

SUMMARY

L. Eganyan. METS SEPASAR EARLY BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT. In 1998 in North of Ashotsk plateau at the top of mountain Mets Sepasar there was found a multi-layer settlement. Later on in 2004-2005 it was excavated. Under the floor of the Middle Age settlement there lay saved remainders of walls and floor belonging to a settlement dating back to early bronze age period. Many pieces of pottery, tools made of stone and bone and osteological material. The typicalness of potter's manufacture of Mets Sepasar is ceramics: pots, vases, jugs, ovens and oven supports. The characteristic features of ceramics found in Mets Sepasar are: linear geometric ornament's presence; prevalence of ceramics with black and red color; vessels with black and red lining.

The investigation of the finds and its peculiarities showed that the material found is synchronous with material found in the Early Bronze Age settlements of Shengavit, Jrahovit, Elar, Karnut, Arich, Kosichoter and others dating back to 26-24/22 centuries BC. The unexpected and valuable finds of Mets Sepasar open a new page in the investigation of Kur-Araks culture.

A. Khachatryan, L. Eganian. VII - VI C. BC. NECROPOLIS EXCAVATIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF KARMRARAKAR. In 2005 while the investigating the territory of the village of Karmrakar, Shirak Marz, the archeologists of the Shirak Regional Museum A. Khachatryan and L. Eganian found a half-destroyed necropolis. The land works made the necropolis become ruined. In 1989 for the construction purposes there were digged large holes (20 x 20 meter). Little by little the edges of the holes got destroyed and it was possible to see the large stone chambers of the necropolis. From one of the chambers one could see remains of a skeleton, a bronze bracelet and pieces of ceramics. To save the rest of the material there were organized excavations. During the excavations we found a chamber having the following dimensions: 2.4x1.6x1.5 meters. In the chamber there was a female skeleton and a few teeth of a child. Accompanied material includes pottery, tools and jewelry. The investigation of the finds showed that the necropolis of Karmrakar according to certain characteristics can be synchronized with the material belonging to Iron Ages - VIII - VII C. B.C.

S. Petrosyan. THE CHIEF GOD-TRIAD OF THE EARLY URARTU PANTHEON. Before the religious reform, carried by King Ishpuini (825-810BC), the state pantheon in Urartu was headed by another god-triad. It consisted of the God of the Sun (^DUTU/^DŠium), the God of Thunder (^DU/^DIM^D Teišeba) and the goddess Mother the Great. On a bronze plate from the collection of Boudin (Geneva) the God of the Sun is shown sitting on a throne and before him the God of Thunder, the goddess Mother the Great and 2 human figures are represented in a praying.

L. Petrosyan. ARTAVAN (ARDOATES)-THE KING OF ARMENIA. Arshak, the legendary king of Armenia, mentioned by Anonym in "The Primary History of Armenia" is identical to Valarshak, mentioned by Movses Khorenatsy. They are collective images, whose prototypes were different historical rulers of Armenia, including the historical name of Yervand (Oront), the founder of the II Yervandite dynasty, who ruled over the last decades of the 4th c.BC and Ardoates who became the king After Yervand, (the I half of the 3rd c. BC) and who is identical to Artavan in Anonym's "The Primary History of Armenia".

A. Gasparyan. REFLECTION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE IN THE WORKS OF THE ARMENIAN HISTORIOGRAPHS OF 17TH-18TH CENTURIES. The Armenian Historiographs of the 17th - 18th fully realized the importance of recent events taking place in the social and political life which in their turn determined the development of Armenian Historiography. Most of the authors were participants and eye-witnesses of the above mentioned events and presented reliable information. All this determine the peculiarities of Armenian Historiography which has its well-deserved place in the World Historiography.

K. Aleksanyan. THE TURKISH POLICY CONCERNING THE USE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITATIVE BODIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALEXANDRAPOL FROM 1918 TO 1921. The policy of the Turks in the province of Alexandrapol in the years 1918-1921, being the direct continuation of the policy of extermination of the Western Armenians had its own peculiarities. Taking into account the international political situation, the Turks maintained a more careful and sly policy here, to legalize their actions, they used the local structures of power. Conquering the province of Alexandrapol in 1918 the Turks preserved the local bodies through which they robbed the population by different "lawful" methods. They collected taxes regularly and the property of the Armenians, who left the province, was considered to be the property of the State Treasury. This policy manifested itself on a large scale in the period of the occupation of the province of Alexandrapol in 1920. In order to prove in practice that their advance was brought about by the interests of Soviet

Russia, the Turks declared Soviet Authority there. The created Power Bodies were recognized to degree they were necessary for the Turks to realize their intentions.

