence in adherence to rules and norms. Thus, reference to the principle of rationality to address the issue of morality matters most in case when it comes to modeling of a certain system of norms. Such a system of norms, in turn, implies the definition of the basic principle, or the "common good", which will build the whole system. In this case, a more advantageous position is still Kantian ethics, which provides a clear classification of actions. Kant's system is not contrary to the

consequentialist doctrines, and is consistent with the ethics of virtue. Perhaps Kant's ethics has to be modified in accordance with the requirements and conditions of the new modernity. But still, in its entirety, it is most preferred in correlation with the ethics of virtue and consequentialism.

Key words: morals/morality; rationality; rational action; Kantian ethics; virtue ethics and consequentialism.

P. 49. *Gaponov Alexander S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE PROBLEM OF UNDERSTANDING IN HERMENEUTIC PHILOSOPHY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE STUDY OF MORAL THEORY.** In modern philosophy subjectivity and intentionality are no longer considered as something primary, but as a function of life and language system forms. In the theory of knowledge there is a provision that all our knowledge is essentially due to history and culture. These changes in ontology and the theory of knowledge led to the emergence of a new type of social theory, which was called "contemporary critical theory". One of the major challenges facing the contemporary critical theory can be formulated in the form of the following question: Is the concept of the essential situational character of any thought compatible to the universalist claims that are inherent to theory? The problem situation we face when answering this question is related to the fact that we can no longer rely on the traditional model of an autonomous subject, and appeal to the instance of transcendental subjectivity. In this context, there is a need in identification of a new ontology as a foundation in the justification of social cognition. In this article, we will consider solutions to the problem of interpretation and understanding that are offered in contemporary philosophy. In the methodology of social cognition, there are three options to solve the problem of understanding that have arisen in the context of overcoming the classical "model of the subject". These positions are denoted as "hermeneutic objectivism", "radical hermeneutics" and "hermeneutic reconstruction". As an illustration of the position of "hermeneutic objectivism", we look at the concept of interpretation proposed by Emilio Betti. An illustration of the position of "radical hermeneutics" is the theory of interpretation and understanding developed in the writings of Hans-Georg Gadamer. As an illustration of the position of "hermeneutic reconstruction" we consider the theory of understanding developed in the works of Jurgen Habermas. According to Betty, objectivity is associated with an adequate understanding of the meaning of the text reconstruction, and someone's identity along with it. This view is based on the assumption of the existence of self-identical meaning of the text, as well as the presentation of the substantial nature of subjectivity, its independence from the historical context in which interpretation occurs. In our view, the path of such a solution is closed, after the criticism of the "model of consciousness" by representatives of post-metaphysical philosophy. From the point of view of Gadamer, any interpretation and understanding are historical. These processes are inscribed in the sociocultural context, the impact of which can not be overcome. Understanding and interpretation are a kind of social practices associated with the transmission of cultural meanings in the present. From the point of view of formal pragmatics of understanding, we can then say that we know what makes some meaningful manifestation acceptable, that is, when we know under what conditions a claim associated with this semantic expression is acceptable to the listener.

Key words: understanding; interpretation; Betty E.; Gadamer G.-H.; Habermas J.

P. 55. *Osipova Yekaterina S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THEMATIZATION OF FEAR IN THE CONCEPT OF ULRICH BECK.** Pluralism, decentration, fragmentation, volatility, uncertainty are the hallmarks of modern society. In this regard, analysis of the phenomenon of fear is relevant at this time. Modern society is a society of risk. The person is forced to make a choice to make decisions on their own risk in this society. Freedom of choice, uncertainty of results of choice, uncertainty of consequences of choice, responsibility are necessary qualities of contemporary social reality. Hence, identification of the place and role of fear in modern society is important. In modern philosophy fear is thematized in anthropological and social contexts. This article analyzes the social context of fear. This analysis answers the questions: What does fear explain in understanding of the contemporary society? What place does fear occupy in this society? The analysis is conducted on the basis of the concept of U. Beck because he is the most representative figure of this direction. The main conclusions are the following. Fear is a necessary element in today's society. The modern society is a society of risk. The society of risk constantly reproduces risks and dangers. An ideal society for the risk society is a safe society. Hence, the fear of the risks and dangers is the driving force of modern society. This situation is caused by the development of the society, globalization and individualization that occurs in the modern society. In the conception of U. Beck there can be distinguished two types of fear: fear of internal threats and fear of external dangers. The typification corresponds to ontological distinction. The fear of external threats is the fear of the dangers of the modern outside world. These fears are global in nature. Often these fears are not directly perceived by the senses. Hence, these fears depend on the knowledge of the dangers. This fear can be used as a management tool. The fear of internal threats is the fear of the ontological choice, the fear of one's own life; it is the fear of ontological freedom. A solitary person is a social element of the modern society, which is essentially personalized. The fear of internal threats is the fear of each individual. The concept of risk society of U. Beck is a new direction thematizing the phenomenon of fear. In this context, fear and risk overlap. There is interrelation of fear with the idea of knowledge, the idea of freedom in the concept of U. Beck. These interrelations are also present in the earlier tradition, in psychoanalysis and existentialism.

Key words: fear; risk society; risk; danger.

P. 59. *Petrenko Valeria V., Enns Irina A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DISCOURSE OF THE FAIR: SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND HERMENEUTICAL PROJECTS.** A key figure in contemporary philosophical debate on the justification of principles of justice, freedom, and rights is J. Rawls, whose position is made through the critique of external heteronomous substantial grounds for philosophical utilitarianism and communitarianism. In full agreement with the classic transcendentalist thought, D. Rawls believes that the due has a goal in itself, but justice is unconditional. It is not bound by any factual circumstances. Rawls' theory of justice is an attempt to transcendently justify the social. The source of the social and legal norm is the fair, which correlates with reflexivity as the ability to make a rational choice. The procedure for such a choice should be honest. The concept of "honesty" by J. Rawls is supported by the strategy of essential "ignorance" of the subject, which involves disregarding its factuality. The understood principles of justice are not limited to life world. On the contrary, they act as its transcendental condition and the source of all social and legal normal acts. The transcendental a priori in hermeneutics of Paul Ricoeur works in a different way. Justice by P. Ricoeur is thematized by the semantic, epistemological horizon of preunderstanding and inter-subjective nature of our understanding in general. When studying the subject of speech and action P. Ricoeur postulates the importance of the life-world dimension. Personal ontology of "fair" and "unfair" forms the primary attraction hermeneutics and semantics of intention of the fair. This semantics is of the field of the moral – as "desirable" but institutionally weakly structured – gradually shifting towards the legal. Justice in ethics believes the source of moral regu-

lations to be the idea of the Other. Justice here is an intentional object satisfying the basic desire of good living together with others. Justice in the aspect of law also indicates intentional formations and statement of such a situation, in which the word is spoken that sets a fair distance between the conflicting parties. The fair starts being identified with law. The final stage of the reception of the fair takes the form of practical wisdom. Practice of norm application finally makes the fair – in the spirit of Aristotle – a predicate of a singular legal solution. As such, it is addressed to the structure of the temporal organization of the subject and works to maintain the "deep conviction" in the correctness of the initial attraction to the fair. Modern philosophical discussion on the law shows the indispensability of the horizons of the fair from the scope of the theoretical. The content of a responsible philosophical thought are generally isomorphic to configurations of the social and the life-practical and it is the latter that needs the fair as the true horizon of its implementation.

Key words: J. Rawls; P. Ricoeur; idea of justice; hermeneutics; philosophical liberalism.

P. 64. *Smelova Nonna Ye.* Rubtsovsk Industrial Institute (Branch) of I.I. Polzunov Altai State Technical University (Rubtsovsk, Russia). **TRANSSUBJECTIVITY OF PRAYER EXPERIENCE (S. BULGAKOV AND I. ILYIN).** There are different approaches to the interpretation of religious experience. Some philosophers speak about its subjectivity, its dependence on emotions and excitement of a believer. That is why the prayer, in this sense, is reduced to a state of mind, meditation. Russian philosophy understands experience of prayer as transsubjectivity. In this paper we try to analyze this approach examining the works of S. Bulgakov and I. Ilyin who studied the problems of religious experience, the method of achieving the knowledge of God, and the prayer was of great importance for this study. Russian religious philosophy tried to understand the problems of religious experience from the philosophical position. Russian thinkers considered that the task of philosophy is to develop a theory of the world as a whole. This theory is based on the diversity of experience that is the intellectual knowledge, moral, aesthetic experience and especially the mystical religious experience, which, in turn, establishes a relationship with God. The purpose of the paper is an attempt to analyze the prayer as a part of religious knowledge from S. Bulgakov's and I. Ilyin's points of view. S. Bulgakov considered this problem as the connection of prayer with the Absolute. He defines the religious as a pair of correlative terms "transcendent – immanent". The crucial point is the meeting with God, the human spirit, the contact of the transcendent and the immanent, the act of faith. S. Bulgakov says that faith is as objective as cognition. I. Ilyin also speaks about the direct contact with God. Such a contact is not a psychological, illusory state, but an objective one. S. Bulgakov and I. Ilyin mentioned that a specific method is required and I. Ilyin called it a religious method. It is neither the study of religion, nor an abstract system of concepts and standards of judgment, but a specific spiritual human effort. So, we see that the study of prayer by S. Bulgakov and I. Ilyin as the direct contact with God gives an opportunity to consider the prayer as a method to approach God as it suggests wholeness, depth and transsubjectivity of religious experience. Such an approach is the feature of Russian religious philosophy. The idea of religious method and transsubjectivity is connected with the essence of religion.

