

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Abakumova Olga B.* Orel State University. **PROVERBS IN MASS-MEDIA DISCOURSE.** The article deals with the problems of proverbs study and discourse analysis. Discourse is understood as discussion of a topic in a certain sphere of human society using traditional officially allowed verbal means. The proverb is considered as a practical evaluative judgement used to achieve certain aims in communication. Media discourse is the most complicated type of discourse for definition and as far as the prototypical genre is concerned. The researchers discuss the newspaper text and the TV show as prototypes for mass-media genre. The object of research in the article is a newspaper article that presents different opinions of the participants of the event and those who are somehow connected with it. The subject of the research is the semantics and the pragmatics of a proverb used by the main protagonist and the author of the newspaper article to express different communicative strategies of instrumental type. The analysis showed that the use of proverbs is an indirect speech act and the sense of the proverb depends not only on the outer context but also on the communicative strategy chosen by the speaker.

Key words: proverb; media discourse; communicative strategy; instrumental strategy; indirect speech act; implicit directive.

P. 11. *Gorbunova Lyudmila I.* Irkutsk State University. **SPACE CONCEPTS IN THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PREFIXES.** The article is devoted to studying adjective prefixes with basic locative meanings 'situated in zone X'. The role of perceptual and conceptual signs of locative situations in processes of semantic derivation is described.

Key words: adjective prefix; locative meaning; semantic derivation.

P. 17. *Kuks Anna V.* Novosibirsk State Technical University. **'SPEECH MASK' FUNCTIONING IN HUMOROUS PERFORMANCE.** The aim of the article is to describe 'speech mask' functioning in play discourse of humorous performance. In play discourse the speaker creates a certain image and 'speech mask' is a method of speaker's speech transformation. Functions of 'speech mask' are considered. The material of this research is G.V. Khazanov's humorous performances.

Key words: play discourse; speech image; speech mask.

P. 20. *Nikonova Natalya Ye.* Tomsk State University. **V.A. ZHUKOVSKY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH K. VON SEIDLITZ: THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN DIALOGUE.** In the article the whole set of V.A. Zhukovsky's correspondence with his close friend and first biographer Doctor K. von Seidlitz (about 100 texts) are attributed and described from historical, biographical and philological viewpoint for the first time.

Key words: V.A. Zhukovsky's correspondence; polylinguism; citation; language play in the Russian epistolary of the 19th century.

P. 28. *Senchenko Tatiana A.* Shukshin Pedagogical State University of Biysk. **THE PROBLEM OF INVARIANT OF COMPREHENSION OF TEXTS OF DIFFERENT COMMUNICATIVE REGISTERS AND ITS SOLUTION BY CLOSE-TEST METHOD.** The article is devoted to the research of the problem of text comprehension. The features of text construction as one of the factors influencing the result of comprehension of the initial text are analysed. The data of experimental research using the close-test method to consider texts of different communicative registers confirm the conclusion that during the process of comprehension strong positions of initial texts do not undergo qualitative changes.

Key words: text; comprehension; register4 close-test.

P. 32. *Khazimullina Yelena Ye.* M. Aknulla Bashkir State Pedagogical University (Ufa). **MIND AND HEART ARE NOT IN HARMONY? (MOTIVATION OF LINGUAL KNOWLEDGE BY NON-LINGUAL ONE IN THE RUSSIAN COGNITIVE AND LANGUAGE PICTURES OF THE WORLD).** The paper is devoted to the analysis of the relationship of a human's mind, heart, soul, spirit, will and body in the historical development of the Russian cognitive and language pictures of the world. One of the purposes of the research is to show that lingual knowledge is motivated by non-lingual one and lingual meanings are able to signify various features of phenomenon. The results of the analysis lead to the conclusion that lingual content is influenced by the dominant view of the world.

Key words: motivation; cognitive and language pictures of the world; history.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 40. *Antropyanskaya Liliya N.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY MENTALITY IN MODERN INFORMATION SPACE.** There is a problem of formation of new anthropogenic culture in Russia. Modernization of the country is supposed to form it. The inward of the subject and mentality are some of many-sided and complex anthropological realities. Today the man himself is a creator of new society and new mentality. The culture of society makes personality; and today people's mentality is changing noticeably. Nowadays the search of new ideas of spiritual, creative and professional life of society and personality is in process. There is a regular dependence between the development of personality and society. Due to the inner development the man has a possibility to create, which encourages the development of society in its turn. Modern cultural global situation may be characterised from opposite sides. On the one hand, it is possible to confirm that globalisation, which takes place in Russia, grades the national specific character in many respects and minimizes its cultural originality. On the other hand, this process allows modern Russia to be a part of outer space. In the mentality of Russian people the state system is genetically secured in economics, because Russian economic thought has been very different from the Western one at all times. Any man is a subject of existence. During his/her lifetime he/she unites the nature that is the object of existence. Human consciousness keeps the integrity of this process and has supreme intellectual,

