

SUMMARY

S. Petrosyan. THE SYSTEM OF TRIPLET SETTLEMENTS IN THE BASIN OF RIVER AKHURIAN. The Indo-European society had three social estates: the producers, the priests and the soldiers. In author's opinion, in ancient Armenia there existed the Indo-European principle of three-estate social division. The latter is reflected in the triplet settlements which existed in the basin of the river Akhurian: Shirakavan, Erazgavors, Tignis; Ani, Ereroyk, Maghazberd; Ervandakert, Bagaran, Ervandaashat.

H. Hakobjanyan. THE LIFE AND LITERARY-PUBLICISTIC ACTIVITY OF KARAPET TOGHRAJIAN (VAHAN MANVELIAN). Karapet Toghramajian is a famous Armenian writer, publicist, political and cultural figure who died in the battle of Sasun in 1904. This article is the first attempt to evaluate his personality and works.

A. Hakobyan. THE REFLECTION OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE IN THE PROSE OF H. KOCHAR AND M. GALSHOYAN. The process of reflecting the Genocide of the Armenian people in the prose was cut short in early 30-s of the 20th century and it has been re-established since the 60s-80s, being in close connection with the world – acceptance of the Armenians. The latter is reflected in H. Kochar's "The White Book" (1965) and M. Galshoyan's "Dzori Miro" (1968) and "Clouds on Mount Marouta" (1980). All the colours and peculiarities of the national psychology of the Armenian life are well observed in these books in their concrete state and historical development.

O. Petrosyan. THE MYSTERY OF LOVE IN THE NOVELETTE "THE WOMAN" BY LEVON SHANT. The novelette "The women" by Levon Shant differs from other specimens of his prose by its conceptual content and pursued aesthetic objectives. The title of the novelette "The women" is symbolic. It reflects the author's perception of feminine nature. This novelette by Shant is totally dedicated to revealing the women's mystery and is the whole complex of problems concerning the author's perception of feminine nature. In fact it is a digging out of the woman's soul, enlightenment of the emotional feelings of a woman being. In the psychological novelette "The Women" the author makes an attempt of a realistic analyses and depicts the women as a symbol of love, inspiration and idea. Here the author reflects the struggle between the material and the spiritual, the real and the ideal, the sensual and the romantic and reveals his idea of the "eternal beauty". Drawing a parallel between life and art, he clarified his sustainable point of view, according to which art is higher and more lasting than reality. The most important for the author is the victory of concept and perfection, and this finds its beautiful reflection in the novelette.

S. Hairapetyan. WORD-ORDER MODELS OF IMPARATIVE SENTENCES IN CLASSICAL OLD ARMENIAN (GRABAR). In the article the syntactical peculiarities of imperative sentences in Classical Old Armenian (Grabar) are considered. There are also analysed word-order models and their stylistic expressive meanings and values in the original and translated sources of that period. Peculiar attention is called to the problems concerning the intercommunication and interconditionality of the imperative intonation, sentence structure and word these models.

V. Melkonyan. ADVERBAL AND OBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTES IN MODERN ARMENIAN. In the article we assert the thought that divergences concerning the syntactical function of the attributes having adverbial and objective meaning can be overcome if we consider them as adverbial attributes («Մեր ղիւլ աւ ղիւլ հախնիպոսը տեղի չմեղցաւ») and objective attributes («Ումից հիսսաստիպեցիմք *կյանքից* անհաշտութեամբ հեռանալը»).

G. Ambardaryan. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REDUPPLICATIVE ADJECTIVES (on the material of Armenian, Russian, English) Repetition is according to semantic functioning may be homogeneous and heterogeneous. Reduplicative adjectives according to the universal structure in Russian may be homogeneous, and in Armenian and in English they may be heterogeneous. The research is being done according to universal linguistic models suggested by academician G. Jahnukyan.

N. Avetisyan. THE TYRES OF NOUN-PHRASES. The subdivision of noun-phrases has been made according to the following principles. The first principle takes into consideration the fact of belonging the attribute of a noun phrase to different parts of speech. The second principle is considering the fact of belonging the attribute to the antecedent or an omitted elliptical member. According to the first principle noun-phrases are divided into three groups: 1) phrases with

homogeneous members, 2) heterogeneous members, 3) multigeneous members. According to the second principle, which takes into consideration the fact if all the members of the phrase are present or if an omitted member is meant, the noun-phrases have been divided into two types: 1) phrases with omitted members and phrases without omitted members. The formers in their turn are subdivided into two subgroups, 1) phrases having attributes with objective meaning and 2) phrases having attributes with adverbial meaning.

