

S U M M A R Y

S. Petrosyan. URARTIAN DIVINITIES OF GRAIN. Elipuri, Taraini, Adaruta and, the divinities of Urartian Pantheon, are of Indo-European-Armenian origin. In the theonym *Elipuri the following Indo-European (IE) roots are to be defined: *el "to rise, to grow" and *p(h)ur "wheat". The theonym *Tara-ini is based on the IE root *tars "to get dry, to wither" and the suffix -in(i). The theonym Adaruta consists of three components: *ad-ar-uta. The first of them is identical with IE *Had "grain", the second and the third ones are also of IE origin. In the theonym Irnušini we define the IE root *r "to rise, to revive", the component -uš of unknown etymology and the suffix -in(i).

L. Petrosyan. ABOUT THE RELATION OF THE ROYAL DYNASTY OF PONTUS AND THE DYNASTY OF GOGARENA BDESHKH. According to Movses Khorenatzi, the founder of the dynasties of Gogarena Bdeskh and Pontus Kings was Mithridates, who was the General of the last king of Achaemenid dynasty Darius III. ("The History of Armenia", II, 8; II, 11; II, 18; II, 44). His son was also Mithridates, who was sweetly called Azo. Azo was considered the governor of Cartli (Iberia) and the King's son of the country Arian-Cartli. That country is identical with the ancient Ariana (today's Iran).

A. Xudaverdyan. APROPRIETNESS OF GEOGRAFICAL MUTABILITY OF THE CRANIUM FEATURES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE CAUCASUS, FRONT AND MIDDLE ASIA, EUROPE, INDIA AND NORTH AFRICA IN THE EARLY BRONZE EPOCH. The presented article carries out historical studies of the anthropological material found from the monuments of the Early Bronze Epoch in Armenia. Complex characteristics of certain ethnic groups of the Caucasus, Europe, Front and Middle Asia, India and North Africa are given based on the cranium features. The geographical method was used in the studies which will well further the solution of the problems under discussion. The studies of the cranium discovered three ethnic groups. Migration phenomena of scanty ethnic groups were found out.

S. Petrosyan, Ts. Petrosyan. ANCIENT DIVINITIES OF ARTAMET. In the days of Ishpuini, the king of Urartu (825-810 BC), Artamet was the centre of the cult of the divinity pair *Art (The Sun, the God of the Sun) and Astghik (planet Venus, the Goddess Venus). The name of the God of the Sun (*Art) lines in the basis of such toponyms as Artamet and Zard<*z-ard, as well as the word ¹Artunrasauc (<* Artugarasi), i.e. the name of the marksmen-guardians of the God of the Sun.

A. Gevorgyan. THE PROBLEMS OF REORGANIZATION MUNICIPALITY AUTHORITIES OF TRANSCAUCASUS IN 1917 (DURING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA). The measures taken by the Provisional Government of Russia to reorganize municipal authorities in Transcaucasia with the purpose aimed at their reinforcement were of great political importance. On June 1, 1917 The Provisional Government of Russia adopted a resolution to organize a special Commission to elaborate of complex program for reformation of municipal authorities in Transcaucasia. The commission considered it necessary to change administrative borders in Transcaucasia, for what the Conference attached to Ministry for Internal Affairs of Russia was responded with affirmative answer. Pass a decision take as a principle of administrative re-division of territory to put ethnic principle. In 1917 influential national-political circles of Transcaucasia (particularly The Armenian Revolutionary party of Dashnaksutyun, The Georgian Mensheviks and Tatars Musavat Party) were of quite opposite opinions concerning the redivision of Transcaucasia. It made the political situation tense and relations between the nationalities of Transcaucasia more acute. Their political maximalism each of others made it impossible to achieve a compromise between ethnic groups, and became the reason of the military conflicts in Transcaucasia in 1918-1920.

K. Aleksanyan. PROVINCE ALEXANDRAPOL IN THE TIMES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOVIET POWERS. In April of 1921, after the departure of the Turks, the population of Alexandrapol region carried all the burden of the Soviet Government formation: military communism, the mass confiscation of the peoples possessions to feed The Red Army, even transfer to NEP doesn't exclude confiscation. The communist Party uses the situation with the aim of confirming its policy; blames the Soviet Governmental Authorities for the complaints saying that they pursued a wrong policy. Gradually the works of the Soviet Authorities are being dismissed, they are mostly intellectuals, many of them are arrested.

