

PART I. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCES

I. Andreeva

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Docent,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: andreevairina7@gmail.com*

**MUSEUM OBJECT AS A DOCUMENT:
TO THE ORIGINS OF THE DOCUMENTARY CONCEPT OF MUSEOLOGY**

Abstract. The documentary concept is the result of the study of a general theory that unites library science, bibliography, bibliology, archival science, and, in the opinion of some theoreticians of these disciplines, museology. The named disciplines have received the name of the document-communication sciences, since they are connected with the communication of the document in the society. International standard ISO 5127-2001 “Information and documentation” defines a document as any object with which you can get information, but only in the situation when it is included in the documentation process. Thus, the international standard in the number of documents were included and three-dimensional objects. Contemporary documentologists share the view of IU. Stoliarov on the relativity of the document and the need to develop a term in each disciplinary area. In museology, the term “document” is used only at the level of everyday usage, whereas its development at the level of theoretical abstraction opens the prospect of applying a documentary concept to the development of problems, first of all, of a museum object. The article analyzes the works of the pre-scientific period of the development of Russian museology (18th – 19th centuries), which allow to fix historically the primary forms of comprehension of the phenomenon of the museum document. Numerous instructions, projects, research programs and the creation of museums suggested the identification of “antiquities”, monuments, “naturfacts”, works of painting and sculpture, as well as the creation of models, copies, casts for further information extraction and the development of profile sciences. Later they were included in new documentary systems – collections, museum funds and expositions, with the help of which new social problems were solved.

Keywords: museology, document-communication sciences, document, museum object, museum document, pre-science, museological thought of the 18th – 19th centuries

G. Vihreva

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences,
State Public Scientific-Technological Library of the SB RAS
E-mail: vihreva@spsl.nsc.ru*

O. Fedotova

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences,
State Public Scientific-Technological Library of the SB RAS
E-mail: kh@spsl.nsc.ru*

**MODERN PHILOSOPHIC-IDEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS
IN THE DISCOURSE OF A NEW LIBRARY SCIENCE**

Abstract. Library analytics states new ties and relations arising in the sphere of profile scientific researches. Experiencing great influence on the part of philosophic-ideological conceptions and theoretical elaborations carried out in the frames of different sciences, the modern library science is at the same time aimed at effectiveness and instrumental fitness of research intentions in solving practical problems. Cognitive trends in the professional field of research can be relatively divided into three groups: 1) directing from a concrete necessity of practice to

theoretical thinking over and registration (e. g. typological access specification to different library collections based on necessity of preserving or restricting information they contain); 2) having origin inside theoretical knowledge (e. g. terminology formation); 3) defining interaction between theory and practice (viz. possible fields of embodying research hypotheses, verified by practice). On intersection of a number of scientific directions a new library philosophy is being built. Its aim is in reflexive thinking over the role of libraries in economic, cultural and technological progress of the society, in socialization and creative individual development, harmonization of social relations, revealing regularities of library transformation in the electronic epoch. The empirical base and starting point of unified conceptions about the sphere of library scientific activity is the whole complex of forms of social consciousness: science, politics, law, economics, moral, art and so on. Methodological pluralism and widening the spectrum of research programs predetermine new strategies of library studies, permit to achieve such resulting effects that can really contribute to renovation of the integrity paradigm of the library-information space in the whole and that of the region in particular.

Keywords: concepts, factors of influence, methodology of library studies, paradigm of integrity

L. Taranenko

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Docent,
Kemerovo State Institute of Culture
E-mail: lubgt@mail.ru*

“LIBRARY LOCAL HISTORY” TERM CONTENT EVOLUTION

Abstract. The purpose of the thesis – is presentation of results of the terminological analysis of “library local history” definition. There were completed study of the term, its etymological analysis and dynamics of term’s content with further refinement of statements during the monitoring of evolution of its changes. Tracking of definitions “library local history” and “local history activities of libraries” is based on the study of authoritative sources (encyclopedias, reference books, educational and scientific works of librarians working with local history). Structural and semantic analyses were accomplished by the author which resulted in a number of common features (higher-level notion, objectives / purpose, component structure). As a result, the authors pointed out that “library local history” term was mostly connected with higher-level (generic) “activities” notion in particular and with practical activities of libraries. Library local history has also been determined as academic discipline. Characterizing functional purpose of library local history, they have revealed that main objective is meeting users’ needs in local history information. But the content structure of the “library local history” term is poorly conceptualized. According to this fact we decided to consider library local history as interdisciplinary scientific direction in the structure of library science and bibliography.