moral and cultural meaning. However, the Western civilization has some elements that destroy this integrity. Just herein we understand the inner and external conflict of the former and the present Russian cultures. However, in the process of reorganization of today's cultural 'alloy' there is a positive feature of formation of anthropological culture of new Russia. The new anthropological reality of modern Russia has changed its previous structure a lot, which entailed the rise of new mentality. Today the notion of social space as the one totally consolidated on the basis of united ideology and values doesn't stand up to the criticism. The reality of modern life is still value ideological fragmentation. Meanwhile, it is early to state that there is a just civil society in modern Russia. Modern Russian history is in the process of new development and the processes that take place in society change the look of modern world and the man in it essentially. Therefore there is a necessity of formation and development of its anthropologic culture. Immateriality is called to create thin and strong anthropogenic culture.

Key words: personality; development; social role; personal sphere; open society; social universe; social adaptation; anthropogenic culture.

P. 45. *Voronina Tatiana D.* Tomsk State University. **COMPETITION TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL POLICY EFFICIENCY INCREASE.** The social policy in modern Russia is traditionally one of the most urgent and vividly discussed spheres of social life and state management. State authorities made attempts to form new approaches in the social policy. For example, during the period of transition from the model of social securing to the model of social support, the factor of economic optimisation was used as the leading one. In the result of the experiment of replacing privileges by money payments it was proved again that choosing only economic reasons for reforming and planning the social policy, which is a humanitarian and non-commercial sphere by nature, cannot be tolerated. Nevertheless, the rational "economic" attitude to the social sphere in Russia has been prevailing recently. The social sphere in Russia, as well as the economic one, has been demonopolised, which resulted in emergence of new social policy subjects besides the government – business and non-governmental organizations. The leading means of increase in the efficiency of social policy is addressness. Now this approach is expanded due to the changes in approaches to financing the social sphere. The transition from financing the process to financing the result, from financing the organization to financing the service, from financing current activity to financing projects is made. Adoption of the system of budgeting oriented to the result and project approach in funds distribution are ways of introducing these approaches and raising the efficiency of the social policy. These means are used in competition technologies of financing the social sphere, which are discussed in the article. Competition technologies now used in the social sphere in modern Russia are various. The most popular ones are the competition of social projects (grant competition) and the competition of social order. Competition technologies used in the social sphere can also be classified according to some other principles: the type of organization launching the competition, potential contestants, open and closed competition, aims of the competition. Modern competition technologies are closely connected with the process of development of non-governmental non-commercial sector in Russia. Now competition technologies are used by the government and local authorities and provide widening the range of subjects, working in the social sphere, raising the quality of their work through competition and making the expenses on the social sphere more effective.

Key words: social sphere; competition technologies; project; non-government organizations; social policy.

P. 48. *Kushnarenko Yana V.* Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Information Sciences (Novosibirsk). **NOTES CONCERNING THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR 19–20TH CENTURIES AXIOLOGICAL PROJECTS.** The author of this article is making an attempt to give the classification of anthropological foundations for the 19–20th centuries axiological projects. The development of axiology has been considered in general. Close connection between axiology and anthropology has been found. This classification has an applied character, because it is the starting point for studying every anthropological foundation as it is. Based on it, one can study the 19–20th centuries axiological projects.

Key words: value; axiology; anthropology.

