

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Baydak Alexandra V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **MEANS OF EXPRESSING ANIMATENESS/INANIMATENESS IN THE SELKUP LANGUAGE.** In the linguistic literature the division between alive and non-alive subjects is connected with the category of animateness/inanimateness. The meaning of this category is to reflect the vital relation found in reality: *alive – non-alive*, which is of high importance in practice. A theory, according to which animateness/inanimateness is a proto-category for three gender systems, is widely spread in linguistics. The modern Selkup language does not recognize the category of gender, though the category of animateness/inanimateness was traced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The article tries to specify in what way the division between alive and non-alive, present in the mind of the Selkup people, is reflected in their language (i.e., to analyse the means of expressing animateness/inanimateness by the Selkup language). It needs to be noted that in other Samoyedic languages the class division into animate/inanimate is not typical. The Selkup language recognizes locative (2) with ending *-nan*, which is to be used with animate subjects, and locative (1) with ending *-qit*, which can be used with any nouns. The analysis of the actual data cited in the article shows that the ending *-nan* can be used not only with animate nouns but also with those that are traditionally considered to be inanimate. These nouns are ‘river’, ‘wind’, ‘stone’, ‘birch’. The ethnographic data prove that it is not accidental: most probably the Selkup people considered these subjects to be alive. (Personal-) possessive suffixes can be numbered among the linguistic markers to identify the *alive* in the mind of the Selkup. The term *(personal-) possessive suffixes* in itself shows that the elements denote a person and the idea of belonging to the person. In the Selkup language the (personal-) possessive suffixes are added to specific nouns, namely those that refer to *alive* subjects. These are nouns denoting relative and similar relations, parts of the human body or of the animal, and the items comprising the household and everyday life of people. At the syntactic level the animateness/inanimateness is expressed in the form of co-occurrence of nouns with animately/inanimately marked verbs. The criterion of co-occurrence with animately marked verbs is very important, as it is specific for the Selkup language. In this language (unlike in many other languages) the verbs denoting movement have nearly no co-occurrence with nouns unable to move independently.

**Key words:** the Selkup language; culture; animateness; inanimateness.

P. 13. *Iskhakova Zemfira Z.* Bashkir State University. **METHODOLOGY OF GENDER DISCOURSE ANALYSIS (USING FRENCH AND ENGLISH EMOTIVE TEXTS).** The paper details the methodology of emotive discourse analysis on the basis of gender theory. There is some linguistic material in the article to illustrate the use of this methodology. Thus, the present paper reveals intralanguage similarities and distinctions in the men’s and women’s use of emotive adjectives in the English discourse of the 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Key words:** woman’s speech; man’s speech; emotive devices; frequency.

P. 19. *Karabykov Anton V.* Omsk Law Institute. **THE ROMAN LINGUISTIC THEORY IN THE SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT OF 1 B.C. – 1 A.D.** The present article is devoted to an analysis of a correlation existing between the mode of language use, the naïve everyday ontology of language, and the linguistic theory in their determination by the Roman intellectuals’ mentality and world-view in 1 B.C. – 1 A.D. In the first part of the paper the author explores an influence of pansemiotism – an ability to manifest a sign (signum) – upon perception of language essence in the Roman culture. The consequence of the influence was that the language did not have a privileged ontological status. The Romans saw signs of its ontological imperfection in relativity of its meanings and its changeability. A conventional nominalistic attitude towards the language was manifested first of all in that what can be generally called “speech culture”. The multifold practice of a conscious and purposeful refinement of the speech had as its metaphysic basement a notion of a total progress occurring in the world and fatalism peculiar to the Romans in that time. Having considered the factors determining a creation of the Roman linguistic theory the author comes to an analysis of its conceptual core connected with questions of language origin and genesis. Like Epicurus’ disciples stoics solved a problem of language origin par excellence according to a deterministic principle. Proceeding from an idea of universe rationality stoics offered their solution to an old problem of how, naturally or conventionally, first names had been given to things. They found both positions right in their own way: the language had arisen both naturally and conventionally. As far as a problem of language development is concerned there was a tense discussion about it known as the analogists and the anomalists’ dispute. The anomalists thought the main thing directing a language dynamics was conscious and unconscious efforts of people as well as other spontaneously happening circumstances. The adherents of the analogy stated the language changed according to its own specific rules. In conclusion of the article the author claims that the sociocultural determinedness of the linguistic theory manifested first in a selection of problems postulated as most important and in the intellectual approaches to their solution and was further elaborated by the followers of concurrent schools (stoics and epicureans; adherents of the analogism and the anomalism). It was argued that in spite of all differences in those approaches and methods their metaphysic basement were common in many ways, because they were predetermined by universal intellectual orientations and notions dominating an elite sphere of that epoch.

**Key words:** Ancient Rome; linguistic theory; language.

P. 26. *Nesterenko Oleg V.* Tomsk State University. **DOMESTICATION AND DEFAMILIARIZATION IN CHRISTOPHER ENGLISH’S TRANSLATION OF N.V. GOGOL’S “DEAD SOULS”.** One of the merits of Christopher English’s 1998 translation of “Dead Souls” that sets it apart from earlier versions is his treatment of the theme of language which is depicted as possessing a certain cultural and ethnic identity. English is extremely attentive to the fragments of the *poema* in which Gogol defamiliarizes language, focusing not on the fictional reality, but rather on its linguistic presentation. English’s translation is scrupulous and creative in reproduction of various terms, names, nicknames, – to verbal realities, in general. When translating these verbal realities English uses both domesticating and defamiliarizing techniques. The text undergoes cultural adaptation to become a fact of the European culture through translation which results in the introduction of a great number of foreign insertions. This renders Gogol’s word more “elitist”, “refined”, “intellectual” (especially through the use of Latinisms). Although this code of intellectuality is not characteristic of Gogol’s works, these render-

ings may serve as an adequate vehicle of integration of “the most Russian” work into the foreign linguistic environment of the European discourse. Foreignization is used in the fragments where Gogol himself defamiliarizes the language. The fragments in question contain idiomatic expressions. Idioms in Gogol’s text are frequently accompanied by a marker that emphasizes (or models) their exotism, “un-seamlessness” – a certain quotation formula signaling the introduction of a strange, foreign word. One such formula is “as the expression goes here in Russia”. The use of these formulas may be considered as an attempt to model an objective viewpoint that would be in line with Gogol’s ambition “to show all of Russia, albeit from one side”. Gogol’s defamiliarization allows verbatim translation of these idioms devoid of any pragmatic adaptations, because the text of the original itself frees the translator of the necessity to look for an idiom about which one might say: “as the expression goes here in England”. From our point of view, it is the balance between defamiliarization (which allows to preserve cultural veracity) and domestication that distinguishes English’s translation among other versions.

**Key words:** translation; domestication; defamiliarization.

P. 30. *Fu Xiao*. Tomsk State University. **LINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION OF IMPERATIVE MEANING IN THE SPEECH GENRE OF ORDER IN RUSSIAN FOLKTALES.** In the course of social interaction every person enters various social thematic relations with language reflecting their realizations. Providing adequacy of communication, a speaker uses language means according to the role, which is realized in a specific communicative situation. Speech genre in this case acts as a communicative context in which social thematic relations between communicants are shown. One of important conditions of realization of social thematic relations is imperative speech genres, the communicative core of which forms expression of motives to action. On the material of Russian folktales language means of expression of imperative meaning in the speech genre of order are analysed, which correspond to realization of high social roles. The speech genre of order comprises the following semantic pragmatics components: 1) I (the speaker) have a power to stimulate you to action, and you (the addressee) are aware of this; 2) motivation comes from the speaker who has enough right to bind the addressee to make actions; 3) a high social role of the speaker formulates a set of standards regulating speech and actions of the communicants. The communicative pragmatic approach to the research of the speech genre of order allows talking about a wide range of language structures, the aim of which is to actualise imperative meaning. In the texts of the Russian folktales the imperative meaning of the speech genre of order is coded by means of many language signs, which allow differentiating direct and indirect types of motivation. Items of lexical-morphological and syntactic levels express the direct form of the motive. They are: 1) the imperative in form of the second and third persons with the particle “let”; 2) performative verbs “to order”, “to cause”, “to induce somebody to do something” in the first person of the present tense; they can be grammatically combined with the infinitive and imperative forms; 3) infinitive forms; 4) elliptical sentences; 5) imperative interjections; 6) construction of conjunction “that” + verb in the past tense. Markers of emotional expressive tones of order are the pronominal subject “you” in postposition, particles “well”, “hey”, “now then”, adverbs “right away”, “momentarily”, “exactly” and so on. Interrogative sentences and statements with the meaning of threat represent the indirect type of order in the speech genre of order. Description of situations of the speech genre of order is made by means of the verb “to order” in the singular of the past tense and constructions with the noun “order”: “to deliver an order”, “my/his/her order”, “order of somebody”, and so on. Reference to the texts of Russian folktales reflecting the speech genre of order admits to see deep penetration of social thematic factor into the language structure.

**Key words:** social thematic relations; speech genre of order; imperative meaning; Russian folktales.

P. 34. *Tsvetkova Nina V.* Pskov Pedagogical University. **NOVEL HIERARCHY IN SHEVYRYOV’S PHILOLOGICAL STUDIES.** It is the first time when the theory and practice of the novel is being analyzed both as a literature type and a genre in Shevryyov’s criticism. Shevryyov is a scholar of philology and a journalist who worked at the end of 1820-40s. He presents the conception of history of foreign and contemporary Russian literature through esthetical author’s hierarchic levels: creator, composer, and artisan.