R. Nahapetyan. DESCRIPTION OF ARMENIAN FAMILY-MATRIMONIAL TRADITIONS IN THE WORKS OF KH. ABOVYAN Khachatur Abovyan is known as the founder of New Armenian Literature, as a great Enlightenment thinker and an expert in pedagogical science. However his ethnological heritage hasn't been studied properly and has definitely been underestimated. It should be stated that his ethnological studies played a great role in establishing Armenian ethnological science. The present article gives a full coverage of the descriptions pertaining to customs and rituals. The writer's observant comments on the Armenian traditions and customs give the complete view of sound relationships, Armenian families as well as traditions of his time.

K. Bazeyan. THE URBAN DAYLIFE IN THE NOVEL OF M. ARMEN, HEGHANAR FOUNTAIN. In this article the novel "Heghnar Fountain" is discussed as a national source.

All the sides of daily life and art of Alexandrapole are represented in the novel, but in the article we examine all the ethnic relations between all the classes and different grades of the town.

A. Boyajyan. SOME QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SHIRAK REGION. Social and economic development of Shirak Region and its role in the common economic complex of the region depend on a series of complex measures. The article deals with some settlement facts concerning one of the Armenian regions: the population number, the aging tendency of the population, migratory movement, the problem of small settlement and others.

T. Shakhverdyan. TRANSPOSITION OF NEGATIVE AND AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES IN CLASSICAL GRABAR. In the present article the peculiarities of transpositions of the affirmative and negative sentences in classical ancient Armenian are discussed. As it's known, in the process of transposition the language unit is used in the function of opposite member in the paradigmatic structure, as a result of which it acquires additional emotional-expressive overtones. In comparison to affirmative sentences their negative syntactic synonyms have greater linguostylistic impact. That's why for the expression of negative syntactic meanings affirmative linguostylistic units are often used. In the article the main types of transpositions of negative and affirmative sentences and the problems of correlation of their contextual and nominative meanings in ancient Armenian language are also discussed.

A. Harutyunyan. MORPHOLOGICAL POLISEMY OF ROOT WORDS IN GRABAR WITH THE MEANING OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB. Synchronous analysis of grabar vocabulary structure (content) shows that at that period of the language there is a certain layer of root words which reveal morphological polisemy. Separate part of that layer contains morphological meanings of adjective and adverb. Such words in this article are analyzed with internal groupings. The following semantic groups are distinguished, which reveal: a) attribute of quality, b) attribute of degree, c) attribute of sense, d) attribute of measure (time, area, weight), e) characterizing attribute. As the statistics shows, in the split meanings of such words the meaning of attribute of the subject and speech part meaning of the adjective predominate.

A. Hairapetyan. THE BORROWINGS IN FRIK'S POETRY. An attempt is made to present the borrowings in the language of Frik's fables (poetry). Frik is a famous Armenian medieval writer /fable-writer. We have studied the subject-matter from the grammatical point of view and the point of view of word formation taking into consideration the fact that Frik's vocabulary is full of colloquial words and expressions (especially Persian and European borrowings) of definite regions. The language research has given a more precise definition of the place where Frik lived and wrote. We hold for certain that it is not Cilicia/Kilikia, but Armenia.

S. Melkonyan. ON THE LANGUAGE OF GHAGHAYAN. The influence of the literary of the "Hyusisapail" is quite perceptible in the first published work by G. Agayan (1862). In the novel "Haroutunc and Manvel" (1867) the influence of the "Hyusisapail" is not only overcome, moreover the dialectal language of Kh. Abovyan is traced. In the article the author states the idea, that the fact that already in 1865 G. Agayan was aware of M. Nalbandyan's new view concerning the treatment of modern literary language, i.e. long before it was published in 1890, played a considerable role in the formation of the language creating orientation of G. Aghayan.

K. Sahakyan. THE LANGUAGE OF DREAM-TEXT RETELLING. The examination of the ethno-psychological consequences of disasters is a complex and deep problem. The study of disaster psychology calls for scientific-theoretical and practical solutions, interpretations and fundamental presumptions that concern not only the national understanding of the phenomenon, but also the activities of social and spiritual rehabilitation in great masses of the population of post-earthquake region. Considering the psychological interpretation of the registered dreams (around 1000 dreams) we

have found out that, the latter are not merely the expressions of the psychological condition, prediction and feelings of the inner stances of a suffered person, but they clearly reflect the folk imaginations, the forms of folk mentality, the peculiarities of ethnological culture, ritual, customs and habits. The aim of the study allowed us to discuss dream processes from the point of view of folk imagination. Our starting point is the folk conception of the dream, the interpretations given by the vast majority of the population.

