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PREVIEW

SYNOPSIS OF THE JOURNAL

LITERATURE STUDY

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THE THEME OF WAR CRIMES IN CONTEMPORARY LITERARY DISCOURSE

The article is devoted to a review of the main tendencies in military prose and lyrics of the XXth century. Typical features of the prose about the Great Patriotic War are outlined in the article; the originality of G. Vladimov's novel «The General and His Army» is shown against their background. The novel shows the relationship of Soviet and German totalitarianism, mechanisms of war management by the senior commanders. The article draws a parallel of two Patriotic wars in Russian history; a new embodiment receives an image of the enemy. The analysis of the anti-war story «The Bell Tower» by O. Ermakov illustrates the modern prose features about new wars. Condemnation of a new type of wars in foreign territory is carried out by introducing an idyllic chronotope contrasting with the war into the text, that creates a cult of home, family, agricultural creation, Christian values. These examples show that Russian prose about war is primarily penitential prose. While passing sentence on war crimes and defending humanistic values, firstly, it raises questions of the moral trial by oneself and the need for repentance. In Russian lyrics, the artistic interpretation of the war and war crimes theme occurs mainly in a «peaceful», existential manner. The use of the original software system «Hypertext Search for Companion-Words in Authorial Texts» makes it possible to identify the repetitive individually, authored lexical combinations that differently combine the themes of war and peace in military poems written by different poets. Examples of the new documentary discourse – S. Aristov's book «The World Inside Out» about the structure of Nazi concentration camps – are the closest things to insight into the underlying causes of war crimes, considering them not only historically, but also in a structural perspective.

Key words: the XXth century literature; military prose; lyrics; G. Vladimov; O. Ermakov; Vyach. Ivanov; S. Aristov; M. Bakhtin; idyllic chronotope; vocabulary; software complex «Hypertext Search for Companion-Words in Authorial Texts».

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THE ORIGINALITY AND PECULIARITY OF THE IMAGE OF A WAR HERO IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD LITERATURE

The article deals with the history and development of the image of a war hero and motifs of his symbolic death and how he encounters with the enemy. The analysis focuses on the writers' works belonging to different epochs and describes the war conflicts happening in different times, which gives the opportunity to trace the transformation of the image of a war hero, from the ordinary participant to the hero, crowned with glory and honor.

The beginning of the tradition consisting in the image of a war hero is marked in ancient literature (e.g. Homer's classic poem), which draws attention to the special description of the hero's death and his subsequent glory that is chanted by poets after his death. Many researchers (e.g. Alfred S. Bradford, etc) have noted this feature of the Greek literature. In addition, it has served as a model, that followed by the authors (often they were themselves participants of the conflict), who sought to capture the image of the war hero in their works.

It should be noted that the ancient heritage of the tradition of «chanting» hero can be seen in the Russian literature. Such an example is «Memories of the battle at Preussisch-Eylau 1807 January 26th and 27th» written by Denis Davydov a hero of the Patriotic war of 1812. Davydov did not hide his acquaintance with the ancient authors and even quoted them in the text of «Memories». However, the most explicit evidence can be considered: using Homer's motifs of symbolic death and the meeting with the enemy, Davidov manages to portray the image of a hero (comparing with Homer's one), which was hero's enemy during the battle.

Key words: image of the hero; motif; war; comparative literature; ancient tradition; the Patriotic war of 1812.

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«AESTHETIC» AS A LYRIC-PHILOSOPHICAL METATEXT IN A.VOZNESENSKY'S POETRY

Researchers have noted various features of A. Voznesensky's poetry; they include special sound pattern, metaphor extravagance and complex rhythmic system of the poem. Another feature of his works is an aesthetic, lyrical and philosophical metatext. It is formed in the lyrical situations with the themes and motives of the «art» paradigm. The article describes the existential and event-driven aesthetic situations. The ontology of the aesthetic facts is actualized in the existential situations. The common existential situations reflecting problems of art and creativity more generally stand out among the facts. The subject-existential aesthetic situations develop a subject-creator personality, autoreflexion of one's own existence. Object-focused existential situations through the prism of the aesthetic develop aspects of the life of a character or phenomenon. For A. Voznesensky's lyrics the technique of ekphrasis is typical when a description of not a mere work of art is given, but the motives of several works intersect in one description. In addition, ekphrastic inclusions are typical for his works, when in the storyline of poems, the main themes of which are not connected with art, the motives and traits of famous

paintings appear. Philosophical meanings are reinforced in those poems, where the problems of morality are revealed through the aesthetic, where an ethical credo is declared. However, the aesthetic metatext has a philosophical sounding not only in existential descriptions and arguments but in the eventful situations as well. Aesthetic eventfulness is a peculiarity of poems, containing biographies of artists or revealing the process of creating works of fine art. The composition of the poems complexity is implemented by the techniques, when one of the lyrical situations is given in the frame of another one, different lyrical situations alternate, the situation of one type is combined with the situation of another type, for example, the existential situation with the event-driven one, aesthetic situation with the declaration of love situation. This complexity supports the text meaning and reflects the world outlook concept contained in it.

Key words: A. Voznesensky; lyrics; aesthetic; metatext; lyrical situation; beingness; eventfulness.