Key words: prayer; religious experience; Russian philosophy.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 68. *Ignatov Artyom A., Mitchell Peter.* Anglo-Siberian Group (Tomsk, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DISAPPEARING COCKNEY: THE STATUS OF COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG IN MODERN ENGLISH SOCIETY.** The article examines the cultural phenomenon of Cockney, the rhyming slang traditionally spoken by native inhabitants of London's East End. Cockney rhyming slang is one of the most well-known slangs existing today in the English language, having become a subject for research in the second half of the 19th century. In order to define the term 'Cockney rhyming slang' it is first of all necessary to understand the meaning of 'Cockney', that is to analyse the wider system in which the subject of this article functions. The aim of the article is to review the phenomenon of Cockney rhyming slang, show examples of its usage and demonstrate the peculiarities of its development in modern England. The article traces the history of its development, examines its main features, and also identifies its current usage in modern England. Initially, 'Cockneys' were those who were born within the sound of the bells of the London church St Mary-le-Bow, which is located in Cheapside, in the north of London. As a rule they were workers, tradesmen, shipbuilders, sellers, etc. The term 'Cockney', however, is also used to refer to those people born beyond this area, but who speak in the 'Cockney accent'. Nowadays the Cockney accent can be heard even in the central parts of London, although it is most widespread in small towns near to London, its suburbs, and also all over South East England, in such counties as Bedfordshire (in the towns of Luton and Leighton) and Essex (Romford). The Cockney dialect is characterized by its particular pronunciation, 'incorrect' speech, and also rhyming slang. Nowadays the Cockney dialect's most famous legacy is Cockney rhyming slang, which appeared in 16th century East End London (the large industrial district to the east of the City). Thanks to well-known British television programs, Cockney acquired a certain popularity in the English-speaking world. But speaking about the modern development of Cockney rhyming slang, everything is far from positive. Cockney rhyming slang sees no great development. Modern Cockney slang tends only to rhyme the names of celebrities or well-known people. Cockney rhyming slang occupies an important place in the history of the English language and London's inhabitants. Without a doubt, Cockney has left a deep imprint on the English language and, to some degree, continues to encourage the emergence of new rhyming slang. However, as a result of the migration of Cockney speakers from London, we see a decrease in its usage. Monocultural Cockney cannot exist in multicultural London. It is necessary to take into account the fact that some expressions from Cockney rhyming slang have so taken root in English that they will hardly cease to be used. Nevertheless, the question remains: Will Cockney rhyming slang be able to continue its existence if Cockneys and their dialect disappear?

Key words: Cockney; rhyming slang; English language; cultural linguistics.

P. 71. *Panova Olga B.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF LANGUAGE. ARTICLE 3. SYMBOLICAL UNIVERSE OF CULTURE.** The philosophy of language represents itself as a basis of philosophy of culture as a whole. Language names all existing, granting it life with a word, confirming it with creative "Yes, it will be!" and it reveals the essence of all things, their true light; it predicts the Truth. Ability to name is the primary and most important of creative abilities of Language. Being poetry by its nature, creation of the new, Language always carries out the most ancient act of creation of the World and, respectively, the Vital World of Humankind – Culture. Naming and humanizing the real, Language symbolizes all around, that is, it gives value to everything, provides it with meaning, makes sense – enters the World into the axiological dimension, creates Culture as a symbolical universe. Language is symbolical by nature, in every instant of its manifestation – in each sound, word, gesture; and the symbolical charac-

ter of the word is not an external characteristic, but a condition initially inherent to it. Any word of Language is a symbol, because its nature includes two parts: it simultaneously is in the terrestrial material world and turns to mysterious mountain tops, by its nature it is close to something heavenly, divine. According to ancient etymology, "symbol" (Greek "symbolon" from "symballo" – to connect, entail, compare) bears the initial sense of completeness of learning the Being. A symbol is a revelation of primordial religiousness of Language, that is, blood relations (re-ligio – to connect), coexistence of Language and the World, common being of a word, thought and esthetic experience. A symbol is a point of the closest contact of two worlds: terrestrial and celestial, material and ideally-spiritual, daily and sacral, shown and intimate, passing and eternal, valley and mountain; the careful keeper of their connection. A symbol is the maximum creative tension of Language, a clot of language energy, its main purpose is to get the super-temporal and supranational sense of Life. A symbol expresses aspiration of Language to comprehend the incomprehensible, something which is not said and its manifestation in a word – to express the inexpressible. Language establishes semantic verticals and goes to unknown depth, getting into the essence of things, connecting the general with the individual, unique and special, the common with the single, the absolute with the relative, the eternal with the temporary, the World with the human. Language is the Gestalt of the Universe, it creates semantic integrity of Culture, possessing ability to express the diversity of the World and an infinite definition of the multitude of its unique phenomena. The Vital World of Language, its life, its activity, its energy is provided with constant variability, with the change of senses, with continuous semantic dynamics, any word appeals to life and anticipates new senses, and the World is created anew each time. Culture is in the live creative element of Language, and the creation of Culture by the Word according to "logic of sense" is giving importance, value and sense to each vital instant, continuous expansion of the area of senses, the variety of which develops Culture. Language creates this Symbolical Universe of sense, making the spiritual and ideal world – the transcendental reality of Culture.

Key words: language; culture; symbol; name; sense; value; meaning.

P. 76. *Pylaeva Larisa D.* Perm State Humanitarian Pedagogical University (Perm, Russia). **FRENCH DANSE CHANTÉE AND THE CONCEPT OF "CHARACTER" IN THE MUSIC OF THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV.** Danse chantée (dance song) is a kind of baroque dance which became widespread in the musical-theater productions in France in the 17th – early 18th centuries. This phenomenon was of some importance not only for dance practice, but also for instrumental and vocal music in French in the age of Molière and Lully. As a clear confirmation of the importance of the so called affect theory, danse chantée allows musicians and listeners of today to much better understand the expressive meaning the authors and performers of the baroque music put into their works. Danse chantée directly interacts with another concept which was important for the French music – danse de caractère ("dance with character"). It was a benchmark in the field of emotional and artistic expression for composers during the 18th century. It is important to note that the word caractère has two meanings: it does not only indicate the emotional qualities of the person (as it was used by La Bruyère), but is used in the sense of a special "sign", "mark", "imprint". For musicians of the 17th – early 18th centuries the word "caractère" also had both meanings. Music theorist M. Mersenne in his treatise "Harmonie Universelle" has described the system of printed characters ("caractères d'imprimerie"), by which the poet could arrange the "accents of passion" like "little flame tips" in the lyrics. They point to the increased expression of the singer voice's tone, special clarity of articulation, tempo changes of vocal speech. At the same time Mersenne used the term "caractères d'imprimerie" to name "rhythmic movements" (mouvements rythmiques) of poems that are based on long vowel sounds of French prosody (we can recognize long vowels in writing due to special characters). The conception of the character in music was formed on the basis of the historically close relationship of poetry and dance. It is dance that preserves this relationship and is a real symbol of the French Baroque, and has become one of the most exciting forms of imprinting soul movements. That is why composers in search of ideas of their works appealed to common French dances, and instrumentalists did phrasing and articulation similar to dance movements. Performers translated the character of the musical composition in a special way – as if they suggested the emotional content on public, imitating the speaker. Steps, gestures and postures of the dancers were the mute equivalent of passionate words used in the speech and rhetorical figures. In case of the danse chantée singers and instrumentalists – together with the dancer – had to imitate the exaggerated articulation of consonants and the expressive sound of long recited vowels (each in its own way), they had to understand the emotional message, marked by melodic accents and embellishments. They had to do it because they worked with the characters (signs) of the feelings contained in the French dance with character. Their description can help all modern musicians feel the music of the French Grand siècle more subtly and deeply.

Key words: Louis XIV; les caractères des danses; danse chantée; rhetoric; theory of affect.

HISTORY

P. 79. *Ayapergenov Rasul K.* Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University (Omsk, Russia). **GERMAN-MEXICAN RELATIONS IN GLOBALIZATION DURING THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF ANGELA MERKEL.** It is not an exaggeration to say that modern Germany is one of the leaders of the European Union. After the unification, it has become a political power not only at the European, but also at the world scene. Mexico is an industrial and agricultural country, one of the most developed in Latin America. Germany and Latin America, Mexico in particular, have close historical, political, economic and cultural ties. Before the outbreak of World War II the policy of the governments of South American Nations promoted immigration of Europeans to South America, primarily due to the need of new lands. And immediately after the Second World War the former National Socialists fled to Latin America in hopes of avoiding prosecution and punishment, as well as ordinary citizens who did not want to stay in the devastated country. Today in Latin American countries there are five million ethnic Germans. According to statistics from Mexico about 200 thousand people have German roots. It can be concluded that Germany has a long history of relations with Mexico and Latin America in general. In the context of value orientation (proximity of ideology, religion), Latin America, of course, represents an incomparably greater interest in terms of understanding the foundations of democracy and the attitude to the Human Rights, as the region shows great cultural proximity to Europe. In addition, there is a German interest in maintaining and expanding its national and cultural influence. Latin America has traditionally been the leading place in the list of geographical priorities of "cultural policies" of Germany. It may be noted that with the restoration of German unity European and world politics entered a new phase, and Germany had a change of priorities in ensuring external security. With the victory of Angela Merkel on November 22, 2005, foreign policy received a boost and acquired an Atlantic vector. The new Chancellor repeatedly stressed in her speeches that the German economy has a better chance in Latin America. Thus, after the unification even in the 21st century, the traditionally friendly relations between Germany and Mexico received a new impetus. With Angela Merkel the

economic cooperation with Mexico reached a new level. Growing convergence between the two countries is reflected in the intensification of contacts at the highest government level; the steady growth of trade and investment has a positive impact on the dynamics of the bilateral cooperation.

