

## SUMMARY

*L. Yeganyan* CAVES AND CAVE SETTLEMENTS OF LAKE AKHURIAN CANYON NEAR JRADZOR-ANI. Cave complexes are found along lake Akhurian canyon. The cave complexes include well known cave constructions found in Marmashen, Ereruyk, Benjamin, Jrapı and Kamkhut as well as cave ensembles of Ani and its newly discovered northern suburb which resides on the territory of Armenia near village Haikadzor.

Most of the caves of Ani and Haikadzor suburb located along Akhurian river are large constructions with 2 or more rooms with niche and economy holes, fireplaces and small bakeries. The rooms are rectangle with flat ceilings. The excavation show that the intense development of culture and live started in X-XIII c. during Bagratide rein.

Along Akhurian canyon in basalt layers there are smaller caves that used to be cells and sanctuaries. As Jesus Christ was born and buried in a cave and the temple of Christ in Jerusalem is a small cave too, the cave cells were perceived as sanctuaries.

*A. Khachatryan.* ANI SUBURB EXCAVATION RESULTS. The excavations of 2007 were carried out in front of the artificial terrace of "complex 1" on the slope of the canyon by the River Akuryan. During the excavations there was found another artificial terrace 7 meters below the main one. Between the terraces there was found a unique water accumulation hydro system which consisted of an artificial cascade of 2 reservoirs and water filtering holes and another water reservoir with 3 water filtering half-moon shaped holes.

On the lower terrace there were found ruins of a construction built with well shaped tufa blocks. After a while the hydro system and the construction were destroyed by an earthquake.

During the excavations treasure with 9 Byzantine copper coins dating back to 11-12 c was found. 2 more coins were found within the archeological layer.

During the excavations there were found tools made of stone, bronze, other finds of glass as well as a great amount of ceramics among which there were stamped samples.

The excavations made it possible to exactly date the cave mastering period, the hydro system construction and its destroying because of the powerful earthquake.

*S. Petrosyan.* THE INDO-EUROPEAN-ARMENIAN COMPONENT IN THE EPIC TALE OF GILGAMESH. According to the author, an analysis of the Mesopotamian epic tale of Gilgamesh shows that it is composed of different details of three components – Sumerian, Akkadian and Indo-European. This conclusion is based on a number of facts, among which the following is to point out. 1. The geographical names *Mašu* and *Tilmun/Dilmun* are of Indo-European-Armenian origin. 2. The theonyms *Siduri*, *Ursanabi* and *Silili* also are of Indo-European-Armenian origin. 3. The mixanthropic types of the vulture-headed men and others are of Armenian folklore origin and are personifications of the main cosmic elements.

*L. Petrosyan.* THE LAST KING OF YERVANDID EPOCH. According to Movses Khorenatsi, the last Yervandid king Yervand (222-201 BC) built the town of Bagaran on the bank of the river Akhurian. His brother Yervaz was appointed here as a supreme priest by him. Yervand took part in a battle near Yervandavan in Shirak in 201 BC. Here the army of the king Yervand was defeated by the army of Artashes. The king Yervand fled away, but he was killed in the capital Yervandashat. Yervaz was rescued. In 189 Artashes was crowned then he sent his commander-in-chief Smbat to Bagaran, who sentenced Yervaz to death.

*Hovnan friar Hakobyan.* SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE PERSONALITY OF THE LEADER OF THE SECT ARAKHVALY OF TONDRAKIAN MOVEMENT. An attempt is made in the article to examine who really was Hovhanes the founder of sect which was created in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Khnus. The author has studied information of different historical resources and he finds out that the geography of the activity of the pseudo priest Hovhanes is wider than considered; the previous researchers newly found facts allow to insist that the sect were able to spread their influence on the Armenian population of the different settlements of West Armenia. This fact bothered the Armenian catholicos Simeon Erevanthsi and Ghukas Karnethsi, who undertook active means to isolate the sectants.

*S. Karyan.* ARMENIAN-GEORGIAN RELATIONS FROM 1916 TO 1921. After the establishment of independence the Armenian-Georgian relations were mainly formed under the pressure of some conflicting political processes.