All this ensures the victory of the CP, the elections of the Soviet Governmental Authorities thus creating certain foundation for the monoreign of the CP.

K. Bazeyan. THE CRAFT OF THE 19th CENTURY ACCORDING TO HAND-WRITTEN WORK "WHAT WE INHERITED" BY ATRPET. In the article the analyses of the political statesman Atrpet's manuscript "What we inherited" is considered. The manuscript is devoted to his birthplace Kars. The author thoroughly represents the crafts and business spread in the city, the craftsmen and their societies, the enlargement of the crafts, the output and realization of the products. The author gives interesting and unique information about the customs and every-day life of the city.

G. Aghanyan. THE CHANGE IN THE TYPES OF TRADITIONAL CRAFTS IN ALEXANDRAPOL-LENINAKAN (the second of the 19th century and the first half of the XX century). The causes and results of the change in the types of traditional crafts are considered in this article. At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century in Alexandrapol-Leninakan certain fundamental changes took place, which influenced greatly on the economical and cultural complex of the town. Under the continual pressure of the Russian and later Soviet government traditional crafts disappeared or underwent considerable changes and the craftsmen changed their qualification.

H. Harutunyan. REFLECTIONS OF TRADITIONAL ARMENIAN WEDDING CUSTOMS IN WORKS OF HOVHANNES TOUMANYAN. The paper discusses the evidence of ethnographic realities in poetry and prose of the prominent Armenian writer of the late 19th - early 20th centuries - Hovhannes Toumanyan. Being a native of the rural province of Lori Toumanyan depicted picturesque details of traditional Armenian customs, popular sports and behavioral modes in a number of his works, describing the marriage and wedding ceremonies, as very important village-wide events. His representation of the social roles, the age and gender relations among Armenian villagers are completely realistic and have numerous parallels in contemporary ethnographic records.

K. Sahakyan, R. Hovhannisyan. THE ENERGY OF THE CONFLICT AND PSYCHO REGULATION IN THE COMMUNICATIVE PROCESS. Objective and subjective factors of the conflict are distinguished in the conflict situation. The energy plays a considerable role in the dynamic process of the conflict. Our aim is to settle a conflict situation in a peaceful way. The process of psychoregulation contributes to the process of exposure and working out anticonflict means which bring forth a relative balance of an individual.

L. Yeganyan. EXCAVATIONS OF METS SEPASAR IN 2006. In 2006 the excavations of a multilayer settlement Mets Sepasar were continued. During the excavations a sanctuary was partly unearthed as well as a more precise correlation of the middle and early bronze age walls was made. The wolf sacrifice found on the clay floor of the sanctuary is of special interest. The roots of the ritual that go back to the 3d mill. B.C. (Indo - European traditions) may be of a significant importance when trying to determine the tribes inhabiting the territory of Mets Sepasar. The middle bronze age burial chamber found under the floor of the 3rd mill. B.C. room proves that there was a necropole after the 2 mill. B.C. settlement. The archeological material of Mets Sepasar is very rich and various: ceramics, bronze objects, flint, bones, volcanic glass, etc. The osteologic material is also rich: horse, wolf, dog, swine, cow, sheep, etc. The presence of horse bones among the material is also of great importance when determining the domestication of horses. The archeological investigation of the monument gives us extra important information about the material and spiritual culture of Shirak.

H. Khachatryan. THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT NEAR AIKADZOR ON 2005. In 2005 our archeological expedition continued the excavations of the Ani suburb near village Aikadzor. The main activity was on the opposite terrace of the two-storey cave complex 1 (northern part). In the terrace there were found several late reconstructions and 3 barns for grain (first period). After removing a layer of sand in the northern part near the holly place (cave 2) we've found a large cave consisting of 2 rooms (cave 2). The excavations showed that the cultural layer in front of this cave is 3 meters. During the excavations there were found iron and stone-made tools, kitchen and high-quality ceramics as well as some fragments of glaze ceramics with some symbols on it. The unearthed copper and silver Mongolian and Byzantine coins, anthropomorphic salt-shaker with raised decor (a circle of 6 dancing human figures), fragments of burned bread (Lavaash-armenia traditional bread) are of special interest. The above mentioned salt-shaker (the only one dating back to middle ages) proves its local origin.