Key words: German foreign policy; international relations and world politics; Mexico.

P. 82. *Belyanin Dmitry N.* T.F. Gorbachev Kuzbass State Technical University (Kemerovo, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **MANAGEMENT OF HYDROENGINEERING AND LAND-RECLAMATION WORKS IN THE COLONIZED AREAS OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN LATE 19TH – EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.** The article deals with the research in one of the main directions of land-reclamation aid for the resettlers in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. This aspect of the resettlement policy of the state has never been the object of a special study; it is a lacuna which has only been considered superficially. The author examines the main directions of hydraulic works at the resettlement sites, shows their importance for the conversion of scarcely convenient plots into the suitable ones for the resettlers. The article is based on a wide range of previously unpublished materials extracted by the author from five regional and central archives. It is proved that the beginning of hydraulic works was due to the expansion of land subdivision works during the operation period of the Siberian railway, when the works of subdivision of the resettlement sites were going deep into the little explored regions of Siberia, far from the populated strip – into taiga and steppe. Part of the plots allocated to the new settlers, especially in steppe areas, were located away from natural water sources (rivers, lakes, streams, etc.), making these areas unattractive for the resettlers. In addition, due to the increasing flow of the resettlers, the issue of drainage of some wetlands in Western Siberia became urgent to make millions of acres of vacant land suitable for agriculture. The author objectively reveals the drawbacks of the engineering works – the lack of specialists in hydraulic engineering, lack of funds leading to the lag of hydraulic and reclamation works behind the works of plotting out the area. During the Stolypin resettlement the allocations of state funds for hydro-engineering aid for the resettlers increased greatly; the increase of allocations continued even after 1910, when the number of farmers moving to Siberia decreased. Based on the analysis of archival documents the author proves that hydraulic works in the colonized areas were not stopped at the difficult period of the First World War, when the state, despite the inflation and the wartime difficulties, continued to finance the construction of wells and water reservoirs in the resettlement sites. The hydraulic engineering activities resulted in the conversion of millions of scarcely convenient dessiatinas into lands good for agriculture, in settlement of hundreds of plots, in emergence of new villages in the previously sparsely populated and unpopulated areas of Siberia.

Key words: hydro-engineering and land-reclamation works; resettlement of farmers to Siberia; colonization; Siberian Railway Committee activities; Stolypin resettlement policy.

P. 88. *Dankov Artyom G.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TURKMENISTAN IN THE FIRST PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE (1992–1998).** In recent years, Turkmenistan has become one of the most dynamic post-Soviet countries. Huge reserves of hydrocarbons, especially natural gas, attracted the attention of many countries and transnational corporations. According to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development data, Turkmenistan's GDP growth was 14.7% in 2011 and 11.1% in 2012, this puts the Republic in line with economic growth leaders such as China, India and the Gulf countries. However, the situation in the economy of Turkmenistan has not always been so positive. In the first years of independence, the country was in a deep crisis. By 1998, Turkmenistan's GDP fell by almost twofold compared to the level in 1991, the country faced a food crisis, inflation, the level of the population reduced drastically, many businesses closed. Among the main reasons that contributed to the deepening of the economic crisis in Turkmenistan after the collapse of the Soviet Union are the following. First, it is the original imbalances in the national economy. Non-diversified industry (oil and gas) and agriculture (cotton) prevented from a smooth transition to the market. Second, it is the underdeveloped consumer sector of the economy, the country's dependence on imports of food and consumer goods. This created problems with the provision for the basic needs of the population. Third, the lack of investment, professionals and modern technology prevented from implementation of new projects in the oil and gas and other industries. Fourth, it is the peculiarities of the political regime in Turkmenistan. The one-person character of governance and the concentration of all power levers in the hands of President Niyazov did not help economic flexibility and timely reforms. Attempts at times to "preserve" the situation only aggravated it and led to tragic consequences. Fifth, it is the lack of consistency in making transformations and decision making. The declared full-scale privatization was quickly phased out, the changes in agriculture that began were stopped later, and the conditions for the participation of foreign investors in the country's economy was constantly changing. Sixth, it is large-scale corruption at all levels from the head of a peasant association to top officials. No project could be implemented without an informal agreement with the authorities. All these factors contributed to the deepening of the economic crisis in 1992–1998.

Key words: history of Turkmenistan; economic crisis; Central Asia.

P. 94. *Ziatova Maria V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SCHOOL EDUCATION IN WESTERN SIBERIA (1920–1930s).** The problem of national education in modern conditions is becoming increasingly important. Such a basic philosophical position as national identity, the relationship to other peoples and cultures, national and other traditions are generated at school. Great importance in this process belongs to the development of the mother tongue and other languages functioning in the society. Proper and timely resolution of problems of national education plays a crucial role in the consolidation of a multi-ethnic society, the promotion of tolerance and prevention of xenophobia and discrimination, especially in the multi-ethnic Russian Federation, with about 200 peoples that, in turn, include varieties of ethnic groups. In this article the policy of the Soviet state in national school education in the period of its formation in 1918–1930s in Western Siberia is analyzed. Historically, Siberia is a region with a colorful ethnic composition of the population with representatives of indigenous peoples – the Nenets, Selkups, Khanty, Mansi, Siberian Tatars, Chulym, Kazakhs, as well as immigrants and their descendants – the Ukrainians, Germans, Latvians, Estonians, Mordovians, Chuvash, the peoples of the Caucasus and Central Asia. The article studies the questions of support and development of national schools in the new environment of new government and new policies. In the 1920–1930s Siberia formed a network of schools for different groups of minorities. As a rule, it was a rural primary school with a training period of one to three years, the teaching in which was conducted both in the native and Russian languages. In the study period there was a search of forms and methods of training and education, there was a reorganization of school life based on the new principles. Particular attention was paid to the problems of financing of national schools, of providing textbooks, teachers who knew the national and Russian languages, and had the necessary training, which created additional problems and prevented from systematic work. Special attention is paid to the role of the provincial departments of nationalities in the establishment, development and preservation of the national school network in Siberia. Of course, the support of national education had

political reasons. The main objectives of schools for national minorities was spreading communist ideology and formation of mindset of a Soviet person that were successfully reached in the short term, and since late 1930 the developed system of national education began to wind down.

Key words: education; national schools; Western Siberia.

P. 98. *Kontev Arkadiy V.* Altai State Pedagogical Academy (Barnaul, Russia). **DEMARCATION OF TOMSK AND KUZNETSK DISTRICT LANDS IN 1710S.** On the threshold of the 17th – 18th centuries Russian possessions in the Upper Ob basin were a part of Kuznetsk and Tomsk districts. Kuznetsk District never reached the Ob River. An effort taken by Russians in 1709 to secure the Ob sources at the confluence of the Bia and the Katun was not successful – Bikatun fort was burnt down by the Junghars. Moving up the Ob was due to the unauthorized settlement of inhabitants of Tomsk District. Therefore the next Russian fort in the Upper Ob was constructed in summer 1713 by the order of Tomsk authorities in the estuary of the Chaus River. This fort became the southernmost outpost of Tomsk District, although it did not serve long as a boundary protection, actually only in the 1710s. Around this time, in 1715, on the border of Tomsk and Kuznetsk districts in the Tom basin one more fort Mungat was constructed, too, by the order of Kuznetsk authorities. If Kuznetsk-Tomsk demarcation on the Tom River did not cause administrative disputes, a more western area between the Tom and the Ob became a subject of special investigation. A dispute between Tomsk and Kuznetsk arose because of the lands in the Berd River basin. According to the sources, the construction of Berdsk fort may be dated April-June 1716, refuting the existing data on the fort foundation in the first decade of the 18th century. The construction of Berdsk fort and its supervision of the local Russian settlements resulted in extension of Kuznetsk District area to the Ob in 1716. By that time on the Berd there was no Russian settlement administered by Kuznetsk authorities. Soon by request of local residents Kuznetsk Governor Boris Sinyavin accepted those under his rule. Berdsk fort administered Russian villages on the Berd River, new villages on the right side of the Ob above the mouth of the Berd, as well as "the Chumysh villages". There was an ambiguous situation: since the 17th century the Berd valley was the traditional area of hunting for Turkic azkyshtimts subordinate to Kuznetsk, whereas from 1713 Russian first settlers paid taxes to Tomsk authorities. The conflict of interests of Tomsk and Kuznetsk governments escalated to an open conflict. Siberian Governor M. Gagarin was forced to intervene personally in this dispute. As a result, by the Decree of April 1, 1717 all the Berd basin and the upstream of the Inya River were officially attributed to Kuznetsk District. This research highlights border districts demarcation history. On the basis of cartographic and other sources the author reproduced the circuit of the boundary, established by the Governor's Decree of 1717. This boundary line was valid till the middle of the 18th century. The output of reproduction is presented on a sketch map attached to this paper.

Key words: administrative division; Kuznetsk and Tomsk districts; forts.