P. 55. *Ogleznev Vitaly V.* Tomsk State University. **RECONSIDERATION AND NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE HART-FULLER DEBATE AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE FOR ANALYTICAL LEGAL PHILOSOPHY.** Discussions of the late 1950s on pages of Harvard Law Review between two outstanding philosophers of law representing various and in many respects antagonistic legal directions have made strong impact on the development of Anglo-American legal philosophy and legal theory as a whole. It is the intellectual opposition of an Oxford professor H.L.A. Hart and a Harvard professor L.L. Fuller, which went down in history of legal thought as the 'Hart-Fuller debate'. However domestic researches, unlike western ones, do not pay sufficient attention to this grandiose contact. In educational literature, Hart's and Fuller's theories are considered in isolation and somehow superficially; scientific literature in general lacks complex researches revealing the essence of these discussions and their importance for jurisprudence, except for several articles of fragmentary character, and some Hart's and Fuller's works translated into Russian. This article suggests interpreting the content of these discussions differently. The subject component of the dispute of Hart with Fuller can be understood and comprehended, if to know their basic works. And concentration on the sensual-emotional context of their interpersonal relations allows estimating this exchange of opinions from another, more private, side unrevealed in Harvard Law Review. The philosophical paradigm, owing to which Hart became so influential and known, dominates over legal area. While Fuller's wider interests, which often lie outside jurisprudence, have no less essential value for the legal theory. The point is not in the one who 'has won' or 'has lost'. The basic thesis consists in the fact that Fuller in this dispute was in an inevitable disadvantage. Fuller had to constantly defend his views, answering sets of questions. Hart's substantive provisions and discussion conditions rooted in analytical legal philosophy. Therefore the dispute interpreted and estimated Fuller's argument substantially from the point of view of the criteria inherent in this discipline. But the value of Fuller's heritage for jurisprudence consists in interpreting legal institutes and processes not so much in philosophical as in wider social-legal and interdisciplinary sense. Probably therefore, in the history of legal thought Fuller's role is reduced to the role of Hart's opponent, which, of course, does not allow to estimate his contribution adequately. The essence of these discussions is that, due to Hart's influence on Fuller and the shift of analytical methodology to the jurisprudence area, the division of types of law interpretation into legal and natural-legal loses its urgency. A new concept – analytical jurisprudence – uniting all the existing legal currents in a single whole appears in legal philosophies since 1950s.

Key words: H.L.A. Hart; L.L. Fuller; analytical philosophy of law; legal philosophy.

P. 60. *Petrova Galina I.* Tomsk State University. **MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS ON LAW, LEGAL RELATIONS AND JURIDICAL SCIENCE.** The article discusses the possibility of reconsideration of the concept 'law'. This con-

cept was constructed by classical philosophy and corresponded with stable culture. But modern culture is different in its features. The basis of modern culture is permanent movement in which order disappears.

Key words: deconstruction; ontology of passage; private methodologies; ontology of law; serious/playing, classical/non-classical law; playing mind.

P. 64. *Chupakhin Nicolay P.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **PROJECTIVE MODEL OF THE SENSE STRUCTURE OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.** Processes of getting sense of theoretical knowledge begin from the phenomenon of *a posteriori* potential possibilities of *after-definiteness A*. Processes of actualisation of potential possibilities from *A* by means of *before-definiteness B* and *general-definiteness G* are to end *non-definiteness N*. The mathematical algorithm of the process of sense-formation by means of Galois bijection consists of four steps. Four independent directions gave us four tops of coordinate tetrahedron of three-dimensional projective space.

Key words: philosophical and mathematical foundations of knowledge sense structure; projective space.

CULTUROLOGY

P. 68. *Vydrina Olga V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LAW IN THE SITUATION OF MODERN CULTURE CRISIS.** The author proves the thesis that modern transformations in the manner of philosophical thinking correspond to the new method of 'law' concept definition in juridical science. Anthropological turning point is the principal change in modern philosophy. The author invites to reflect how this transformation affects the definition of law.

Key words: culture; 'arche-'; deconstruction; anthropological turning point; law.

P. 71. *Osipenko Olesya A.* Krasnoyarsk State Academy of Music and Theatre. **INTERACTION OF THE LYRIC-EPIC AND DRAMA ELEMENTS IN THE FINAL PART OF THE SECOND STRING QUARTET BY D.D. SHOSTAKOVICH.** In the article the author considers variation form on the example of the final part of the Second string quartet by D.D. Shostakovich. The article presents a new approach to the analysis of variations, which are represented in the Second quartet. The aim of the work is to examine the musical manner of the fourth part of this quartet's cycle as a system, in which lyric-epic and drama elements interact.

Key words: D. Shostakovich; instrumental chamber music; quartets; variation form.

P. 75. *Rozhkov Mikhail A.* N.P. Ogarev's Mordovian State University (Saransk). **DIALOGUE AS SELF-IDENTIFICATION IN CULTURE.** This article analyses the term of self-identification of the man and culture. The author of the article marks out the crisis of the mind universalism idea at the modern stage of human society development. The means of overcoming this crisis is dialogue.

Key words: self-identification; crisis; dialogue.

HISTORY

P. 78. *Vershinin Aleksey S.* Tomsk State University. **GRIMMELSHAUSEN AND THE PROFIT: CHANGE OF VALUES IN GERMAN SOCIETY IN TRADE AND ECONOMIC SPHERES IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 17th CENTURY.** The degree of stability of values of the German society in comparison with the Spanish society during the period of 'modernization failure' is analysed. The reasons of this phenomenon are investigated.