Keywords: library local history, terminological analysis, local history activities of libraries, scientific direction, library science, bibliography

K. Lavrova

*Candidate of Pedagogik Sciences, Docent,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: kloyna@yandex.ru*

PROJECTION OF OBJECTIVE-SPATIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOVIET LIBRARY IN 1920-S

Abstract. Projection of objective-spatial environment of a library has not been studied before. But it was exactly at that time when a new Soviet library was being formed (transition from the traditional quite educational outreach pre-revolutionary library to a new-type institution combining agitation and propaganda point, a library and a club). Workers clubs’ libraries and village reading rooms became the main types of library institutions. Artists of

Russian avant-garde, constructivists, Proletcult paint shops members following the slogans of “New mode of life requires new things” and “Artist is an organizer of a new mode of life” took on the role of socio-cultural planners. Their approach to furniture under the new social circumstances was meeting such provisions as working out of type- approval decisions of planning and equipment, maximum of free environment, use of only utilitarian furniture and creation of mobile transformed multi-functional objects. Among artists involved in this direction are E. V. Semenova, G. G. Ryazhsky, A. M. Lavinsky, A. M. Rodchenko. Their activities have influenced the organization of libraries’ environment in the post-war years.

Keywords: Russian avant-garde art, constructivism, Proletcult, library furniture and equipment, socio-cultural projection, «Soviet library», transformability of library furniture, library furniture multi-functionality, transformation of libraries, the 1920-ies

Z. Ovchinnikova

*post-graduate student,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: zoyageraskina1995@yandex.ru*

THE MUSEUM IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Abstract. The contemporary society is actively changing. The industrial civilization is replaced by an information civilization. Social institutions, whose activities are connected with the preservation and translation of social memory, are experiencing a severe crisis and the loss of their own developmental guidelines. The issue of the museum’s functions as one of the institutions of preserving social memory is of high relevance. The discussion on this issue started in the 1970s and hasn’t stopped until now. Today, experts single out more than thirty specific functions of museums, but only a part of them are connected with processes of sociocultural transformations.

The author distinguishes those functions of museums that are most closely associated with the social transformations of the transition to an information society. First, a group of functions related to the enhancement of the role of science and research. Secondly, the functions associated with the change in the structure of employment (an increase in the number of employees in services and information). Thirdly, the functions that are associated with the transformation in the information society of the functions of museums to preserve and translate social memory.

The museum can no longer be a passive custodian of cultural heritage. It must be actively involved in the processes of sociocultural transformations.

The largest museums in general have already passed the path of adaptation, while the processes of adaptation of regional museums to a new social reality have just begun. The new mission of the museum can be to actively participate in the formation of the cultural landscape and preserve the connection with previous ages.

Keywords: museum, museum’s functions, the Mission of the Museum, the Information society, the culture of the Information society

A. Mikhailova

*post-graduate student,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: mihailoova@gmail.com*

CULTURE INSTITUTES LIBRARIES’ WEB PAGES ANALYSIS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATION RESOURCES INTEGRATION EXTERNAL DIRECTION IMPLEMENTATION

Abstract. The article is devoted to the web pages of libraries of institutes of culture. The author considers Implementation of integrative function of library of higher education institution in external information-educational space. At the same time, he carries out the analysis of web pages as instruments of implementation of integrative function of library of higher education institution in the external direction.

According to the requirements of information society high school libraries should create the most favorable conditions to meet information needs of users on the basis of information and education resources (including electronic). The use of the global Internet allows the university library to provide access to participants of educational process to the largest information and education services irrespective of the place of their location. Also, through its own web site, the university library is able to provide access to educational resources produced in the walls of the university, with other participants of educational space industry, agencies, city, region, state and the world.

The article shows that on the basis of interaction through the web site with external information and education space, the University library can be considered as the part of this external space providing it integrity.

When analyzing the web pages of libraries of institutes of culture, a number of indicators are being evaluated such as presence of own website of the library structure (sections) of the web site, its content, the availability of services of web analytics. Special attention is given to the following elements in the structure of web pages: electronic libraries, electronic library systems, electronic catalogues as tools for incorporating library resources in the external information-educational space.