H. Stepanyan. N.TIGRANIAN'S PRINCIPLES OF ADAPTING MOUGHAM. The moughams popular in the ashug and savandar musical art of Alexandropol have taken an important place in the creative work of the Armenian composer N.Tigranian at the end of the XIX century. These were piano arrangements followed by arrangements for European chamber orchestras. The latter are significant in the modern musical art not only for the unique musical thought but also are an important source of scholarly research into the art of moughams.

II. Apinyan. PECULIARITIES OF ASHUGS POETRY IN IGIT'S SONGS. One of this remarkable traits of ashugh' art is a special metrics. The kinds of metrics, technical methods and the rules, which are developing during the centuries, have become old, lest their meaning and gradually got out of use. Ashugh Igit, the singer of the new time, treats the rules of metrics and compositions more fluently. Some traits of traditional metrics in ashugh' s songs are considered in the article.

K. Avdalyan. THE POSITIVE EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL STYLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY ARMENIAN MUSIC. National style develops with certain objective laws. In Armenian music of the 20th century we notice such display of stylistic variety as neostylization or multistylization which appears from different styles. We can speak about dynamic relations between mono- neo- and poly-stylization. This phenomenon gives the Armenian composers a good chance to take part in the world-wide historico-musical processes.

N. Karapetyan. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE IN THE NOVEL RUBEN ZARDARYAN. The article contains the provincial panorama of western Armenia at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. One of the representatives of the "Provincial" literary movements., Ruben Zardaryan taking the Western Armenian province, which was suppressed under despotism (tyranny), as source for an artistic work, explains the artistic reproduction of the life of the province sometimes through sweet memories and sometimes through bitter realistic accentuation. The above-mentioned study of the images and the stories that are included in the article are interesting because of the author's distinctive approach to the national habits, beliefs, symbolic system of dreams, and experimental folk wisdom that are preserved in provinces. These are also interesting because of the ways of examination of provincial psychology, as well as from other observation points.

R. Mardoyan. HEALTHY WAY OF LIVING AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PROCESS OF CHARACTER FORMATION. In the given article the definition of the healthy way of living is given, alongside with it its components are distinguished. In order to ensure the healthy way of living for schoolchildren, some health-saving pedagogical technology is suggested, which allows the learners to acquire knowledge at a principally new quality level and eliminate the unfavourable influence of schoolwork load on the child's health. With the purpose of forming the learners' healthy way of living, a kind of team-work by both teachers and parents is suggested according to a specially developed curriculum.

N. Adamyanyan. BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMALISM DISPLAYED IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING. In the essence of formalism is revealed and five forms of formalism displayed in the process of teaching are characterized on basis of the facts. The five forms are as follows: 1. Giving the form the preference over the contents. 2. Isolation of theory from practice. 3. Paramount importance of memory in the process of understanding. 4. Superficial but not essential approach and evaluation. 5. Seeing of patterns as a cure-all. While characterizing formalism in the process of teaching, the author brings some instructive examples, makes some methodic propositions, which are sure to help teachers to overcome the formalism displayed in the process of teaching.

R. Shtoyan. THE PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGICAL TESTING. The article deals with the relevance of the construction and practical application of pedagogical tests to consideration of certain testing problems. It shows the necessity to establish the correspondence of the problems of pedagogical testing to different types of validity. Three main types of the validity of pedagogical tests are outlined: the validity of the cognitive content type, the structural (constructive) validity and the validity of the predictive type.

A. Markaryan. THE EARLY WORKS (1930-50) OF MARIAM ASLAMAZIAN LITERARY CRITICISM. This article deals with the formation and early period of Mariam Aslamazian's art. Aslamazian's art combines the Armenian and Russian cultural traditions. The combination of

decorativeness and plastic expressiveness are the distinctive features of her works. On the whole decorativeness lies in the nature of Aslamazian's art, but this peculiarity displayed itself in rather different forms during the different periods of her art practice. The works of 1930-40s were distinguished by scanty gamut and stern colour. The characters painted in those years possess a great strength of mind. The decorativeness in the works of this period is not in bright and rich colours but in the wide generalization of the objects, in the contrast between the dark-brown and black masses in the foreground and lighter colours in the background.