Key words: attitudes; value of work; Thirty-year war; Simplicissimus.

P. 81. *Gergilev Denis N.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). **THE ROLE OF SIBERIAN DEPARTMENT IN IMPERIAL POLICY OF ADMINISTRATING THE WESTERN OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (1730–1763).** This article tells about the role of Siberian Department in administrating the region in 1730–1763, about the endeavour to re-establish its functions. The author analyses the relations between a Siberian governor and the Senate, he assumes that the Siberian Department was deprived of rights to pursue the national policy in the region in 1730s due to the fact that its functions were distributed among the governor and the branch institutions of central government.

Key words: state structure; Siberian Department; Siberia; administration of voivodes; general-governor.

P. 84. *Kim Konstantin V.* Pacific State University of Economics (Vladivostok). **URAL-SIBERIA REGION OFFICE CREDIT-BUREAU IN ENSURING FINANCIAL-ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE YEARS OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.** The author demonstrates the activity of the Ural-Siberia Office Credit-Bureau in providing financial-economic security in the cooperation sector of economy in the Ural-Siberia region.

Key words: NEP; entrepreneurship; intelligence service; Credit-Bureau; solvency certificates; cooperation.

P. 87. *Ovchinnikov Vladislav A.* Kemerovo State University. **THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF METHODS OF WORK OF THE ALTAI SPIRITUAL MISSION IN THE SOUTH OF WESTERN SIBERIA AND THE CATHOLIC MISSION IN INNER MONGOLIA (IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 19th CENTURY AND IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY).** The article is devoted to the mission of the Altai spiritual message of the Russian Orthodox Church in the south of Western Siberia and the Stinakers' catholic mission in Inner Mongolia of the Chinese Empire in the middle of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century. The description of the objects of Christianisation and of the environment is given in the article. The author compares the techniques of the missions and their influence on the objects of Christianisation.

Key words: Christianisation; Russian Orthodox Church; mission.

P. 93. *Teryokhin Sergey A.* Ugra State University (Khanty-Mansiysk). **ON SPECIALIZATION IN EARLY KULAI NON-FERROUS METALWORK.** The article focuses on the questions of production organization of non-ferrous metalworking in the Early

Kulai society. The analysis of the Early Kulai inventory and traces of metalwork discovered in almost every household brings the author to the conclusion that the household production at the Vasyugan stage possessed a definite specialization, which marked the beginning of the handicraft.

Key words: Kulai culture; Vasyugan stage; bronze production; handicraft.

P. 95. *Yumatov Konstantin V.* Kemerovo State University. **THE DISCUSSION ON THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH PROBLEM IN THE ARMENIAN AND AZERBAIJANI ACADEMIC PRESS IN 1987–1991.** The article is devoted to the discussion on the historical belonging of Nagorno-Karabakh in the Armenian and Azerbaijani academic periodical press. During the discussion main ideological bases in the struggle for Nagorno-Karabakh were elaborated by Armenian and Azerbaijani historiography on the key problems of history of both republics and the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region.

Key words: Nagorno-Karabakh problem; Armenia; Azerbaijan.

LAW

P. 100. *Antonov Anton G.* Kuzbas Institute of Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia (Novokuznetsk). **SPECIAL BASIS FOR INDEMNITY IN THE LEGISLATION OF RUSSIA DURING THE PERIOD OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM (1861–1917).** This article represents historical and legal analysis of special basis for criminal responsibility release in the legislation of Russia in the period of establishment and development of capitalism (1861-1917). The author investigates interconnection of the former norms of legislation with the modern ones of Russian criminal legislation on special basis for indemnity.

Key words: special basis; criminal responsibility; release; history.

P. 102. *Malyshev Yaroslav V.* Tomsk State University. **PERJURY: SOME ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL AND LEGAL LIABILITY.** The current questions are reflected relating to corpus delicti specified in Article 307 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The positions on this question in law are analysed. The author suggests his original methods of perjury preventing.

Key words: responsibility; lie; witness; crime.

P. 105. *Proshunin Maksim M.* Peoples' Friendship University of Russia. **FINANCIAL MONITORING AS A FORM OF FINANCIAL CONTROL.** The article is devoted to determination of the place of financial monitoring in the system of financial law. The article describes authorities in charge of financial monitoring; main measures in money laundering opposition and terrorists financing combat; and the purposes of such activities.

Key words: revenue; financial monitoring and control; terrorism; financial intelligence.