The correlations between these two nations were established right after claiming independence.

The main factors influencing the development of the Armenian-Georgian relations were the following: the presence of a large Armenian Diaspora in Georgia, various economic and military-political relations between these two republics.

To this circumstances were added some territorial conflicts, that brought forth armed conflicts (from 13<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1918).

On the whole, despite some certain conflicts in the Armenian-Georgian relations, further development of the conflicts was luckily refrained and quite normal intergovernmental relations were reestablished.

**K. Alexanyan.** THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALEXANDROPOL IN 1918-1920. In 1918-20, despite the hard times in the province of Alexandropol and the numerous obstacles to the development of educational system, the local self-governed bodies worked hard to realize the educational policy in the Republic of Armenia.

The local authorities called to life ideas of primary, common, obligatory double-gender, practical and extra-school education, the elimination of peoples illiteracy and sustainability of education. Special attention was given to the organization of the schooling system.

The learning process of pre-school age children, the problem of extra-school education and upbringing were also brought up. The latter was divided into 3 parts: public university, school of literacy for the adults and courses in Armenian.

The Alexandropol local authorities were especially persistent in the opening of a state university taking into consideration its great importance both for the increase of the population in the province of Alexandropol and for the economical and political development.

**K. Bazeyan.** GOSSIPS AND CHATTERING IN EVERYDAY LIFE OF GYUMRI. Having large sphere of usage gossips include social, personal, psychological political spheres and every day life. The gossips contain valuable information of woman's psychological characteristics, systems of values, interests and activities.

The article dwells upon the gossips of 1970ies in Leninakan which are compared with the results of modern surveys. The analysis showed that the gossips are a valuable source for the study of national character of Gyumry.

**G. Aganyan.** ALEXANDROPOL'S URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES (XIX-early XX cc). The article is devoted to the discussion of the reasons of Alexandropol's fast economic development as a comparatively "young" town, as well as to the tax types paid by craftsmen and merchants and to the principles of the city budget formation of the time.

**K. Sahakyan, R. Hovhannesian.** MY HANDS IS THE REMEDY FOR THE PATIENT. The phenomenon of a hand is thoroughly touched upon in this article. In addition to the widely accepted notion the hand has a communicative value in the process of communication and in some folk texts.

In some ancient cultures the hand was the carrier of might and power.

Our goal was to find out some psychological peculiarities of the hand position and its influence on the on the body as a treatment. The hand also symbolizes spiritual blessing.

Studying various means of a curing effect of the hand we can say that the faith in healing is a specific means for a person not to end up in psychological impasse.

**N. Harutyunyan.** ASHUGH SHERAM AND ALEXANDRAPOL MUSICAL LIFE. The great Armenian ashugh Shera's art of singing, which is still of great demand in Gyumri musical life, is genealogically connected with the Alexandropol unique musical environment in which his songs and playing the tar (Armenian musical instrument) existed as inseparable part of aesthetical reality and urban lifestyle. The most important sources proving many aspects of the phenomenon analyzed in the following publication are the valuable memories and facts taken from the ashugh's autobiography.

**S. Aghajanyan.** THE PECULIARITY OF GURGEN MAHARI'S SATIRE. One of the peculiarities of Gurgen Mahari's prose is it's mixture with satire. The originality of his satire is unexpectedness, suddenness. It is expressed in satirizing serious, even tragic life situations the result of which is the paradoxical unity of the tragic and satiric.

This peculiarity was noticed in studying G. Mahari's prose. Strange though it may seem this was explained by the ideas ascribed to the author. Whereas in reality he doesn't "add" satire to tragic situations to soften the impression.

The explanation of the writer's stylistic peculiarity must first of all be sought in his personal and creative individuality. It is surely in G. Mahari's rare ability of accepting the life, the

world satirically. That peculiarity in his literature was expressing in describing both daily and extreme, even tragic situations.

