

codified the epithet *Հալալալ (Havalan) of the supreme armenian deity Haik (<I.-E. *sāu- "to shine, to brighten"). To compare the name of mythological sword Հալալալի (Havalani).

L. Eganyan. THE CODE OF BRONZE AGE RITUAL OF WOLF SACRIFICE IN ARMENIAN PRAYERS "WOLF CONJURATION". During the excavations of the Early Bronze age settlement in Mets Sepasar (28-26 cc. BC) on the floor by the fireplace there was discovered a sacrifice of 7 wolves. The ritual of the sacrifice is unique. This is the first and the only archeological evidence discovered in Early Bronze age sites. The Indo-European tradition of homage of wolves has been reflected in the folklore of the Armenian people. In the folklore materials the prayers called "Wolf Conjunction" have a unique place. The comparison of the archeological material with the data encoded in the prayers help restore some of the details of the Early Bronze age ritual process of wolf sacrifice. The "Wolf Conjunction" prayers is a type of a code of the Early Bronze Age ritual.

V. Ghambaryan. ABOUT ART OF CREATION OF RELICS IN A CUT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL VALUES. The world community would not be in earnest about the people which do not have the material assets, doing eternal his belief and culture. And the more valuable and more powerful they are, they are more audible and above a voice of this church and is final, the people are in a treasury of the world culture.

Those things which have been connected with a terrestrial life of the Christ, or sacred are considered as hallows of the first class.

Those fabrics or parts of clothes which were carried by this sacred are considered as hallows of the second class.

And hallows of the third class are divided on two groups: the first group includes those fabrics or parts of clothes which touched a body sacred after his death, and the second group includes fabrics or parts of clothes which concerned to its tomb or to a sanctuary.

K. Bazeyan, TAILORING IN THE HANDICRAFT SYSTEM OF ALEXANDROPOL. Tailoring among the Armenian nation has been a widespread handicraft which has advanced and co-existed in two ways; handmade and handicraft. In Alexandropol the tailors were the most required handicraftsmen giving way only to the blacksmiths. In the article are presented the manifestations and the particularities of that handicraft at the end of the 19th century in Alexandropol. It is presented in details the process of the specialty acquisition, the ritual of passing from a student to a sub-master then to a master. Attention was paid to the participation in the work of the men and women, to the technical skills of making traditional clothes.

K. Sahakyan, R. Hovhannisyan. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CROSS-CULTURAL VALUES ON A PERSON. In this article various perceptions of culture are emphasized, introduced with the help of non-traditional concepts. The main idea and sense of culture has been viewed from the point of view of the impact on person's psychological world and positions.

There have been stressed cultural model criterias, the levels of culture and the main orientations, as well as the main source of supply for culture according to the results of global researches. Together with this, has been emphasized the fact that nowadays the process of transmission of cross-cultural values has deepened because communication in the various spheres of our life has expanded.

A. Akopov. THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE TERRITORY OF HISTORICAL TAYQ (XVI-XVIII cc.). After the capture of Western Armenia the Turkish government made a division of Armenia. In the result of it the territory of historical Armenian province Tayq was included in the 3 eyalets – Erzeroum, Childir and Kars. The exploring of Armenian and Turkish origins shows us that in the period of Turkish occupation the main part of the population of historical Tayq was Armenians (both apostolic and orthodox). On XVI-XVIII centuries Turkish government tried to change a demographic situation of Tayq by violating islamization and inner movings of kourds and lezgies

G. Ayvazyan. DISPLAY NATIONAL-EMANCIPATING FIGHTS IN ALEKSANDRAPOL 1860-70. Per 1860 - 1870 Aleksandrapol was one of the working centres armenian national - emancipating fights. This circumstance of a condition work of public and spiritual workers. They have created communications with Yerevan, with Tbilisi, with Sankt Petersburg, with Moscow, with Kars, with Mush, with Karin, with Kostandinapolis, with New Nakhidzhevan, with Vien, form Venice and with other armenians in occupied places.

In the beginning of 1870 - armenians organised a program of an autonomy of Van in Western Armenia. As a matter of fact this idea also was a basis for emancipating the organisations under the direction of Arsen Krityan.

A. Hayrapetyan. EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN ALEXANDRAPOL PROVINCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XIX-XX CENTURY. (HISTORICAL ESSAY). During a century of Russian domination in Alexandrapol province epidemic diseases burst out 12 times. They burst out 6 times at the beginning of the XIX century and 6 times during the years of 1891-1908. In the middle of XIX century people were damaged but it was difficult to find out the number of victims in Pambak and Shoragyal small provinces, parts of Alexandrapol province.

Nevertheless according to the source of information about the life conditions of the people of the above mentioned small provinces, we suppose that people couldn't be damaged much in this stage. 6 cases of epidemic diseases such as cholera and plague were in the second stage of disease. If we compare it with the previous stage we see that the official documents and newspapers give much information and we can insist on the fact that the number of victims of diseases in Northern Armenia was never great. During the years of 1891-1908 in the province of Alexandrapol 198 men had been diagnosed and only 44 of them died.

A. Boyagyan. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN ALEKSANDROPOL-LENINAKAN PROVINCE FROM 1914-1930. At the beginning of the 20th century the demographic developments in Armenia as well as in Aleksandropol-Leninakan province were conditioned by socio-economic and political factors. This period of time is notable with complex political events, which one after another made an essential influence on the ethno-demographic situation of Armenia. The total influence left on the reproduction of the population in those years (1918 and 1920-1921) was the fact that the growth of population was drawn back for 25-30 years. The population of 245000 people of the province of 1915 was restored in 1940 ies.