P. 109. *Romanov Yevgeniy B.* Tomsk State University. **CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE AS A TYPE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SCIENCE SOURCES.** The author gives the concept of the constitutional law science sources and their classification. The place of the constitutional doctrine in the classification is defined; the analysis of multiple aspects of the phenomenon in practice is made. The author states that the constitutional doctrine is the central link that contains the practical aspect of fundamental scientific problems.

Key words: science sources; constitutional doctrine.

P. 112. *Chernyshev Ivan A.* Tomsk State University. **THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN RUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEEDINGS.** In the article the questions of interaction of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation are considered. The phenomenon of legal positions of the CCRF is analysed as a key of perception of the ECHR practice.

Key words: Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; European Court of Human Rights; phenomenon of legal positions.

ECONOMICS

P. 115. *Akerman Yelena N.* Tomsk State University. **SPECIAL FEATURES OF REGIONAL POLICY ORGANIZATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF COEVOLUTION.** The problems of regional development are studied and a new approach to the regional development in the context of Russia's integration into the world economic space based on the principles of synergy and co-evolution of complex systems is offered.

Key words: co-evolution; regional policy; co-organization.

P. 121. *Kirshin Igor A.* Kazan State University. **MULTIPLICITY OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES EQUILIBRIUMS: STIMULI OF WEALTH AND POVERTY.** In the article problems of historical path dependence of increasing returns national economies are analysed. Special attention is paid to the economic subjects' ranking of the importance priorities of national well-being growth of developing economies. Economic stimuli are offered and are analysed in detail during the realization of poverty overcoming programs in weak economies.

Key words: economic growth; economic equilibrium.

P. 126. *Lykianetz Anatoliy A., Rotar Viktor G., Shumskiy Aleksey A., Chernov Artyom G.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, Tomsk Polytechnic University, Salavatnefteorgsintez company, Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, SB RAS (Tomsk). **BENCHMARKING RESOURCES FOR MUNICIPAL ECONOMY MANAGEMENT.** In this article benchmarking is discussed as a management tool. The authors analyse international and domestic practices of benchmarking application. Advantages and special features of using benchmarking in municipal economy are researched.

Key words: benchmarking; management; municipal economy.

P. 132. *Novikova Irina V., Krasnikov Nicolay I.* Stavropol State University. **INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF A REGION.** The article deals with methodological questions of region's economic security estimation. The authors develop and give the grounds for the system of indicators of economic security of a region and their threshold values which allow to estimate the level of development of food, manufacturing, infrastructure, financial, social and innovative industries of a region comprehensively, to find out the critical variables that prevent efficient realization of reproduction process and lead to destruction of the system of economic security of a region.

Key words: economic safety; region; indicators; threshold values.

P. 139. *Razomasova Yelena A.* Siberian University of Consumers' Cooperative Society (Novosibirsk). **M. PORTER'S ENTRANCE BUSINESS BARRIERS IN SERVICES.** The article focuses on the competitive small business companies' environment in services. It is proved that classical barriers influence differently the beginners in this sphere. Each barrier brings additional business costs. The competitive strategy that brings together efforts to overcome the most influential barriers is able to soften the threats of entering the service consumer market.

Key words: service consumer market; barriers; competitive environment; small business companies.

P. 142. *Chepeleva Natalya N.* Siberian State Road-Transport Academy (Omsk). **MODERN TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES RESOURCES, ITS STRUCTURE AND USE EFFICIENCY.** Strategy resources ensure competitive advantages. The modern transport enterprise resources are: tangibles, intangibles and manpower. The analysis of resources highlights problems of their efficient use.

Key words: transport enterprise; resources; efficient resources use

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 147. *Bogomaz Sergey A., Kozlova Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **DYNAMICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY OF YOUNG MEN IN CASES OF MILITARY SERVICE AND STUDYING AT A MILITARY INSTITUTE.** The present situation in the Russian Army, when the member of the Armed Forces is required to have accelerated readiness for new modernized conditions of military service (conscription, contract service, military institute), is undoubtedly actualising the importance of investigating his personality. The main aspect is the sense of psychological safety, which is considered by us as a potential of human development. Practically, all the works connected with studying personality refer to identification of specific mechanisms and certain changes at different age stages and discovery of common principles of personal development. Our basic assumption is defined by the idea that a person is able to develop only in the environment with definite parameters, psychological safety being one of the most essential. The purpose of this paper is to reveal the ability or inability of military institute students and conscripts of the forces of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia to make use of appropriate conditions for their own development in terms of evaluation of dynamics of world assumptions, the subjective well-being level, life meaning orientations and susceptibility to anti-democratic ideology (the criteria of psychological safety). The conditions, under which life activity occurs, no doubt, affect the personal experience of subjective well-being, the perception and estimate of one's life as established and satisfying or as having negative colouring. The results obtained enable us to draw the conclusion that psychological safety of a person includes its consideration from the viewpoint of estimating the environment, providing/not providing this sense, and from the viewpoint of personal characteristics, permitting a person to support/not to support his safety, in their interrelationship. The sense of psychological safety possesses subjective content contributing to mental stability of a person and his life success and appears to be an important factor of his personal development as well.