On the basis of the conducted analysis the author offers the structure of the web site of the library for the most efficient implementation of the external integration of information and educational resources, as well as the conclusions how well it is possible to implement an external integration between the universities of culture. The article is of interest for employees of university libraries and researchers working on issues of modernization activities of university libraries.

Keywords: university library, integrative function, web site, information and education resources

PART II. CULTUROLOGY

M. Shub

*Candidate of Culturology, Docent,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: Shubka_83@mail.ru*

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL GROUNDS OF CULTUROLOGICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING OF THE PAST

Abstract. The phenomenon of the past is a subject of various scientific disciplines and is considered within the most various approaches – sociological, philosophical, historical, culturological. The last is presented by the works of such researchers as D. Louental, Ya. Assman, P. Nora, L. Repina, A. Vasilyev and others. D. Louental considers the past as “an alien country” – a part of irrevocably lost social reality. He thinks that overcoming of the gap between the past and the present is carried out by means of heritage. He considers memory, history and relicts the main sources of knowledge of the past. The colleagues of D. Louental of the problem under research, conditionally belonging to the memory-studies research group, Ya. Assman and P. Nora share his viewpoint on the issue of the status of the past in space of modern culture and the reasons of strengthening of interest in him. The past, according to them, only therefore came to a proscenium of scientific interests of relevance that in the last decades the gap between traditional (based on natural mechanisms of broadcast of social experience) and modern (artificial) sociocultural communications has become aggravated.

At obvious identity and originality of their ideas, it is possible to state existence the general of vectors in consideration of the past, existence of points of intersection in his interpretation. So, all researchers admit, firstly, the extra-subjective nature of the past as product of activity of human consciousness, secondly, his reconstructed character and, thirdly, the modernizing influence of the present on it. At the same time none of them gives his own accurate interpretation of the past phenomenon. Trying to fill this research gap, we have formulated our own definition of this category. So. We understand it as the past indirectly given, reconstructed, determined present and perceived as the past area of group social reality.

Keywords: past, cultural science, culture, memory, memory-studies

V. Triodin

*Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor,
Saint-Petersburg Department of Russian
Creative Union of Culture Workers
E-mail: bonicat@list.ru*

KEEP IN AN EVOLUTIONAL STEP

Abstract. One hundred years have passed since the Great October revolution (one of the main historical events of our country that turned up the grounds of state organization and social structure and changed the lives of millions of people) but many people today still can't remain indifferent to it. I think that culture is the basis for the development of a society that's why art and literature first and foremost have greatly influenced the formation of socialist and later also revolutionary consciousness. The author gives historical prerequisites of communist ideas origin (including those of utopian socialism), their evolution in the West (T. More, T. Campanella, H. de Saint-Simon, Ch. Fourier etc.). In Russia after the abortive revolt of 1825 the ideas of socialism (simonism in particular) were not openly expressed but secret circles and societies (e.g. petrushevtsy) some members of which had to leave Russia were formed. Thus A. Herzen and N. Ogarev from Europe were trying to wake up Russia with their "Bell" journal. The novel by N. Chernyshevsky "What to do?" greatly influenced the development of socialist ideas in Russia. A lot of communes like that of Vera Pavlovna appeared in Russia. It's worthwhile mentioning that this work promoted the formation of V. Lenin's views. Russian (or peasant) socialism of the second half of the XIX century was named "narodnik movement" for the famous "walking to the folks". One of the narodniks' inspirers was P. Lavrov ("Historical letters"). But the ideas of socialism were alien to peasants of Russia at that time and culture of common people differed greatly from that of intelligentsia and noblemen. Gradually coercive methods of impact have replaced non-coercive ones. The first 17 years of the XX century was the period of people's rebellions. Many scientists think that utopian socialism has originated from equalizing social ideology of early Christianity. No wonder that clergyman G. Gapon became the symbol of the first Russian revolution. Many graduates of theological colleges (seminaries) and children of clergymen were taking active part in revolutions. The political revolution of 1917 was followed by the cultural one (formation of new man devoted to the system; struggle of "we" with "I"). It touched all activity spheres including art.