H. Harutunyan. THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN ANCIENT ARMENIAN ARMY. Important information about the musical instruments used in military campaigns is preserved in written historical sources of Medieval Armenia. Collecting and systematization of this information suggests that wind, string and percussion instruments have been used in the Armenian army since

ancient times. In some sources there is instrument studying information which can play an important role in etymological researches.

M. Navoyan. ANANIA SHIRAKATSI'S HARTSNAKARG OF REBORN IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMENIAN HYMN DEVELOPMENT. The formation process of Armenian Hymnarium, in the genre of the canon in particular, starts from the 4th-5th centuries. The canticles of Hartsnakarg which are considered to be written by Anania Shirakatsi (7th c.) take an important place among other psalms. These cycles of sacred songs have intermediate role in the historical process of the development of the canon genre in the Armenian hymnography.

S. Melkonyan. USE OF PARALLEL NEGATIVE FORMS OF SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD IN THE WORKS BY H. TOUMANIAN. The use of negative forms of suppositional mood (չիմ կարգաւ, չիմ գրի - չիմ կարգաւ, չիմ գրի) is conditioned by the state of development of literary Western Armenian and is not a result of an individual approach. These parallel forms are not accurately reflected even in the academic editions of the author's works. Inaccurate presentation of some negative forms of suppositional mood of the verbs of "b" conjugation (չիմ ծիւրաւիմի instead of չիմ ծիւրաւիմի) results in ambiguity and misunderstanding of the meaning expressed by Toumanian.

M. Khachatryan. MEANS OF FIGURATIVE STYLE IN V. SHUSHANYAN'S "PAINFUL YOUTH". The article reveals the national-liberation role of the mother tongue for the whole orphan deserted generation in the post revolutionary period. In this respect the spiritual image of Armenia is emphasized. Another peculiar feature is the specific linguistic culture in which this highly-valued autobiographic work of art is written. The painful loss of native home, the past is, decorated with dreamy colours and for creating this image the writer uses various figurative linguistic means. The main stylistic feature of the short story is exactness of belles-lettres style and figurative thinking.

A peculiar attention is paid to the artistic use of metaphors, similes, epithets which make the novel so valuable and moving.

L. Avetisyan. SYNONYMY IN COMPARATIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF MODERN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE. Comparative Phraseological units are actively synonymized. According to their semantic and usual-stylistic aspects, the synonyms in phraseological units are distinguished by adequate, inadequate and stylistic ones. The synonyms of comparative phraseological units are in the same function as the parts of speech. In modern Armenian language verbal, adjectivized and adverbial synonyms of comparative Phraseological units are met.

A. Avagyan. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE PROSE OF V. ANANYAN. V. Ananyan has successfully used not only the three types of Interrogative sentences (affirmative, alternative and rhetorical) but also due to his specific approach to linguistics he input new patterns – double angle and poly angle affirmative sentences, as well as apprehensive interrogative sentences. Owing to the specific national approach to the linguistics, the writer could apply various forms of Interrogative sentences that help to create characters and a unique prosaic atmosphere in his novels.

S. Grigoryan. CAPABILITY OF WORD-FORMING ELEMENTS TO EVOKE CONNOTATION IN ENGLISH ANTHROPONOMICAL VOCABULARY. The article is devoted to the investigation of those word-building means which evoke or directly express emotion and evaluation as part of the connotational meaning. The material under study – the anthroponomical vocabulary of the English language which belongs to the colloquial layer of the language, is a rich source for such an investigation.

G. Khachikyan. THE REFLECTION OF THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN AVETIS AHARONYAN'S PROSE (STORY "HAY"/"THE ARMENIAN"). The national-liberation struggle of Western Armenians was expressed in Aharonyan's prose first in the series of stories "On the Way to Freedom" later in the collection under the same title. The philosophy of national-liberation struggle expressed in Aharonyan's prose was formed under the influence of some ideas of the founder and theoretic of "Dashnaksut'yun" party C. Mikaelyan as well as German philosopher F. Nitshe. From the point of view of the philosophical content of has a program significance. In this story, written in the spirit of Neoromantism the writer expresses and bases the idea of struggling against unchangeable seeming fate.

A. Boyajyan. SOME SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN SHIRAK REGION (Part II). At the end of XX century and at the beginning of XXI century the number of population in Shirak Region especially in cities decreased. In 2001 as compared that of 1988 the number of employed population decreased by 59.9 thousand people, in Gyumri by 45.4 thousand people. So the number of population in Gyumri decreased by 76%. It has its negative influence on the quantity of industrial production in the region. Thus the quantity of goods produced in the Shirak

Region industrial enterprises in 1985 was 13.4% of the whole quantity of mass production in the republic, in 1997-3.2%, in 2003-2.7%. In Gyumri it was consequently 12%, 2.6% and 1.6%.