*S. Melkonyan.* SOME LEXICOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. The article touches upon the study of the words with the Armenian suffix "US" (English equivalent "less") which have not been interpreted because of the poly-meaningfulness of the suffix, or the words the interpretation of which needs to be corrected. A necessary attention has been paid to the question of the exact period of formation of the Armenian suffix "US". Hadn't this suffix used only in negative meaning during a certain period of time, weren't it absolutely true to assert that it occurred in the post-grabarian period, i.e. in 5<sup>th</sup> century.

*D. Barnassyan.* "TO THE ANALYSIS OF SOME ACCENTS OF THE KARIN DIALECT". One of the living Armenian dialects is the Karin dialect which is often used by the inhabitants of Shirak region and Javakheti. Nowadays certain studies of some accent peculiarities of this dialect is being carried out. This article is devoted to some word-signs for the notion of "morning".

A comparative analysis shows that the time period from the end of the night to the afternoon in different accents of this dialect are marked with words that are characterized by the variety of synonyms.

*S. Zakaryan.* STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC RESEARCH OF THE NAMES OF MOUNTAINS WITH THE COMPONENT "SAR" (ԻՅ). A small group of toponyms with the component 'sar' is investigated in this article and their structural-semantic analysis is given. It is found out that the names of mountains, as constituent lexical units, are formed according to the following principles: the indication of relief (shape, colour, measure): the indication of water (lake, river, spring).

*S. Agababyan.* THE PERCEPTION OF PSEUDONYMS IN THE ARMENIAN LANGUAGE. Pseudonym is the main category of Onomastics. If the pseudonym in the Western Armenian language coincides with the surname in the Eastern Armenian language it is everything that is attached to a name except the surname. We are sure that it is high time to study all this and preserve the value for the coming generation. So we are going to study the system of pseudonyms in Gyumri and Shira region.

*S. Grigoryan, V. Safyan, Y. Safyan.* ON INTERACTION OF WORD MEANING AND CONCEPT. The comparison of the facts of word polysemy in different languages gives ground to suppose that in thematic word groups there can be traced a certain repetition of relationships between the forms of direct and figurative meanings (cf., for example, the correlation of lexical forms with the meaning "part of the body – disease of that part of the body", "type of the voice – singer with that voice").

We suppose the uniformity of their semantic variation is determined by the universal character of intraword taxonomic relations conditioned by the logical relations between the expressed concepts.

Unfortunately the whole spectrum of intraword taxonomic relations (generic – specific, class – subclass) is still the prerogative of logics and hasn't become a subject of thorough study in linguistics.

Meanwhile in the present linguistic situation characterized by the growing interest towards the ties between logics and linguistics, each of the above mentioned members of taxonomic relations should be postulated as both the fact of logos and the fact of lexis. The paradigm of any word doesn't only include synonymic, homonymic or other pure linguistic ties. It necessarily presupposes some other kind of ties as well, first of all semantic – comparative (generic and specific) ones which are universal for the whole theory of the word.

The article proposes the description of two, in many aspects contrastive types of intraword lexical relations – taxonomic and linguistic proper. The taxonomic relations are absolute, and the linguistic ones are relative.

Taxonomic relations are modeled through the logical perception of the universe which is the same for nearly everyone, independent of the language they speak. That's why they are universal, not national. In contrast to them, linguistic relations are predetermined by the structure of a definite language. So they are national, particular.

*S. Grigorian.* ON THE SYSTEMATIC CHARACTER OF CONNOTATION. The lexical meaning of the word is a unity of its denotational-significative and connotational aspects. The connotational aspect is not homogeneous and comprises evaluative, emotional, expressive and stylistic elements. They are interconnected and interdependent.

The article is devoted to the study of correlation of all the mentioned components in the semantic structure of a word.

*A. Boyajyan.* SOME QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SHIRAK REGION. Shirak region has an important role in grocery security of Armenia, at present the agriculture of the region has one way development and correspond with the productive use of worktime and processes of production.

The mechanization level of modern agricultural work in the communities than in 1950-1960s is lower. The agriculture of Shirak region is characterized by small-scale production. The main customers of agricultural products are people from the cities with the aim of selling them more expensive.

Now the only guaranty of the productivity of work in communities is the government which can help them to solve the problems connecting with the financial investments and later to sell the agricultural products.