**Key words:** theory; novel; fiction; literary criticism.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 39. *Kalimullina Neylya R.* Tomsk State University. **THE PECULIARITIES OF THE AUTHORITY PHENOMENON DEFINITION IN THE TRADITION OF POST-MODERNISM PHILOSOPHY.** The article considers the definition of the authority within the postmodernist conceptualization in which the authority phenomenon is highlighted not simply as an element of the research, but the object and the subject of great attention of the researcher where all social relations are interesting in the extent in which they represent the authority. As theoretical base of research the works of key figures of the French postmodernist philosophy were used, such as M.Fuko, J.Bodrijjar, J.Delez, J.-F. Liotar. In this work the author points out three levels of the authority phenomenon definition in the tradition of postmodernism philosophy: reverse definition, positive and critical consideration of the following phenomenon. The first level represents the definition of authority through critical remarks of representatives of postmodernist concept of the authority on the positions of different variations of the causal concept of the authority. In fact, the postmodernism philosophy positions itself within this distinction. It is concluded that no significant differences were observed within this reverse level of the authority phenomenon consideration in postmodernism tradition, according to authors’ interpretations. Within the second level the fundamentals in the definition of the authority phenomenon offered by postmodernism philosophy are represented. The authority phenomenon is considered as bilateral: on the one hand, the authority is carried out through already existing structures and their elements (authority institutes, state machine, subjects of the authority), on the other hand, - it creates these structures and elements of realization of the authority (the micro level of the authority). The comprehension of the authority offered by the postmodernism concept has a claim on disclosure of the fundamental bases of society and all its institutes, including the authority institutes. In the postmodernist concept of the authority the traditional authority definition deals not with the authority itself, but with the results of its effects. The third level that is marked out in the authority phenomenon research within the tradition of postmodernism philosophy is connected with divergences from such tradition in the authority definition. Here the basic critical remarks in relation to the authority definition in postmodernism philosophy are given by the representatives of this tradition. On this level three problems related to the interpretation of the authority phenomenon offered in the postmodernist conceptualisation were revealed: the problem of the choke hold, the problem of resistance to the authorities and the problem of endless dispersion of the authority.

**Key words:** authority phenomenon; micro level of authority; resistance.

P. 42. *Kondrashina Maria N.* Tomsk State University. **MASS MEDIA AS THE AGENT IN PUBLIC POLICY (THEORETICAL ASPECT).** In the article the author suggests to consider mass media not only as the basic communicative form of public policy organization, but also as an integral structure. Thus, economic and organizational aspects of its activity influence mass-media execution of its functions in the public policy sphere. The solution of the problem of formation of effective strategy of behaviour depends, first of all, on the way of the analysis of mass media and development of corresponding recommendations on its basis. Besides, an important factor is the concrete definition of the concept "mass media". In the "mass media" definition there are a lot of subjects that intertwine, and there appears a problem of ordering of such various points of view. In the most general sense it is possible to present "mass media" as a universal name for the forms of communication aimed at the mass audience and realized through a certain information transfer channel. The concept of mass media becomes defined only in combination with certain concretising indicators, the information transfer channel, distribution area, genre characteristics etc. are among them. Such understanding of mass media in combination with their placement in the public policy sphere allows analysing the problems of mass media functioning most effectively. The position which mass media occupies in public policy sphere can be considered in two various aspects: firstly, from the point of view of external factors of environment – relative properties (real position in the sphere), secondly, from the position of internal properties, with the necessity characteristic of the agent. In this case, the definition of the agent position in the sphere means consideration of capitals, and definition of internal conditions – the analysis of habitus structures belonging to the agent.

**Key words:** mass media; public policy; information transfer.

P. 46. *Kruglov Viktor L.* Krasnoyarsk State Academy of Music and Theatre. **"THEATRES" OF NOESIS: "TRUE CONTEMPLATION AND FREE ACTION"**. Leaning upon F.Bacon and G.Shpet's ideas the author argues about the nature of "noesis" in view of the following theoretical reason: what is noesis's "true contemplation" and "free action" in a context of the doctrine about "idola theatri"? What is the interaction between poethis and noesis during the process of becoming theoretical knowledge? What decision of a problem is offered within the tradition of Russian philosophical idea? The F.Bacon's project of "human reason", free from "the consent in error", did not assume the refusal of "approach true" to be true: methodical eradication of "idols" had no intention to slight neither feelings, nor personal experience, neither belief, nor cultural traditions and authority of art. Hence, a question is: how much reasons and borders of theoretical reason will be coordinated with other "true" of the person? – instead of in an aggressive temptation of illusive claims of noesis "unlimited opportunities". Or, along the same lines, – how much "the pure reason" is capable to avoid "last scepticism" of theoretical idea? At the crossroads aspirations to true and wanderings in "true" noesis are also justified by time immemorial critical spirit, connecting ways of reason with judgment of a human way. And in this quality "knowledge" is always an essence "ethos" of an epoch, approving the claims to true. In Russia G. Shpet was one of the first who explored an independent theme and has started to study dynamic unity of creative components of consciousness in detail. The thinker has convincingly proved that in dynamics of "transformation", noesis cultivates and creates a special space – "sphere is formal-conceivable, sphere of pure ontological forms", – that is, not abolishing but continuing the work of a poetic action. Hence, the historical role of noesis – "destruction", is more true; it is the exhaustion of a myth; it cannot be executed completely and is expressive-poetic experience of an epoch.

**Key words:** noesis; poethis; knowledge; "idola theatri"; image; concept.

P. 52. *Lavrenova Olga A.* Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after Dmitry Likhachev. **"TIME IS MORE THAN SPACE..." HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL TIMES WITHIN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.** The article focuses on interpreting such features of the world picture as the sense of time and space, the comprehension of the dichotomy of "sacred-profane" in the cultural landscape. Universal categories of culture, determining its mentality and existence create a sustainable object, which Aron Gurevich defines as "the model of the world" ("world view", "image of the world"), typical for a given culture and era, the "grid", which determines the perception of reality and the nature of activity. Universal categories form the basic cognitive matrix and the basic semantic "tools" of culture. Such subtle categories as time and transcendence can be expressed through a symbol and a sign, and respectively they can also be expressed in the semantics of cultural landscape. The author shows time as a category of culture, manifested in cultural landscape. Temporal and spatial concepts vary in different types of cultures, they pass on from generation to generation for centuries, or they are replaced by a new paradigm for decades. The correlation of space and time is interesting in the point where the model of the world, from the archaic to the modern one, admits interaction and interpenetration of these categories. In cultural landscape time has several rhythms, it takes on spatial characteristics: it has loci or clusters, where it is concentrated, there are ways it moves along with the nomads and innovations, there are crossroads where it is possible both the direct and the reverse flow of time. Different rhythms of time, manifesting themselves in cultural space, endow cultural landscape with the property of fluidity and plasticity. Geological, mythological, historical and physical time is always an element of cultural landscape. Through the process of semiosis certain loci in cultural landscape can even express such categories as eternity and timelessness. As a result, cultural landscape becomes the "landscape of time", where the names of places appear as signs of the quality of time generated by culture. This allows us to build a spatial metaphor for time, sealing its sense of human exploration. Understanding space-time in its diversity constantly creates new meanings in culture, expands the boundaries of semiosphere.

**Key words:** time; space; cultural landscape.

P. 57. *Molokova Margarita A.* Orlovsk Regional Academy of Government Service. **POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF OPPOSITION.** In the present paper one of the most significant aspects of the political life of Russian society is discussed: the political activity of opposition. In the present-day world there is a continuous state of exploration of political system models. Accordingly, there is an actual interest to processes of formation and development of opposition parties in modern Russia. The formation and the development of political parties in the history of Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries occurred in deep opposition. In 1960-80s, during the last days of the Soviet history, the prerequisites of the formation of the basic course of the current Russian political opposition were formed. From this article we can learn about the history of formation and development of the Russian political opposition from the end of 1980s up to the present days, about organisations, which represent loyal opposition and semi-opposition, and also about the basic disloyal opposition in Russia. For understanding modern Russian political opposition, it is necessary to define the general stages of formation of the political party system in Russia: 1. 1989 – 1991. First informal associations appeared. Then oppositional political parties appeared. These parties were united by the shared objective – struggle against the CPSU. At the same time political parties out of the CPSU were formed. They supported communistic ideology and preservation of the USSR. 2. The beginning of 1990<sup>s</sup> (from 1991 up to the first half of 1993) – the period of the highest influence of Liberal parties. 3. From the second half of 1993 up to 1995 – a sharp decrease in influence of Liberal

parties, the strengthening of positions of the Liberal Democratic Party, the beginning of revival of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. 4. 1996 – 1999 – the strengthening of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation in regions, the central power is supervised by Liberal parties. 5. 1999 – 2003 – the change of the basic opposition of the “left” and the “right” changes to the rivalry of the “left” of the Communist Parties of the Russian Federation and centrists (“Yedinstvo (Unity)”, “Yedinaya (United) Russia”). There is a decrease in the influence of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation and the strengthening of the position of the “party in power”. 6. Since 2004 – the strengthening and control of “Yedinaya (United) Russia” of the central and regional powers. There also were structural changes in the oppositional component. There is a conclusion in the article that the role and the place of the opposition in the Russian political system are not the long-standing phenomenon yet. And the decrease of interest to opposition parties on the part of the society is observed in practical activities today.

**Key words:** political party; opposition; political system.

P. 64. *Semenyuk Kseniya A.* Siberian State Medical University. **NOMADIC SINGULARITY AND THE RIOT OF PRODIGAL SON: REFLECTION ON METAPHORS OF CULTURE.** The object of this article is an attempt to reveal metaphorical and mythological context of post-modern philosophy existence in modern culture. In this connection the author addresses one of the most important notions of post-modern discourse – “nomadic singularity” of Gilles Deleuze, which implicitly contains the reasons for the explanation of modern philosophy and culture condition. The nomadological project of Deleuze and his co-author Felix Guattari supposes distinguishing between two contemporary coexisting types of culture – “settled” and “nomadic”. To settled West European culture Deleuze and Guattari opposed the concept of “rhizome”. The settled West European culture is not completely empty but it doesn’t have any future. The rhizome which Deleuze associated with incipient nomadic culture neither has a semantic center nor a single code that could centre this culture. The rhizomorphic environment thereby receives a great creative stimulus to self-organization. The critic perceives Deleuze’s project as carcinomatosis of culture because all values, discourses and traditions are intermixed in it. But the target of Deleuze was human exclusion beyond the framework of space and time. In this connection Deleuze actively uses the idea of Nietzsche about Eternal Return. Deleuze interprets the idea of Nietzsche as a victory over time and the evidence of nature law. This riot against inevitability was repeated in history of culture over and over again. And if we talk about western culture, one of its mythological dominants was always a myth of rioter who rejected his kith and kin for his unique way. Archetypically this myth was reflected in evangelic parable of a prodigal son. In western tradition the hero of this parable was associated with the humanity which had broken away from God’s grace and wanted to look for its own way. This metaphoric analogy makes it possible to reveal those aspects of cultural subconsciousness which are not always evident – the riot of non-classical philosophy against classical philosophy logocentrism played on an old myth of a prodigal son. Thereby, Deleuze’s nomadism being one of the most impressive metaphors of modern culture and resulting from eternal desire to live in accordance with its own understanding (but this is fraught with a waste of cultural values, ethical relativity, death of art, etc.) asserts not just some aimless wandering of a body left by the Spirit but a tragically spiritual search of a man on the way to his cultural development.

