

SUMMARY

L. Yeganyan. RITUAL THINGS OF THE ANTIQUE BENIAMIN BURIAL PLACES. In burial places of Beniamin antique tomb, which goes to 2-5th centuries A.D. stone objects of different geometrical forms. are found, which any do not have household are of no purpose. In some burial places the accompanying material is partially damaged or partially broken.

Comparing the mythological, ethnographic materials with the data about the ritual of the burial of antique tombs shows that every detail of the ritual, every object has its function and a certain role in ritual process.

The role of mirror, caurry, astragal, ritual stones of different geometrical forms are to put aside the influence of harm and the all ritual complex of the process are directed to the main point- the idea of regeneration.

F. Ter-Martirosov. THE EXCAVATION OF THE ANCIENT COUNTRY-SEAT IN ANUSHAVAN. In the summer 1988-1989 the expedition of the Institute of archeology and ethnography of The Academy of sciences of Republic of Armenia has led excavation near to the village Anushavan. The monument was settled down at the top of a hill.

The hill at the bottom and average part was surrounded with two lines' fence from huge boulders. The central nucleurs of the monument represented one large multiroom building with thick external walls. The monument was based in the 2 c. BC. and has stopped existence in 1 AD. There are two stages of life.

The wholl building is constructed from a stone. Rectangular by its the form the building inside was divided along its length into two parts by a deaf longitudinal wall. The floors in these rooms had stone plates. The stone bases from under wooden poles are built in a flooring. The bottom layer, as it was specified, is characterized by finds of ceramics brown gob with red painted ornaments. The presence of the bowls with red gob a list by a black paint, and fragments of red polish bowls is characteristic of ceramics of the top layer. An ornament finds of materials of the top layer is the statue of terracote, representing the sitting young man identified as the god of wisdom Tir.

The monument is determined as manor consisting from of the large house and fortified territory, environmental it prototype of feudal locks. That is the data of excavation reflect process of expansion of the rights of property on allocation of the new ground aristocrats.

H. Msryan. A NEW-FOUND IN SHIRAKAVAN. In 1982, during the building work in New-Shirakavan, T.Pharzadian from Gyumri has discovered a cromlech with the following things-two pots, two potteries, one daggen one needle, one brascelet, twelve oval rings, eight buttons. In 1996 the following things were given to the Regional Museum of Shirak. To be founded on that the materials of Shirakavan are close to the findings which are correctly dated for the XII-XI century BC, we can say that the new-found cromlech is also dated according to this period. The new-found cromlech completes our imaginations about the monuments of Shirakavan.

A. Nakhshkaryan. ZOOMORFICAL ORNAMENTS WRITTEN CERAMICS IN HELLENISTIC ARMENIA. The article is devoted to the investigation of Hellenistic pottery found in Armenia during the excavations of different cities and settlements of that epoch. That material was classified and systematized into many groups and subgroups in accordance with the main characteristic features. The classification is based on technical, decorative and ornamental motives and elements, which conclude the base of peculiarities of the pottery. The following main points were discussed in the paper by the author: 1. The classification of the animal ornaments in the pottery of the Hellenistic Armenia; 2. The relevance of geometric and nature ornaments' peculiarities; 3. The ornaments and their relations with the similar ones in Armenian and adjacent regions pottery; 4. The functional significance of decorated pottery, which bear the elements depicted in form of animal motives. The article may be used by the archaeologists, specialists of Hellenistic ceramics,

historians and by everybody who is involved in the investigation of Hellenistic decorative and ornamented pottery of the Near East and Armenia.

A. Vardanyan. MONETARY CIRCULATION IN ARMENIA IN XII-XIII CENTURIES.

The article deals with the investigation of the monetary circulation in Armenia in XII-XIII centuries. It consists of two main parts: In the first part of the paper some issues of the coinage of the North-Eastern Armenia are discussed, as well as several aspects and outposts, dominating in the numismatic literature, which are also considered.

In the second part, the main coin groups of powerful Islamic dynasties, which provided the coin circulation of the South-Western parts of Armenia in the general context of the "Silver Crisis" phenomenon, are described.

S. Petrosyan. ABOUT THE ROUTE OF THE RAID MOURSILI I INTO THE EAST.

In the oriental studies the route of penetration of the Hittite army led by King Moursili I (1620-1590 BC) into the Armenian Highland hasn't been exactly defined yet. The names of the towns and countries conquered by Moursili I as mentioned in the annals (Lauanda, Taksana, Hamsa, Hasuua, Halara) should be located around the road leading later on from Armenia Minor to the Pass of Bitliss.

