

SUMMARY

A.Yu. Khudaverdyan, L.A. Petrosyan, A. Khachatryan, L.G. Yeganyan. ANTHROPOLOGICAL MATERIAL FROM BURIALS OF KURA-ARAXES CULTURE FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE SHIRAK PLAINS. Totally, subject to investigation being 21 crania and skeletons from 3 sites. The paper undertakes life and death reconstruction of individuals from Kuro-Araks burials. In this paper, a possible case of trepanation, on a female skull is presented. This specimen represents one of the earlier confirmed cases of trepanation in Armenia. The local population was not alien for human sacrifice. On the 3 skulls, they observed crippling of cranial bones due to traumatic consequences (decapitation). Defeat of the cribra and auditory exostoses are bone masses located in the external auditory canal (8 individuals). Most researchers agree that the environment (especially water temperature, but also water salinity, atmospheric temperature and wind action) plays a significant role in the development of this trait. The representatives of the Kuro-Araks culture were notable for such criteria as high indexes of caries, lifetime loss of teeth, dental calculus. The obtained data testify to the fact that the food of the population, apart from meat and dairy products, included cereals.

L. Eganyan. CLAY SACRIFICIAL ALTARS WITH THREE AND FOUR - CORNERS FROM METS SEPASAR. During the excavations of the early bronze- aged monument of Mets Sepasar numerous specimen of clay sacrificial altars have been discovered.

As for the pottery belonging to Kur-Araxes culture is concerned, there are yellowish fragments of three or four-cornered objects, the face of which is flat. It is worth mentioning the fact that form is not the only marker of the above-mentioned sacrificial altars. Moreover, after the ritual the altars were marked out, the goal of the latter was the following-renovation and revival.

H. Khachatryan, L. Eganyan, L. Petrosyan, A. Furtfänger. EXCAVATIONS IN AZATAN'S NECROPOLIS IN 2014. In 2014 the expedition group of Shirak's Regional Museum and Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg continued excavations in Azatan's necropolis dating back to early iron-age period. Four earth burials were excavated in the monument, one catacomb burial in vertical mines. Unlike burials in all rocky and catacomb necropolises, except one, some diachronic burials have been organized. This fact prompts that they have been family necropolises. The study of the discovered material shows that here metallic objects have been scarce. The examination of the specimen shows that the main relations are evident in the complexes of Treghq and Aragatsotn regions which gives us a firm belief of Shirak's and these regions close economic bonds and cultural commons.

S. Petrosyan. THE COUNTRIES QURIA AND THE OLD ARMENIAN CUPBEARERS. In Movses Khorenatsi's reports, the ministerial name Gnuni was the origin of the Armenian word *ghgh* "wine". Gnuni's hereditary domain has been in Aliovit province, but as a palace cupbearers they had estates of the Aragatsotn province. In the Urartian era these lands were called Quria, which are based on the slang word kuri "wine" (<I.-E. "gor- "coil"). The Quria of the province Aliovit - has been located in the Urartian province Aramali / Armarili, and the Quria of the province Aragatsotn was domain of Aramanyak (Aramaneak)- eldest son of ethnarchos Hayk. These names are based on the I.-E. root "arə- "plough", which is also the root of the word *արար*

"wooden plough man". This root is also the basis of the name Arame/Aramu-the founder of the Urartian kingdom.

The emergence of the toponyms Quria caused by the economic and cultural differentiation process. For a long time the emergence of the toponyms Quria preceded to the process of the States formation here, when viticulture and wine-making have been popular in residents of Aliovit and Aragatsohn, while their neighbors were mainly involved with cultivate of cereals.

L. Petrosyan. AN ATTEMPT OF ILLUSTRATION OF A MINIATURE IN A NEW WAY. According to the accepted point of view, in a miniature of a famous manuscript from Khizan town (Mokq state) Movses Khorenatci, the father of history, has been represented while working on his work entitled "The History of Armenia", in front of him with a recommended movement is as if sitting Sahak Bagratuni, the Armenian regional governor (481-482) and the person who made the application of the work, and near their legs kneeling on the floor we can see Nerses Gnuneci, the receiver of the manuscript.

Perhaps such kind of content to the miniature has been referred through a misunderstanding because the person with a Cilician crown, the figure with Mahometan bundle as well as the miniature takes us completely to another environment and epoch. In our opinion, the ceremony of signing the contract is depicted in the miniature that was concluded between Levon II (1198-1219) and Albistan's Emir Mughis Ed-din Toghrulshah (1192-1212), one of the crown princes of the Sultanate of Ikonian. He quarrelled with his brother and asked for Levon II's help and adopted the latter's hegemony. To all appearances, the person who recorded the mutual obligations is the outstanding figure of the time, Nerses Lambronaci.