Key words: psychological safety; mental stability of a person; world assumptions; subjective ill-being; meaningfulness of life.

P. 152. *Bushkovskaya Yelena A.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **PHENOMENON OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN FOREIGN RESEARCH WORKS.** The article gives different points of view on the understanding of the term 'interdisciplinarity' presented by foreign scientists of the 20–21st centuries. The origin, the description of the notion and the types of interdisciplinary research works are presented in this article. The necessity of using the terms 'interdisciplinary specialist' and 'interdisciplinary team' are important to solve modern global tasks.

Key words: interdisciplinarity; interdisciplinary research works; interdisciplinary specialist; interdisciplinary team.

P. 156. *Volkova Zhanna V.* Tomsk State University. **MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS CREATION AND REALIZATION: WORKING OUT THE RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS.** The article describes one of the innovative directions of humanitarian control of innovation in education – development and realization of educational programs. The urgency of the given direction is motivated, which comes from ideas of the competence approach requiring essential changes in educational activity, as well as from the analysis of innovations experience of modern educational institutions. The need of new strategic control of knowledge of people in educational sphere is shown, including development of new educational programs and their control. The construction of the hypothesis of the scientific research on the topic is presented, the tasks and methodology of the research are given. In the article the approach appears within the methodology of humanitarian control and educational innovations studies to the notion of an educational program as a way to organize the activity of its participants. The research is based on the material of the program 'Institute of Innovations in Education' of Tomsk State University (the material was based on the reconstructions of innovation experience). The hypothesis is formulated about the condition of efficiency of the development and realization of educational programs. The control of development and realization of an educational program is efficient if participants of the program can influence the specification of the purpose, the content, the estimation of the program; possess various ways of technological enhancement of educational activity, including reconstruction of educational situations, teaching classes, making projects of educational activity organisation with the use of technology; use technological enhancement in educational activity for the development of modules for the PC programs.

Key words: educational innovation; educational activity; management of creation and realization of educational program.

P. 160. *Zamarehina Irina V.* Trans-Baikal State Humanitarian and Pedagogical University (Chita). **THE COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO THE RESEARCH OF THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY DEFORMATION.** In modern psychological sci-

ence, the problem of personality deformation is topical but not investigated yet. In addition, the study of the peculiarities of deformation of the communicative nature significantly reduces the angle of its consideration. The analysis of literature on the topic led to the conclusion that, nowadays, in psychology there are no clear criteria, mechanisms, and classifications describing the phenomenon of deformation of personality. We consider it possible to expand the range of consideration of the problem of deformation of personality, having defined its communicative nature. The communicative approach to the problem of deformation of personality makes it possible to study the personality of the subject from the standpoint of interaction with the outside world, other people, as well as himself. In this regard the attention is focused on the study of the so-called types of deformations with a pathological communicative aspect. In the theory of psychological systems, V.E. Klochko showed that communication is a part of self-organization and mental space of the person expressing the dynamism and direction of man's attitude to reality. Thus, we can assume that deformation of the communicative world of personality leads to disintegration of the psychological system of man. In the context given above, the empirical part of our research study is determined by researching deformation, the contradictions in the communicative world of a chemically dependent person. We have used a 'method of modelling the communicative world of personality' (MMKM) by V.I. Cabrin, which allows to reconstruct the basic coordinates of the living world of a person as a communicative space: the communicative space (internal and external) and the communicative time. The study involved 50 people who were receiving treatment at the drug addicts' rehabilitation centre "Crossroads of seven roads" in Irkutsk. These results led to the conclusion that the communicative approach to the study of a chemically dependent person can detect distortions, contradictions, both in personality and identity, in collaboration with the social environment. Under the condition of deformation of the communicative world of a chemically dependent person contradictions between the individual and its external communicative spaces are revealed. Some of the features characterizing the trends in the communicative world of a chemically dependent person, which demonstrate the dominance of the communicative stress state mainly in the inner communicative space, are shown.

Key words: person; communicative approach; psychological features of person; model of communicative world of person.