A. Stepanyan, H. Sargsyan. SETTLEMENT OF THE ARMENIAN REPATRIATES IN ALEXANDROPOL-LENINAKAN. The article discusses a circle of problems related to the peculiarities of settling of Western Armenians in Leninakan during the whole period of the many-staged repatriation that started since 1921.

Figures and percentage indexes given in the article already speak on the important role which the second city of the Republic played in the process of settling of the people arriving at each stage of the repatriation. Only in 1946-1949, 20% of the general number of repatriates (100,000) settled in Leninakan. The authors discuss the process of forming of the sub-ethnic group of repatriates, as well as their interrelations with local Armenians.

Complications in adaptation resulting from a too great sociocultural distance between the countries of outcome and the new place of living of the foreign Armenians, hard social-economic conditions, as well as the unfavourable political climate evoked discontent among the repatriates, which became one of the reasons of their oppression and persecutions in 1937 and 1949.

G. Aganyan, K. Bazeyan. THE ROLE OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT IN THE MODERN MODE OF LIFE OF THE SHIRAK REGION POPULATION. In the transition period a considerable growth of the significance of the self-provided or subsistence economy is observed. In the result of socio-economic changes the population of Shirak Region returned to some traditional forms of household. The article is devoted to the widespread forms of household management, such as personal subsidiary forming, cattle-raising, poultry forming, fishing, bee-keeping. The article also touches upon the problems concerning the retail trade as a special form of family household management in which the townswomen are mainly engaged.

L. Vardanyan. FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ARMENIAN FOLK HOUSE (on field materials of S. Lisitsyan). The fundamental studies of the Armenian folk house have significant place in the heritage of the renowned armenologist Stepan Lisitsyan. In 1920-ies he collected thorough and rich ethnographical material in many regions among the native Armenians and survivors of the Great Genocide taken refuge in Armenia, which allowed him to define 12 areas where unique forms of folk houses were distributed. Stepan Lisitsyan was the first in the Armenian ethnography to explore this object for typology, delineating main types and subtypes of the folk Armenian house and focusing attention to their decorative-constructional relationships with religious architectural buildings.

Unfortunately the scientist had no time to complete his monograph devoted to this extremely important problem. Its small part was published in form of articles and reports in 1920-ies, but the greatest part and the broad ethnographical material are still unpublished and preserved in his archives.

I. Doljenko. THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN POPULATION OF ARMENIA (according to the materials of the census of 1989). Analysis of the social characteristics of the Russian population performed in 1989 on the base of the census data evidences that, at the beginning of 90-s, the Russians were one of the most socially advanced ethnic groups in Republic. Transformations in various spheres of life occurred at initial stage of development of sovereign Armenia gave rise to qualitative changes in the actual status of the Russian population so that the further prospects of existence of the Russian diaspora do not arouse optimism.

N. Gabrielyan. PECULIARITIES OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE CALAMITY ZONE POPULATION IN 1988-1998. The data of the regular account of population at January 1, 1989 made evident the immediate decrease of population in the Calamity zone as a result of the earthquake of Spitak in 1988. This fact coincided with transformations ensued in social-economic and political life of the republic, resulted in further changes of the population, balance of rural and urban residents, modifications in distribution of the populace, which are now observable in the Calamity zone. In particular, some localities, among which is Gyumri, had not restored their population during the observed period to achieve the pre-earthquake rate. Naturally, this state had its impact on the average density of the population and ratio of the citizens. At the same time the final emigration of the Azerbaijanians had effected the density rates of both Amasia subregion, and the entire populace resided in lands with 2000-2500 m. height.

S. Esayan. THE URARTIAN BRONZE GIRDLES AND THEIR NEW PARALLELS FROM THE WEST ARMENIA. The bronze girdles have their main place among the Urartian valuable works of art. The graphic pictures on these girdles are valuable source to research the Urartian arms, religious imagination, clothes, furniture and dishes. With their stylistic quality, the girdles which are found in Shirak (Ani-Pemza, Zakim, Leninakan, Ikdir and ect.,) are divided into three groups:

1. girdles with geographic ornaments
2. cellulate girdles
3. girdles with religious pictures

Recently the girdles like these ones have been found in the areas of West Armenia. These girdles are kept in the museums of Adana, Munich, Tokyo, Tehran, Pensilvania, New-York and in many other museums of the world.

H. Khachatryan. ABOUT SOME QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF KITCHEN CERAMICS. To see some function peculiarities of kitchen ceramics in the materials of hellenistic Benjamin's settlement in antic period (I century BC-I centuryAD) and Benjamin-2 (VII-VI centuries BC).

The kitchen ceramics are divided in two groups:

- I groups - the vessels for keeping food.
- II groups - the vessels for preparing food in fire.