P. 102. *Konkov Dmitry S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE DICHOTOMY OF FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY IN THE ROMAN-VISIGOTH ETHNOSOCIAL RELATIONS AS A STRATEGY OF ADAPTATION: TORISMUND AND THEODORIC II.** The article is devoted to the period of 451–466 in the history of the Visigoths and the Roman Empire. This period was marked by rapid changes in the relationship between the Visigoths and the Roman state and society, the transition from a friendly mutual support to an open military confrontation and vice versa. Several researchers explained this by growing expansionist ambitions of the Visigoths. It seems that such an explanation simplified and schematized the multifaceted situation of interaction of the Roman and barbarian elements in the twilight years of the Western Empire. The problem of cooperation and hostility between the Visigoths and Romans are viewed through the prism of social and ethnic mutual adaptation in the given article. The research is based on the data sources and historiography and explains the logic of changing the methods and priorities of the Visigoths in their relations with the Roman institutions. Primary shock migration and the clash of cultures were reflected directly on the generation of immigrants. However, the next generations of both the barbarians and the Romans were experiencing the same difficulties with mutual adaptation. Despite the co-developed mechanisms of ethno-social and ethno-psychological integration, partly by artificial, partly by natural way, the integration was not actually achieved throughout the empire. Attempts to find common ground as a variety of behavioral strategies determined contradictions and seeming incoherence in relations between barbarian chieftains and Roman officials. An example of such contradictory policies was the policy of both Torismund and Theodoric II, Visigoth leaders of the 5th c. AD. In a short period of 451-466, within one generation, the Visigoths tried two strategies of interaction with the Roman society and state. These strategies clearly differed in their methods, in the tactical implementations, but were aimed at the same goal – successful adaptation of the Visigoths to the conditions of the Roman Empire. You cannot say that this goal was not achieved at all, but stable and full integration into the Roman social, political, economic, religious institutions was not observed. A state close to the equilibrium optimum in the relationships between the barbarians and the Romans was reached only at certain moments, but it was short-lived, collapsing because of miscommunication. This was aided by the unstable situation in the structure of the empire associated with the decay of the system of administration because of the power crisis and factional strife. Adaptation of the crisis required high dynamics strategies from the Visigoths, which, in turn, were the cause of frequent change of leaders and sharp turns in the relations with the Romans.

Key words: Visigoths; barbarians; late Roman Empire.

P. 107. *Mongush Alyona A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **TOMSK EPITAPHS AS A COMPONENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE.** Epitaph in Greek denotes an inscription on a tomb, often as an appeal to the deceased or their call to the living. According to Moscow historian-nekropolist S.A. Shokarev, first epitaphs appeared on the tombs because it was necessary to know who was buried in order to hold a service on the anniversary of the death. In the 17th century literary epitaphs – poetical and prosaic – were written. Like everywhere in Russia tombs of Tomsk cemeteries had epitaphs but most of them were lost because all old cemeteries were destroyed. There were preserved only some gravestone inscriptions which were published in old newspapers or documentary collections. There are more preserved inscriptions on the tombs of the Southern Cemetery in Tomsk, which functioned in 1939–1963. These inscriptions were copied by museology students of Tomsk State University during 2008–2012. The first part of the inscriptions was published in a book named "Tomsk Necropolis. The Southern Cemetery" (Tomsk, 2010), the others are being prepared for publication. Having considered all the preserved gravestone inscriptions, one can say that the majority of them reported only the name of the deceased, their date of birth and death. The inscriptions on the tombs in the cemetery of Tomsk Convent which were copied early in the 20th century included biographical data combined with information on the activities of the deceased, on awards and other lifetime accomplishments. As usual required words were addressed to God, they were full of hope to meet in the afterlife. Powerful aspirations, as well as feelings of grief and suffering are on epitaphs copied in Voznesenskoye Cemetery and published in the newspaper "Sibirsky Vestnik" in 1895. The inscriptions on the tombs of the Southern Cemetery were made in Russian, German, and Arabic. Tomsk epitaphs of midcentury are mod-

erate, not excessive, nevertheless they did not only contain personal information but also occasionally reported about some circumstances of life and death. Many grave monuments at the Southern Cemetery along with an indication of name contain the words: "Love, remember, mourn", "Rest in peace", and so on. There are inscriptions full of sincere feelings and emotions, and sometimes painful, touching verses as samples of folk poetry. All of it means that epitaphs as the resources of memory of old Tomsk include the understanding of citizens' mood, emotions, and feelings; and they are a significant part of the intangible cultural heritage needing protection, research, publication.

Key words: intangible heritage; epitaphs; Tomsk cemeteries.

P. 110. *Sutormin Sergey O.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **FORMATION OF THE CREATIVE PERSONALITY OF G.V. VERNADSKY.** The paper is devoted to Eurasian historian G.V. Vernadsky (August 20, 1887 – June 13, 1973). In the introduction the fundamental milestones of scientific formation of G.V. Vernadsky are given. The scholar grew in an environment that awoke his interest in intellectual work. His father, V.I. Vernadsky, substantially supported G.V. Vernadsky and helped him with determination of professional interests of the future scholar. Communication with outstanding historians, such as A.N. Savin, D.M. Petrushevsky, M.M. Bogoslovsky, A.A. Kizeveter, R.Yu. Vipper and V.O. Klyuchevsky influenced him, too. The Revolution of 1917 radically affected the further life of the historian, and his creative search. In 1917 he moved to Perm where he was elected the Professor of Perm University. When being there, G.V. Vernadsky paid attention to the subject of development of Siberia and Orthodoxy. Later Vernadsky moved to Simferopol where Byzantium became the sphere of his research interests, but there the scholar experienced some financial problems, and his father and friends helped to solve them. In 1920 G.V. Vernadsky emigrated from Russia to Constantinople, then to Athens, and in 1922 – to Prague. He did not quit his research and teaching work, on the contrary, he deepened the subject of the research, especially concentrating on the relationship of Ancient Russia with the East. In 1923 the historian got acquainted with the leader of the Eurasian movement P.N. Savitsky whose ideas played the key role in G.V. Vernadsky's academic works. G.V. Vernadsky's first Eurasian work was published in 1923. "Connection of Churches in Historical Reality" was written for the collection "Russia and the Latin". In 1925 G.V. Vernadsky wrote two more articles "Two Feats of Alexander Nevsky" and "The Mongolian Yoke in the Russian History" published only in 1927. The detailed analysis shows that the articles sooner express patriotic views of the historian than the Eurasian ones. It should be noted that his father did not support Vernadsky in his participation in Eurasianism. As the subsequent letters show, V.I. Vernadsky, on the contrary, subjected the Eurasian aspect in historical works of the scholar to criticism. Despite the father's opinion, G.V. Vernadsky continued to study the history of Russia in the Eurasian course. For example, in 1927 G.V. Vernadsky's monograph "The Outline of the Russian History" was published. A remarkable fact is that this monograph has an article by P.N. Savitsky, "Geopolitical Notes on the Russian History". In his work G.V. Vernadsky fully reflected the concept Russia-Eurasia, applied the theory of "developmental site", and put forward two Eurasian schemes "wood and steppe ratio" and "rhythmic of state-development process". The same year the Eurasian scholar emigrated to the USA where a new stage of the historian's life began.

Key words: G.V. Vernadsky; personality; Eurasianism; emigration.

P. 114. *Tebenyov Konstantin G.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk, Russia). **INTEGRITY OF IDENTITY AND FEATURES OF CHAUCER'S CREATIVITY.** The article is devoted to modern epistemological potential of term *identity* developed by E. Ericson when using this term in historical research. This term has no clear definition in the scientist's works, but in general it can be defined as "subjective feeling of identity" to oneself and the society. The author intends to show how this concept can help to expose features of a historical figure and a historical age properly. But Ericson did not define integrity of identity rather saying about its types like national, age-specific, gender, religious, positive, negative and mixed ones. But within I. Nikolaeva's interdisciplinary approach a researcher has a possibility for more accurate definition. Further, it can help to reconstruct features of G. Chaucer's historical and cultural discourse as a reflection of the integral nature of consciousness connected with gender discourse, commodity-money relations ideas, etc. One can clearly see the integrity of identity especially noticing parallelism of gender ideas and notions about commodity-money relations change. Traditional concepts about women change in the Canterbury Tales. There is no serious blame of women for their vices in this work. Actually, women seem to be equal to men. In one story a wife was unfaithful to her husband, but the poet did not condemn her because the husband also broke moral standards. The common conclusion proved every human being to be sinful. Moreover, women have the same intellectual abilities; one can find several stories where women win men by using intellect. On the other hand, marriage is taken as a successful (or unsuccessful) purchase. Wife of Bath did not only secularize the sphere of sex stating reproductive organs were created to use them. She compares marriage with a deal between a man and a woman each of them profits from. The style of these stories containing commodity-money vocabulary reveals transitivity of poet's integrity. It correlates with other works of this time such as *A Good Short Debate between Winner and Waster* where discussion about expenditure and accumulation is held. It is interesting to note that there is no blame for waste or hoarding that point out the increase of commodity-money relations and the transitional type of Chaucer's society. So, Chaucer is an example of transitivity consciousness which contains traditional notions and new ones. In other words, the poet's identity has integral nature.

Key words: interdisciplinary approach; integrity of identity; gender discourse; Geoffrey Chaucer; Canterbury Tales; the unconscious; medieval England; woman in medieval England.