**Key words:** Nomadism; rhizome; Deleuze; modern culture.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 68. *Berezovskaya Sofya S.* Tomsk State University. **THE CONCEPT OF A CULTURAL HERO AS A UNIVERSAL PHENOMENON OF CULTURE.** The concept of a Cultural hero stimulates, programmes and realizes adaptive and reformative activities of people. It is more effective to investigate this definition in symbiosis with such a philosophic category as a universal phenomenon. The point is about universal phenomena of culture, which are unique bases, eternal ontological constants of human existence. Universal phenomena of culture include norms, values, rules, traditions and other culture’s aspects of general character. They are presented at every stage of human development, independently from geographical location, historical time and social order of community. As for existence of universal phenomena of culture, they do not belong to language and reality, but they belong to mentality. A Cultural hero as one of universal phenomena of culture has the same characteristics. This term defines philosophical and mythological personification that models a sacral subject. This person represents some features of the national character. Undoubtedly, the image of a Cultural hero is a necessary notional centre of every culture. That is why the process of forming any culture is constantly accompanied with promoting the before-mentioned heroes. Let us observe the evolution of a Cultural hero in retrospection: Trickster, Devotee, “Übermensch”. At the very first stage the Trickster is a very important figure. Trickster’s contradictory nature was very productive for culture because this character gets rid of all oppositional elements. The Trickster enriches culture with some innovations via the trial-and-error method. As any egoist, he takes care of himself only. By the way, this personage can be the protector of the humankind; he is the ancestor or the demiurge. Trickster’s image accumulates the typical features of the Antiquity. Later, the image of a Cultural hero was standardized and aestheticized. The working model (the Trickster) transformed into a more complicated one. The Devotee’s type of a hero represents the image of a certain nation. Devotee’s special features are the name, altruism, courage and vulnerability. He also has a universal criterion, like the Trickster, the Devotee is always on the way. Sometimes they travel together. In this occasion their relations can be hostile or mutually beneficial. Later a cultural hero comes down from Heaven to Earth. The last attempt of creating an ideal hero was made. “Übermensch” by F. Nietzsche has Trickster’s features (peculiar attitude to life, insolence) and Devotee’s somatic beauty. “Übermensch” is always on the way. Trickster is in eternal travelling without any aim and Devotee’s aim is minor, “Übermensch” has a great aim. Perhaps, the concept of “Übermensch” is a culmination of the evolution of a cultural hero. However, these three heroes can create a trihedron together only. So, a cultural hero as a fundamental universal phenomenon that maintains semantic stability. It is a paradoxical unity of variability and invariability.

**Key words:** Cultural hero; culture; universal phenomenon; Trickster; Devotee; “Übermensch”.

P. 72. *Korneva Valeriya Yu.* Tomsk State University. **SYMBOLISM OF KUTIYA IN THE RITUAL CULTURE OF RUSSIANS.** In the article the ritual applications of the traditional Russian dish – kutiya – is analysed. It is considered in the anthropological aspect based on the social, biological, and sacral human necessities. The significance of this dish is also explored. The symbolism of kutiya is connected with the “service” of several cultural themes that form the bases of the traditional ideology. The use of kutiya in ceremonial rites of the annual obedience was supposed to be a gift, with the help of which a human enlisted ancestors’ support in those spheres of life, where the result of his activity did not depend on him. Here is an explanation for the ancestors’ presence in the festive sacral time,

especially during the New Year holiday, when the future world order was modelled. At the same time the application of kutiya also served as means for support of the transtemporal and interspatial structure of the family, including dead and living persons. The unity was reached with the help of the meal during which dead persons were imagined to be its participants. The sign of kutiya associated with the other world appears in the divination. Elements of divinations – threshold, candle and corner – mark the boundary of “their” area, where the human being lives, and of the “alien” one, where dead ancestors live and supernatural omens could come from. The application of kutiya in divinations during Christmas time is determined with the actualisation of communication channels between the world of living beings and the one of dead persons. The presence of kutiya in ceremonial rites of social transition timed to summer holidays is defined by the girl entry into a special age group, which is characterized by her readiness to marriage. The consumed kutiya must give the rite participants the necessary power connected with the life energy. In this case kutiya represented the symbolism of cereals it was made of (cereals represented the concentration of the vital force, the embryo of a new life).

**Key words:** kutiya; calendar ceremonial rites; symbolism of the culture.

P. 76. *Pravda Vera L.* Kuzbass State Technical University (Kemerovo). **EVOLUTION OF HEROES: FROM “PALEOVENUSIS” TO POSTHUMAN.** The article is devoted to the research of heroes – suggestive, super significant characters of the cultural space that accumulate the main values of the epoch in themselves, represent the ideal life model and are cult objects. Special attention is paid to the heroes’ attitude to death because death is the irreducibility that distinctly highlights the world of personal values. The first heroines who meet us at the origin of cultural genesis are paleolith venuses. Embodying ordinary features of paleolith women they are a symbol and a pledge of life endlessness as well as a plentiful source and fertile force of the human race. Palaeolithic rock painting introduces the first hero, namely a beast or a man who has gained the strength of beasts and birds and as a result has acquired superman’s qualities, the qualities of a spirit and a host for spirits. The brightest hero of the first eastern civilizations is Gilgamesh – an epic character, a philosopher and an ascetic looking for immortality. In the Ancient Egypt there aren’t any heroes except a pharaoh. He combines both divine and human natures, gains all attributes of power, grandeur and bravery. In the Judaic culture a new type of a hero appeared. He is God’s choice, a prophet, a holy man following God’s will. The higher hero caused by antiquity is half god; he is a child of a false marriage. The ancient hero is interested only in glory and valour; earthly benefits for them are ephemeral. He obtains them easily and loses without regrets. The Christian hero is a saint, a godlike man – the highest point for hero’s evolution in culture. In the new age identification of “a hero” with “a personage” has taken place. A hero is formed by philosophy and literature and becomes a function of stylistic fashion. In the epoch of post-modernism a new totality is vigorously growing – mass culture with its heroes. The nature of a modern hero is revealed through such attributes as “glamour”, sexuality, “star image”. Glamour heroes lead a luxuriant life. Post-modernism destroys meanings. The power of things substitutes the power of meanings. An ancient beast of a man acquires different qualities of many animals accumulating their force; a modern man gains power through possessing things. A special place in the new totality is occupied by a cult of “stars” – great heroes of the modern age. “A star” is a new icon. Many stars are spoken about as “style icons”, “epoch icons”. A cult of stars has religious feelings as its origin connected with pagan ideas about fate, destiny and luck. The last decades gave a birth to a new hero reigning only in the science and fiction world – a post-modernism man. This type of a human being is a being with physical, mental and intellectual possibilities wondrously expanded as a result of technical progress. It is the highest phase of human development passing into the stage of post-humanity, a crossbreed of “a machine” that will conquer age, diseases and death. A comparative analysis of heroes’ characters of different epochs enables us to see one common feature that can be looked upon as an important cultural problem, namely a problem of some existential, metaphysic incompleteness of an individual. A hero has to be connected with something powerful, meaningful, great, super human (a beast, God, power of science and technical progress) in order to overcome its partiality. Realization of this incompleteness is related to the very beginning of cultural genesis. Humanity as though feels the diversity of an existing human being with the plan of pre-existence and seeks for ultramundane perfection.

**Key words:** heroes; paleolith; ancient orient; antiquity; Christianity; present; post-human.

P. 84. *Smokotin Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **THE EMERGENCE AND COMING INTO BEING OF MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF TRADITIONAL MONOLINGUAL THINKING.** The paper is devoted to the processes of emergence, development and coming into being of bilingual and multilingual education, as well as factors influencing the effectiveness of language education. Multilingual education has a rather long history, and is not a result of the growth of linguistic and cultural self-consciousness and a need for interlingual and intercultural communication in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Unlike most of the European countries, where with the introduction of the compulsory education, the linguistic policies, with the exception of a few multinational states, were directed at supporting monolingualism, in the USA a number of bilingual schools were opened for the children of European immigrants. The organization of bilingual schools allowed ethnic communities to preserve and maintain the cultural and linguistic heritage of the countries of their origin. After the First World War bilingual teaching was ousted from the system of national education as the result of the growth of anti-immigrant sentiments in the American society. Next, the paper presents the analysis of the reasons for the revival of the bilingual education in the USA in the 70s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and of the reasons for the failure of the bilingual education for language minorities on the basis of a number of legislative acts passed by the US Congress in the 60s and 70s. The American legislation on introducing bilingual education was a result of the reaction to the political movements for civil rights. The theoretical basis of bilingual education, which was based on using first the native tongue as the medium of instruction and then changing over to the second language, was provided by the theoreticians of the “supportive education in the mother tongue”. Bilingual education, however, did not lead to the expected results, and in 2002 the action of the bilingual education law was discontinued. The causes for the bilingual education experiment failure are based in the rejection of early foreign language teaching, which led to artificial delay in the native language education and to depriving students of the advantages of early language teaching in achieving balanced multilingualism. Another conclusion made in the paper concerns the importance of a favourable supportive language environment in providing for the development of balanced multilingualism, which can be achieved through accumulating a rich language experience by participating in diverse language activities in an unconstrained informal setting. Next, the paper considered the experience in organizing multilingual and multicultural education in Europe. In the process of economic and political integration of Europe, multilingualism and multiculturalism were declared the leading principles. Linguists and researchers in the field of language teaching methodology were given the task of looking for ways of achieving individual multilingualism and multiculturalism in the European society. On the basis of an analysis of the organization of multilingual education in the world, the paper proposes a number of measures in developing multilingual programs aimed at balanced multilingualism, including early language teaching, creating a favour-

able supportive language environment and using the Content and Subject Integrated Teaching and Learning, based on the use of the second language as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects.