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THE OLD ENGLISH POETIC PARAPHRASES OF THE SONG OF THE THREE YOUTHS FROM THE POEMS DANIEL AND AZARIAS (PRINCIPLES OF POETIC PARAPHRASING)

The study of the Old English poetry specificity based on the material of the Christian texts makes it possible to see the poetry as a living tradition adapting to the new content narration. The analysis of the poetic paraphrasing of the Christian themes and plots principles is always complicated with the search for original sources of the Christian poetic texts (interpretations, paraphrases and homilies). The passage from the poems Daniel and Azarias, containing the Song of the Three Youths paraphrases, presents a text associated with a concrete Latin source, known to Anglo-Saxons both in written and oral form. The thorough comparative analysis of the Latin text poetic paraphrases of the Song of the Three Holy Children, preserved in the poems Daniel and Azarias, makes it possible to specify the peculiarities of the narrative strategies used in the Old English tradition. The paraphrases follow the original order of calls to praise God very closely; however, the epic variation principle is widely used here (the author replaces both the repeated Latin verb and the same name of God with different Old English words). The paraphrases comparison with the original Old English texts (the Caedmon's Hymn and the Kentish Hymn) gives an opportunity to see their common narrative structure. The Latin text parallelism is conveyed sometimes though it is not typical of the Old English poetry. The variation is seen both on the lexical and grammar level. In some cases along with the forms of the present plural the form ending –ige/ –ie is used. Thus, the text can be interpreted as the call to all creatures to praise God as well as the call to God to bless all His creatures.

Key words: Old English poem Daniel; Old English poem Azarias; The Song of the Three Youths; poetic paraphrase; The Kentish Hymn; The Caedmon's Hymn; paraphrasing.

LINGUISTICS

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LOCATIVE VERBS WITHIN ENGLISH PHRASAL AND RUSSIAN PREFIXAL VERBS

In the paradigm of the modern linguistic studies, focusing on the contrastive analysis of semantics and word building problems, a special role is assigned to lexical units different in their structure but similar in semantics and functioning. In the analytical English and synthetic Russian languages, the so-called English «phrasal» verbs and Russian prefixal verbs belong to such units. Despite the separate way of the English phrasal verbs writing and the Russian prefixal verbs morphological unity (compare semantically equivalent Eng. to go out and Rus. выходить) their semantics is formed identically. It happens in the way of combining the monolexemic source verb meaning within the English phrasal verb structure or the motivating (usu. verbal) stem of Russian prefixal verb and the word-building element meaning (English postpositive component / postpositive or Russian prefix), having primary spatial and directional meanings. The present article is aimed at establishing a model of describing semantics of such derivationally equatable verbal lexemes as English phrasal and Russian prefixal verbs. The material for the analysis is taken from phrasal verbs with postpositive component out in English and prefixal verbs with prefix вы- in Russian respectively in which the postpositive component and the prefix are united by the primary spatial meaning «outside». The model mentioned can be applied in the process of studying semantics of other pair of phrasal and prefixal verbs in English and Russian as well as other types of derived verbs in different sets of languages. The choice of the locative verbs within the English phrasal verbs with out and Russian prefixal verbs with вы- is accounted by the fact that the verbs of this particular semantic type form the core of the language means that can be used to express primary spatial relations. Thereafter they serve as the basis for forming secondary figurative meanings (attributive, possessive, temporal and others). In this study we have achieved the main results: a semantic classification of the locative verbs under consideration, their derivation basis and functional characteristics description, a demonstration of similarities and differences in semantic organization, motivation and the lexemes functioning under contrasted analysis.

Key words: phrasal verb; prefixal verb; postpositive component / postpositive; prefix; locative verb; semantics, interpretation formula; derivation basis; actant; subjective / objective valence.

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THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION OF THE SPECIALIZED (MEDICAL) TEXT

The article dwells on the problem of translation of specialized texts in general and ways of achieving of high adequacy while translating medical texts. Such texts refer to the scientific style and are characterized by a great number of specialized lexical units, which in terminology studies usually constitute special term systems within a certain field of science. The latter makes the core of the language for special purpose as juxtaposed to the language for general purposes.

The language for special purpose has a limited sphere of usage, is characterized by certain lexical and syntactic peculiarities, but despite that has a morphemic, word-formation, lexical and grammatical exchange with the language for general purposes.

Terminology constitutes a special cluster of the language for special purpose. In the medical text it bears some diversity, includes terms from related sciences and has several important functions, such as: compositional, pragmatic, informative and orientation-making. Terms develop parallel to the medical science itself as it sees as its high importance to register, name, define, identify, describe and characterize in the proper way every new notion and phenomenon.

To translate the units of the medical term systems adequately it is important to select equivalents in the target language, to consider the semantic and morphemic structure of the source language term, its function, contextual meaning, the type of the recipient and efficiency of the translator. The type of the perspective recipient (medical – non-medical community) allows some variation of the equivalents but does not exclude the fidelity of translation. It is also important to note that the meaning of the terms may change depending on the context and the sphere of their usage.

Key words: translation; adequacy; specialized text; language for specialized purposes; term; term system; transformation; recipient.