Keywords: October Revolution, communism, utopian socialism, narodnik movement

DISCUSSIONS

A. Ursul

*Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor,
Lomonosov Moscow State University
E-mail: ursul-ad@mail.ru*

SOME REMARKS ABOUT NOOSPHERE

Abstract. The article justifies the idea of the necessity of more active participation of culture institutes in working out the problems of noosphere formation and noosphere education expressed by A. Sokolov. The author studies the problem of relations between cephalization and culture genesis, formation of culture as creation heightening biological processes, accumulation, alterations and transformations of information by non-genetic way. The article stresses that culture genesis in the period of global evolution is starting to transform into noosphere genesis that is formed through unfolding of education for persistent development and in future through noosphere-advanced education.

Keywords: information, information culturology, culture, culture genesis, noosphere, noosphere education, noosphere genesis, advanced education, clever education, cephalization

A. Flier

*Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor,
Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage
named after D. Likhachev
E-mail: andrey.flier@yandex.ru*

YOU SHOULDN'T TURN THIS DREAM INTO REALITY

Abstract. The noosphere practical structure has raised doubts and caused many debates. First, because even theoretically it is an object that cannot be found out, described as a system and identified empirically; second, во-вторых, implementation of noosphere theory will require conventional planetary standardization of relationship between man and nature and human communities but it contradicts human nature itself (different conditions of existence and what's more the main thing is needs in self-identification: national, social, religious etc.; attitude of peoples to nature is also quite different). In creation of noosphere as a universal (even taking into consideration humanistic principles and ideals) many scientists it will threaten cultural diversity of mankind and cultural differences between peoples that have been historically formed.

At the same time the noosphere theory had predicted general tendency of man's attitude to nature transformation, so it was interesting to study correlation between the noosphere theory and system of modern international agreements for protection of wild nature, depths and climate. The correlation of noosphere concept with modern theories of post-industrial society with its "economy of knowledge", globalization and other tendencies of modern development are also planned to be handled.

Keywords: noosphere, culture, cultural diversity of mankind

D. Khafizov

*post-graduate student,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: khafizovdm@susu.ru*

FROM THE SPECTATOR – TO THE READER: BOOK'S FILM VERSION AS A MEANS OF YOUNG READERS FASHION FORMATION

Abstract. The article is devoted to the film adaptation as social-cultural phenomenon, influencing the formation of the reader's fashion in the youth culture. It is especially relevant today, when visual information prevails in society, partly reducing the reader's activity of the younger generation. This is why it is important to find points of interaction between text and its visual adaptations and to have an opportunity to make a reader out of a spectator, using film adaptation as a stimulus of the reference to literary sources. The analysis of this problem takes into account the position of R. Stam, who analyzes the phenomenon of film adaptation in the aspect of mutational processes. We also propose a scheme of mutational changes in the cultural product "book", built into the process of fashion communication, which reflects the positive adaptation of the subject in the youth environment. Since this problem was not yet the subject of a special study, we conducted a comprehensive empirical study that includes a quantitative and qualitative sociological survey of students in the Chelyabinsk region and covers about 600 people. Separate block of questions was directly connected with the channels for spreading information about the objects of the reader's fashion, among which an important role is played by screen versions. As a result, readers' preferences of young people were studied, which are mainly limited to "fashion" literature existing in the context of media texts: advertising, video clips, computer games, films and television series. In particular, more than half of the respondents stated that they prefer to read books and watch their film adaptations, and for a quarter of those surveyed it is the film adaptations that have a decisive influence on the choice of books for reading. Thus, the problem of using the adaptation of literary works as a means of stimulating reader activity was identified, which requires further study.

The problem space of it should include the impact of film adaptation on the formation of the reader's fashion, media consumption, the characteristics of the advertising impact on youth culture, etc.

Keywords: film version, adaptation, reading, film, book, fashion, transmedia, reader fashion, mechanism of fashion, fashion communication

N. Kosobutskaja

*Post-graduate student,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: nkosobutskaja@mail.ru*

“CULTURAL MEMORY” PHENOMENON CONCEPTUAL INTERPRETATION

Abstract. In order to terminologically separate memory in its space of scientific dialogue and its memory as a cultural phenomenon, we propose to use the phrase "cultural memory".

The researchers talk about the collective, collective nature of memory, its social determinancy, its dependence on actual conditions and tasks, its figurative, irrational nature, materialization in conditionally knowledgeable and artistic, ritual-festive and other forms.

Cultural memory is both collective and collective, as it is a system of memories of members of the same group who participated in common events; And social, because it is determined by the parameters of society, which include subjects of memories. An essential unit of cultural memory is the image.