P. 117. *Yun Sergey M.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **BUILDING THE CONCEPTUAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY DURING THE PERIOD OF 2002–2004.** The coming 2004 enlargement pushed the European Union to change its policy towards the future neighboring CIS countries. The 'partnership' model elaborated in the 1990s did not provide preferential treatment and was poorly resourced. The negotiations the EU Member States began in April 2002 on the initiative of the United Kingdom first concerned Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Later, at the southern Member States' insistence, South and East Mediterranean states were put on the agenda. After the "Rose Revolution" in Georgia, the three states of South Caucasus also became partner countries of the new EU foreign policy initiative that was finally named 'European Neighborhood Policy' (ENP). Poland was the most active among the candidate countries to try to influence EU negotiations. It was speaking up for an association with the CIS states, and for their integration into the EU in the long term. The general framework of the ENP was approved in June 2003, a more detailed strategy was adopted in June 2004. The ENP basically left out the question of the integration of its partner countries into the EU. It prescribed instead to use the mechanisms of rapprochement between the EU and the neighboring countries that were typical of the concept of association: wide implementation of EU law into their national legislation, liberalization of trade and visa regimes, participation in the EU sectoral programs and projects, cooperation on foreign and security poli-

cy. The EU assistance in conflict resolution was considered as an additional tool of the ENP. When elaborating the ENP, the European Union largely relied on the experience of its enlargement and preparation for 2004 expansion. However, the lack of such a key incentive as the prospect of EU membership led to the limited application of political conditionality in the ENP design. The allocation of additional funds to provide neighboring countries with economic assistance was postponed until the next financial cycle of 2007-2013. The provisions of the ENP were not identical to the Mediterranean and East European countries. The relationship of the latter with the EU did not take an official status of association. Trade liberalization was still a matter for debate, while regarding the Mediterranean countries the declared task was to expand free trade to other sectors in addition to industrial goods. The ENP inauguration did not cancel the multilateral institutions of the Barcelona Process, while in respect of its eastern neighbors the EU was to use only bilateral diplomacy. The ENP strategy was hardly in line with expectations of the neighboring countries, especially the pro-Western governments in Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia. The goals of the ENP should be ensured through the implementation of bilateral "action plans" that the EU signed with Moldova and Ukraine in February 2005 and with the Caucasus states in November 2006. Because of the EU concerns about political process Belarus was not invited to participate in the ENP mechanisms.

Key words: European Union; European Neighborhood Policy; Ukraine; Belarus; Moldova; Azerbaijan; Armenia; Georgia; political conditionality.

LAW

P. 122. *Lozinsky Igor V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON THE PROBLEM OF CRIMINAL LAW MODERNIZATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION PROTECTING SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.** Despite constant amendments, the criminal law of the Russian Federation protecting social relations in the sphere of economic activity still needs modernization. The indicated modernization stipulates both criminalization of new acts and decriminalization of acts the responsibility of which is laid down by the rules of Chapter 22 of the Criminal Code (CC) of the RF. Criminalization and decriminalization must be grounded from the theorists' as well as practical specialists' viewpoints. Moreover, for the right decision of the issue on criminalization or decriminalization of the relevant act it is important to study the rules of foreign criminal law that can be similar to the rules forming Chapter 22 of the CC of the RF. As a result, it seems to be possible to reveal gaps in the domestic criminal law protecting social relations in the sphere of economic activity and to determine criminal and legal prohibitions that obviously 'overload' the law. At present a subject involved in business is not sufficiently protected by the domestic criminal law from unlawful interference. His business reputation in fact is not protected by the CC of the RF. Therefore, it is quite essential to introduce rules into the law establishing responsibility, primarily, for defamation of business reputation of competitors. Criminalization of the indicated act by the domestic legislator would enable to solve the problem on criminal and legal defense of competition from defamation of a subject's business reputation. At the same time the issue of criminal and legal defense of competition relations from industrial espionage is not practically settled in the CC of the RF. Criminalization of industrial espionage by the domestic legislator is obligatory for further modernization of Chapter 22 of the CC of the RF. For this modernization it would be necessary to establish criminal responsibility for organization of various 'financial pyramids' as well. Simultaneously, one cannot exclude decriminalization of some acts, the responsibility of which is fixed by the rules of Chapter 22 of the CC of the RF. After the analysis of the indicated rules, a conclusion should be made about the importance of decriminalization of acts, the responsibility of which is established by Articles 177, 184 and 197 of the CC of the RF, as the Articles provide responsibility for commission of acts, which are variety of other acts prohibited by the CC of the RF. Together with decriminalization of acts prohibited by Articles 177, 184 of the CC of the RF, the lawmaker must introduce amendments to Articles 204, 315 of the CC of the RF. Criminalization and decriminalization of the indicated acts do not confine further modernization of Chapter 22 of the CC of the RF. For the purpose of gaps removal in this Chapter it is also important to introduce criminalization of new acts. At the same time decriminalization of some other acts, the responsibility of which is established by the rules of Chapter 22 of the CC of the RF, is necessary, too. At present the basic course of criminal law modernization protecting social relations in the sphere of economic activity should include decriminalization of acts.

Key words: modernization; Criminal Code of the Russian Federation; crimes in the sphere of economic activity.

P. 126. *Mozhaev Aleksey G.* Altai State University (Barnaul, Russia). **ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN DISCIPLINARY AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY.** The topicality of the following research is related to the necessity of its usage in the process of investigation and examination of post-trial procedures and in processual examinations in accordance with Articles 144–145 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (CPC RF). Fight against corruption is impossible only in the context of criminal law; furthermore, measures against corruption should be related to the disciplinary liability of officials. Problems of correlation between disciplinary and criminal liability are manifested in investigative and court practice. Possibility of investigation concerning bringing to disciplinary account of officials in criminal law is impeded by the corporate and private character of administrative relations. Especially noteworthy in this aspect is investigation of examination materials in accordance with Articles 144–145 of the CPC RF and of few criminal cases containing materials of official checking procedures that resulted in disciplinary liability application. The conducted analysis of investigative and court practice has demonstrated the following possibilities of correlation between disciplinary and criminal liability: 1. Presence of disciplinary liability and absence of criminal liability (when the crime contains characteristics of a disciplinary offence, yet no characteristics of a crime). 2. Presence of disciplinary and criminal liability (an official committed a crime while performing their official duties). 3. Absence of disciplinary and criminal liability (the examined case contains no evidence of a crime or a disciplinary offence). 4. Absence of disciplinary liability and presence of criminal liability (when at the time of official checking procedures the employer justifies the actions of the official as appropriate, yet the investigative board and the court recognize components of the crime; or the employer leaves out the term of disciplinary liability application, but the term of criminal liability application has not expired yet). As a result, disciplinary liability is not included in the system of public liability, its principles are stated by the Labor Code, yet it contains features of publicity since it is applied to state officials. In principle, it may be in disagreement with the court decision of finding the official guilty in committing a crime. Private and corporate character of state service provides court appeals of orders concerning disciplinary liability unfavorable for the worker; it may also create further difficulties in state service, which prevents the creation of systematic ways of application of liability to officials.

Key words: public officer; liability of officials; differentiation of liability; criminal liability of officials; disciplinary liability of officials.

P. 130. *Rozhkov Dmitriy G.* Omsk F.M. Dostoevsky State University (Omsk, Russia). **PROCEDURAL MEANS OF A REASONABLE TERM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.** The study of rules of criminal procedure law suggests the possibility of differentiation of the procedural rules to provide a reasonable time limit for a criminal procedure. They can be divided into general, special and concomitant ones. We should refer rules influencing the entire course of criminal proceeding to general means. For example, the principle of legality aimed at the court, the prosecutor, the investigator and the inquiry officer requires their strict law observance in the process of reaching objectives. This legal concept should be the basis of any proceedings and apply to all criminal procedure rules including rules relating to complying with procedural deadlines. However, in Russian law enforcement deviation from the prescriptions of the rules defining deadlines in a trial procedure for a long time has not been recognized as an essential law violation as these provisions were to be of secondary importance. The reasons for the current situation in the criminal proceeding seem to be in the inconsistency of legislators allowing deviations from the time limits established by the procedure code leading to law violations. The next group of rules referred to as special rules directly regulates time limits in the trial stage. It should be noted that these rules cause the greatest number of practitioners' complaints. For example, it is easy to see that the Criminal Procedure Law does not contain rules establishing the time limit of a trial. Nevertheless 46% of the surveyed judges supported the idea of establishing a fixed time limit of a trial. In our opinion this fixed time limit (with a possibility of extension) will ensure legality, rights and freedoms of individuals including the right to a criminal proceeding in a reasonable period of time. Concomitant legal provisions should be defined as regulations that do not directly establish procedural terms, but somehow able to affect the duration of proceedings in the court of original jurisdiction. Article 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation regulating the procedure of the return of criminal cases to the prosecutor is of particular interest for us in view of the fact that it can affect the duration of criminal proceedings. The reasons for the return are law violations regarding drawing up the indictment, non-delivery of a copy of the indictment to the accused, the need for drawing up these documents in a criminal case in a court with a ruling on the application of compulsory medical measures, available grounds to connect the criminal cases as well as in cases where the rights specified in Part 5 of Article 217 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation were not explained to the accused while they were reading the criminal case file.

Key words: criminal procedure; legality; reasonable term; procedural provision measures; effectiveness of justice; trial; fixed term; continuity of trial; return of case; prosecutor.