In the second group there is sedge (սսջ), a kind of brazier made of clay used for baking bread. In Benjamin-2 one of such sedges, which has a round-housahoe form. Judging from the form of the found sandges we can suppose, that in VII-VI centuries BC bread was thin and had a form of a sedge.

The article also considers the technology of making sedges at that time. That is a unique technology.

L. Eganyan. THE CERAMICS OF BENIAMIN NECROPOLIS IN 1B.C.-1-2A.D. In accompanying materials of ancient burials are presented in various forms. Half of the ceramics are destined and used for jars of various size ceramics, which are more diverse than accompanying materials discovered in various forms. They are bowls, drinking bowls, butter cups and etc. The ceramics dated to 1B.C.-1-2A.D. imposes the distinctive lines and resemblance materials of synchronous monuments of neighbouring countries and Armenia.

H. Msryan. AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE LATE BRONZE AND IRON AGE OF NORTH-WEST ARMENIA. Number of agricultural instruments, including sickles and pitchforks have been excavated from the monuments and graves of the late bronze and iron age of North-West Armenia. We try type and classify these instruments.

We note the improvement of sickles and pitchforks and it documents the development of economy which has been reflected on changes happening with the agricultural instruments.

A. Nakhshkaryan. FLOWERY ORNAMENTS WRITTEN ON 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.

L. Petrosyan. ABOUT HISTORICAL AND FOLKLORE PROTOTYPES OF LEGENDARY VALARSHAK. In "The History Of Armenia", written by Movses Khorenatsy, King VALARSHAK is considered to be the founder of the Arshakid dynasty in Armenia. Though being a legendary personality, he preserved some characteristic features of Armenian kings, including Oront-Yervand, his I historical prototype (the end of the IV century BC). As, witnessed by Movses Khorenatsy (II, 4-6), Valarshak was the contemporary & the enemy of Macedonian diadochs. The legend of the twin brothers also played a considerable role in the formation of Valarshak & his brother Arshak's characters..

A. Gasparyan. TURKISH-IRANIAN RELATIONS THROUGH ARMENIAN SOURCES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XVII CENTURY. The basic questions of chief importance in the history of Osman Turkey and Sefian Iran were exclusively reflected in the works of Armenian historians. These works are in the limelight not only due to the fact that they contain a very voluminous material on the history of the two neighbour-countries, but for the fact that they include an authentic and objective information as well.

In XVII-XVIII centuries there went a very tense military-political struggle between Turkey, headed by Sultan and Iran for the priority in the Near and Middle East.

Arakel Davrizhetsi, Grigor Daranagetsi and Zacaria Kanakertsi and other Armenian historians bring true data concerning this epoch.

The historians, being sure of the truthful facts from foreign sources, treated their information with caution and criticism.

A. Hairapetyan. ALLOCATION OF WEST ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN THE PROVINCE OF SHORAGYAL (EASTERN SHIRAK) IN 1829-1831. The problem of repatriation of West Armenian refugees has been studied in Historiography quite closely. Yet some questions including the problem of migration of West Armenian refugees to Eastern Armenia need further detailed examination.

Through investigation of archives and other materials the process allocation of refugees in Eastern Shirak according to provinces is more or less completely represented in the article. There is also depicted neglect and dereliction of Russian authorities.

The results of the investigation record that in 1829-1831 the province of Shoragyal played host to 3590 families (about 20,000 people): 1250 of which (600 families from Kars, 200 families from Erzurum, about 300 families from Bayazet, 100-200 families from Basen and Mush and 30-40 Boshia families) about 6800 people settled in Gyumri becoming the kernel of gradually forming urban population. The rest of the settlers about 2340 families settled in the villages of the province increasing their number from 20 to 76 during the following 3 years.

K. Sahakyan. TIME DURING THE CRISIS. The main controlling feature of man's spiritual life is the time. In this sphere the person's psychological time has 3 measures of the past, of the present and of the future.

Time is examined from the point of view of its receiver's psychological studying, in this case the time is examined during the crisis.

The spiritual power usually concentrates during the stresses.

The person prepares for the social changes refusing the real time. In any case, out of the deep understanding, in this case, time during the crises.

The spiritual power usually concentrates during the stresses. The person prepares for the social changes refusing the real time in any case, our wish is to take man out of the psychological deep depression giving him the way for the new and positive motivators.