**Key words:** bilingual and multilingual education; CLIL.

## HISTORY

P. 89. *Kudriashev Vyacheslav N.* Tomsk State University. **NATIONALISM IDEAS OF V.G. BELINSKY'S RESEARCHES.** According to V.G. Belinsky, the historical destiny of Russia, its national features were appreciably defined by a geographical position. Being between the Europe and Asia, Russia suffered influence of these civilization centres, which were clearly allocated and opposed as two historical ideals. V.G. Belinsky was convinced that Russian people concerned the European nations. Statehood, customs, faith were the acknowledgement of that. The Asian influence was realized through Horde's Yoke, but "the backwardness" touch had external character, without mentioning spiritual bases of the people. Therefore when Peter 1 directed reforms to Europeanization, he broke only customs, but did not contradict national spirit. V.G. Belinsky according to Gegel's gradation divided all people in "historical" – those who developed together with the progress and were its engines. They have acquired the national status. The "unhistorical" people could not become subjects of progressive development and remained "tribes", they got to an orbit of influence of the "historical" people and entered into their states. Great-Russians are the historical people. In this respect, V.G. Belinsky also connected transition with Peter's 1 transformations, which have generated the Russian empire and Russian nation. According to V.G. Belinsky, these two events were united by logic of history. He underlined that the Russian empire was the national state of the great-Russian people, monolithic and viable. By the right of "the historical" people, great-Russians have united Lithuanian, minor-Russians and other «unhistorical people» who did not have any prospects on independent development. Their inclusion in the structure of Russian state was the natural process of submitting to general historical laws. The «unhistorical» caused minor-Russians to stop at the stage of a tribe and did not develop in the nation. V.G. Belinsky certainly sympathized with heroic struggle of the Zaporozhye Cossacks against the Crimean khans and Poland; but believed that Ukraine had no chances for the victory and formation of an independent state, not only under the influence of an adverse geopolitical arrangement, but, first of all, as a result of primary absence of potential. Minor-Russia could become only a part of the state created by another nation, and became a part of the Russian empire only due to a happy change of external circumstances. V.G. Belinsky treated this event as certainly positive for minor-Russians. Now they could develop in the tideway of great Russian culture, being acquainted with the culture of the world. The future of minor-Russians connected with great-Russians coincided with the world tendency of strengthening of international communications and was a sign of the general progress. Thus, V.G. Belinsky assumed that Russia, remaining multinational empire, would keep domination of Russian national element in a state system, language and culture.

**Key words:** nation; "historical" people.

P. 93. *Lekarenko Oksana G.* Tomsk State University. **J.F. KENNEDY'S ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON THE ISSUE OF GREAT BRITAIN JOINING THE EEC (MARCH-SEPTEMBER 1961).** The post-war American governments were strongly interested in British active participation in the European integration. However, the Eisenhower Administration had been afraid that British membership of the EEC could not be accomplished without diluting it, and so had really done little to encourage the British to apply. After Britain's hopes of including the EEC to a wider European Free Trade Area had failed the Great Britain government decided to join the Common Market. The most pressing reason for Britain's decision was the hope that it could deal more successfully with its serious economic problems and strengthen its "special" relations with the United States, which strongly urged British membership in the EEC. George Ball, an Under-Secretary of State who was primarily responsible for shaping the new administration's policy towards European integration, forthrightly expressed vigorous American support for British membership of the EEC. Kennedy endorsed this view at his meeting with Macmillan in April 1961. Immediately after this meeting Macmillan felt sufficiently emboldened to seek Cabinet approval for an early application for EEC membership. On 31 July 1961 Macmillan announced in the Commons that preliminary talks to be held with the Six on British entry to the EEC. The Kennedy Administration supported the idea of Britain joining the EEC if Great Britain government would accept the full conditions for membership and would not insist on solutions also for EFTA and Commonwealth countries. Washington was against the EFTA neutrals joining the EEC either as full members or even as associate members. George Ball and David Bruce, an American ambassador in Great Britain, met with British negotiation team shortly before the beginning of negotiations on British entry to the EEC. American politicians once more reiterated their position on unconditional British membership in the EEC. They also agreed on value of maintaining close but informal contacts during negotiations. Kennedy Administration believed that British membership in the EEC would liberalize the trade policy of the Common Market, dilute the Franco-German dominance in the EEC and strengthen transatlantic relations.

**Key words:** Common Market; EC; European integration; transatlantic relations.

P. 97. *Munkhanov Vladimir A.* Irkutsk State University. **DOCUMENTS OF BURYAT STEPPE DUMAS AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE IN INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 19TH CENTURY IN SIBERIA.** The article is devoted to the problem of historical value of documents of Buryat steppe Dumas - institutions of local government of Siberian nomadic peoples, which were founded according to "The statute of administration of native peoples" of 1822. This group of historical sources is examined in context of investigation of administrative policy of Russian Empire in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Siberia. The author carries out classification of these institutions and analyses their place in administrative structure of Siberia.

**Key words:** steppe Dumas; administrative policy; native Siberians.

P. 101. *Sadykov Gleb I.* Tomsk State University. **"TWO POLES OF ONE POLIS" OR DIFFERENT WAYS OF ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUALITY AT THE DAWN OF AGE OF CLASSIC GREECE.** Dramatic development of the Greek polis system eventually resulted in the engagement of Ellada in the full-scale internecine Peloponnesus war (431–404 B.C.). This marked the beginning of the stage that is referred to as the crisis of the polis. As paradoxical as it is, it was in the 5<sup>th</sup> century B. C. when, as many researchers believe, the Greek polis system both culminated and subsequently deteriorated. On the one hand, wars with the Persians fertilized the Greek economy. Apart from the developing craft and trade, certain branches of commodity farming were boosted (e.g., production of wine and oil). On the other hand, this dynamic development of commodity-money relations facilitated the erosion of the fixed attitudes of the Greek society and favoured the expeditious establishment of new attitudes, operational ones. In other words, the decay of the

traditional values of the polis (both aristocratic and democratic ones) was brought about, which eventually led to the predominance of the new values closely connected with pursuit of profit. Erich Fromm calls this behavioural strategy “the modus of possession”. Throughout the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. the state policy of the leaders of the Athenian polis initiated social disintegration and facilitated the break-up of traditions. The fact that traditions were breaking up (especially the tradition of the connection with the soil) was so evident, that Thucydides had to justify his fellow-citizens by reference to their character, to their customary aspiration for the new. The new social setup was fixed partly due to the extensive identity crisis generated by the numerous wars, especially by the Peloponnesus war. The predominant modus of possession brought about the new stratum of people who did not have distinct principles, but who were ready nevertheless to do anything to reach their aims. The most prominent representative of this stratum was the Athenian politician Alcibiades. There were those however who would not succumb to their egoism, who tried to find ways to pull the Athenian polis out of the crisis. Among those people were Socrates and his famous disciple Plato. They were the founding fathers of humanism in the antiquity. It is significant that both Plato and Alcibiades were contemporaries and fellow countrymen and belonged to the finest part of the aristocracy. Moreover, Socrates was their mentor. Consequently, it is of special interest to retrace their lives and reveal the factors that pushed them towards different mental poles of the polis.

**Key words:** Crisis of polis; modus of behaviour; Alcibiades; Socrates; Plato.

P. 105. *Sutyagina Olga A.* Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building. **SOCIAL-CULTURAL IMAGE OF THE SIBERIAN MERCHANT CLASS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY (USING PERIODICALS MATERIALS).** Social-cultural image of the Siberian merchant class in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is given on the base of the periodical materials. The article is dedicated to questions of the life style of merchants, their material and cultural wealth.

**Key words:** merchant class; social-cultural image; periodicals.

P. 108. *Shabolotov Tazhimamat T.* Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan). **THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION AND SITUATION IN RUSSIA AND KYRGYZSTAN.** For Russia, the current labour migration has become of strategic importance. In addition to factors such as poverty and unemployment in their countries of origin, the magnitude of labour migration in Russia is linked with the state of its workforce. For example, in 2005 from 35–40 millions of working-age women in Russia only 10-15 millions were formally employed to work outside home; remaining women are the mothers who are on leave for child care, officially registered as unemployed or not engaged in formal employment activities for other reasons. If we talk about the male population, from 25-30 million of able-bodied men of about 0,8-1,0 million were in prison, about 5 millions were alcoholics and drug addicts, approximately 3-4 million people are currently serving in the military, law enforcement, security. There are only about 8-10 million men employed in manufacturing, management, finance, health, education and culture. Over the past 15 years, Russia has lost each year in work force due to 1 million excess of deaths over births. Thus, the country while picking up the pace of economic development is facing a serious shortage of manpower. Annual growth of labor productivity in Russia's economy by 5% GDP growth may provide only 40% by 2010. In this case, the number of employees should be increased by 60% up to 103, 5 million people. This figure exceeds even the most favourable variant of the potential population of working age, which is about 24,3 million. UN projections indicate that in 2010, it seems to be justified to receive 2 million migrants a year. If we talk about the impact of migration on the demographic situation in Kyrgyzstan, it may be noted that there is a complex demographic situation in the country as a result of migration processes, characterized by slowing down the population increase rate, which is currently provided only through a higher birth rate among the rural population. In general, relatively high levels of reproduction characterize the population of the republic. These basic demographic indicators differ for urban and rural populations and vary depending on the region. The country itself, especially the southern regions, is characterized by agrarian overpopulation with simultaneous increase in the number of unemployed.

**Key words:** migration; labour markets; labour force; demographics; Russia; Kyrgyzstan.

## LAW

P. 112. *Belkovets Larisa P.* Novosibirsk Institute of Law. **REGULATION OF THE ORDER OF PROOF FOR THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP IN THE USSR (1930–1950S).** The article reviews the rules according to which foreign citizenship was granted to foreigners living in the USSR (former prisoners of war, refugees, repatriates, and others). “Regulations about citizenship” of 1924, 1930, 1938 and legal acts of regulative bodies- OGPU, NKVD and MVD, which were taken out of record-keeping office of the Russian Federation, as well as diplomatic documents from the Political recording-office of German Ministry of Foreign Affairs were investigated. According to the “Act of the USSR citizenship” of 1924, foreigners living in the USSR having proved their foreign citizenship got the legal permission to live as a foreigner (Form № 1). People, who did not have such proofs, got the legal permission as a person claiming to have a foreign citizenship (Form № 2). All other persons were declared soviet citizens. In 1932 during the registration of foreigners, legal permission for living Form № 2 was cancelled. “Foreigners” became either holders of unified legal permission for living (people who had national passports with visas of soviet plenipotentiaries and marks about crossing the border) or were declared soviet citizens. It was the subject for criticism for the foreign Embassies and Missions, who condemned the declaration of soviet citizenship for people being indubitably foreign citizens. “Regulations of the order of proof of foreign citizenship” which were approved by OGPU-NKVD in 1933-1934 defined the categories of individuals who did not have the right to claim a foreign citizenship. They were persons who were born by soviet citizens and former Russian subjects; people who had received soviet passports; who had been abroad with Russian passports; former emigrants returning in the USSR; people who served in the Red Army; former prisoners of war and some others. The adoption of the USSR Constitution of 1936 demanded new amendments to the Law about citizenship. Regulations of 1930 introduced the institution of individuals without citizenship and all mentioned above categories of people became eupatrids. Regulations caused by people's dissatisfaction were settled down only after the Great Patriotic war. According to the Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR “On individuals living in the territory of the USSR for a long time without an official registration of their soviet citizenship” made effective in December 1954, they were declared citizens of the USSR. Only political emigrants who arrived in the USSR during 1920–1935 got legal permission for living without citizenship, and they could get soviet citizenship only by to their personal petitions.