ECONOMICS

P. 134. *Akerman Yelena N., Bourets Yulia S.* Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **INTELLECTUAL RENT AS SOURCE AND RESULT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT.** At the post-industrial stage of development of the society upon purposeful transition to an innovative way of development, intellectual activity becomes the basis of the new model of economy. It is accompanied by allocation of an intellectual resource as the basic strategic one. At present the condition of the theory and practice of rent relations in the sphere of intellectual, innovative activity at the origin stage, the foundation is being laid: the conceptual and categorial framework is defined, intrinsic lines of intellectual rent come to light, options of assessment of rent are grounded. In the article research of rent relations in the sphere of intellectual, innovative activity is given. The study of evolution of the theory of rent showed that it developed together with complication and differentiation of types of economic activity, involvement in economic process of new types of resources. Taking into account that at the present historical stage there is a gradual all-system transformation of the social and economic relations, the theory of rent has further development connected with transfer of rent relations into the intellectual, innovative sphere. The concept "intellectual rent", its structure and features are described. The first part of intellectual rent is made by the excess profit received from production and realization of innovative production by one's own forces on the basis of objects of intellectual property. The second part of rent is made by the income from transfer of property rights (royalty, lump-sum payments, mixed payments). The basis of formation of intellectual rent is intellectual property. Fundamental differences of patent monopoly and traditional monopoly are specified. The creative role of intellectual rent and patent monopoly in technological progress stimulation, development of human capital, formation of a new model of economy is proved. According to the authors, questions of interaction of anti-trust and protection of intellectual property are most urgent for the developed countries with a competitive hi-tech sector, in which there are giant companies rather rigidly competing and often using noncompetitive methods. In case with developing countries, in particular, with Russia characterized by insufficient innovative activity of companies, with a weak hi-tech sector and mainly small and medium-sized companies functioning, strengthening of intellectual property protection and better efficiency of mechanisms of coercion to legislation performance are necessary. On the basis of the data of researches on profitability of branches a conclusion is drawn that economy of Russia has essential disproportions in profitability level in favor of branches of low repartition. In Russia there mainly develop those types of productions of goods and services that are capable to provide profitability at the level considerably exceeding the average one for world economy. The innovative sector remains underfunded, in this regard the need of purposeful formation of intellectual rent at various levels of economy is proved. The task is that the country and regions do not lose the due share of the world intellectual rent at the intellectual potential and natural and resource support it has. The need of management of the process of formation of innovative income depending on the regional model of innovative development is stated.

Key words: intellectual rent; patent monopoly; innovative development; profitability of branches.

P. 137. *Gaga Vladimir N., Nikolaenko Valentin S.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **PROJECT CONTROL SYSTEM CREATION WITH HEURISTIC METHODS IN AN ORGANIZATION.** Modern systems of business need flexibility in management. It means that modern systems of business have demand in the instruments such as projects and people who can manage project teams. Flexibility in management bears creative thought. A successful project depends on the project manager who can solve creative problems. Talents of the project manager to find creative decisions influence positively on the life of the project. The project is a plan, so it can include consistent and parallel operations, which always give a final product. The final product of the project is a unique result. Evidently, a unique result is the outcome of creative and intelligence work of all the project team. With unreasonable or unsystematized management and control framework the realization of many projects will necessarily lead to wrong resource distribution. Examples are

prolonged projects, which create irrelevant and out-of-date products. One of the variants of problem solving is making a uniform control system integrating all business processes. To solve this problem the staff of the planning department developed a control system, which carries out correlation analysis of present-day problems and strategy of the organization. It required a control system because of numerous projects implemented simultaneously. The planning department worked out a plan of actions that included consecutive stages to create a complex program of organization development, the knowledge base for the staff of the department of strategic planning and design.

Key words: project; heuristic methods; business.

P. 141. *Gorbunov Vladimir S., Salikhov Valeriy A.* Novokuznetsk Branch of Kemerovo State University (Novokuznetsk, Russia). **USE OF STATISTICAL METHODS OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET COST ANALYSIS FOR CITY LAND PLOTS CADASTRAL COST ADJUSTMENT (BY EXAMPLE OF NOVOKUZNETSK).** Information on the cost of land plots has a wide range of application and the practical importance of cadastral assessment is essential. It is necessary not only for the formation of an information basis of the city land use, but also for the development of strategy and long-term development plans of municipality, definition of economic assets taking into account their cost, definition of losses from the irrational use of land plots, for optimum and objective taxation, and other. Therefore all participants of land market are interested in determination of the cadastral cost of lands. However, and the modern technique of cadastral assessment of city lands approved at the federal level has shortcomings and is corrected. Remarks are discussed in the academic environment, by representatives of municipal authorities, land use planning organizations and private owners. Thus, data on the market cost of residential real estate are information source when carrying out mass cadastral assessment of land on all the territory of the Russian Federation. In the STATISTICA 6.1 program the method of dispersive analysis revealed a regularity that the offer price of residential real estate depends not only on the remoteness from the downtown, but also from the location of the area – the so-called factor of "district location" which is understood as a statistically revealed dependence between the cost of residential real estate and preferences of the population concerning the choice of the administrative district for accommodation. The offered algorithm of taking note of the district location factor will promote specification of the valid cost of residential real estate approaching thereby the cadastral cost to the market one. The verification of the main preconditions underlying the method of dispersive analysis for each variable was dispersion charts on compliance of the law of distribution of variables to the normal law, Levene's test was carried out to be convinced of the uniformity of dispersions for the dependent price variable, charts of dispersion were constructed and studied and the conclusion is drawn that average and standard deviations practically do not correlate. Thus, the main conditions of applicability of dispersive analysis were satisfied and confirmed the reliability of the received results.

Key words: statistical analysis techniques; economics of real estate; real estate appraisal; development of municipality; cadastral land valuation.

P. 146. *Eder Leontiy V., Filimonova Irina V., Mochalov Ruslan A., Mironositsky Aleksey V. A.A.* Trofimuk Institute of Petroleum Geology and Geophysics SB RAS (Novosibirsk, Russia), Novosibirsk State University (Novosibirsk, Russia), Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS (Novosibirsk, Russia). **TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS COMPLEX OF RUSSIA.** In 2012 oil production in Russia exceeded plans of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation by 4 million tons. It increased by 7 million tons in comparison with 2011 and amounted to more than 518 million tons. In addition, the volume of primary oil processing increased by 10 million tons to 266 million tons, while the share of processed oil in the structure of production increased from 50.1% to 51.3%. The volume of Russian oil export continued to decline and in 2012 amounted to 239.6 million tons. In the regional structure oil production in the traditional oil-producing regions (Western Siberia and European regions of Russia) has stabilized. At the same time there remained a significant rate of growth of oil production in Eastern Siberia: in 2012 oil production in the region increased by more than 29% compared to 2011, and the region's share of oil production in Russia was 6.8%. Increase of the volume of liquid hydrocarbons production occurs due to reaching full production capacity of Vankorskoye (Krasnoyarsk Region), Talakansky (Republic of Sakha), Verkhnechonskoe (Irkutsk Region) deposits. At the end of 2012 the total production capacity of primary oil processing in Russia amounted to 279 million tons, and capacity utilization level increased to 95%, which is the highest level in recent years. The volume of primary oil processing amounted to 266 million tons, exceeding the historical maximum since the collapse of the Soviet Union. In the structure of petroleum product output production of heavy and medium fractions, primarily, fuel oil (37.6%) and diesel fuel (35.2%) continued to dominate. However, over the last year production of gasoline increased significantly (by 4.1%), and its share in the production of petroleum products increased from 18.7% to 19.3%. In 2012 Russia continued building export facilities of liquid hydrocarbons both at the traditional European direction as well as at a relatively new direction for Russia – Asia Pacific. In 2012 an oil transshipment terminal in seaport Ust-Luga was put into operation with design capacity of 30 million tons, which is the final destination of BPS-2 oil pipeline. In December 2012 the second stage of the ESPO pipeline was put into operation, which allows to significantly increase the supply of oil from fields in Siberia to the Far East seaport Kozmino with access to markets in Asia Pacific.

Key words: oil industry; production, processing, export, oil products.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 152. *Baranova Yelena A., Kapilevich Leonid V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University (Tomsk, Russia), Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **EFFECT OF EXERCISE STRESS ON PARAMETERS OF PULMONARY VENTILATION OF ATHLETES.** We studied the effect of exercise on the state of lung ventilation function in athletes. The study involved 40 men aged 18 to 20. 20 people regularly practicing cyclic sports and having the title of the Candidate or Master of Sports became the main group (the group of athletes). The control group consisted of 20 young men not involved in professional sports with no previous sports categories. The study was carried out on the hardware-software complex "Valenta" for studies of functional diagnosis of the cardiovascular, respiratory and neuroregulatory systems. We performed the spirometry and pneumotachography study before and after the stress test PWC170. The results show that athletes and untrained individuals had multidirectional reaction of the respiratory system to exercise. Athletes had a significant increase in lung capacity and inspiratory reserve volume after physical work, whereas untrained persons did not show change in the vital capacity after the load, and the growth of expiratory reserve volume is accompanied by an adequate reduction in inspiratory reserve volume. Apparently, athletes' high elasticity of lung tissue and chest provide high reserve capacities of pulmonary ventilation. Untrained individ-

uals do not have such opportunities, and the reaction of the respiratory system is limited. After exercise athletes had a decrease of the air flow rate at the level of the large bronchi, balanced by an increase in bronchial patency at the level of medium and small bronchi. The latter is provided primarily by respiratory muscle effort. Untrained individuals did not show bronchospastic reactions to physical activity, the air flow rate increases at all levels of the bronchial tree. Thus, sports training in cyclic sports generates a number of factors, some of which have a negative impact on lung ventilation, limiting the ability of the cardiorespiratory system. At the same time mechanisms are formed that compensate for these negative effects and satisfy the body's need in oxygen at peak exercise. Taking into account these factors and development of special training programs to optimize them will help to increase the functional ability of the respiratory system and, as a result, the growth of athletic performance.

Key words: respiration; ventilation; exercise; athletes.