H. Stepanyan, S. Malkhasyan. A PECULIARITY OF LATE MEDIAVAL ARMENIAN DIVINE SERVICE. The Sharaknots (Himnary) ("collection of Selected Blessings") was the bearer of vivid traditions introduced in the Armenian Divine Service by Catholikos Movses Tatevatsi (1629-1632) with the aim of completing the ten components of the Blessings, i.e. the first song of the Canon. The selection of equivalent sharakans (hymns) was done according to common indices. For instance, Blessings mentioning the name of the Holy Spirit were chosen for the Canon of Pentecost. The quantity of selected hymns fluctuated from two to nine. The most frequent were groups with eight sharakans.

H. Apinyan. ABOUT A CEREMONIAL BRIDAL SONG IN SHIRAK. Music has important applied and constructional significance in Armenian traditional wedding ceremony. Some samples of folk, ashukh/national bard/ and spiritual works being heard traditionally at the weddings have changed into ritual melodies. The folk <Tsaghik unim> /I have a flower/medieval singer-poet N. Shnorhaly's spiritual song <Aravot luso> /Early in the morning/ have got invariable place in the ceremony structure and at the present days are heard necessarily during the ceremony.

S. Vardanyan. CHOIR ART IN THE SYSTEM OF SPIRITUAL VALUES IN CONDITION OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIETY. This article is devoted to the present-day problem of choir art and choir singing in condition of social-economic and political transformation of the society. This problem is reflected as an aspect for reforming the system of education. The content, character and methods of choir singing can be compared with the social life and creative activities. The choir art shapes the person in his intercourse, interaction and communication. The author comes to the conclusion that the choir singing is necessary for bringing up the personality and his realization in a civic society.

Traditionally, selected hymns were performed in the variation of exhortation (i.e. more syllabic than melismatic) and this very feature is the most important in the evaluation of the tradition itself. On the one hand, canonical frame of the Divine Service widens, but on the other hand this process takes place without alien innovations with introducing traditional chants.

E. Esayan. ANGLOSAXON ORIGINAL LEGAL COMPILATIONS AS SOURCE OF LAW IN THE X-XI CENTURIES. The original legal compilations and extracts about the Wergilda, in each, had a class, content and character. Actually, wergild was the state cost of the man

fixed by the state. It was established especially for the most complicated and strictly prohibited in fringe mend of the life in that historical era. The heals fang, the compensation and the payment was really not only criminal - legal, but also the strictest social punishment in our mind, according to the Anglo -Saxon criminal legal doctrine, the wergild was criminal - legal and material form of a punishment as a compensation for the guilt of the criminal.

So, for the enrichment of land property, for the adequate and honest realization of his responsibilities in the kingdom apparatus and for serving the hlaforð faithfully, the cearl acquired the right of the genes, a right, by which he presented to the court not only the complaints of this landowner, but also defended the legal rights needed for the king in the court. And the decent tradesmen acquired the right of the genes for realization of their practical responsibilities. For their overseas trade and for taking passengers to other countries the tradesmen were responsible for the National Assembly as the highest court instance.

A. Boyadgyan. THE DYNAMIC OF THE POPULATION IN ALEXANDROPOL-LENINKAN IN 1900-1970. There is a stable growth in the number of population (with the exception of 1918-1920 and 1941-1945). It can be explained by demographic policy of the state, social-economic and cultural factors. For the comparison we can mention that if in 1926 the factor of natural growth was 27.6 promil in 1959-23.2 and in 1970-13.2promil in other words in 1926-1970 the increase of the population was diminished twice. In 1926-1970 the number of population in Leninakan was increased 3.9 times, the factor of birth-rate decreased 2.4 times and death rate 2.8 times.

L. Atanesyan. THE XVII-XVIII CENTURIES WERE MARKED AS THE PERIOD OF ARMENIAN PAINTING. Getting divided from the miniature it took not only a new meaning, but also it was enriched by another genre (such as landscape, portrait), new themes, as well as with the new interpretation of ancient traditions.

During the period of time painting developed not only in Armenia, but also in such countries painting as Iran, Turkey, India, ect).

However, during the period of XVII-XVIII centuries painting took another way of development compared with the European similar masterpieces of Renaissance.

M. Karapetyan. EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC GRADATION IN MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN UNIVERSITIES. In the Middle Ages the Armenians had a number of higher schools some of which (in Ani, Gladzor, Sis, Tatev, Kapos) were considered to be perfect universities, and, which naturally, had a certain order of educational-scientific gradation. The order of awarding degrees was the same in all medieval Armenian universities (and not only in Armenian, but in European too). The graduates of the University were given the doctorate (the degree of "doctor"). The obligatory term of receiving the doctorate was to pass the exam in the presence of the committee of lecturers, learn and recite works by outstanding professors and, at last to read leaving speeches or to defend "thesis".

We should also like to mention that a dissertation in medieval Armenian universities was a serious scientific - analytical research consisting of 3 parts.