**Key words:** regulation; rights; foreigners; citizenship; the USSR.

P. 116. *Dokuchayev Andrey Yu.* Altay State University (Barnaul). **THE STRATEGY OF OPTIMIZATION OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENCE TOWNS.** The article is dedicated to analysis of basic principles of strategy of administrating the specific category of municipal formations of Russian Federation – the science towns. The author is researching the possible ways of development of corporative interactions among all managerial authorities of business entities of a science town which may promote quick, effective and stable socio-economic progress of a science town not only as a municipal formation, but also as a scientific innovation centre with profile priority directions of development of science, technology, and techniques, organized as a city-forming scientific productive complex. Determining the basic goals of strategy of administration of a science town the author comes to a conclusion that the leading matter in the strategy of municipal administration in science towns is the principle of corporative administration, directed on increasing the bonds between science and industry, science and business, and science and education, as well as between the administration crew, businessmen and investors, self-administrative managerial authorities, and governmental authorities.

**Key words:** strategy of administration; science town; corporative administration; innovation activity.

P. 120. *Kazakov Vladimir V.* Tomsk State University. **ORGANISATIONAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF EXECUTION AND FINANCING OF FEDERAL POWERS DELEGATED TO MUNICIPALITIES IN BUDGET REFORMING.** The article discusses basic organisational and legal problems of delegating federal powers to municipalities. Current legislation and its implementation in the sphere of powers delegation were analysed. The imperfections of the system of powers distribution between the public authority levels were revealed. Changes to current legislation were suggested with consideration of public needs in high-quality budget services.

**Key words:** federal powers; budget; powers delegation and execution; “voluntary powers”.

P. 124. *Knyazkov Alexey S.* Tomsk State University. **CRIMINALISTICS TECHNOLOGY AND CRIMINALISTICS TACTICS: PROBLEMS OF NOTIONS CORRELATION.** Specific statements, connected with introduction of the notion “criminalistics technology” into the study of Criminalistics are considered in this article. The author explores the polysemy of the mentioned notion in correlation with the notion “criminalistics tactics” and “criminalistics technique”. Different points of views on the essence of criminalistics technology and its role in crime investigation are analysed. The author denotes the correlation of technologic and tactic statements which can be applied during examination of a crime scene, search, questioning and so on. A conclusion is drawn that judgments about the technology of the investigation are within the scope of assigned questions.

**Key words:** social technology; legal technology; criminalistics technology; criminalistics tactics.

P. 128. *Okonenko Roman I.* Tomsk State University. **REGULATORY PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION AND USAGE OF NANOTECHNOLOGIES FROM THE EUROPEAN CASE LAW PERSPECTIVE.** Nanotechnologies include materials, systems and devices whose useful properties are determined by their very small size (one nanometer is one billionth meter), or due to a possibility of manipulating the structural elements of some material or substance on a nano level. Despite the fact that lawyers in the West devote much attention to laws regulating nanotechnologies and risks involved in their use, the European law so far has no legal precedents in the sphere of research, production, realization, use and disposal of nano products. However, the future problems based on the claims for damage compensations made against nanotechnologies producers can be predicted on the basis of similar case precedents. The main problem aspect of laws governing nanotechnologies is connected with the fact that it is difficult to establish a cause-and-effect link between the harm and illegal activities of nanotechnology producers (for example, the issue of defective produce) using the classical kinds of proving. Thus, for instance, if a consumer or user of nanotechnologies, which essentially heighten the risk of developing malignant tumors, is diagnosed with cancer, it does not yet mean that the given condition has been caused by the nanotechnologies affecting the human body. At present, even the state-of-the-art medical examination, checks and tests cannot answer the question that is critically important for civil law liability: has the damage been produced by a concrete product or some other outside factors, or by the combination of both? In this respect, the case law of the European Union countries has taken the path of lowering the significance of cause-and-effect connection between the producer’s illegal action, expressed in issuing defective produce onto the market, and the harm. Thus, for example, in many cases based on damage caused by asbestos (materials that are similar to nanoproducts in causing harm), European courts in a great number of cases have found sufficient proof of the following fact: a) the presence in the product of harmful properties or defect; b) the presence of harm; c) the fact that the plaintiff has been subjected to the negative influence (that is, he or she was a consumer of the produce or a user of the technology), and d) a possibility from the medical point of view that harm *could have been caused* by the given negative action. Thus, the proof is sufficient if it only establishes a possibility of causing harm, but does not indicate a concrete cause-and-effect link between the harm and the legal action by the producer, which is, however, one of the main elements of liability according to classical jurisprudence.

**Key words:** European case law; nanotechnologies.

P. 132. *Prozumentov Lev M.* Tomsk State University. **ORGANISED GROUP AS A FORM OF ACCOMPLICESHIP IN CRIME.** The article is about one of the most discussed problems in the Russian criminal law – the problem of organized group as a form of accompliceship in crime. The definition of an organized group provided in the Art. 35 of the Russian Criminal Code does not consider all its features. Such characteristic of organized group as stability is the most criticized. The author analyses different opinions about this problem. The author also gives his own description of organized group stability (based on the materials of criminal cases considered by courts of different regions of Russia) and the definition of organized group as a form of accompliceship in a crime.

**Key words:** accompliceship in a crime; group; organized group; structure; stability.

P. 136. *Safronova Yelena V., Loba Vsevolod Ye.* Belgorod State University. **PROPERTY BLESSINGS AND INTERESTS OF A GUILTY PERSON AS AN OBJECT OF PUNISHMENT (ON THE MATERIAL OF DISSERTATION RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF THE 19TH – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES).** In our understanding, crime is illness, and the punishment is its treatment; and as far as it is effective it becomes easier to treat its consequences. That is why for deep and comprehensive cognition of such fundamental institute of criminal law as punishment, consideration of its genesis has an important value. Focusing attention on this aspect allows us to define its past and present. Being unable to consider domestic doctrine to punishment in full detail, we therefore review only a few types and, in particular, so-called property punishments, reflected in dissertation research on the criminal law conducted at the universities of the Russian empire



at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> – the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A list of universities involved in the research included those located in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Kiev, and Kharkiv.

**Key words:** punishment; dissertation research; universities; Russian empire.

## ECONOMICS

P. 140. *Grinkevich Larisa S., Knyazeva Marina V.* Tomsk State University. **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO REFORMING THE TAX SYSTEM FOR NON-COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RUSSIA.** Non-commercial organizations are organizations, which do not make extraction of profit the main objective of the activity and do not distribute their profit between participants. The main feature of non-commercial organizations distinguishing them from other managing subjects is the public character of activity. Non-commercial organizations, solving various social problems, play a considerable role in economy of the developed foreign countries due to the favourable legislative, economic and administrative conditions for successful growth and development that are created for them, various forms of support are carried out. In the Russian Federation the economic potential of non-commercial sector is not revealed yet. One of the reasons of the weak economic activity of non-commercial organizations is the imperfect system of their taxation. The existing system of taxation of non-commercial organizations in Russia is characterized by the absence of the system approach to taxation of non-commercial organizations, which creates a set of difficulties, both for non-commercial organizations and for donors and philanthropists; the inflow of means to the social sphere thereby is limited. Tax privileges for non-commercial organizations in Russia do not have a system character yet and are provided either for certain categories of taxpayers, or on separate types of tax. The article discusses the basic theoretical and methodical approaches to reforming the tax system for non-commercial organizations in Russia. Opinions of experts in the field of taxation are directed at modification of the existing system of taxation by increase in tax privileges and introduction of a new special mode for non-commercial organizations. Non-commercial organizations in Russia are offered to make use of the positive experience of foreign countries, in particular the experience of the USA including application of a sliding scale of rates of taxation for creation of new tax conditions, considering the specificity of all the categories of taxpayers and based on various approaches to definition of public advantage and the corresponding kinds of the performed activity. Directions of updating of the system of taxation of non-commercial organizations, based on ordering and streamlining of structure of tax preferences depending on kinds of non-commercial activity are offered. As the major factor of developing the focused non-commercial organizations socially the authors see the necessity of working out of the concept of taxation of non-commercial organizations, having defined its basic principles, problems, directions of development and ways of realization.

**Key words:** tax system; reforming; non-commercial organizations.

P. 143. *Nikiforova Lyudmila Ye.* Siberian Academy of Finances and Banking (Novosibirsk). **MANAGEMENT OF ORGANISATION'S INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT.** The procedure of organisation's system development in the conditions of unstable external and internal environment, the principal differences of routine and innovative business processes, long-term and strategic approaches towards innovations management, peculiarities of innovative organisations, principles and postulates underlying organisation's innovative development management are considered.

**Key words:** knowledge management; innovations; innovative development; organisational system management; change management within organisation.

P. 149. *Parkhomenko Andrey A.* Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University. **INTERACTION BETWEEN THE REAL AND THE FINANCIAL SECTORS OF ECONOMY DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.** The article is devoted to studying the interaction of real and financial sectors of economy during the world financial crisis. The classical financial sector mission is effective financial resources redistribution between the market participants, but, during globalisation process, the financial sector broke away from the real one and began to grow independently. There, new opportunities are available – offshore zones, the use of social funds, and, above all, a wide application of the derivatives. The analysis of the real and financial sectors interaction identified some factors that indicate the contradiction between them, including the financial sector restructuring due to a very rapid growth of the derivatives; domination of the capital market indicators over the indicators of the market of goods and services; permanent excess of interest rates over the economic growth rate. These factors, along with some others, demonstrate the financial resources overflow from real economy to speculative business. The financial sector is based on the real sector and should facilitate its production process, but in the evolution the process was divided into two parts. The first part supports the connections of "producer - consumer" and "accumulation - investment." The second part currently provides the precarious speculative capital only. The key factor of financial sector changes is information technology for these markets are changing faster than people can perceive and the traditional financial regulation cannot cope with its tasks. For effective financial and real sectors interaction we need: a useful increase in transactions self-monitoring by market participants; improving mutual market controls, which would track changes in market conditions. Financial sector regulators should focus on information collecting, market analysis supported by a just price mechanism, and only during the crisis intervention into the market processes, providing direct assistance to market participants and maintain competitiveness are required.