The main functions of cultural memory are: memory, identification, integration and differentiation, adaptation, information-cognitive.

All these and other forms of visualization of cultural memory, we propose to call a heritage.

Keywords: culture, heritage, cultural memory, cultural phenomenon, memory functions

PART III. ART STUDY

S. An

*Doctor of Philosophical Sciences,
Altai State Pedagogical University
E-mail: fil@uni-altai.ru*

M. Kosterina

*Candidate of Art Criticism,
Altai State University
E-mail: mari_kosterina@mail.ru*

“PERFECTION OF UNCOMPLETED” IN RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ICON PAINTING

Abstract. The research of Old Russian art monuments in modern humanitarian knowledge acquires the increasing importance and relevance in connection with problem definition of domestic cultural heritage preservation. The article discloses the scientific problem of methodological approaches to identify the relationship perfect (explicit) and unfinished (hidden) in the Old Russian icons. The iconographic method in the description of icons is applied. Analyzed the aesthetic and artistic possibilities of complementing and developing the artistic images created in the canons of perfection.

As researches show, the completeness of esthetic assumes in a potentiality its incompleteness, fluidity, readiness for further perfection as the live, pulsing life. Is explained the content of the categorial device: “perfection”, “incomplete” and some others, opening essence of the idea. For its understanding references to texts of Russians and the western religious thinkers are given. The author uses the principle of complementarity, i. e. “perfect” is spiritually supplemented with the “incomplete”.

The complex nature of this material confirmed the interrelatedness of issues and their representation of multiple levels of knowledge: philosophical and methodological – to the level of the issue of the existence of art as such. It was dictated by the General laws of development of scientific thought of the 20th–21th centuries. Until recently the world science, especially positivistic philosophy and a modernism, has developed mainly in the analytical direction. Presently the methodological grounds of scientific knowledge is determined by system approach and a method of a system research. The phenomenon of replacement of one paradigm (analytical) by the

other (system) as a methodological position of modern humanitarian knowledge, including Art Studies has been considered.

The result of the conducted research shows that the Russian orthodox iconography in the dichotomy of perfect and incomplete possesses a creative incentive in search of new reading of art meanings in the fine arts.

Keywords: art of painting, perfection, incompleteness, spiritual significance, Russian Orthodox icon painting, image, symbol

K. Kiuru

*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor,
Chelyabinsk State University
E-mail: kkiuru@mail.ru*

VISUAL MYTH IN IDEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE: REPRESENTATION IN SOVIET MONUMENTAL ART

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of representation in the art of socialist realism of the visual myth of a new Soviet man. The design of Moscow metro stations was chosen as the subject of the analysis. Majolica panels by E. Lansere at the “Komsomolskaya” metro-station are analyzed for the representation of labor achievements of young people under the new government. On the example of M. Manizer's sculptural compositions at the “Ploshchad Revolutsii” station, a narrative is reconstructed about the formation of a new state: from revolutionary birth through the Civil War, post-war economic reconstruction, industrial and agricultural achievements of the first five-year period, to the radiant future of the communist state. In the mosaic panels of A. Deineka at the “Mayakovskaya” station, a narrative of one day from the life of the Soviet people is reconstructed. It is concluded that the focus of the entire project of the Moscow metro is the image of a Soviet new man – a strong, hardened physically, selfless citizen, bodily and spiritually transformed as a result of the emergence of a new Soviet state.

Keywords: visualization, socialist realism, myth, narrative communication, propaganda

T. Serikova

*Candidate of Art Criticism,
Siberian Federal University
E-mail: serikova_72@mail.ru*

PROBLEM OF FORMATION OF SUBJECTIVE REALITY IN ART (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ALEXANDER SURIKOV CREATIVE ACTIVITY)

Abstract. This survey is devoted to the analysis of one of the ways of objective reality learning by means of creation new subjective models of universe. The urgency of the topic chosen for studies is based on searching for new approaches to the learning of universe through artistic creation. The authors used complex of methods both general scientific and highly-specialized ones (philosophical, art-critic and psychological) as the main tools of the survey. While analyzing the chosen works of art the authors have proved that an artist creating a new reality using his own images seeks to comprehend the form and content of subjective reality.