K. Aleqsanyan. THE IMPLICATIONS OF ANTIARMENIAN POLICY OF TURKEY IN THE STATE OF ALEKSANDRAPOL. On April 22, 1921, after departing from the state of Aleqsandrapol, the Turks continued their antiarmenian policy for some time. They were particularly spying, attacking the boundary guardpoints, kidnapping the men working in the fields, stealing the mammalia. Although the Turks themselves were launching antiarmenian actions, they were accusing the Armenians of getting involved in antiturkish activities.

The Turks held a number of Armenians imprisoned (war prisoners) and hesitated in setting them free. Despite all their promises and the points in treaties of Moscow and Kars regarding the war prisoners, the imprisoned Armenians who were being kept under horrible conditions did not come back to their families in the end, thus deepening the miseries the Armenian people were suffering as a result of the Turkish-Armenian war.

The Turks were doing their best to thug and kill the inhabitants of the state of Aleksandrapol. Only the survivors took up the reconstruction process of the devastated state.

A. Barsekhyan. This article is about main Armenian painters and artists in Aleppo, Syria beginning since 1950s to 2000s.

It says about main painters, their life and activity in Armenian diaspora of Syria mainly located in Aleppo. Though those artists are mainly not professionals, but they are an important part for the life of Armenians who live far from motherland. In this context it's very important to have a close collaboration between Armenian and native artists.

L. Atanesyan. ART IN GYUMRI AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE. In the article the author represented art in Gyumri after the earthquake. Painting was especially the main branch though different branches of art were shown. The paintings by V. Khachatryan, H. Ghukasyan, Ye. Meiroyan, Ash. Mikayelyan; the drawings by G. Manukyan, G. Sargsyan, V. Topchyan; the sculptures by Z. Koshtoyan, K. Sarikyan, Ar. Papoyan, Al. Vardanyan; the stage decorations by Garik Manukyan are represented in their own style and period they were created.

T. Marabyan. TEACHING SUBJECT PREDICATE AGREEMENT AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS COHERENT SPEECH. In this article some issues of subject and predicate agreement are considered, it is underscored its role in the process of development of coherent speech of the students.

In the process of teaching grammatical material a methodical system – SMPC (stimulation, meaning perception, consideration) is suggested.

Such methodical principles as brainstorm, discussion a complex of a diagram and so on are in the focus of attention.

Errors of subject and predicate agreement are demonstrated as well, and the ways of their correction are suggested.

L. Petrosyan, L. Eganyan, A. Khachatryan, **EARLY BRONZE AGE MONUMENTS OF KAPS**. In 2009 the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia and the Shirak Regional Museum organized a joint expedition to Kaps to excavate an Early Bronze Age monument. The monument is located in the administrative territory of Kaps in the area of water storage pool of the village. During the construction activities of the storage pool there was made a path by making a section of the slope of the mountain which led to partial ruining of the settlement and the necropolis of the Early Bronze Age period.

Preliminary archeological activities were carried on by means of sondaging of separate areas of the monument there were partially ruined. The activities led to the discovery of several burials one of which was almost intact.

The burials were all made in a large stone box having an entrance from the South covered by three large tufa slabs. In the chamber we found 3 burials: a woman and 2 men. The material found in the burial chamber includes 2 ornamented vessels of Kur-Araqs type and a spiral-shaped ring made of bronze wire. The results of the sondage made it possible to determine the borders of the monument and the stratigraphy.

The investigation of the burial material found from different layers of the necropolis show that the initial necropolis located once outside of the settlement later on became part of the settlement due to the enlarging of the settlement itself.

Among the finds discovered the following are of significant importance: bricks of clay vessels and a fragment of a founding shape axe of our type.

H. Harutyunyan, **ABOUT ASUGH SHERAM'S LIFE AND CREATION IN A. KHOCHARYAN'S NOTES**. Many researcher got interested in the creation of the outstanding ashugh Sheram. Some of them recorded and published his works. But unfortunately, the ashugh himself, is not investigated yet. For this reason, some of the research materials existing in the Museum of the Literature and Art after Charents, are of great importance. There are records of 19 songs, the half of which have also curious analytical records. Despite the empiric and ungeneralized character of these records, we consider them as important materials both for the sphere of ashughology and the study of sheram's life and creation.

L. Parsadanyan, **THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION**. In communication the individual should be tolerant and patient, respect cultural variety. Intercultural competence consists of knowledge of the peculiarities of the cultures, and abilities to use this knowledge in another country. The knowledge of the culture facilitates the difficulties and barriers which appear in communication. Intercultural competence is an important instrument for the effective communication.

Nowadays intercultural education gains more importance among various countries and cultures. Intercultural education opens new chances and perspectives for the young generation. Foreign languages open a wide world and lead to realization of novelty.

New conditions needed changes in teaching foreign languages. With the new approaches in the teaching of foreign languages in other words involving the learner in the process of teaching under favourable conditions, a great wish appears for further learning.

N. Khachatryan, **CHROMATICS FEATURES OF WORKS OF ART**. Chromatics is a complex science on colour summarizing data of physics, physiology, psychology studying colour as a natural phenomenon and details of philosophy, aestheticism, art theory and history, ethnography, philology, literary theory and history studying colour as a cultural phenomenon.

Thus, different chromatics solutions are peculiar to various forms of art and despite the dissimilarity of expressive means, they solve essential art problems, which stimulate still new flights of creative thought and contribute to creation of unique images.