**Key words:** real sector; financial sector; financial crisis; derivatives; financial regulation and supervision.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 152. *Antonova Yevgeniya S.* Moscow State Regional University. **THE PARADOX OF OUR AGE: MODERN PEDAGOGICAL CONCEPTIONS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.** Due to modern technologies the world has become as tiny as a computer monitor, and the change of society relations has caused a necessity of the change of pedagogical conceptions. The problem of teaching languages at the present stage is defined in a different way: how to develop the values of the culture of word usage, how to understand speech esthetics, and how to motivate students to study literary language. The science-didactical tendencies in lingo-pragmatics include orientation to world processes in applying the principle of text centrism, and the communicative principle transformation in response to the challenges of time. The communicative principle of teaching is also transformed: the tasks based on topical

texts require not only intellectual but also moral efforts from students. Thus, it is possible to intensify the work in class, when the language study is organized as a communication between a student (the addressee) and the author of the text (the sender), which makes it possible to train all types of speech activity. Students follow a particular hierarchy of speech act scenario: students read or listen to the text, then they think it over and search for equivalents in Russian – translate the author's idea. After that they are asked to express their own attitude to the ideas in the text, and they take the position of writers, creating texts of their own.

**Key words:** change of pedagogical conceptions; intensification of language learning; foreign language teaching and learning; communicative principle in language teaching.

P. 156. *Budakova Anna V., Smetanova Yuliya V., Bogomaz Sergey A.* Tomsk State University. **PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY AS A CONDITION OF DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL POTENTIAL.** In recent years, psychologists are actively engaged in developing the concept of personal potentiality which is defined as an integral personality characteristic being a basis in an individual's capacity to proceed from sustainable internal criteria and landmarks in his/her life activity and keep the activity and meaningful orientations stable in case of pressing and changing external environment. In particular, one can make use of resilience, purposefulness and personal growth as essential parameters of personal potentiality. It was suggested that their manifestation depended on a sense of psychological safety which young males and females experienced. Psychological security is one of an individual's basic needs. In its turn, it is based on three categories constituting the core of an individual's subjective world: 1) perceived benevolence of the world; 2) meaningfulness of the world; 3) worthiness of the self. The becoming of psychological security occurs in the early childhood through interaction with significant adults affecting formation of a child's world assumptions about the world and other people. Therefore, we supposed that the development of a positive set of world assumptions, out of which psychological security was formed, was one of the most essential conditions for the development of personality. For this hypothesis to be confirmed, the investigation in a sample of undergraduates was conducted. Analysis of the data obtained indicated that the subjects were characterized by average levels of world assumptions scores and personal potentiality parameters. Such parameters of personal potentiality as purposefulness, autonomy, personal growth, competence and self-acceptance were indeed directly proportional to those of psychological security. However, statistically significant correlations between the world assumptions scales and the resilience scores were not revealed. In this connection, it was proposed that world assumptions and beliefs which determined resilience might represent two quite independent subsets of an individual's assumptions governing his/her behaviour in various life situations. Factor analysis of the data obtained has confirmed the hypothesis put forward.

**Key words:** personal potential; psychological security; basic belief; hardiness.

P. 160. *Verbitskaya Svetlana A.* Belgorod State Agricultural Academy. **PROSPECTS IN FORMATION OF CULTURE OF TOLERANCE IN EDUCATOR'S ACTIVITY.** We have developed questionnaires for the confirmation or refutation of the hypothesis about formation of culture of tolerance to future specialists in educator's activity and tested them at Belgorod State Agricultural Academy, at the departments of: veterinary medicine, agronomy, engineering and technology, as well as the departments of zoo-engineering, agro-technology and veterinary medicine at Kursk State Agricultural Academy. The aim of the experimental analysis is to substantiate an opportunity of formation of culture of tolerance in educator's activity. The objects of investigation were 289 students of Belgorod State Agricultural Academy, presenting the students of 1-5 years of studies. Also the objects of investigation were 193 students of Kursk State Agricultural Academy, presenting the students of 2-5 years of studies. The total number of participants was 482. Apart from the students, 60 educators of students' groups of Belgorod State Agricultural Academy and 45 educators of students' groups of Kursk State Agricultural Academy took part in the investigation. All involved teachers were the educators of students' groups of 1-5 years of studies from the departments mentioned above. The total number of educators made up 105. The main tasks at this point included: 1) diagnostics of degree of tolerance development as a personal characteristic; 2) clarification in understanding of tolerant relations and their indications; 3) revealing the forms of educational work, promoting the formation of culture of tolerance; 4) describing the necessity of formation of culture of tolerance in educator activity.

The analysis of the obtained results allows drawing the following conclusions:

- 1) The experiment allowed to diagnose the initial condition of formed tolerance as personal characteristic and confirmed its insufficient development.
- 2) Undertaking diagnostic operations permitted to get necessary information about understanding of tolerant relations and their distinctive indications. We have revealed insufficient understanding of tolerance that gives an opportunity to define the direction in projecting a model of formation process of culture of tolerance on the diagnostic stage.
- 3) We have defined the forms of educational work, promoting the formation of culture of tolerance.
- 4) The received data have confirmed the necessity of formation of culture of tolerance in educator's activity.
- 5) The necessity of systematic and purposeful work in formation of culture of tolerance at an academic institute has been revealed.
- 6) The obtained results have confirmed the necessity to elaborate the program and the technology of formation of culture of tolerance at an institute in the future.

**Key words:** tolerance; culture of tolerance; educational activity; educator.

P. 164. *Vesnina Lyudmila V.* Tomsk Region Administration. **TYPOLOGIZATION OF EMPIRICAL FEATURES IN INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS.** The necessity of establishment of the institutional framework for the development of innovative process and elaboration of adequate mechanisms for management of innovations in education are required for modernization of the educational system. This study shows the empirical features and dependency between the formations of innovative educational practices and mechanisms of their influence on institutional changes in the regional system of education. It was accomplished with the help of methods of the humanitarian scientific approach, first of all, on the basis of reconstruction of innovative experience. The article presents material on application of the methods of experience reconstruction in educational innovations within the framework of innovative educational projects "Formation of Mechanisms for the Development of Regional Open Educational Field" (2000–2003), Mega-project of Open Society Institute "Development of Education in Russia", "The Establishment and Implementation of the Project of Launching the Unified State Exam in Tomsk Region" (2002–2009), National Priority Project "Education" (2006–2009). The comparative analysis of project realizations demonstrates the following stable empirical features of institutional changes:

- the origin of subject on whose activities the designing initiatives are based;
- the ground for the formation of special forms of interaction and inclusion in social relations;
- the formation of a new type of management which results in redistribution of power among subjects;

– legitimacy of educational innovations is reached on the basis of *the formation of the normative legal base*.

The above-mentioned features of institutional changes are typical for innovative processes in the regional system of education. Special features of institutionalisation of educational innovations are emergence of groups and teams for realization of system projects and establishment of inter-agency structures, which support the development of innovative activity at the level of an educational institution, agency and the education system. As a result, through presentation of forms and methods of institutionalisation display of educational innovations in projects, it is possible to emphasize the following administrative mechanisms: creation of precedents, events, demonstration of initiatives; support and “cultivation”; development of initiatives; creation of innovative products; application of innovative potential and resources of the project for education policy formation; elaboration of educational programs in accordance with social and economic problems of the region. Thus, highlighting these connections has allowed determining the following dependencies:

- the process of establishment of educational practices under the conditions of administrative actions organization;
- the influence of educational innovations controlling mechanisms readiness according to the problems resolved during realization of the project of institutional changes in the education system.

**Key words:** innovative resources and potential; evaluation methods; management of innovative processes; education policy.

P. 169. *Galazhinsky Eduard V., Rylskaya Yelena A.* Tomsk State University, Chelyabinsk State Pedagogical University. **SYSTEM-DYNAMIC APPROACH TO INVESTIGATION OF PERSON'S RESILIENCE.** The importance and opportunities of system-dynamic approach to the investigation of person's resilience are shown in the article. It is noted that the actuality of the problem is explained by the global social necessity and is found to be the relevant conceptual state of cultural-historic theory in its modern variant, presented in system-anthropological psychology and other models of anthropological cognition, which declares “the whole people” as the object of psychological science (A.G. Asmolov, B.S. Bratus, V.P. Zinchenko, V.I. Slobodchikov). It is underlined that the investigation of person's resilience demands not static but dynamic point of view on the person and his psychics. This suggests person's possibility to create his own “space of free moving” (K. Levin) and declares the person as a self-organizing and self-developing system. System-dynamic approach, including compatible methodological foundations (anthropological paradigm by B.G. Ananiev, cultural-historic theory by L.S. Vigotsky, theory of psychological systems by V.E. Klochko and trans-communicative theory by V.I. Kabrin) is shown as a resulting principal to investigate person's resilience from post-non-classic psychology's point of view. From this position resilience is presented as: 1) synergetic unity of adaptive components realizing mechanisms of homeostasis and hetero-stasis as well as non-adaptive ones incarnated in homeo-resus as a state of a “living stream”; 2) general-system psychical quality realized as internal readiness of the person to save his own wholeness; 3) performance of sense-creation in trans-communicative processes which ensures dynamic streaming of life according to social and general-human demands; 4) realization of “self-eliminative principal”, the possibility of an open system to selective interaction with external surrounding, when openness is not a single feature of the system but the condition of its existence. This meaning of resilience gives the opportunity to get empirical confirmation for the hypothesis that self-realization is the dynamic way to support person's resilience. Self-realization is shown as a principal explaining the nature of a human being in the world that is created by him. This principal organically integrates with ideas about viewing a person's life as a process of his self-changing.

**Key words:** person's resilience; system-dynamic approach; trans-communicative theory; theory of psychological systems; theory of fixed forms of behavior; self-realization; sense-creation; trans-communication; post-non-classic psychology; self-eliminative principal.