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**MOTORSPORT VIDEO REPORT:
COMPOSITIONAL, CONTENT, STYLISTIC AND SPEECH CHARACTERISTICS
(THE CASE OF REPORTS
FROM «FORMULA-1» BY ALEXEY POPOV)**

The article is devoted to one of the varieties or subdiscourses of Russian sports journalistic discourse – motorsport one. The focus of attention is a motorsport video report, its basic compositional and content elements. The study purpose is to identify the structural and semantic models of the motorsport reporting genre. The research hypothesis is the following: a motorsport video report, being a kind of sports reportage, has vivid distinctive features reflected in the details of the composition structure. The broadcasts transcripts of the Grand Prix of China Championship «Formula 1» in 2016 and the Grand Prix of Russia 2014 and 2015 (TV channels «Sport-1», «Russia-2»), as well as broadcasts for the whole season of 2016 were taken as the study material. The general scientific methods of analysis and observation, the method of systematization and empirical material classification, methods of genre, compositional, pragmatilistic and contextual analysis are used. The composition-content genre modification «sports reportage» is primarily connected with the features of motorsport commented by a journalist. In the genre structure it explains the presence of such components as the details of the competition rules that are primarily technical, the fireballs speed, comparison of the current stage results and the previous ones, mandatory informing about the circle time and the circles

number. The lexical features in the reportage are primarily determined by the sport, especially by motorsport. Moreover, they result from the use of general and sports terms, highly specialized (motorsport) and automobile terminology. Elements of automobile and sports terminology, as well as nomenclature and professionalisms create a special kind of lexical system that functions in a single communicative space – media texts. The syntactic picture of motorsport reportage is created due to a number of means: descriptive-narrative verb forms, utterances compression, nominative representations, nominative sentences, dialogization usage.

Key words: *sports discourse; report; sports report; motorsport video report; «Formula - 1»*

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NICKNAME AS A YOUTH SLANG COMPONENT: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMOLENSK STUDENTS' AND CADETS' NICKNAMES

The article presents representatives nicknames of two youth communities: civil students and military higher education institution cadets. The purpose is to reproduce fragments of modern higher school students' speech portraits, to analyse common features and differences in characteristic of their speech behavior. The matter is relevant in modern linguistics: researchers submit analyses of language personalities of various professional collectives representatives. Students' communicative features were investigated, however the communicant cadet's portrait hasn't been described yet that does the research relevant and perspective in such a closed environment. Having passed a general socialization stage, in military group of people a person is integrated into a specific society in which communication has special features and it often leads to the fact that an individual gets a nickname. This military slang element reflects not only concrete personal qualities, appearance features or passport data, but in general, it broadcasts all the knowledge accumulated in this onym as well. The nicknames analyzed in this work are considered from the semantics, structure, functioning and existing psychological features point of view. The work reveals the identity peculiarities of students' and cadets' language as a reflection of the perceived type depth and accuracy, character or appearance by means of well-developed figurative thinking; specifically created communicative space at the verbal and semantic level; the speakers' aspiration to use the most convenient forms of address to interlocutors at the pragmatological level. The research material can be used in educational process as in civil and military higher education institutions for holding seminars and special courses on onomastics as well as by drawing up «The Dictionary of Smolensk Region Nicknames». This experience is also important for further onomastics investigations as it has the actual material for further prospect for the analysis. New empirical material received by a questioning method is introduced to scientific use.

Key words: *language personality; speech portrait; social group; informal communication; slang; nickname; semantics; structure; function.*

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ALLUSION AS A SPECIAL STYLISTIC DEVICE IN A NARRATIVE TEXT

The line with the modern paradigm of humanitarian knowledge is based on any literary text analysis where allusion as a special method of creating images attracts literary critics' and linguists' attention. In the article the author considers allusion as a way of intertextuality realization because in the creation process any author includes fragments and individual elements of their predecessors' texts in the text. Allusion appears as a special stylistic device aimed at the expression of author's intention. The article highlights allusive anthroponyms since among all proper names ranks they can convey the author's rating in a condensed form and can cause readers' various associations. The article focuses on the allusive process model with the anthroponym participation. The process is based on two components: coding information by the author in the onym and decoding it by the reader. A mechanism of the chain «author – name – text – reader» realization is shown. Attention is drawn to the methods of allusive anthroponyms actualization in the work structure; its linguistic and cultural characteristics are analyzed. It is emphasized that the author uses allusion as a stylistic device, displays the text at a higher level of cultural-semiotic space. In the practical aspects a model of allusive names classification is represented. As an allusive process demonstration, specific tactics for the allusive names used by A. O. Belyanin, one of the Russian fantasy founders, are taken into consideration. The allusive anthroponyms analysis in the novel «Hunting hussars» is performed; the material firstly introduced into scientific use. The author concludes that the allusive proper name is an anthroponym with curtailed information contained in its basis, derived from previous texts is one of the ways to implement the writer's intent. Information decoding requires the reader's wide encyclopedic knowledge that can help to understand the hidden meanings in the authorial intention. Allusions understanding is particularly important for the fantasy genre.

Key words: intertextuality; allusion; allusive anthroponym; classification; allusive process structure; stylistic device; literary text; authorial intention; A.O. Belyanin.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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LETTERS BY RURICIUS OF LIMOGES TO CAESARIUS OF ARLES (506 AD) II.33 AND II.36 (intr., transl. and comm.)

This research contains the introductory article and translation of two epistles by Gallo-Roman nobleman and bishop Ruricius of Limoges to bishop Caesarius of Arles. The author briefly analyzes both persons' biographies and focuses on the context of the situation that has

determined the need for writing these letters. The central conflict is a discussion in connection with Ruricius' absence at the Council of Arles in 506, where Caesarius was presiding.