E. Esayan. TRIALS IN THE ENGLISH LAW (7th-11th c). In Western Europe especially in England, the severe judicial ordeals a spiritual means of punishment of the Divine Doomh were gradually excluded from the criminal procedure, the non-judicial structure of gaining evidence by severe ordeals was prevented and the process of separating the church from the political power began. The right of carrying on a criminal lawsuit against the criminals was transmitted into the jurisdiction of the secular courts. Meanwhile the court of jurors was formed and founded.

Y. Yapundgyan, G. Salnazaryan. INDEXING PRINCIPALS IN TRANSITIONAL ECONOMICS. To generally characterize and estimate the state of securities market some synthetic showings are used which need information concerning the volume and cost of bargains. Elaborating the information at hand stock exchanges get showings called indexes. Indexes include the volume and cost of bargains. Principles of forming exchange indexes in the countries with transitional economics are considered in the article. Particularly the index ARMEX elaborated by the stock exchange of Armenia is presented. Proceeding from the exchange trade indexes one can get a notion not only of the state of securities market but also of the dynamics of economical development.

R. Mardoyan. PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGICAL AXIOLOGY IN THE RESEARCHES OF ARMENIAN PEDAGOGUES. For a long time axiological problems used to be considered within the framework of Philosophy. With the advent of pedagogical theory they began to be studied by pedagogues, who investigated the problems of axiology in different periods and with different intensity. The given article considers pedagogical ideas of Kh. Abovian, S. Mandinian, A. Bagatirian from the point of pedagogical axiology. Armenian pedagogues of that time considered knowledge, upbringing and education to be of great value. Their pedagogical system is axiological and built on the identity of national values common to all mankind. To solve the problems of modern school is impossible without appealing to the cradle of educational values the formation and development of which was as well affected by the Armenian pedagogues of the 19th century.

N. Hayrapetyan. NEED ANALYSIS IN SPECIALIZED ENGLISH SCHOOLS. This article considers the peculiarities of need analysis in profile-oriented teaching English. It is stated in the article that need analysis is of great importance not only in profile-oriented schools but in profile education too. The role and significance of need analysis in the selection of pupils, in the process of teaching English in specialized English schools is emphasized. The working out and account of the appropriate results of the experiment helps to select academic-methodological sets, academic literature, methods and principles of teaching, to organize academic-methodological work in specialized English schools

N. Adamyan. ORGANIZING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL. The article underscores that when a child begins school his studies become the foremost activity for him. During this activity a child has to overcome some difficulties. The material presented in the article will by all means help the teachers of primary school to organize the studies of their pupils with the help of fruitful means and methods, to arm them with knowledge, skills and abilities.

L. Mkrtchyan. SOME AGE-PSYSHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF SENIOR PRE-SCHOOL AGE. The productivity of the educational process at school and at the teachers are concerned about the age children. The article is about the age and psychological specification of children (5-6 years old), which must be under the attention of not only the parents teachers of the first classes of the educational school.

A. Hayrapetyan. NATIONAL SITUATION OF ALEXANDRAPOLE PROVINCE IN THE 70'S OF THE 19th CENTURY ACCORDING TO THE ARCHIVE DOKUMENTS. Publishing documents that are for both the historians and for the wide range of readers, with some missing and mistakes can be rich informational source about Alexandrapole province of the 70's of the 19th century. The documents included in the research work are chosen from the "Cameral listing" fund and concern to the cameral listing of Alexandrapole province, Yerevan state in 1873. To make the material easy to understand we tried to present in to the readers in two main chapters-"Cameral listing of Alexandrapole province, Yerevan state" and "Statistical information about the inner and outer movings of the Alexandrapole province population a decade before the Cameral listing of Alexandrapole province, Yerevan state".

A. Khachatryan. HE TREASURE OF MONGOLIAN COINS FOUND IN AIKAVAN. In 1980 an Aikavan village resident A. Khlghatian handed in a treasure of 195 mongolian silver coins to the Shirak Regional Museum. The treasure was found during agricultural activities quite

accidentally. The coinage is dated to the second half of the 13th century belonging to Mongolian khnas of Gulavuian dynasty: 1. Abagha Ibn Hulaghu (1265-1282) - 25 dirhams, 2. Akhmad Ibn Hulaghu (1282-1284) - 1 dirham, 3. Arghun Ibn Abagha (1284-1291) - 160 dirhams, 4. Keikhatu Ibn Abagha (1291-1295) - 9 dirhams.