P. 164. *Tjuljupo Svetlana V.* Tomsk State University. **CHILD'S INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT RECORD SHEET AS AN OBJECT OF CLINICAL-BIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.** The approach to studying the contents of a child's individual development record sheet, which contributes to the set of tools suitable for clinical-psychological support and for child's paediatric care, is grounded. Some phenomena of individual development record sheets texts are described in this paper reflecting the contribution of psychological and social-psychological influences on shaping the tendencies of child's individual development from birth to the age of seventeen.

Key words: card of child's individual development; text; content; significance.

P. 168. *Hachaturova Antonina V.* State University for the Humanities (Moscow). **CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF DECEPTION IN THE FAMILY DEPRIVATION CONDITION.** The article describes the study of understanding of deception by nine-year-old children as a key phenomenon of theory of mind. The understanding of deception in different fields of knowledge, emotion and intention and kinds of deception (voiced, unvoiced, altruistic, selfish, intentional and unintentional) by children brought up in the conditions of family deprivation (in orphanages) was compared with the same understanding by children of the same age brought up in the conditions of family. It was found that children brought up in the conditions of family deprivation, showed poorer deception understanding, than their family-reared peers. Children from orphanages recognize deception worse and deceive less; it is an indicator of deficient development of theory of mind.

Key words: theory of mind; deception understanding; family deprivation.

BIOLOGY

P. 172. *Belykh Olga I., Tikhonova Irina V., Gladkikh Anna S., Sorokovikova Yekaterina G., Kaluzhnaya Oksana V.* Limnological Institute, SB RAS (Irkutsk). **DETECTION OF TOXIC MICROCYSTIS IN LAKE KOTOKELSKOE (BURYATIA).** Species diversity of planktonic cyanobacteria was determined by light microscopy in Lake Kotokelskoe. On the basis of the results of molecular-phylogenetic analysis, potentially toxic cyanobacteria were detected, which contained the gene of microcystin synthesis (*mcyE*). The obtained sequences belong to the genus *Microcystis*, which has a wide distribution in reservoirs of the world and is the most frequent agent of green scum.

Key words: toxic cyanobacteria; *Microcystis*; Lake Kotokelskoe; microcystin; genetic markers; PCA.

P. 176. *Vasilyeva Tatiana I., Chevychelov Aleksandr P.* Institute of Biological Problems for the Cryolithozone, SB RAS (Yakutsk). **MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE MAIN SOIL TYPES OF CENTRAL YAKUTIA.** The analysis of mineralogical soil composition and estimation of their relative quantitative content according to T.A. Sokolova's method have been made. Soil sampling was taken from three sections within a 30-kilometer site of the soil-plant catena put near Yakutsk within the mid-taiga subzone in frozen-taiga area of the boreal belt of East Siberia. Patterns of distribution of minerals along the soil profile in the investigated catena of Central Yakutia Plain have been determined with interpretation of the results received.

Key words: soils; genesis; material composition; primary and secondary clay minerals.

P. 179. *Kurenshikov Dmitry K., Rogatnyh Dina Yu., Yakubovich Vadim S., Babenko Andrey S.* Institute of Water and Ecological Problems Far Eastern Branch RAS (Khabarovsk), Amur branch of Botanical Garden Institute, Far Eastern Branch RAS (Blagoveshchensk), Far-Eastern State Medical University (Khabarovsk), Tomsk State University. **FAUNA AND SEASONAL DYNAMICS OF ACTIVITY OF GROUND BEETLES (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE) NEARBY KHABAROVSK CITY.** The peculiarities of fauna and seasonal dynamics of activity of ground beetles nearby Khabarovsk have been studied. The ground beetles community consists of 43 species from 12 genera and 10 tribes. The *Harpalus* and *Amara* genera are characterized by the highest species diversity. Three species - *C. billbergi*, *Ch. pallipes*, *P. reflexicollis* were dominant during the whole season. The core of fauna consists of field-meadow (29%) and forest-steppe (22%) species. From zoogeographical point of view, the Siberia-Pacific boreal, Pacific nemoral and Trans-Palaearctic multi-zonal species groups are dominant (11, 9 and 6 species respectively). Two peaks of ground beetles activity (in mid-June and in mid-August) are registered.

Key words: ground beetles, fauna, Khabarovsk, seasonal dynamic of activity, areas.

P. 185. *Maslova Olga M., Strelnikova Tatiana O.* Altai State University (Barnaul), Institute of Human Ecology, SB RAS (Kemerovo). **THE NEW FINDS OF VIOLA FISCHERI W. BECKER IN THE ALTAI REGION.** The expedition was organized in 2007 to West Altai. The extensive area of the river Gorelyj Korgon valley was examined. The expedition was aimed at revealing the sites of rare West-Altai species of plants – *Mertensia pallasii* and *Viola fischeri*. The places of appropriate ecological condition were researched – mountain passes and areas of humid rocks at the upper boundaries of woods. Two new sites of *Viola fischeri* endemic to West Altai were discovered. In the article the features of the new sites and geobotanical descriptions of the vegetative community with this type are presented

Key words: endemic; *Viola fischeri*; key botanical territory.