P. 156. *Gritsay Lyudmila A.* Ryazan Correspondence Institute (Branch) of Moscow State University of Culture and Arts (Ryazan, Russia). **MORAL ASPECTS OF SEX EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY IN THE PEDAGOGICAL HERITAGE OF N.E. RUMYANTSEV AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.** This article studies the problem of sex education of children in the family in the writings of a famous teacher of the end of the 19th – early 20th centuries N.E. Rumyantsev and his contemporaries V.N. Zhuk, E.N. Vodovozova, K.V. Sidorovich, G. Zorenfrey, E. Lozinsky, B.N. Lieberman, O.B. Feltsman, P.P. Blonsky. The main works of the scholars on the subject are analyzed. The social-cultural and ethical context of the problem of sex education of children in the Russian pedagogy is considered. The relevance of sex education in Russian pedagogy of the threshold of the 19th – 20th centuries is compared with the state of the problem in the modern period. The researchers identify key priorities of the concept of sex education, which correspond to the essence of the ethical and humanistic approach in family education pedagogy of the specified historical period. Russian educators consider the formation of moral culture of children in the family as a key priority of sex education. Such education involves teaching children chaste attitude to their bodily and emotional expression, based on the hierarchy of moral values. In the works of Russian scientists the most harmonic family education is determined by means of proper parenting. Such education enables children to overcome "premature awakening of the sexual instinct", to form the best human qualities: will, diligence, integrity, sense of honor, chivalrous respect for women, etc. At the same time teachers advise parents to occupy some free time of their child with a moral duty: help the needy neighbors, patients, relatives, aesthetic observation of the natural world, needlework, housework, etc. And in this case, the atmosphere at home, deep pure love and mutual understanding between father and mother, the moral example of the warm relations that parents show their children are very important. The author concludes that the legacy of Russian pedagogical thought is highly in demand in today's practice of family and school education. It particularly concerns the problem of sex education of the younger generation. The author emphasizes the fact that the Russian psychological and pedagogical thought, having examined a large number of foreign scientific works of that time on issues of sexual development of the person, the place of sexuality in the mental and social behavior of people (works of Z. Freud and others), rejected the Freudian view that Eros and Thanatos control the processes of human behavior. Russian teachers were so far from the thought of having to tell the children about the sex lives of adults.

Key words: sex education; sexual question; parenting; care of chastity.

P. 160. *Zagrevskaia Alexandra I.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **KINESIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.** In the present social-economic conditions there is a significant increase in demands of employers for the physical condition and health of the graduates of educational institutions. At the same time, the state of health of the educational process participants is the major concern of specialists, as each year the number of students with health problems, which continue to grow in the course of their studies at the university, increases. The main source of the development and strengthening of one's health resources is systematic physical activity throughout life. Physical activity can be considered an important element that in combination with other factors forms physical culture of a person and, in this sense, it is the most important component of physical education and self-identity. It has been established that the basis of physical and sports education are human movements – a product of muscle activities organized in a certain way regulated by psycho-physiological mechanisms and provided for by numerous morphological and functional systems of the body. The doctrine of movements – Kinesiology – is currently being developed at a heightened pace. Kinesiology is an integrative science of motion including biomechanics, anatomical and physiological bases of movement, particularly, neuromuscular transmission, principles of the main types of muscular activity, pedagogy, psychology. At the present stage, there are three developing areas of kinesiology: applied, sports and educational. Applied kinesiology is seen as a new multidisciplinary approach to health, based on the patient's functional examination. Sports kinesiology studies everything related to the implementation of the motor functions of a person. Conceptually, sports kinesiology includes sports biomechanics, pedagogy, psychology, and sections of social psychology, general physiology, neurophysiology, anthropology, medicine, economics, engineering, logic, cybernetics, ergonomics related to the sport of motor activity. In the center of educational kinesiology is the physical activity of a person. Educational kinesiology is a part of sports kinesiology, its task is the semantic design of motor activity. This direction is considered as a promising solution for the problems of physical and sports education students. The system of physical culture and sports education in higher education should be aimed at the formation of kinesiology competence, which involves the ability and readiness of the individual to independent semantic design of their physical and sports activities in order to successfully deal with life and professional problems.

Key words: kinesiology; exercise; sports and sports education; students.

P. 163. *Chastokolenko Yana B., Kotikova Kristina O.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **THE SPECIFICITY OF ACTUALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S ACHIEVEMENTS POTENTIAL IN CREATIVE YOUTH SUBCULTURES.** This article represents results of the research of spontaneous actualization practices of creative talents and achievement potential of young people, who prefer role-playing games and original subcultures instead of participating in social changes because they find their amusement much more in line with their ambitions. The research helps us understand the reasons of the paradoxical combination of social success without interest to non-playing activities. The results can be used for attracting talented youth to participate in social activities with more interest and also for optimization of methods of working with achievement potential in specially organized psychological practices. The unique feature of the research lies in the fact that representatives of the subcultures were not only respondents but also researchers who were interested in understanding of the subcultural reality essence, in perception and analyzing personal and social changes which happened with them after joining a subculture. There are three blocks of the research program: 1) the criteria for determination of role-playing game creativity are defined; 2) the features and sense of the role-playing game, which subculture representatives find the main way to work with creativity and achievement potential, are examined; 3) subpersonalities actualizing during the role-playing game that

help to create the most suitable personal identity for every single personality are determined. Organization of subpersonalities' dialog helps to reveal one's gift and to understand it as a calling in playing and non-playing realities. The gained results let us deduce that different types of original spheres, formed in creative subcultures, allow the personality to become the most successful with the smallest efforts for self-changing. The personality joining practices as it is inevitably changes in the process of these practices but the initial exposure is the most comfortable and refers to natural gifts and talents. Creative subculture youth gets a unique self-actualization "basis" which is connected with the opportunity to change and form a lifestyle independently in accordance with the dynamical features of an individual world view. They create a world in which every person lives and acts creating a fundamentally new (in comparison with the non-playing reality) relationship balance of the actual and the potential. Later the found balance is easily taken to the non-playing reality providing a psychological "basis" of outer social success.

Key words: creation; creativity; achievement; youth subculture.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 171. *Alexeevsky Nicolay I., Aibulatov Denis N., Chalov Sergey R.* Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia). **CONVENTIONAL ORDERS OF WATER STREAMS ON SITES OF BRAIDED CHANNELS.** For conditions of the moderate and increased moistening of river basins it is shown that the treelike structure of water channels network causes gradual or spasmodic increase of the main river water runoff. There are violations of this regularity on sites of river and estuary branching. Processes of drain concentration are interrupted owing to channel bifurcation on rather short sites of river valleys. They become irreversible on sites of branched estuaries. Branching is characteristic for 17–35% of rivers extent of Northern Eurasia. On certain large rivers this morphodynamic type of the channel is up to 70% of their length. Research of water channels structure on branched sites of rivers is made. For this purpose information on 120 branched sites of 40 rivers of Russia, and on branching of river mouths in the South and the North of Russia is generalized. Possibility of formalization of water streams structure on sites of braided channels is studied. The concept of conventional orders for determination of the relative sizes of branches in channel and estuary forks is offered. The justification of determination method of branches conventional orders depending on their water content is given. It is established that information on the size of branchings conventional orders creates preconditions for their comparison by relative sizes, for determination of traction load runoff by parameters of ridges, for assessment of washout rate of concave banks of bends, for solutions of other applied and theoretical hydrological tasks. On this basis the criterion of similarity of dispersion conditions of river runoff on waterways on sites of braided channels is received and its ranges of change corresponding to weak, moderate, strong and exclusively strong variants of development of this process are specified. Processing of natural information showed that the size of similarity criterion changes in the range from 0.05 to 0.8 and depends on type of branching. More than 75% of single forks are characterized by weak dispersal of water runoff, complex single forks and systems of connected forks are distinguished by moderate dispersal of drain. Intense dispersal of water runoff is characteristic for inundated-channel forks of semi-mountain rivers, and also for parallel and branch forks of big plain streams. Research of channel branching functions leads to studying of transformation regularities making a river runoff on multichannel sites of rivers, a condition of marginal effect features studying in mouth areas of the rivers. The concept of conventional orders now is the only opportunity for the description of topological properties of water currents network on sites of channel and estuary branching, and the analysis of large-scale effects of material streams change within their limits.

Key words: water channel and estuary branching; structure of water currents; conventional orders of water channels; criteria of branching similarity.

P. 174. *Akhtryakova Anastasia V.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **ON THE PROBLEM OF METHODOLOGY OF PALYNOLOGICAL ZONE DETERMINATION.** At present time palynological analysis is one of the most popular methods of biostratigraphic studies. However, the question about the criteria of classification of stratigraphic units by palynological data raised back in 1970s is still topical. The term "palynological zone" was first introduced by Müller, a Holland palynologist. In 1968 he singled out typical biostratigraphic zones during his research of Paleogene–Neogene deposits in South America. The main methodological aspects for determining palynological zones in ex-USSR were developed in 1970–80s by E.P. Boytsova, M.V. Oshurkova and others. The criteria and principles of allocating and naming of palynological zones were developed for pre-Quaternary sediments. Later the term "palynozone" was used in researching Pleistocene and Holocene sediments. In works of modern authors studying Holocene sediments palynological zone are singled out that match by rank to palynological complexes. Some researchers use these terms as synonyms. The small volume of all the Holocene does not allow to determine zones, which correspond to stratigraphic units (suites or stages). As a result, a palynological zone has become not a stratigraphic unit, but a formal one. Palynological zones are allocated in each specific section without tracking their lateral distribution borders. In spite of broad use of the term, there are still no clear, unified rules for determining palynological zones. The differences between the principles of determining palynological zones in sediments of different age contradicts the provisions of the Stratigraphic Code about the unified use of terminology. This prevents a wide range of experts from understanding and application of palynological data. Using different interpretive schemes reduces the capability of regional correlations and detailed dissection of sediments. That is why there is a question about the relevance of using the term palynological zone for the Holocene. The author of the paper finds using this term acceptable only by the rules set in the Stratigraphic Code for determining biostratigraphic units with allowance for the volume of the studied sediments. Palynological zones must be determined on the basis of palynological complexes characterized by the same stages of development of vegetation provided that they can be traced in a series of continuous lateral cuts. In case of no possibility of tracing lateral zone borders at least in one lithofacial district, one should determine palynological complexes.