P. 174. *Dyakova Elena Yu., Kapilevich Leonid V., Shilko Tatiana A., Baltaeva Olga H., Lalaeva Galina S., Zaharova Anna N.* Tomsk State University. **THERAPEUTIC PHYSICAL CULTURE AS A FORM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEARNING PROCESS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS.** System of educational process in higher educational institutions can not fully compensate for the general lack of physical activity, especially for students with chronic illness and low levels of physical development, which creates preconditions for the search of new forms and means of physical training improving orientation. Implementation in practice of physical education at Tomsk State University of forms of medical physical culture will increase the level of physical activity of students exempted from physical training for health reasons. This will improve the health and adaptation to educational activity and as a consequence of quality training.

**Key words:** therapeutic physical culture; physical education; students.

P. 177. *Ignina Olga N.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **MODERN CLASSIFICATIONS OF TEACHING METHODOLOGICAL TASKS.** Though methodical tasks (also called professional tasks) are used in the practical teachers' training, all their kinds and possibilities for complex grouping have not been studied sufficiently. The advantages of the given tasks consist in the integration of subject and methodical training, theoretical and methodical aspects of teachers' training. Solution of methodical tasks is an index of the level of methodical competence. On the whole, modern teaching methodical tasks are used for the development of separate methodical skills (analysis, planning, and implementation of some kinds of teaching activity) or for realization of certain approaches to methodical training. Complex classifications of teaching methodical tasks are rarely presented. The most known domestic complex classifications of teaching methodical tasks belong to T.I. Kovtunova, A.H. Kurashinova, T.S. Mamontova, N.V. Yazikova. As examples of different approaches to task grouping modern practical courses for methodical training of a foreign language teacher have been analysed (P.K. Babinskaya, Ya.M. Kolker, R.P. Millrood, E.N. Solovova). In the general classification of teaching methodical tasks the following aspects must be taken into consideration:

- kinds of professional activity;
- methodical skills;
- methods of solution/methodical activities;
- limitation of methodical activities;
- algorithm degree;
- developing levels of methodical competence;
- levels of difficulty;
- levels of methodical thought formation;
- implementation forms;
- presentation forms;
- functional significance of tasks in methodical training.

Tasks in methodical training courses are usually formed in groups according to the standard contents of the discipline “theory and methods of teaching” or according to the key practical skills of a prospective teacher. The modern grouping of teaching methodical tasks may be based on the following principles: requirements for the methodical competence of a teacher; orientation toward the international standards in assessment of methodical knowledge and skills; possibilities of multifunctional use of tasks; generalization degree and rapid variety of tasks; combination, flexibility, universal character of tasks; consecutive difficulty of tasks; “progression” of practical orientation in methodical training. As an example different kinds of teaching methodical tasks for consolidation of theoretical knowledge in teaching methods are presented.

**Key words:** teaching methodical tasks; professional teacher’s training; aids in teaching; methodical competence.

P. 183. *Lobastova Irina V.* Klassik, Ltd. (Tomsk). **THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGES OCCURRING IN PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL SPHERE OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN THE PROCESS OF PHYSICAL REHABILITATION.** Cerebral palsy hinders the process of forming the person, along with motor and intellectual development, giving a negative impact. Timely implementation of rehabilitation measures can have correctional influence not only on the development of motor skills and cognitive abilities, but also on mental development and the emotional-volitional sphere of children with cerebral palsy. The study of influence of physical rehabilitation on mental development and the emotional-volitional sphere was carried out among children with cerebral palsy aged 5-16. The study involved 83 children with cerebral palsy, 41 of them were in an experimental group. The Monitoring Group, where the methods of physical rehabilitation were not applied, included 42 disabled children. Using the method of color choice by L.N. Sobchik – a modified version of Luscher eight-color test – the diagnostics of psychological well-being of the examined children was made. The indicator of well-being was the total deviation (TD) from the autogenous norm and the vegetative coefficient (VC), which helped to determine the energy balance of the organism. The estimation of changes was carried out by analyzing changes in the values of final testing by the statistical Wilcoxon’s T-criterion. The study provided data indicating that the set to an active role prevails for most children in the experimental group. The emotional mood of the examined children was optimistic. Strong-willed self-control was more effectively developed. In addition, there is evidence that the examined children have certain reserves of working capacity and resistance to stress. Statistically, the results of the control group did not reveal significant changes in any of the investigated characteristics. Thus, the results indicate the psychological effects, acquired as a result of the ongoing rehabilitation activities, which focus not only on the defect compensation and adaptation to life in society, but also, as experience has shown, contribute to the intellectual and personal development of children with cerebral palsy.

**Key words:** cerebral palsy; emotional-volitional; physical rehabilitation; resistance to stress.

P. 185. *Fadeikina Olga A.* Siberian Academy of Finance and Banking (Novosibirsk). **THE FORMS OF PSYCHOLOGO-PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN SIBERIAN ACADEMY OF FINANCE AND BANKING.** The article tells about the forms of psychologo-pedagogical support of the educational process taking place in Siberian academy of finance and banking. The forms of psychologo-pedagogical support include trainings, discussion clubs, individual psychological consultation etc. Psychological service plays the main role in the process of psychologo-pedagogical support in academy.

**Key words:** psychologo-pedagogical support; training; psychological service.

## BIOLOGY

P. 188. *Babeshina Larisa G., Zverev Andrey A.* Siberian State Medical University, Tomsk State University. **ESTIMATION OF CONDITIONS OF HABITATS OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES IN WEST-SIBERIAN PLAIN: SOIL FERTILITY FACTOR.** The third of series of articles, dealing with ecological preferences of *Sphagnum* species in West-Siberian plain, contains a specified regional phytoindication status for the factor of soil trophicity within the ecological scales by L.G. Ramensky, I.A. Tsatsenkin and D.N. Tsyganov. The data for 13 species are obtained for the first time, at least according to one of those scales. One species (*Sphagnum lindbergii*) has not been earlier determined on the gradient of soil fertility and salinity. For the first time optimums of sphagnum mosses are calculated within D.N. Tsyganov’s amplitude scale. The analysis of shift tendencies of calculated optimums relative to original values was carried out. The behaviour of 7 most widespread sphagnum mosses was analysed concerning the factor of soil trophicity in three latitudinal subzones of the forest zone of West Siberian plain.

**Key words:** phytoindication; indicator scales; sphagnum mosses; West Siberian plain; trophicity; soil fertility and salinity.

P. 195. *Zhigileva Oksana N., Bolotova Tatyana B.* Tyumen State University. **MORPHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL VARIABILITY OF CESTODE AROSTRILEPIS HORRIDA (CYCLOPHYLLIDEA: HYMENOLEPIDIDAE), THE PARASITE OF THE RED-BACKED MOUSE OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** The cestodes *Arostrilepis* (*Hymenolepis*) *horrida* (Linstow, 1901), the obligatory and specific parasites of the voles from the genus *Myodes* have a high level of morphological variability. They are larger when parasitizing bank voles in comparison with red-backed mice in hosts with homozygous genotypes in habitat with better food provision, in northern regions (taiga) in comparison with southern ones (forest-steppe). An increase of cestodes aggregation density in intestines of the host causes increase of strobile length and decrease of strobile width. The presence of concurrent nematode, *Heligmosomum mixtum*, causes decrease of diameter of suckers and increase of strobile width. Cestodes *A. horrida* from several specimens of two host species from one habitat have a high level of genetic variability. The high level of morphological and genetic variability of the cestodes *A. horrida* from Western Siberia species of voles causes difficulties in its identification and may serve as a reason to change its taxonomic status.

**Key words:** variability; cestodes; *Myodes*; Western Siberia.

P. 200. *Kravtsova Lyubov S.* Limnological Institute, SB RAS (Irkutsk). **SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF QUANTITATIVE PARAMETERS IN CHIRONOMID LARVAE (DIPTERA, CHIRONOMIDAE) FROM THE SHORE ZONE OF LAKE BAIKAL.** Seasonal dynamics of quantitative parameters in chironomid larvae from the coastal zone of Lake Baikal was studied. Their maximum and minimum values (at  $p < 0,05$ ) were studied in the facies of angular debris and loose bottom-dwelling deposits during certain months. The dispersion unifactor analysis (ANOVA) showed that values of larvae abundance varied significantly in different facies. Seasonality as a factor plays an important role not only in the dynamics of the total abundance, but also in the biomass of chironomid larvae. Altogether 10 species in fauna with the prevalence of *Orthocladus* gr. *nitidoscutellatus*, *Orthocladus* sp., and *Paratanytarsus*

*baicalensis* Tshern were recorded. No rapid changes of the species composition, i.e., substitution of one species by another, were observed in the taxocenosis of chironomid larvae during a year. Annual variations of quantitative parameters of chironomid larvae registered near the slopes of the southern basin of Lake Baikal and in different facies of the same area at Cape Berezovy do not coincide. Seasonal changes in the total biomass and abundance of chironomid larvae are caused by peculiar characteristics of the biology of dominant species and their migration activity. When estimating the influence of chironomid abundance on the range of quantitative parameters, it is necessary to take into account the irregularity of their spatial distribution in Lake Baikal.

**Key words:** seasonal dynamics; chironomid; Lake Baikal.

P. 207. *Ubugunov Vasily L., Dorzhonova Victoriya O.* Institute of General and Experimental Biology, SB RAS, Laboratory of Biogeochemistry and Experimental Agrochemistry (Ulan-Ude), Buryat State Academy of Agriculture named after V.R. Philippov (Ulan-Ude). **ASSESSMENT OF LEAD PHYTOTOXICITY IN SODDY-BROWN SOIL.** Soil cover pollution by superfluous concentrations of lead leads to negative ecological consequences. The topicality of studying of lead in Baikal region is conditioned by the low potential buffer power of the soil cover to heavy metals, the heightened background element content in soils and parent rocks, and also local pollution close to mining and concentrating productions, industrially developed centres, objects of transport and household communications, dumps, etc. In this connection phytotoxicity of growing lead rates (50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200 mg/kg of soil) applied to soddy brown soil has been studied at various (7 and 30 days) composting terms. According to the conducted researches, lead depending on the applied rates showed neutral, stimulating and toxic actions on the parameters of germination and the intensity of the initial growth of wheat. The composting term increasing after lead addition to soil led to weakening of the toxic effect and in certain cases to strengthening of the stimulating action. When studying phytotoxicity of the growing rates of lead at various terms of composting the most informative parameters were the duration of seeds germination, and also the length and biomass of wheat sprouts.