Works by Alexander Surikov taken as experimental materials have been deliberately stylized in a primitive manner that characterizes the creative activity of the artist as of a game with potential viewers. For the first time we have carried out a comprehensive analysis and offered an inter-disciplinary approach to his works interpretation. We have also made an attempt to systematize artistic means and methods characteristic for A. V. Surikov's creative activity and have interpreted the artist's paintings of universe through subjective model of universe understanding. The absence of distinction between subjective and objective reality is considered as one of the main creative methods of A. V. Surikov. Fragmentation and mosaic structure of elements in the works of the artist acting as constants of the world of his works, equally correspond to the eclectic character of his contemporary objective reality.

Keywords: fine arts of Krasnoyarsk, Alexander Surikov, subjectivity of perception, primitive

N. Safonova

*Candidate of Culturology,
Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts
E-mail: natulya_natalka@mail.ru*

FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION OF MUSICAL GENRES WEDDING-CEREMONIAL COMPLEX OF THE CHELYABINSK REGION

Abstract. The tradition of ritual culture preserves and transmits the most significant spiritual and moral values and norms, necessary for normal functioning of society in modern conditions. The functioning of musical genres in the context of wedding ritual complex carried important meaning in the organization and conduct of vital events that determined the course of ritual ceremonies. Wedding ritual complex of the Chelyabinsk region represented by such musical genres as lamentations and songs, “commenting on specific ritual situation”, is a functional definition which defined the main goal of this work. The main mechanisms that determine the functioning of the laments and songs in the ceremony, are the motives of the parting of the bride with the parent house, past her girlish life and its transition in the house of her husband. Ensemble bridesmaids perform basic functional meaning of the ritual action transition (commented, directed and indicated on the subsequent course of the action). Musical content wedding-ceremonial complex as a major structural component, regulating the behavior of the participants was enhanced by ritual and magical significance, is the mechanism of simulation and the organization of ritual ceremonies.

Keywords: wedding ritual complex, music genres, wedding lamentations, songs, commenting on ritual actions, functions

N. Evdokimova

*post-graduate student,
Ural State Mussorgsky Conservatoire
E-mail: nmc-dpo2012@yandex.ru*

“MUSIC – MATHEMATICS – PSYCHOLOGY”: A RESEARCH LABORATORY IN THE URAL STATE MUSSORGSKY CONSERVATOIRE (1970–1980s)

Abstract. The subject of the article is really actual nowadays because it is closely connected with the problem of integration of the scientific researches in the second half of the 20th century and their affection on the regional musical science in Russia. The article aims at the reconstruction of establishing and functioning scientific-research laboratory “Music – Mathematics – Psychology” at the Ural State M. Mussorgsky Conservatoire in 1970–1980s. Source base is the Conservatoire archive funds and Regional State Archives. These data help to find new information documents about the development of musical science in the Ural region. In this article there are introduced unpublished items of information about the activity of the scientific All-Union center at the Ural Conservatoire, various scientific-practical conferences such as “Methodology of Musical Thought” (1971), the formation of the Problems laboratory. The author also shows the trends of the laboratory collective to the integration of theoretical musicology and the exact sciences as well as some questions of psychology of music perception. It is also shown the laboratory role in the perfecting the Music Theory Chair in its interdisciplinary cooperation.

Keywords: integration of sciences, interdisciplinary, music theory, scientific-research laboratory, Ural Conservatoire, electronic computer in 1970–1980s, method of probability and statistics, psychology of music perception

A. Tikhomirova

post-graduate student,

Russian Institute of Art History

E-mail: ann-tikhomirova@yandex.ru

THE FUNCTION OF TIMBRE IN SONORISTIC SYMPHONIES OF A. TERTERIAN

Abstract. Avet Terterian's symphonic art is a breeding ground for studying the nature of the sonoristic themes and functional aspects of the orchestral timbre in the context of the musical language. The analysis of the sonoristic texts, where the expressive power of timbre and texture plays a key role in the composition arrangement, brings up to date a goal to approach the timbre system theory of a musical text (a sonoristic composition); and identify a function of timbre and texture in the musical poetics of the orchestral style and in the composer's musical language. Timbre is a capacious phenomenon of auditory reflection of auditory information, forming an “image of sound”. Treating timbre as a tool for musical expressiveness is only possible in a multidimensional and multilevel system of reference. The system-ethnophonic method (author I. Matsijewsky) is applied to the analysis of the orchestral style and musical language of the composer-symphonist. In the system of timbre arrangement of the symphonic text the functions of timbre and texture such as thematic formation, formcreation, and the expressive functions are revealed on the phonemic, timbre-structural, semantic, and topological levels of the musical form.