In this paper, two letters of the second book (33 and 36) are translated and comments on the texts are given. In the first letter in order to justify his absence at the Council Ruricius adduces an argument connecting with the personal circumstances, in particular, his health deterioration, which did not allow him to endure the heat, and, at the same time, expresses his dissatisfaction with the very fact that he has need for confession. In addition, this text is of great interest to the researcher due to the mentions of the Council in Agde preceded by the meeting in Bordeaux (505), where Caesarius was in exile, as well as allusions to the circumstances that accompanied the Caesarius' elections on the episcopal post of Arles in 502. In addition, the letter elucidates the power balance in the church hierarchy at the end of the first decade of the 6th century and the attitude towards such a state of clergy representatives' affairs. The second letter is not of great interest concerning its content, but it gives an example of epistolary genre typical for Late Antiquity and contains a testimony about another person from the higher social circles of that time, Parthenius the grandson of Ruricius.

Key words: Late Antiquity; Gaul; Ruricius of Limoges; Caesarius of Arles; epistolography.

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RELIGIOUS WAR AND CONFESSIONAL REPRISALS IN THE TRANSITION FROM XVIIth TO XVIIIth CENTURY

Protestant publicists estimated reprisals against Catholics in the Protestant authorities' suzerainty as an instrument to end persecutions of Protestants in the Catholic domain. The actual Protestants were conscious that the use of reprisals justified confessional reasons contained the risk of a religious war. They considered reprisals as an appropriate instrument to prevent a religious war or confessional disadvantages for the Protestant community, which could result in such a war. The use of reprisals was justified in the Protestant printings in the threefold manner. Firstly, the reprisals use was an element of the Mosaic Law and contented therefore a biblical fundament; secondly, historic examples proved the procedure success and thirdly, there was a lawful legitimation to use reprisals against Catholic subjects in the Protestant point of view. Hence, it is not surprising that there were few critical voices against confessional reprisals in foreign policy in the actual Protestant press despite the risk of a religious war by taking these measures. King Frederick I in Prussia, a zealous user of reprisals policy, received the laud in the Protestant press for his policy success, which had contributed largely to the improvement of the persecuted Protestants' condition in the Catholic domain. Thus, Brandenburg-Prussia was presented as a positive example to the greater Protestant commonwealths, which should be imitated. Faced the leadership of Frederick I the Protestant press especially requested England to take greater efforts for the Protestantism protection. It was nearly expected that English monarch who was entitled to be Defender of Faith, conceded the precedence to a minor German prince. These short remarks show that confessional reprisals could demonstrate a central subject in the European public sphere. The relation between political history and public perception of such reprisals should be investigated more intensively and systematically.

Key words: *religion war; reprisals; early modern history; the 17th century; the 18th century; confessionalisation.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT «GENTLEMAN»: HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

The article reviews the historiography of the concept «gentleman» history. It is one of the symbols of British culture. In the 1970s, historians in Germany developed a methodology for studying history through the reference to the socio-political concepts evolution. Despite the fact that today history of concepts is quite a popular trend in historical research, the concept «gentleman» is still beyond the scope of a comprehensive study in which the entire array of sources on the problem could be attracted. The author analyzes British and American researchers' main works. The researchers showed the greatest interest in the concept history, because gentlemanhood as a sociocultural phenomenon was related to both British and American cultures. There are three stages in this topic study. For the first stage, covering the XIXth and the first quarter of the XXth century, the positivistic approaches predominance was typical, within the approaches the concept «gentleman» problem did not arise in British history. In the second stage, from the late 1920s to the mid-1970s, monographic works appeared where the concept was given much more attention and its individual meanings in historical development became clearer. In the third stage, since the mid-1970s, the researchers' focus of attention has shifted from the gentlemen's social practices to cultural ones. Specialists outside Great Britain and the United States contributed to this problem study. Russian historiography is considered separately, its feature is the prevalence of philological research on the concept «gentleman» history. The assumption is made about the prospect of growing interdisciplinarity in the research on the concept «gentleman» history.

Key words: *aristocrat; historiography; gentleman; noble birth; personal qualities.*

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RECEPTION OF STEFAN KIENIEWICZ'S WORKS IN SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY

The issue of Polish historical studies reforming after World War II has repeatedly been raised in the historiography. The attention is usually paid only to one side of this topic – the Soviet politics and ideology influence on Polish science, while the reverse process like the representation of Polish researchers' works in the Soviet historiography fades into the background. The article explores the representation of Stefan Kieniewicz's works, Polish historian of the XIX century uprisings, in Soviet historiography. The historian's theoretical views were heterogeneous throughout his research career. Initially, Kieniewicz was far from Marxism, but in the second half of the 1940s and at the beginning of the 1950s he adopted some elements

peculiar to the approach which was new for him as a result of Sovietization in Polish science. This step allowed him not only to continue his research but also to take part in Soviet-Polish project of publishing January Uprising sources. The Soviet historiography analysis shows that Kieniewicz's position was ambiguous. Soviet historians stately cited the Polish colleague in works on topics close to him, gave positive opinions about his works, but at the same time, Kieniewicz remained known mainly to professional historians. Only one of his books about J. Lelewel was translated into Russian. It is explained by the fact that Kieniewicz formally accepted the implanted theory and he returned to his pre-war views enduing them in Marxist rhetoric. Thus, he presented a combined interpretation of the 1863 January Uprising, retained his position in the science but he remained known in Soviet literature mostly for researchers studied Polish history, although most of his works were about former Russian Empire lands, that are consequently the part of Russian history.

Key words: Soviet Historiography; Polish Historiography; Stefan Kieniewicz; Marxism; Polish uprising.