I. Avagyan. ON THE URARTIAN ORNAMENT MOTIVES EXCAVATED IN SHIRAK. There are numerous diachronic belts excavated in Shirak, but we want to focus on some Urartian patterns. The Urartian belts are divided into five groups: Shirakian belts are classified into the following groups: first geometrical ornaments, second cell like ornaments, the fourth is the ritual one.

The famous belt from Leninakan belongs to the first group. The belts with cell like ornaments are divided into two subgroups: oval and rhomb cells which are stylized trees of life; they have pointed and rounded tops.

The ritual belts belong to the fourth group from which is number 11 belt from the 22 collection of Leninakan, the central part of which is depicted winged griffon-line. The fragments of the excavated belt are with ritual motives in Spandaryan's sepulchre which have stone-engraved animal and geometric ornaments and date back to IX-VIII centuries BC.

S. Petrosyan. "ITSAGRER" - PETROGLYPHS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE CULT OF THE MOUNTAIN GOAT AND GOAT DEITY. In his work "History of Armenia" Movses Khorenatsi writes about the giant Tork, ostensibly, grabbing cliffs with hands he can smooth out with fingernails and cut them eagles, etc. So, the tradition of invention petroglyphic signs - ancient hieroglyphics of Armenia has been attributed to Tork. However, it is known that in the pantheon of pagan Armenians the god of writing was considered Tir. Question at issue is that mythological images Tork and Tir originate from the same totemic prototype: it is a mountain goat. Let's compare Indo-European *dor-k- > arm. Snpp, Gk. δορκάς "chamois, roe", I.-E. "dig- "goat, nanny-goat" < early I.-E. DY > Šhp, uḫl "wineskin, goatskin, bagpipes" (<"goat"). Actually,

mythological ideas of the ancestors of Armenians about the two divine twins acting together in the creation of rock paintings, petroglyphs of Armenian mountains, therefore the hieroglyphic writing pagan Armenians is available.

A. Minasyan (Petrosyan). DAYAENI-DIAUKHI-TAYK THE XII-VIII CENTURIES B.C. According to the data, left by the Assyrians and Urartians in the XII-VIII C.B.C. conclusions may be drawn that Dayaeni-Diaukhi was an ancient country in the Armenian Highland which played an important role in the antyassyrian alliance of forces among "Nairian Countries". Many of them were withdrawn from the arena of History with the assyrian destructive attacks except Dayaeni. Assyrian invasions to Dayaeni were withdrawn after the Van kingdom (Urartu) had become a powerful state at the end of the IXth century B.C.

One of the issues of the geopolitical policy of the Van kingdom was the conquest of Diaukhi. In the VIII C.B.C. Diaukhi became an important commercial crossroads from where the ways led from Messopotomia and the Mediterranean Sea to the Black Sea. It must be noticed that according to the Urartian cuneiform sources, taxes in gold were mentioned only in the countries, situated on this commercial (Kumukh, Melitea, Diaukhi). After having been conquered by Urartu, Diaukhi paid taxes in gold, silver, hundreds of horses, bulls, cattle, as well as refugees and slaves who might have lived under better conditions in Diaukhi.

A. Akopov. THE PRINCIPALITY OF TAYK IN THE GEOPOLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS (the second part of the X century). Tayk principality reaches the peak of its power during the reign of David Kuropalates Bagratid (960's - 1001). In 977-979 respectively the ruler of Tayk helped to pressure Byzantine emperor Basil II during the uprising of Bardas Skleros and was rewarded with a number of Armenian areas - Phasiane, Karin, Hark. Apahunik, etc. "until death" use. Trying to change the status of those lands, in 989 David participated the rebellion of Bardas Phocas against the Emperor, but defeated, and had to bequeath his land Basil II. In 1001 David Kuropalates was poisoned and killed by the Georgian Archbishop Illarion, then Tayk's "legitimate" heir Vasil II gave the principality to the first king of the united Georgia Bagrat III for "until death" use.

A. Hayrapetyan. THE EASTERN ARMENIAN PRESS ON THE REFUGEES SETTLED IN ALEKSANDRAPOL UYEZD WITHIN THE YEARS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR. The periodical press and especially newspaper due to its official information and correspondences is considered to be invaluable provenance for complex review concerning the number, movement, ethno-confessional structure and social situation of the refugees settled in Erivan governorate. But the press coverage of the issue had different sizes in different periods of time. For instance, the abundance of statistical materials in the case of Alexandrapol uyezd is typical only to the year of 1915. Started from 1916 the reports were becoming rare and in 1917 they disappeared. Connected with the drastic change of the strategic situation with the abundance of statistical materials the year of 1918 could be excelled, but the most part of the uyezd was captured by Turks at that time on May 15, 1918, after which from pages of the eastern Armenian press completely vanished the information relating to the move of the settled refugees.