S. Hairapetyan. THE INTERACT POSITION OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS IN THE ARMENIAN PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS. A comparative analysis of all possible positional variants of the main components in the passive constructions of Erabar, Middle Armenian and Modern Armenian is carried out on the basis of statistic data drawn from the rich original linguistic material. The article also states the productivity and frequency value of the occurrence of each type of the mentioned constructions. A classification is made with due regard for the order of the constituents according to the value of their stylistic neutrality or emotional coloring.

V. Melkonyan. QUESTIONS OF STYLISTIC USE OF AUTHOR'S NEOLOGISMS.

The main criterion of studying author's neologisms as a layer of fiction vocabulary must be ascertaining their significance and role in maintaining the features of speech: accuracy, consciousness, figurativeness, diversity etc.

S. Petrosyan, Tc. Petrosyan. ABOUT THE CHIEF GOD-TRIAD OF ANCIENT SOPKH. According to the view-point of the author of the given article, the chief gods of Ancient Sopkh (Isuva) are regarded to have possessed both cosmic and totem attributes. The following serves to prove it. As the mountain goat used to be a totem for a great many primitive tribes inhabiting the Armenian highland, the Isuvian deity ⁴Pirua is not only an anthropomorphic supernatural being personifying the light and the sun, but at the same time denoting the light, the sun and a goat. The same holds good as to ⁴U. It's not only an anthropomorphic supernatural personification of the thunder and lightning, but the thunder, the lightning and a goat as well. ⁴INANNA serves not only as an anthropomorphic supernatural being of goddess-mother, personifying fertility, but at the same time denoting a cloud, the rain, a river as well as a Nanny-goat.

L. Petrosyan. TRACES OF AN ANCIENT CULIN ANI. The worship of The Blessed Virgin was widely spread in medieval Armenian capital Ani. The main Cathedral in Ani (accomplished in 1001 AD) was named after her. It had been preceded by the cult of Anahit, the heathen goddess of ancient Armenians. After the adoption of Christianity in 301 AD the Temple of Anahit in Ani was ruined, and on its site a new church was built. Anahit is believed to have been called Ani by the ancient Armenians. On the ground of the above mentioned fact the author thinks it possible to see I-E root *an-/*Han-"grandmother, father's mother">Armenian "han, hani", Greek "annis", Old Germanic "ana" (Cf: the Hittite goddess ⁴Hannahanna <*hanna-hanna<I-E *Han) lie on the basis of the theonym "Ani" as well as the toponym "Ani".

A. Gasparyan. KHACHATUR JUGHAJETSY'S WORK AS HISTORY OF PERCIA'S SOURCE. In the work "History of Persia" of Armenian historian of 18th century Kh/ Jughajetsy were gathered and numbered all the informations that had been summed up in Armenian Historical monuments concerning Iran's history.

The author comes close to the theme and criticized it and tries to arise and comment the important events that are developed in Persia connecting them with the history of Armenia. By this Jughajetsy sums up Armenians' that part of history.

A. Hairapetyan. GYUMRI-ALECSANDRAPOL IN THE FIRST HALF OF XIX CENTURY. An attempt to do an attempt to represent Gyumri-Alecsandrapol aspect in the first half of XIX century. Important meaning residence (this settlements from the point of view with military-political was more obvious for Russian namely after addition Georgia with Russian.(1801), good evidence this appearance in military plans Russian command is real and settlement and transformation it in important military supporting station. In 1804 a settlement was built, boundary station, in shortest period with a big military contingent. However fundamental development settlement, reviving economic life and aggravation military-political importance are connected with active immigration west Armenian in 1926-1929 with using flexible system state's privileges for them, which gave Russian powers and with better finish fortress building. Comparing all historical and archiving data about rename Cyumri in Alecsandrapol. Also presented shortest demographical Cyumri-Alecsandrapol's survey's first half of XIX century.

L. Asoyan. ALEXANDRAPOL DISTRICT CENSUS OF 1897. The census was conducted on January 28 /February 9/ of 1897. The information processing lasted until 1904-1905. The census data provides clear and complete information related to socio-economic situation and the population employment status and mode of life as well as is a rich material for further wide-ranged research. Besides, census is the first and most accurate method of human and economic resources record. Census includes data concerning the population distribution, size, literacy and education levels.

The Census materials led to a conclusion that there were facilitating conditions for life and development of Armenia on the Armenian territories adjoined to the Russian Empire. That was also facilitated by the positive changes occurring in the political and economic life. In that aspect the materials of the First general census of 1897 serve us a source for conducting a study of Armenian population development process on the background of the Russian state policy.