P. 188. *Fomina Tatiana I.* Central Siberian Botanical Garden, SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **ECOLOGICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL REGULARITIES OF SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORNAMENTAL WILD SPECIES IN FOREST-STEPPE ZONE OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** Seasonal rhythms of 149 wild species perspective for cultivation as ornamental perennial plants in the forest-steppe zone of Western Siberia were investigated. The species were distributed to some rhythmological groups under introduction. Three groups were determined by the dates of spring growth recovery, five groups by the dates of coming into bloom, two groups and five phenorhythmotypes by the duration of vegetation. The species formed 9 groups in geographical distribution and 4 complexes and 11 groups in zone distribution. Some regularities of species rhythmological spectra according to their geographical and zone distribution were revealed. It was determined that among ornamental wild plants cultivated in forest-steppe of Western Siberia, spring-summer green species with early spring recovery and early summer or middle summer bloom dominate.

Key words: rhythmological group; ecological-geographical analysis; ornamental wild species.

P. 193. *Shepeleva Lyudmila F., Gulakova Natalya M.* Surgut State University (Khanty-Mansiysk). **MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SOME STIMULANTS AND FERTILIZERS EFFECT ON THE PREGENERATIVE ONTOGENETIC STAGE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF *ALLIUM NUTANS* L.** The results of the research of the fertilizers and growth stimulants effect on the phenological and biometrical data of six *Allium nutans* L. chromosomal forms of different habitat on the pre-generative ontogenetic stage during two years of introduction are given in the article. The biometric data dependence on the chromosome number has been revealed. The biological characteristics of plants have been studied, and the most introductionally stable and perspective to growing in Surgut *Allium nutans* L. forms are determined.

Key words: introduction; *Allium nutans* L.; chromosomal form; growth stimulants.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 200. *Vedyashkin Anatoliy S., Akhmedova Natalya R.* Kaliningrad State Technical University. **DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTION OF GROUND WATER FROM CONTAMINATION IN PLACES OF SOLID WASTE STORAGE.** The article discusses the measurements that lead to a great reduction of ground and surface water contamination in regions of unauthorized dumps.

Key words: surface and ground water; waste; protection.

P. 202. *Dutova Yekaterina M., Nikitenkov Aleksey N.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL MODELLING OF BEHAVIOUR OF URANIUM IN THE SYSTEM ‘WATER – GRANITOIDS’.** In this article the authors describe the results of physical and chemical modelling of the process of interaction of underground waters with granitoids in the conditions of the zone of hyper-genesis ($T = 10^0\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm.}$, $Eh = 50 \text{ mV}$). They demonstrate the variability of concentrations of chemical elements, the types of compound of waters, the mineral compound of the formed solids and the behaviour of uranium during the process of evolution of the system ‘water – rock’. Most appreciable alterations in velocity of accumulation of uranium in water are observed at the stage of forming of soda waters. Deposition of uranium at a secondary mineral phase begins with water mineralization of more than 1,1 g/l.

Key words: modelling; hydrogeology; uranium.

P. 208. *Panina Mariya I.* Semey State Pedagogical Institute (Kazakhstan). **MACRO-COMPONENT CONTENT OF UNDERGROUND WATERS OF THE WESTERN SIBERIA HYDROLOGICAL BASIN IN SEMIPALATINSK REGION.** The chemical constitution of the Western Siberia basin’s water is represented in this article. The type of water, the concentration of macro-elements, their interconnection and dependence on mineralization are established. The Clarke number of concentration and the coefficient of water migration of cations and anions are calculated and estimated. The ecological evaluation of hyper-genesis water of the region investigated is represented in this article.

Key words: water; macro-components; content; dependency; comparative evaluation.

P. 211. *Flerko Tatiana G.* Francisk Skorina Gomel State University (Belarus). **GEOECOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION OF AGROTOWNS ALLOCATION IN GOMEL REGION.** The article is a summary of geo-ecological specification of agro-towns allocation in Gomel region. The typical characteristics of population are given. The geological, geomorphologic, soil and hydrological specifics of settlements are stated. The description of ecological problems that are typical for country settlements of that region is provided. The level of convenience of different kinds of environment for agro-town allocation is specified.

Key words: agro-town; geo-ecological specification; radioactive contamination.