To analyze the sonoristic texture at the timbre-structural level it is natural to introduce a method of description of an acoustic model, which is based on the concepts of musical acoustics. At the phonological level of the language system of the symphonic text the principle of division of musical information stream into semantic objects with the corresponding types of “spectra” is shown. As an acoustic model under study one can consider any holistic sound event – from the elementary unit of the musical text to the macro-timbre of the composition. The structure of the timbre texture of the orchestral texture in comparison with the traditional music enables us to see in the acoustic information of the symphonic text the foundation for the composer's musical thinking – the cognitive settings of deep layers of an oral music tradition. A. Terterian's symphonic thinking is dominated by “timbre audition” with a focus on perception of a timbre-sonor and spatial component of the musical matter. The creation principles that give birth to the logic of the musical form are based on the attitude of the Armenian artist to Sound as a philosophical and religious concept of the universe and at the same time reveal the formative universals of various musical traditions.

Keywords: Avet Terterian, sonoristics, timbre, orchestral timbre texture, musical language

DIGEST

IU. Gushul

THE BEST STORY COMPETITION AS A MEANS TO ACTIVELY PROMOTE READING

Настоящая публикация знакомит с тезисами авторского большого проекта «История страны в истории моей семьи», основные идеи, этапы, результаты реализации которого отражены в работах Ю. В. Гушул [2–8]. Проект включал создание электронной коллекции «Великая Отечественная война в истории моего села» (при участии библиотекарей и школьников с. Белозёры Троицкого района Челябинской области), а также организацию и проведение международного конкурса лучших эссе «Великая Отечественная война в истории моей семьи». Данный конкурс объединил школьников, студентов и их педагогов из России, Казахстана, Узбекистана, Белоруссии и других стран (более ста рассказов на английском языке).

Ключевые слова: чтение, продвижение чтения, конкурс на лучший рассказ, устная история, Великая Отечественная война

Abstracts. This publication is a review of the interesting and remarkable author's big project “History of the Country in the History of My Family” which includes the creation of an electronic collection “The Great Patriotic War in the History of My Village” and also the organization and conducting of the best story competition on this topic. Competitions for readers are an active and effective means of promoting reading. The creation of the electronic collection “The Great Patriotic War in the History of My Village” was the first idea in that anniversary project. Schoolchildren and the members of the village Belozeri library took part in it. They were helping librarians to create the new modern collection devoted to the memory of their ancestors – participants of the Great Patriotic war 1941–1945. Schoolchildren were collecting for 2 years various war stories and memories from veterans about wartime, old photos, articles, letters, and documents about battles at the front and about the life in the rear. Authors of that e-collection paid much attention to interviews with veterans who were 7–10 years old during that period. All of these rare materials and modern films, books, newspapers, articles and historical research by scholars and schoolchildren (including scanned copies and e-documents) went into the e-collection. It represents a valuable source of ‘oral history’ about the heroic past of our Troizk region, our Motherland and encourages consideration and sincere well-earned respect for our veterans. A few interviews in this article are obvious illustrations from our very interesting e-collection "The Great Patriotic War in the History of My Village".

The organization and completion of the best story competition “The Great Patriotic War in the History of My Family” was our second idea and an international project which united peoples, united schoolchildren, students and their teachers from Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Belorussia and other states. Each participant had to talk about an ancestor and his role in the Great Victory on the 9th of May 1945. We have more than one hundred very wonderful, interesting essays and some of them we read with tears in eyes. Two essays we included in this article are obvious illustrations of our best story competition “The Great Patriotic War in the History of My Family”. Schoolgirls at school № 16 from town Uralsk (Republic of Kazakhstan) had written them. In our opinion, historians can also regard these essays as a valuable source of ‘oral history’ about the heroic past of our great country.

In conclusion, we express a hope for the success of our current and future wonderful projects and for future close creative co-operation with our esteemed colleagues. And I express my deep gratitude Alexander Kuznetsov, Anna Mikhailova and Feodor Pereligin for their help in my projects.

Keywords: reading, promote reading, a best story competition, oral history, the Great Patriotic war