H. Stepanyan. EVIDENCES ABOUT AUTHOR-MUSICIAN HISTORICAL IN ARMENIAN MIDDLE V-XV CENTURIES. Among other written sources is one of important in study life and creation Armenian middle century authors-musicians, hymn creator. Reference types historical evidences is followings: a) in which mention is author hymn creator's name or individual musician; b) in which except author's name is mention is enumerate his work. In article is scholarly mark to study safety-complexes is mentioned his enumerate works written historical sources.

Z. Khachatryan. CAT IN ARMENIAN BELIEVES. Armenians have many beliefs about cat that emphasize its connection with three spirits, namely Gornapshtic, Shwod, Tpgghi. The article analyses the positive and negative aspects of these imaginative creatures. The image of cat is considered to be associated with the incarnation of the chthonic man god. Conditioned by its fertility, this god appears to people in spring in the images of Gornapshtic, Shwod, Tpgghi. This god is a gigantic, horrible monster, which accounts for its chthonic essence.

K. Bazeyan. THE WOMEN'S CRAFTS AND THEIR CORELATIONS IN THE TRADE SCHOOLS OVER ARMENIAN PEOPLE IN XIX CENTURY. His theme of the article is the women's and men's crafts, their correlations, the privileges in the race-course of weaverness and crafts. It is tried to introduce during the pass of the weaverness to craft the men's interest in the circuit of the women's occupation. It is connected with the "special" nature of the crafts. The most interesting is the fact that the women's crafts had been included in the trades and their connection had interceded.

S. Mkrtchyan. CHANGES IN FESTIVE AND RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR OF INHABITANTS OF GYUMRI DURING THE LATEST CENTURY. The festivities of Gyumrians were actual mostly inside the cycle of kinsmen, neighbours and especially in

families. Namely, inside the family are passing process of traditionalization of holidays alongside with socialization of individual.

The comparative analysis of results of the study concerning faith and festive behaviour of the Gyumrians exposes the prevalence of the ritual component.

Events of the end of the XX century (December earthquake, National Movement for Karabakh, collapse of the Soviet state, advance of the Armenian nationhood) had reflection on faith and festive behaviour of citizens of Gyumri. Transformations in this fields (decrease of actuality of the Soviet festivals and gradual extension of traditional faith and holidays) were generally of ethnic, political and psychological character.

Social-structural changes among the believers and participants of festivities as in Gyumri, so nationwide in Armenia were conditioned by the new national-political system with its anti-religious orientation.

K. Sahakyan, R. Hovanisyan. THE NATIONAL SYMBOLISM IN EXTREMAL SITUATION. The understanding of the national symbolism in extremely situation for a person takes special importance, as it makes him full stranger in crisis, having in mind the ancient cultural symbols, which of course, makes him full safer. The national symbolism makes the process of psycho-analysis much easier interdict the meaning of the symbolized object in the mind of the person. The ethnic person, in this case, feels much safer during the crisis.

L. Hacobyany, N. Adamyan, ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL PHASES OF TEACHING. In the article the psychological aspect of teaching is comprehensively discussed from the point of view of teacher-student interaction.

The main appropriateness of understanding, learning and developing of the process of teaching is revealed here. It is worse mentioning that the role of sensory experience of the students in the process of learning the new material and developing the students' knowledge and proper skills is emphasized in the article.

L. Atanesyan, THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING CREATIVE ACTIVITY'S IN MODERN SCHOOLS. Having into the consideration the drawing subject, which plays a great role in the pupils' moral education, creative activity, the teacher's main problem is the ensuring of the following conditions, which prevents the process: 1) the pupils' intensive annotation with the masterpieces of the drawing art, 2) their comprehensive resolution. 3) the analyses of the artist's creative way.

N. Adamyan. THE PECULIARITIES OF DISPLAYING FORMALISM IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING. One of the most interesting moments in the process of teaching such philosophical categories as "theory" and "practice" are considered in the article. These categories are in unity and can't exist separately, they enrich themselves as a result of constant interaction of theory and practice in the process of teaching substantiated from different.

A. Boyajyan, THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL PROCESS IN THE TOWN LENINAKAN IN 1970-1987. The giving copy of the Soviet Union population in 1970-1979 and the official actual statistical information give a chance to present ethnodemographical situation in the town Leninakan from 1970 till 1987. Analysing these information it presents that the exploring period of the population is added 27,7%, the quotient of the birthing is added in 1987 compare 1970 1,2 time, but the dying is degraded 1,0 time the actual amelioration is more than 1,4 time. Such a demographical position was conditioned political and social economical conditions and compare with the highest temps of the sizes of immigration.