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**THE «GEM OF FRANCONIA» TURNED
INTO THE «GRAVE ON THE MAIN»:
THE DEVASTATION OF WÜRZBURG ON MARCH 16, 1945**

This article describes the destruction of Würzburg, German city, as a part of the Second World War Allied / British bombing policy in a devastating night air raid in mid-March 1945. The air attack was a part in a long developed British theory of the enemy's «annihilation / extermination» through «moral bombing». After depicting the background and first air raids on the city, in papers the events of this terrible night are portrayed in detail. Although the raid lasted only 17 minutes, the town was turned into ashes up to 90% causing 5.000 civilian victims, thus it explains the skillfully and highly sophisticated bombing techniques of the Royal Air Force in all its destructiveness. The legends-steeped city that has always been «the gem of Franconia» got a negative connotation and turned overnight into the «grave on the Main». Moreover, the victims' fate in the disaster of this night and the violence results and its impacts on the population are in the study focus. Consequently, the description ends with the touching impressions of an eyewitness. The eyewitness describes in a very emotional manner how a usual working day turned for the citizens of Würzburg into a series of dramatic events that resulted in the civilians' death. Every person gets in a critical situation, in which he tries to find a possible way to survive.

Key words: Würzburg; Second World War; Allied / British bombing policy; theory of «annihilation»; Air raid; «moral bombing»; bombing technique; destruction; casualties; human fates; eyewitness.

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LEGAL CULTURE AS A FEATURE OF SMOLENSK MERCHANT ELITE'S MENTALITY IN THE XVII–XVIII CENTURIES

The article considers legal culture as a characteristic feature of Smolensk merchant elite's mentality in the XVII–XVIII centuries. The author suggests that Magdeburg law, which was preserved even when the city was returned to the Russian state, influenced on the development of the Smolensk merchant elite's mentality. In order to determine the signs of the Smolensk merchant elite's legal culture, separate court materials of the XVII–XVIII centuries based on the merchants' appeals to the judiciary to resolve their daily disputes and traders' collective appeals to the authorities were investigated. These materials contain analysis of the problems that complicated Smolensk merchants' life and activities, as well as Smolensk merchant elite's initiatives aimed at solving these problems and protecting Russian merchant community interests as a whole. The study is based on the analysis of archival materials (the XVII–XVIII centuries), stored in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. Long documents are subject to content analysis. The published order to the deputy of Legislative Commission under the reign of Catherine II, compiled by the philistines from Smolensk in 1767, was also investigated. Comparison with similar materials in Vyazma showed that Smolensk merchants are more inclined to resolve disputes in courts without resorting to violence. The analysis of collective appeals with a merchants' lives problems description and Smolensk philistines' initiatives makes it possible to conclude that Smolensk merchant elite's knowledge of the totality of the Russian empire legislative acts is rich. Smolensk philistinism demonstrated the desire to give its initiatives a legal form, which indicates legal consciousness signs. However, we should not exaggerate the legal culture level of Smolensk merchant elite, whose representatives often bypassed the law. The study results largely supplement the scientific understanding of the development occurred in the merchant's self-consciousness, formed in the XVII–XVIII centuries in Russia.

Key words: merchants; merchant elite; mentality; public initiatives, legal culture.

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MANORS ACCOUNT BOOKS AND RUSSIAN PERIODICALS AS SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF SMOLENSK LANDOWNERS' INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY in the 1830s–1850s

The problem of agriculture improvement in the 1830s–1850s takes the central place in specialist periodicals within the specified period. Smolensk scientists addressed to «The Agricultural Newspaper» (1834–1861), «The Ministry of the State Property Magazine» in the 1830s–1850s, «Notes of Gorygoretsky Agricultural Institute» (1852–1857). In the article the sources analysis is undertaken for the purpose of studying Smolensk landowners' innovative activity. Innovative activity in the sphere of agriculture is meant as an activity directed on the methods and forms of agricultural production improvement. Smolensk landowners' innovative activity promoted new productions emergence and traditional branches of the patrimonial industry improvement that is possible to trace thanks to the documents from local and

patrimonial archival funds. These documents represent the materials about noblemen landowners' economy. The papers were kept in archives of private patrimonial management bodies (offices where management of ancestral lands belonged to this or that person, family, generation was carried out) and in landowners' personal archives. Account books of the 1830s–1850s of the XIX century relating to the paper-mill created in 1787 by noblemen the Baryshnikovs from Smolensk were found in the Baryshnikovs' local and patrimonial archival fund. For an assessment to what extent innovations at the Baryshnikovs' paper-mill are used, and how they influence on production development rates, the method applies calculation of indicators of economic processes development dynamics. As a result the following conclusions were drawn: the level of agrarian improvements distribution in the 1830-1850s had not been rather high yet. Participation in this process was limited and the activity of Smolensk landowners, such as N. Abashev, N.N. Muravyev, P.F. Zubov can be noted. The applied innovations first belonged to the productions focused on the market. Thus Smolensk landowners' innovative activity wasn't a blind copying of Western European experience, it was carried out including local features, owners material resources, their readiness to run certain risks for the sake of increase in farm efficiency in the future.

Key words: innovative activity; Smolensk landowners; agriculture; improvement; patrimonial industry.

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KATYN: A LONG LIFE OF THE NAZI TERM

The article is devoted to the analysis of the word Katyn emergence history. The modern derivatives of the word such as Katyn, the Katyn crime, the Katyn decision, the katynchuk, the katyn lie, the Katyn-2, the small katyns and many others are actively included in the world historiography. The political anti-Soviet slogan Katyn, formed from the Polish «kat» (murderer, executioner), appeared in the world public consciousness due to Goebbels' propaganda in April 1943. The Battle of Stalingrad is a turning point during the Second World War; it forced the Third Reich leadership to use all possible means, including the information war, to weaken the position of the Soviet Union on the global stage.