**Key words:** phytotoxicity; lead; soddy-brown soil; wheat.

P. 212. *Shaimardanova Botagoz Kh., Asylbekova Gulmira A., Baranovskaya Natalya V., Bigaliyev Aytkhazha B., Korogod Natalya P.* Pavlodar State Pedagogical Institute (Kazakhstan), Tomsk Polytechnic University, Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi (Almaty, Kazakhstan). **BIOINDICATION OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS CONTENT IN ASHES OF POPULUS NIGRA L. LEAVES IN URBOECOSYSTEM OF PAVLODAR CITY.** A high level of accumulation of chemical elements in ashes of *Populus nigra* L. leaves was established and a geochemical row was constructed:  $Cr_{22} > Sb_{8,2} > Zn_{6,7} > Na_{2,5} > Tb_{2,3} > Lu_{2,2} > Yb_{1,9} > Ca_{1,8} > Ba_{1,7} > Co_{1,5} = Eu_{1,5} > Fe_{1,3} > Sc_{1,2} = Rb_{1,2} = Sr_{1,1} = U_{1,1} = Ta_{1,1} > Ce_{1,0} = Sm_{1,0} = Th_{1,0} = Hf_{1,0}$ . Two most valuable micro associations: Lu – Ce and Sm – La – Th – Sc were defined on the territory of Pavlodar.

**Key words:** anthropogenous transformation of vegetation; biogeochemical monitoring; geochemical spectra.

## SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 217. *Bukharova Oksana V., Konovalenko Sergey I., Bayeva Anna A.* Tomsk State University. **MINERALOGICAL-GEOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF PEGMATITE GRANITOIDS OF GRANITE-LEUKOGRANIT FORMATION WITH GRANOSYENITES.** Based on the analysis of petro- and geochemical features and typomorphism for rock-forming granitoids minerals of granite-leukogranit formation with granosyenites of the Central-Asian folded zone, it has been shown that the massifs producing pegmatite deposits possesses the features of S- and I-type granitoids and are indistinguishable according to petrochemistry from the representatives of this formation producing pneumatolyto-hydrothermal mineralization. They differ only in the mode of massifs formation, which is stable in the first case and dynamical in the second one. For this reason, the existence of plutons with both pegmatitic and greisenic mineralization simultaneously is impossible. The distinctions in specialization of granites are clearly shown in typomorphism of rock-forming minerals. Moreover, it is possible to estimate even the potential mineralization scale according to the typomorphic features of micas in particular. Geotectonic, mineralogical-geochemical, thermodynamic criteria and factors estimate the potential crystal structure of granitoids only. The analysis of specific massifs for a probable presence of chamber pegmatites will depend on the estimation of their current erosion truncation.

**Key words:** granites; chamber pegmatites.

P. 223. *Kvachko Svetlana K.* Tomsk State University. **LITHOFACIES ANALYSIS OF THE LOWER CRETACEOUS DEPOSITS OF THE OIL-AND-GAS FIELD IN VANKORSKOE (WESTERN SIBERIA).** The paper tells about the results of the lithofacies analysis of the coastal-marine deposits of the Yakovlevskaya and Nizhnehetskaya Suites (the Lower Cretaceous) of the oil-and-gas field in Vankorskoe. This analysis was based on the lithologic and petrographic studies of core samples and grain size analysis in slides. The analysis results allowed drawing the correlation pattern of the Yakovlevskaya and Nizhnehetskaya Suites of boreholes, which were studied. According to the granulometric data, the cumulative curves, the curves of differential grain size distribution and the G.F. Rozhkov's dynamogenetic  $\alpha$ - $\tau$  diagram were drawn. These data allowed getting straight the conditions of sedimentation of suites. The Yakovlevskaya suite was forming in the continental conditions. In the point of Vankorskaya-10 sedimentation was in the near-bottomland plots, floodplain lakes and bogs (the form of the SP curve, the low and the high hydro-dynamic regime, the abundance of carbonic recements). Apparently, this part of the area of interest was bogged up for a long time. In the point of borehole-9 sedimentation seems to be in rivers. The abrupt change in the hydrodynamic regime, the coarse wastes, the poorly continuous (by the author's data) grain composition and also the vegetation remains prove such conditions of formation. A paleochannel of a large river with a high hydrodynamic level might have existed sometime at the studied area. During the Berriasian-Early Valanginian Time, the formation of deposits on the studied territory is supposed to take place in the coastal-marine conditions in various facies conditions – from a shallow-water maritime gulf (mainly with argillaceous-silt stones) to a littoral area (aleuropelitic sediments with lenticular sandstone strata beds). At that time aleuro-argillous littoral sediments with strata and lenses of arenaceous beds of offshore beaches, swells and swallows (the Nizhnehetskaya Suite) were mainly formed in the area of the modern near-edge zone swells and monoclines. Consequently, the productive sedimentary deposits of the Nizhnehetskaya Suite were formed within the Vankorskoe raising in the coastal-maritime conditions and in the facies conditions of alongshore sandbars and barrier islands. The productive deposits of the Yakovlevskaya Suite were formed in the continental settings and facies conditions of the side bed, the mainstream, the beach barriers. Comparing the results of the granulometric analysis and the data of the previous exploration on sedimentation conditions of the Lower Cretaceous deposits in the Vankorskoe field,

it must be admitted that the most effective and more correct facies diagnostics may be achieved by combining granulometric analysis and detailed lithofacies exploration.

**Key words:** Lower Cretaceous; facies; correlation.

P. 227. *Nevidimova Olga G., Kuznetsov Alexandr S.* Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems (IMCES), SB RAS (Tomsk). **ENERGY ESTIMATION OF TALUS CREEP SLOPES OF MOUNTAIN GLACIER BASIN OF THE AKTRU RIVER HEADWATERS.** The talus dynamics accumulation of the *mountain* glacier of the Aktru River basin (south-east of the Altay Mountains), located at the declivity of diverse exposure and intercoupling the *talus creep* with the power of active layer, has been analysed using the energy approach. The obtained data testify that the velocities of the material motion composing *taluses*, is connected with fluctuations of the energy amount entering into the system from the environment and its transformations in the denudation process. In the article the method for energy features description of *talus creep* slopes is described, which fully reflects the system element interaction between itself and with the environment. Thus, the material motion of taluses is mostly observed during the warm time period that reduces the increase of the active layer capacity. At the same time, the energy consumption on friction and traction power decreases during *talus creep*. Consequently, the velocity of debris motion grows up and can cause catastrophic patterns. This approach allows calculating the denudation rates at different natural complex that are provided by one or a group of processes; defining the energy stability of a geomorphosystem; and forecasting the behaviour of any geomorphosystem.

**Key words:** exogenic processes; energy of the relief; relief dynamics; energy stability.

P. 230. *Nikonova Yelizaveta V.* Sakhalin State University (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk). **SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROVIDING SAFE WORK OF TRANSPORT IN THE CONDITIONS OF LIMITED VISIBILITY IN SAKHALIN REGION.** Transport is a national economy branch, the functioning of which depends on weather conditions. Thus, maintenance of safe traffic of various types of transport is a problem of vital importance. It is necessary to improve the monitoring system after such meteorological phenomena as foggy formations, using not only the data of hydrometeorological stations, but also the data received from satellites and the potential of GIS-technologies. One of the features of Sakhalin climate is the high relative humidity of air; it reaches great values in winter and in summer. In summer even in the middle of the day the relative humidity is about 75–80%, which causes long fogs that can remain continuously for several days. The meteorological data received from hydrometeorological stations is the basic material for recognition and forecasting of such a dangerous phenomenon as fog. More careful studying of cloud systems of various scales became possible after introducing a meteorological satellite. The matter is that the observers at stations can survey only a small site of the ground part of the Earth. Information received from satellites about the character of change of spectral characteristics as a result of presence of hindrances, allows automatic allocating all sites covered with fogs of a certain kind or smokes by the space pictures of the Earth. Such activities will allow lowering essentially the risk of various types of transport failure in case of timely information transfer to traffic participants with corresponding recommendations. For this purpose it is necessary to organise special services engaged in decoding, analysis and estimation of the received information on the type and properties of observable fogs.

**Key words:** fog; GIS-technologies; Sakhalin.

P. 234. *Rostovtsev Vitaliy V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **NEW PROSPECTS IN OIL-AND-GAS FIELD EXPLORATION IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF TOMSK REGION.** The oil and gas content analysis of the Chulymo-Yenisei depression began in 1930s. Many outstanding geologists gave controversial estimations of the area potentials. In 1950s a key borehole was drilled near the village Teguldet. The results of the exploration during the borehole construction were considered at the oil panel of NRGSI in 1957. Having studied the research papers and having discussed the report made by Z.N. Poyarkova, scientists at the panel came to the conclusion that the area had no perspectives for hydrocarbon prospecting. For the next 50 years this decision actually stopped exploration activities within the Chulym depression. At present, the evolution of geologic views on the structure of oil and gas-bearing area as well as the conditions in oil-and-gas industry of Tomsk region made the scientists change their point of view on the problem of oil-and-gas potentials of the Chulym depression. Nowadays, there is hardly a single person who questions that the Chulym depression is the northern extension of the cascade of Minusinsk depressions, the presence of oil and gas in which is proved. Analysing the geological features of the Minusinsk and the Chulym depressions, scientists stated that geological conditions within the Chulym depression are more favourable for hydrocarbon accumulations. This was determined by the fact that the Chulym depression underwent erosion and denudation processes to a lesser extent, and that resulted in Palaeozoic complex being preserved, the presence of oil and gas in which was detected within the Minusinsk cascade of depressions. Besides, within the Chulym depression there is a well-developed sedimentary cover, which is similar in structure to that of the western part of Tomsk region. This fact accounts for the potentials of Jurassic complex in the given area as well, because it is in Jurassic depositions that major hydrocarbon reserves in the west of the region are concentrated. Having carried out the generation potential analysis of the given area, V.N. Rostovtsev and S.N. Reznik have made the conclusion that if within the region indications for the calculations will at least be taken below average, the area of the Chulym depression is capable to accumulate deposits with ultimate gas reserves of 4.6 trillion cubic meters.

**Key words:** key borehole; the Chulym depression; hydrocarbon prospecting; oil-and-gas industry.