A. Hayrapetyan. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS ABOUT ETHNOGRAPHY OF ALEXANDRAPOL PROVINCE IN 50-60s OF THE XIX c. During the last years interest to ethnographical problems has grown up much therefore we mean to raise the point periodically, fill it if possible and publish such documents. We think that these published documents will give rich information about ethnography of Alexandrapol, one of the leading towns of Armenia in 50-60s of the XIX century. The 5 documents of the presented 12 ones concern registration of Alexandrapol province Yerevan region in 1852. The other 7 documents include articles and reports of Alexandrapol province governor to Yerevan regional statistical committee. Being classified in chronological order the documents are for the specialists of history and the reader interested in this field.

V. Abrahamyan. MONASTERY COMPLEXES OF THE BAGRATID'S KINGDOM THE CENTRES OF WRITING. While the Bagradunies were in power the cloistral complexes with churches and buildings for people excellently harmonizing with each other and with nature were founded. Besides buildings for worship, many eating-houses, libraries, dwelling houses mausoleums, bell towers and many other economic constructions were built there. Medieval cloisters both in other countries and in Armenia differ from each other by their activity. The activity of some of them involved benefaction, preaching, charity and treatment of the sick. Others mainly developed cultural and educational activity. Many distinguished annalists, artists, public speakers worked there (Hovhannes Sarkavag, Vanakan Vardapet, scientist Kozern, Grigor Magistros).

A. Manucharyan. ABOUT THE WORK PROCESS CONCERNING THE "BODIES OF ARMENIAN EPIGRAPHY" DEVOTED TO SHIRAK. The given scientific report is devoted to the work carried out in Shirak region by the expedition from Epigraphy Department of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography at National Academy of Sciences, RA. The members of the expedition collected some new inscriptions which hadn't been published before. At the same time they checked some of the inscriptions collected by Barkhudaryan and other epigraphists and discovered some varieties in reading the texts. The result and the final purpose of the work is to prepare for printing the next volume of "Bodies of Armenian Epigraphy", devoted to the history of Shirak.

E. Minasyan. MOTHERLAND-DIASPORA RELATIONSHIP IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE IN 1990-S. A detailed analyses of RA and Diaspora relationship are represented in the article on the basis of a wide range of sources. Independence of RA has its two side effect on the scientific cooperation. In the 1990-s many scientists migrated out of the country because of the most severe economic crisis, which have had its negative effects on the development of science in Armenia. The situation has begun to stabilize since the second part of the 1990-s. There were held scientific conferences, symposiums, other debates about both various problems of the development of Science and mechanism of relationships between Armenian Scientists from many countries. Many organizations from different countries now work actively in Armenia, which supports reconstruction and future development of the Armenian's scientific potential.

L. Atanesyan. ALEXANDRAPOL IN MEMORIES OF THE SCULPTOR. Great sculptor Mercurov had a remarkable and original life. He spent his childhood in Alexandrapol the town of craftsmen, with its rich local colour and legends. All this influenced the formation of sculptor's personality and is observed in his works. There is no doubt that rich national sources have played a great role in making for Mercurov's creative perception since his childhood.

L. Gevorgyan. PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH OF YERAZGAVORS IN SHIRAK MARZ Dialect, of course, is one of the developing and enriching conditions in every language, and dialectology includes enormous materials. This work shows living picture of speech in village Yerazgavors Shirak Mars. Phonetics of speech in which consonant system has four degrees is shown. Peculiarities of speech phonetic changes, vocabulary, cases of noun, formation of plural, numeral and pronouns, adverbs and conjugation forms of the verb are shown here. Shortly representing facts we try to pay attention to those that speeches belong to neither of seven branches of dialect [mú], in spite of [pú] which forms Simple Present, nor Karin's dialect [yú] which has been noticed since today. In the end the tale "Free Advice" is represented as a Speech Model.

L. Vardanian. THE EFFECTIVE CONTACT AS THE AIM OF SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING. Some new effective methods has widely spread in social psychology lately. In the article there represented one of this methods - *the Social-Psychological Training (SPT)*, which is used in various spheres, having an aim to solve many social-psychological problems. With the help of SPT we can choose our life, achieve great success or undergo such personal changes, which can be deeper, than we can imagine. In this article we tried to show the ways - how this method can help people in their every-day life and in official contacts, making the latter more effective. Here we've presented an effective model of human relations - a training, which has 5 steps and every step has the new stage of the art of successful communication.