Originally, the word Katyn denoted the execution of Polish officers, whose burial places were found in the Goat Hills near Smolensk. By now at least three different concepts concerning the word Katyn exist, their genesis is characterized by an ever-increasing number of victims and the expanding geography of burial places.

At present, Katyn becomes a key object of modern public memory not only in Poland, but also in Eastern Europe. There is a tendency to transform the word Katyn into an international symbol, which is actively used in anti-Russian rhetoric. The author concludes that there is a need to differentiate the political word Katyn, the toponym Katyn and the historical events known as the Katyn tragedy.

Key words: historiography; information war; propaganda; Katyn.

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COMMONWEALTH OF RUSSIAN AND BELARUSIAN HISTORICAL DESTINY

Commonwealth of the Slavic people's historical past and, primarily, the Belarusians and the Russians, whose ancestors lived next to each other since olden times, is undeniable. The historical process of Belarusian ethnos formation and its sovereignty is very complicated and contradictory.

During the long historical development, socio-economic relations were gradually transformed, the Belarusians' national features and traits crystallized, their spiritual and cultural values were formed. All those components were the most important prerequisites for sovereignty creation.

The period when Belarus was a part of in the Russian Empire played a big role in the final design of Belarusian sovereignty. The Belarusian lands inclusion in the Russian Empire was a decisive factor that made it possible to stop polonization of the Belarusians and contributed to national and spiritual traditions revival and development. With the Russians' support, the Belarusians' consolidation into a separate nation took place. It became an objective and natural phenomenon of industrial civilization development. The turning point in the political life of the Belarusian region was the First World War, aggravating Belarusian national problem.

The revolutionary events occurred in 1917 created a relatively favorable historical situation for the further development of Belarusian national movement and the Belarusian state creation. The Russian factor played a leading role in the sovereignty formation of Belarus on the Soviet basis. The consisting of Belarus in the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics was the key stage for the further successful development of the Belarusian sovereignty. The Soviet period in its history has great influence on Belarusian economy, science and culture development. In general, Russia and Belarus have a common great culture, history, science, which both the Russians and the Belarusians have the right to be proud of.

Key words: Belarus; Russia; history; culture; science; politics.

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RUSSIAN HISTORY IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL SPACE OF BELARUS IN THE 20th – EARLY 21st CENTURY

This article presents the most important stages of Russian studies development in Belarus from 1921 to the present time: Russian history scientific understanding and teaching in the higher school of ancient and Russian modern history. It is emphasized that Belarusian historians have always sought to find the optimal, scientifically grounded correlation between the domestic history and the history of the neighboring eastern country. The names of the most prominent experts of Russian history in Belarus are emphasized. A significant role is given to the directions and nature of the Department of Russian History work at the Belarusian State University.

New facts are identified, systematized and scientifically interpreted that allows us to single out several periods in the study and teaching of Russian history in Belarus in the 20th and early 21st centuries. Attention is paid to the fact that in the 1920s–1930s in the BSU and in the Academy of Sciences of the BSSR Russian studies were exclusively considered in the context of «the USSR history» or «the people of the USSR history». It entirely corresponded to the general approaches determined by the Supreme Soviet governing body. In addition, the practice of inviting the leading Russian experts from Moscow and Leningrad in Belarus for scientific and teaching work is considered. This activity helped to create the own school of Belarusian scientists specializing in the study of Russian history.

Key words: Belarusian State University; Department of Russian history; Russian studies; history of Belarus; history of the USSR nations; scientific conception; teaching methods.

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TEXTBOOKS ON BELARUSIAN HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL IN RUSSIAN STUDIES OF THE LATE 20th CENTURY – 2011

For the period that has passed since the USSR dissolution, a significant number of scientific and publicist works devoted to the analysis of the constructing national history and the creation of History textbooks in the post-Soviet states process has been published. History textbooks are many-sided and consequently they represent rather difficult phenomenon for scientific analysis; they require the researcher's history knowledge itself, but also the knowledge of its methodology, didactics, psychology and teaching methods. The article analyzes the content of six studies conducted by Russian scientists and published during 1999–2011. In their center textbooks on the history of Belarus are considered. They were published in the country within the last two decades. Their analysis makes it possible to conclude that social and political studies dominate over historical and pedagogical ones; it is explained by the increase in Russian social and scientific circles attention to the process of national histories formation and teaching in the post-Soviet countries. The history of Belarus interpretation in secondary school textbooks is assessed through the prism of the views common in Russian historiography. The researchers disregard the methodical component of the textbooks. This fact has a certain influence on the objectivity and completeness of research on this topic. The creation of new paradigms of national history comprehension began after the newly independent states formation. It was connected with the need to substantiate and comprehend the state sovereignty and had its own peculiarities in each republic. The process of forming our own ideas about our past, which began from the moment when the Republic of Belarus acquired the state sovereignty, found its logical realization in the content of school historical education.

Key words: history of Belarus; textbook; secondary school; national history; historiography.