The 64 coins of Arghun Khan have Christian symbolism crosses. By analyzing the political and the economical situations of that period we can state that the treasure was buried in 1295-1297 as in 1294 because of the destroyed economy and lack of silver in the treasury they decided to implement paper-made money instead of silver. Besides in 1295 Khazan Khan adopted Islam which became the state religion. After that fact the coins having christian symbolism had to get demonetized. In order to restore the economy Khazan Khan performed reforms giving the people certain privileges... The above mentioned fact could hardly make the people bury the coins.

V. Abrahamyan. ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF ANI KINGDOM AND ITS POLITICAL SISTEM. The regional administrative division of the land depends on the social-economic relations at the given period of time. During the period of feudal society a feudal estate was considered to be an administrative unit. Possessing land with the right of ownership in provinces and other countries, the feudals became the full proprietors of these lands. In their domains the feudals were autocratic and managed the administrative, military and juridical activities. During the reign of the Bagratunies besides the old feudal houses that had maintained their existence, new ones appeared. The vassals of the Bagratunies were the Artsrunies, the Pahlavunies, the Api-ratyans, the Hovnunies, the Gntunies, the Kajberunies, the Gabeghyans, the Sevordies, the Khacheny, Symnyats and other lords. All feudal estates under their possession were separate administrative units.

L. Atanesyan. ARMENIAN MODERN ART AND ART SCHOOL AFTER S. MERKUROV IN GIUMRY. Art School after S.O. Merkurov in Giumry is an appropriate home of national Art which had its specific role and aim from the very beginning of its foundation in 1921. Further creative work of its graduates is very important in the process of development of Armenian Fine Arts. In this article we remember the older generation of the 20th century. They are H. Ananikyan, M. Avetisyan, R. Atoyan, A. Melkonyan, A. Hovanisyan and others. Though they didn't form expressive national art school they led Armenian Art in a new way, gave it new quality, new breath and did a lot in the development of tendency of national art for further years.

A. Markaryan. ESTERN WORKS OF MARIAM ASLAMAZYAN. The seventies are of recognition of Mariam Aslamazyans talent. She travels a lot, opens new countries for herself. Brought up on the traditions of Russian culture, Mariam Aslamazyan was especially sensitive to the East. India, the country of an ancient and original culture becomes her love and object of affection. From her canvases the bright, tropical nature, customs and the way of living of this old civilization, people - beautiful and proud, brave and full of power stand before us. A significant note gives to Mariam Aslamazyans Indian works her special attitude to Indira Gandhi whom she met not once and whom she never stopped admiring.

A. Asatryan. ARTS INSTITUTE OF THE NAS OF RA AND RESEARCH OF TIGRANYANS' WORK (To the 150th anniversary of Tigranyan's birth). One of the most fundamental researches carried out at the arts institute of the Natinal Academy of Sciences (NAS) of RA was dedicated to Tigranyan, the outstanding Armenian composer, the founder of the Armenian professional music. The thesis by Ruzanna Mazmanyan submitted for a candidate of arts' degree was dedicated to Tigranyans' works. For the first time all the aspects of Tigranyan's works were covered in one research: Tigranyan as a composer, musicologist, ethnographer, performer, pedagogue. The importance of this work is still of great value. The arts institute is also engaged in publishing Tigranyan's complete works.

A. Galstyan. THE LYRIC FOLKLORE OF THE VILLAGE VAHRAMABERD. The creative imagination of the Armenian peasants was very rich. The song accompanied them everywhere. Our national habits and songs little by little are buried in oblivion. The task is to find and write down everything that is observed within the people. In this work there are presented nearly 150 mani (songs) from the lyric folklore of the village Vahramaberd.

L. Kirakosyan. ON THE CONCEPTION OF GENRE IN JUORNALISM. Recently opinions have been expressed that the genre variation in Armenian journalism is not obligatory as the latter follows American one where the conception of genre became vanished long ago. But the analysis of the material under discussion proves that there are characteristic features of some genre. Moreover the selection of the genre, the form that reflects certain stable indicators of social reality, helps of to work on the materials, choose facts, interpret phenomenon more productively.