Key words: biostratigraphic units; palynological zone.

P. 177. *Verkhoturov Aleksey G.* Zabaikalsky State University (Chita, Russia). **FEATURES OF CHANNEL PROCESSES IN NORTHERN ZABAİKALYE DURING MODERN CLIMATE CHANGES.** High waters on rivers and channel processes associated with it often lead to numerous emergency situations in a region. On July 27, 2001 at the place of Leprindo Railway Station due to continuous rains at the Kodar Range water-rock mudflow was formed as a result of a breakthrough of a small glacier lake, which destroyed the railway tracks at the Baikal-Amur Mainline site from 1659 till 1661 km. On July 2, 2010 the Chara River flooded 43 houses in the Chara Village. The level of the water increased highly and reached the depth of 4.76 m with the level of flood-lands of 3.6 m. The high

water destroyed part of the Chara – Novaya Chara highway. Its embankment was a dam to hold back flood waters. The breakthrough occurred in the culvert that did not cope with the increased flow rate and the flow threw it a few meters away from the place of installation. The length of the washed out area is greater than 50 m. A similar situation occurred in August 2011 and in July 2012. The analysis of archival materials showed that the number of high waters leading to activation of channel processes in recent years increased in Northern Zabaikalye. Studying of channel processes is an essential task at the present stage in connection with the considerable climate changes leading to transformation of hydrogeological and frozen ground conditions. Change of frozen ground conditions influences channel processes, especially within hollows of the Baikal type where the lithogenic base is presented by fine soil - sand, sandy loams, loams. As a result of the increase of the average annual air temperature the temperature of rocks at the depth of zero annual amplitudes increased by 0.9 degrees, the depth of the layer of seasonal thawing of rocks increased. The increase of the latter leads to greater intensity of erosive processes. Within ranges channel processes are greatly affected by coarse-grained flow of material coming from the slopes and ice. The increase of average annual temperatures most significantly affected formation of ice of river waters and ice with the mixed type of feed. Reduction of morphometric parameters of flood ice in the long-term cycle leads to a displacement of the altitude position of nivation formation and to displacement of the level of erosion activities of the watercourse in the initial period of the destruction of flood ice. The activity of glaciers has a considerable impact on processes forming beds of the rivers in Northern Zabaikalye. In some cases above final moraine lines there are glacier-dammed lakes. The increase of average annual temperatures and degradation of long term frozen ground rocks in the areas of glacier-dammed lakes can be a disaster for Northern Zabaikalye, as in the case of Leprindo. Most of the streams of Verkhnecharsky and Muisko-Kuandinsky river basins, especially in their upper courses are not well-studied yet. Identification of potentially dangerous sites of breakthrough taking into account the high seismic activity of the area represents one of the major tasks at the present stage.

Key words: flood; mudflow; breakthrough; permafrost; ice.

P. 180. *Volkova Marina A., Cheredko Natalia N.*, Ivashkova Oksana A.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia), *Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems SB RAS (Tomsk, Russia). **PECULIARITIES OF FORMATION AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF TEMPERATURE RISKS IN TOMSK REGION.** Current climate changes in Russia are attended by the increase in frequency of dangerous weather events. This involves an increase in economic and social losses. The systematic analysis of dangerous weather events (DWE) characteristics is required in order to launch a project on decreasing future and present losses associated with climatic risks. The estimation of probability of conditions caused by extreme temperatures in Tomsk Region and their social-economic consequences is given in this paper. The analysis of circulatory factors of forming DWE under study using peculiarities of elementary circulatory mechanisms by Dzerdzeevsky's typing is carried out. The data on diurnal air temperatures were collected at 10 stations located in Tomsk Region for the 1980–2009 period. The risk associated with dangerous weather events is treated as the frequency distribution function and DWE consequences. The indirect method for calculating social-economic components of risks was applied. In calculating, account was taken of the area exposed to DWE; its duration and degree of aggressiveness, population, GDP per capita. Temperature risks associated with such dangerous weather events as high / low temperature periods, abnormally cold / abnormally hot weather, severe cold / heatwave, were considered. For every DWE parameters such as the frequency of days with DWE per month and for a relevant year period; the frequency of years with DWE; average and maximal continuous duration of periods; period duration with criteria every 30, 50, 100 years; circulatory conditions of the appropriate DWE formation (by B.L. Dzerdzeevsky's typing) were calculated. It was found that more sustainable DWE caused by negative air temperatures were typical for Tomsk Region, northern and north-eastern areas being the most exposed. The implementation of the model based on simple Markov chains made it possible to get the predicted continuous duration of periods with DWE once every specified time period (30, 50, 100 years). From the experimental data on DWE frequency the calculation of social-economic risks was made for Tomsk Region. The calculations of social risks demonstrated that the dangerous weather events caused by extremely low temperatures contributed to the greatest social risk on a large scale for Tomsk and Kolpashevo Districts, which is caused, apart from geographical position, to a large extent, by the population. The results of indirect assessment of economic risks showed that their maximal values in forming either positive or negative extreme temperature periods were observed in Tomsk District, which is caused by the maximal density of the population against the other districts of the region. The analysis of macro-circulatory conditions contributing to the DWE formation in Tomsk region revealed that during the study period the extreme temperature conditions of the cold period were fixed in 84-94.6% days in meridional groups of circulation, with the meridional northern group prevailing. Active blocking processes which are associated with sustainable and aggressive weather anomalies occupying large territories are peculiar for this group of circulation. Abnormal temperature conditions during the warm period in Tomsk Region are formed predominantly in the anticyclone circulation or in the process of the flat pressure gradient formation. Elementary circulation mechanisms (ECM) 13w (winter) and 13s (summer) contribute to the temperature risk formation. The significant horizontal pressure gradients with ECM create favorable conditions for the meteorological extreme formation.

Key words: Tomsk Region; dangerous weather events; social-economic risks; extreme temperature periods; macro-circulatory conditions.

P. 188. *Podobina Vera M.* Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). **BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE ALBIAN OF THE SAMOTLOR AREA OF WESTERN SIBERIA (BASED ON FORAMINIFERA).** For the first time in Western Siberia (the Khanty-Mansiysk Horizon of the Samotlor area, the northern paleobiogeographic district) V.M. Podobina has revealed the Albian foraminiferal assemblages in ten borehole sections. Previously, the Albian foraminifera were studied by Z.I. Bulatova, E.O. Amon and V.A. Marinov. Agglutinated quartz-siliceous foraminifera, often having coarse-grained microstructure of test walls, were encountered in all 93 studied samples from 10 borehole sections. In some samples, calcareous foraminiferal pseudomorphs were found preventing from determining their systematic position. The species composition of foraminifera permitted to date the Khanty-Mansiysk Horizon to the Middle and Upper Albian within the Samotlor area. Two foraminiferal assemblages were established: *Ammobaculites fragmentarius* – *Gaudryinopsis filiformis* (Middle Albian) and *Ammotium braunsteini* – *Verneuilinoides borealis assanoviensis* (Upper Albian) within the Albian zones of the same name. The Lower Albian deposits were not traced in the Samotlor area as based on foraminifera. The Middle and Upper Albian zones established in the Samotlor area differ significantly in systematic composition from those of Transuralia known from the latest stratigraphic scheme (2005). In the Middle Albian deposits, the foraminiferal assemblage of the *Ammobaculites fragmentarius* – *Gaudryinopsis filiformis* Zone is noted for the prevalence of genera *Haplophragmoides*, *Recurvoides*, *Ammobaculites*, *Ammomarginulina*, *Ammotium*, *Pseudoverneuilina* Podobina gen. nov., *Gaudryinopsis*. The integrity of tests varies, but destructured forms prevail. It should be noted that solitary species *Verneuilinoides borealis* Tappan *assanoviensis* (Zaspelova) are also encountered in the

Middle Albian, but at this stratigraphic level they are not decisive for determining the Middle Albian age of the foraminiferal zone. The most characteristic for the Middle Albian is the index-species *Recurvooides leushiensis* Bulatova as well as the new species *Pseudoverneuilina albica* Podobina sp. nov. In the overlying deposits of the Khanty-Mansiysk Horizon of the Samotlor area, the Upper Albian foraminiferal assemblage *Ammotium braunsteini* – *Verneuilinoies borealis assanoviensis* of the homonymous zone was detected. The representatives of genera *Haplophragmoides*, *Ammobaculites*, *Ammomarginulina*, *Verneuilinoides*, *Gaudryinopsis* prevail. However, the species of these genera differ from forms of the Middle Albian assemblage. Species *Ammomarginulina obscura* (Loeblich), *Spiroplectammmina sibirica* Podobina sp. nov., *Gaudryinopsis oblongus* (Zaspelova) together with index-species are characteristic for the Upper Albian. Many species of both Albian assemblages of the Samotlor area are analogues of those of the Canadian Province (Northern Canada, Northern Alaska), which are confined to the Arctic paleobiogeographic realm along with the West Siberian Province. Species of both Albian assemblages are illustrated on four paleontological plates. Three species and one genus of foraminifera are new.

Key words: foraminifera; Albian; Khanty-Mansiysk Horizon; Samotlor area; Western Siberia.