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SCHOOL HISTORY BOOKS: FROM THE UNIFICATION OF THE SOVIET ERA TO THE DIVERSITY OF NATIONAL HISTORY IMAGES

The content of study books traditionally acts as a factor of school education quality. School history textbooks are regularly subject to consideration, they often receive critics of state and public figures, the pedagogical and scientific community representatives. The significance of the presented topic can be linked with the change in the modern society information environment, as well as with the search for «true national history» and the possibilities of address in one form or another to our common history in Russia and the post-Soviet space. The author has carried out a systematic analysis of various components of school historical education-educational books and manuals, normative-legal documentation, as well as State and public figures' and teachers' and Historians' thematic presentations and publications. The comparative historical method use makes it possible to distinguishing stages in the formation of the content and structure of school historical education in Soviet Russia, the USSR, the post-Soviet space. The article considers the evolution occurred with the content of school history textbooks in Soviet school and in the post-Soviet space (on the example of Russia and Belarus); the conclusion about the successive connection between modern textbooks of the Union State and similar editions of the previous century is made.

Key words: Soviet school; the study of history at school; school history textbooks; the concept of history teaching; national history.

PEDAGOGY

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THE COLLECTIVIST AND LABOR THEORY BY A.S. MAKARENKO – COLLECTIVE PEDODOLOGY: UNITY AND CONFLICT OF OPPOSITES

In the article two approaches to understanding of collective are considered: collectivist and labor theory by A.S. Makarenko and collective pedology (P.P. Blonsky, G. Fortunatov, etc.). Being exposed to mutual criticism, these theories based on enormous practical experience have much in common. During the work in the colony named after A.S. Gorky and commune named after F. Dzerzhinsky, A.S. Makarenko has developed the key principles and ways of a pedagogical activity within the united group of staff, pupils in the colony with the developed effective self-government, and children's productive work at their voluntary presence in the colony. The author emphasizes A.S. Makarenko's importance of the creation of the special bringing-up atmosphere including the method «events creation», «pedagogical explosion», «tomorrow's joy» and education through the collective. Key difference of the A.S. Makarenko's theory from the collective pedology in understanding of a child's and children's collective is that

the teacher embraces the leading idea of the Enlightenment age – an education of a new person without the social past. Paedologists placed emphasis just on the past of the child. According to A.S. Makarenko a new person was grown up in the closed educational institutions created especially for it, paedologists claimed that development of the formed personality cannot be understood outside the social environment. Due to the wide-ranging pedagogical studies of various social children groups an abstract creation of the biological and subjective and psychological character has begun to give a way to an objective studying of children taking into account specific social, economic and living conditions. Paedologists have put forward a thesis that a huge difference exists between the life of a child and a collective, so, the children's collective in general, with its peculiar structure and processes arising only in the collective becomes a subject of collective pedagogy. Therefore, the collective is not a simple group of individuals, but the system of «the interacting individuals» (according to G. Fortunatov) which is characterized by the existence of the special moments organizing it in a whole. Paedologists emphasized importance of studying the children's collectives organization nature due to their integration or differentiation, position of individuals in the collective, their organizing or disorganizing role and also the «pedagogical life» which surrounds children's collective and including adults' attitudes towards children, corrective actions, etc. A.S. Makarenko understood a collective as an advance and «tomorrow's joy».

Key words: *pedology; collective; children; collectivist and labor theory; collective pedagogy; A.S. Makarenko.*

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HISTORICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHILDREN-ADULT COMMUNITIES MODELING IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

In modern scientific and pedagogical studies the research of a complex and multifaceted process of children-adult communities development holds a special place. The article presents a modern view to the modeling process as a process aimed at forming a system of linking conditions and levels that makes it possible to perform specific actions and activities for stimulating the manifestations of their subjectivity and creativity through the creative efforts made by the children-adult community. The literature analysis provides means for singling out several meanings of the concept «Model», significant for the process of children-adult communities' formation and development. The modeling method integrity combines theoretical and empirical points in pedagogical studies. It gives an opportunity to combine experiment with the logical constructions and abstractions construction. In the article the author considers the process of children-adult communities modeling as a research method that supports the study of dependence between various components included in the studied Russian and foreign experience. The study provides generalizations of existing ideas about children-adult communities and determining their essence, transfer of the properties and studied model behavior to a real object.

The article presents the results obtained by the historical and pedagogical analysis of models of various children-adult communities. A comparative description of Russian and foreign children-adult communities models is given; the modeling process evolution gets a new content and application theory in the form of a child-parent communities family model, socio-educational model, reformatory-pedagogical model, correctional-pedagogical model and collectivist model, which main ideas are realized in the present. These models abstract reality that has an explanatory character. They are effective tools in constructing situations and finding alternatives in the children-adult communities' development by taking into account the main thing – identification of the links between the historical Russian and foreign experience of their modeling and organization of the formation process happening in the children-adult communities in modern conditions. The identification supposes that every kind of child-adult community has its own individual development path.

Key words: children-adult community; modeling; historical-reflexive analysis; comparison and collation analysis; socio-pedagogical phenomenon.

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THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF AN INTENDED GRADUATE'S PROFESSIONAL BECOMING

The university educational environment can play a significant role in the tasks implementation for harmonious development of a personality, in forming the system of teachers' and students' purposeful educational interaction. It permeates the educational process of higher education and integrates extracurricular activities, acting as a tool of development and a skilled specialist's becoming in the future.

Designing of the university educational environment is carried out on the basis of scientific and systematic, orientation, activity and independence of students principles, the different forms optimal combination, upbringing process methods and means, interactivity between the subjects of the educational process. Students' involvement in various types of extracurricular activities, such as scientific research, socially significant, administrative, cultural and leisure activities. It provides students' professional becoming in the university educational environment.