*M. Nazarian.* RETURN TO THE ROOTS. In the article for the first time brief outline of foreign writer of Armenian origin Peter Balakian's life and work is presented. Traditions of the Armenian family living in America and American environment of the 60s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have left an inevitable stamp on his works. The author gives brief overview of the poet's work starting from the first book to "Burning Tigris" a documentary book.

*A. Hayrapetyan.* NEW DOCUMENTS ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE ALEXANDRAPOLE PROVINCE IN THE 60s OF THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY. Publishing documents that are for both historians and wide range of readers, with some missing and mistakes can be a rich informational source about Alexandrapole province of the 60s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The documents included in the research work are chosen from the "Cameral listing" fund and concern the cameral listing of Alexandrapole province, Yerevan state in 1860. To make the material easy to understand we tried to present it 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. Akopov.* TAYQ IN THE 10<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. At the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century in Tayq came up a kurapalacy which ruled Georgian Bagratids of Tayq. Kurapalat Ashot did his best to give a real meaning to the nominal power, which gave him the imperor of Byzantium. Tayq reached the top of its power at the days of David Kurapalat (960-1000). But the confrontation between David and the 1<sup>st</sup> king of united Georgia Bagrat 3<sup>rd</sup> and the politics of the emperor Vasili 2<sup>nd</sup>, made the result, that Tayq became a property of Byzantium on 1000 A.D. according to David Kurapalat's will.

*L. Atanesyan.* "THE SHANT SARGSYAN PAINTER". Shant Sargsyan is a poly-genre painter. The thematic spectrum of his genre is quite wide: starting from the thematic pictures, historic and historico-revolutionary motives, genre landscapes and still lifes. Being a true singer of his talent and genius he was a devoted citizen of the city of Leninakan.

*L. Safyan.* THE VOLUME CONTENT OF CLASSROOM PHRASEOLOGY. The given article focuses on the paradigm of Russian phraseological units. For gaining systemic character, the above mentioned units are studied in the score of semantic field. The nucleus, the axis of this field is framed by the well-accepted phraseological classification suggested by Acad. Vinogradov. The peripheral zones are constituted by the so-called quasi-phrases, such as proverbs, sayings, fixed word combinations (that are equivalent to words as ready-made units).

A special emphasis is also laid on the significance of teaching these quasi-phrases to Armenian pupils.

*R. Harutjunyan.* THE TEACHING OF ABLATIVE, LOCATIVE, INSTRUMENTAL CASES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL. This article considers the theoretical and methodological system of ablative, locative, instrumental cases in the secondary school. Teaching of the cases is carried out at different stages: the form, the meaning and syntactical function of the case in certain stages. A number of methodological and pedagogical principles are used to solve these problems. Interactive methods and ways of analysis like comparison, synthesis, contrast are emphasized.

*K. Sukiasyan.* THE SCHOOL ANALYSIS OF LITERARY WORKS. The methodology of teaching Literature at school should consider achievements of literary and the literary criticism's methods of analysis which defines the contents of school analysis. However, the school analysis differs from literary criticism on problems of studying of the work. The aim of the school analysis is not scientific research; it is practical understanding of a literary work.

*S. Sargissyan.* THE MAIN STEPS OF TEACHING ARMENIAN GRAMMAR AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS. In this article reasons for the important fact, that native language has its

special place in school education system are given. The first step of achieving this aim is the exact organization methods of teaching native language at the Primary school. The author gives the correct answers to the question, paying attention to the practical trainings, as one of the most effective steps of the teaching and studying of the native language.

According to this article the author proposes four main steps of teaching Armenian grammar.

*A Matevossian.* **PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT IN ARMENIA IN THE TWENTIES AND THIRTIES OF THE 20<sup>th</sup> c.**

The article is devoted to the examination of the main directions and measures, aimed at rising the popularity, role and significance PE and Sports and is based on facts and official documents. It emphasizes the significance of governmental policy in the field of sports achievements, as well as the role of physical culture in the solution of economic, demographic and cultural development of the country.

The article shows the importance of achievements in the given period for developing the physical culture and sport of today.