The analysis of educational goals and society needs, the structure and functions of the university educational environment and the technical college specifics makes it possible to identify criteria that characterize the university educational environment as personality's development that promotes students' self-development and self-realization, and properties of the university educational environment as a specially organized environment.

The article presents the educational environment components of a technical college (Smolensk branch of National Research University «Moscow Power Engineering Institute»), which is based on extracurricular activities. They are students' academic research work, educational work, student self-government, the student construction brigades' movement, a search group, socio-psychological and legal assistance, sports and recreation activities, a students' press center, students' TV «Sputnik», the university museum, a library, a students'

cultural and leisure centre, Alumni Association. The work describes a characteristic of each component included in the educational environment as an integral and important part of students' professional education.

Key words: the University educational environment; professional education; student's personality development; extracurricular activities; the principles of educational space organization; the educational space properties; the educational space components.

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AN INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL ROUTE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS' SELF-REALIZATION

At the present stage of the scientific and pedagogical thought development, various aspects of the problem how to teach physically challenged students attract a great number of researchers. They are creating a barrier-free environment for the educational organization, forming teachers' readiness for work with this students group, developing appropriate teaching and methodological support, developing tolerance for physically challenged students and many others. In the article the author develops one more important aspect of the problem of teaching physically challenged students. The problem consists in creating conditions for their self-realization and the author considers the individual educational route potential as a self-realization instrument.

The article presents the author's view on the process of teaching physically challenged students, describes the leading strategies in their education, shows the educational and social significance of students' successful adaptation, socialization, self-realization as awareness of their own potential, abilities and possibilities of their realization in the chosen field.

Due to individual educational routes, students realize and predetermine their personal place in life and society using their own opportunities as effectively as possible within the educational process and in extra-curricular activities.

The author considers the individual educational route as an instrument of physically challenged students' self-realization and assumes the existence of invariant and variable components.

The invariant component of the individual educational route assumes the individual accompaniment realization when students study modules of the main educational program with a mentor's help. The variational component is aimed at the search for individual educational technologies that assist to level the student's problems and then realize the technologies. They are the normative requirements fixing for performing assignments; special technological particular computer support of the educational process, special educational and methodological support use, choice of additional education programs, etc.

Key words: individual educational route; self-realization; physically challenged students; individual educational space; cognitive competence.

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SOME TENDENCIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INTERNATIONALIZATION IN THE WORLD AND IN THE GRAND ALTAI REGION

Globalization has had a huge impact not only on the overall picture of the world development, but also on numerous independent processes, such as, for example, the higher education internationalization. At the same time, the internationalization processes remain connected with globalization in the world; promote development of the interuniversity interaction, thereby contributing to the support strengthening for democratic values and human rights, improving intercultural relations, consolidating global economic growth and political stability. Naturally, internationalization trends and indicators change over time in response to political, social and academic challenges in different countries.

The article reveals and analyzes the current trends and drivers of the university internationalization processes in different countries: the training of foreign students, different schemes of cross-border university interaction: associations, consortia, foreign campuses, and network and international joint universities. The influence of internationalization indicators on the international ranking of universities is considered. The main attention is paid to countries pursuing the most active policy in the internationalization of higher education: the United States, Great Britain, China and Russia. The regional integration features are represented by data on the Grand Altai bordering territories.

Increasing competition between providers of educational and scientific services initiates the search for mechanisms that ensure the most effective and qualitative training of specialists. The number of countries competing for attracting foreign students is increasing. Throughout the world, universities seek to position themselves as global and truly international institutions. At the same time, internationalization should not be perceived as an independent goal; it should promote growth and improve the quality of the universities base activities.

Key words: internationalization; indicators and tendencies; higher education; academic mobility; foreign students; international ranking; university interaction.

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STOCHASTIC ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The article considers the problem of applied stochastic intuition education for which the stochastic knowledge, acquired at the university, turned into an effective tool of cognition and a future engineer's practical activity. It is determined by the fact that at present the statistical approach while studying the phenomena in engineering has priority importance. However, the acquaintance with the educational stochastic literature makes it possible to conclude that scientific and technological advance has affected this branche of mathematics insufficiently. The stochastics course is congested with out-of-date material, which has poor content at the same time. Moreover, it does not fully develops a current tendency: the development of methods that have an extensive application area with the use of computer technology. In addition, this course does not take into account that the student should acquire the skills of using a special methodology while training at the university with the use of stochastic ideas. The methodology guarantees a student's professional realization in the future. The article defines goals necessary for teaching stochastics for future engineers. For the goals achievement the university professors should not only expound mathematical discipline from the point of inner isolation and logical perfection, but also study the stochastics itself as means of inquiry, reveal its links with the practice tasks, indicate the origin of concepts and problems. The main features concerning the branches of mathematics must be constantly brought into conformity with modern requirements in stochastic applications, taking into account the stochastic thinking system, the totality of stochastic methods and concepts to which the future engineer's specialty is related. The accessibility of the material presentation, its clarity, demonstration of instructive examples illustrating the cause stochastic problems under the engineering problems influence are useful to understand the main content of the statements that is the source of a future engineer's correct stochastic intuition. The ability to compose and conduct a study of a stochastic model using computer mathematics systems should be a basic requirement for students studying for engineering professions.

Key words: applied mathematics; stochastics; teaching of stochastics; mathematical model; probabilistic-statistical thinking; stochastic intuition; mathematical model; computer technologies.

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