A. Hayrapetyan. NATO STRATEGY IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD ORDER IN 1989-1992. The article reviews the NATO strategy in the new world order after the Cold war in 1989-1992. In this article the beginning of the relations' regulation between the USSR and the

USA, the meetings and the talks held between the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the last period of their existence and NATO as well as in the frameworks of NATO and as the outcome the presence of the new strategic concept of the alliance containing the priorities and challenges faced by NATO are underlined. The article substantiates the determinants and reasons for seeking full membership of NATO existing within the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe and the directions of activity of the NATO strategy after the Cold war. The work concludes that the Concept-91 put forward by the efforts of NATO leaders had to prepare ground for the transformation and adaptation of NATO in the new world order. Such emphasis gave the opportunity to expand the range of possible threats for showing the possible use of force in the traditional area of responsibility, subsequently paving the way for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

K. Bazeyan. CRAFTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE. Crafts have been main means of existence of Armenian urban population in Western Armenia and Turkey. However, in addition to its main life-support function, crafts perform the function of preservation of ethnic identity. The role and the meaning of crafts were brightly revealed not only during the period of the Armenian genocide, but also after it, when the Armenian nation, living all over the world, could survive particularly due to their craft skills. The article discusses the role and the meaning of crafts in the context of Genocide in two aspects: craft as a way of escape from physical extermination during the massive human carnage and craft as a way of surviving after the Genocide.

H. Harutyunyan. MODERN MANIFESTATIONS OF SHIRAK'S FOLK SONG. In different rural communities of Shirak region nowadays live representatives of the Armenain generation who have immigrated from Western Armenia and bear unique musical specimen. They are folk and national multi-genre song types and musical instrumental works.

In the article we have touched upon 100 folk songs compiled from the folkloristic material organized in about 20 communities of Shirak region in 2015 March-April, that not only give us common notion of the song tradition of our compatriots migrated from Moush and Alashkert, in 2015, but they also certify that the tradition of folk song creativity is alive and coexists next to the very different modern cultural manifestations.

T. Aghanyan. MAIN ISSUES OF ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF DISASTERS. In the article we have made an effort to summarize sociological, ethno sociological and ethnological researches of disasters' consequences, which were realized at the end of XX century and at the beginning of XXI century. We systematized and presented the main theoretical theses of the analysis of genetic, as well as natural disasters' aftereffects.

The above mentioned theoretical and methodical approaches give a chance to study ethno sociological consequences of the earthquake in Spitak. In particular, we examined the manifestations of society's adaptation during after earthquake period as an ethnological issue. Yet, theoretical approaches can serve as a base in making questionnaires for dedicated ethnological surveys.

A. Poghosyan. THE STORK IN ARMENIAN LEGENDS. The role of birds of passage is diverse and valuable in the folklore of Armenian people. The stork performs different functions in them, which are interconnected in a special way. As a messenger of spring, as "Spring's Brother" it is

considered to be a link between this life and life beyond the grave. As the bird with a long beak the stork is the personification of man's strength, child's birth and fertility. With these perceptions it also personifies the cult of Ara.

As a snake-killer he puts Jesus in touch with, as a result of it the stork is closely associated with the cult of dying and raising from dead nature.

N. Hayrapetyan. THE ROLE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN BUSINESS TODAY. The article reviews the role and significance of the cross-cultural communications in nowadays business world, as well as the impact of culture on international business negotiations.

The article stresses the theoretical importance of cross-cultural ties in business relations, including the problems arising during cross-cultural contacts, the key features distinguishing international business negotiations from the domestic negotiations of the given sphere are highlighted in the article.

R. Hovhannissyan. THE POST-GENOCIDE SERIES OF THE ARMENIAN SPIRIT IN HAKOB HAROUTYUN'S "WHOOPIING COUGH" BOOK. For the first time in the Eastern Armenian literature in "Whooping cough" Hakob Haroutyun has completely touched upon the personage of grandfather Ghazar, an Armenian volunteer legionary in the affair of the Armenian peoples national liberating movement whose biography has become a continuous chronology of the all kin and kinsmen.

The Armenian spirit is the main personage of the book and the other personages are spirit bearers. Unfairly, we have been continuously considered a sacrificing type of humankind. "Whooping cough" has come to say that we must throw off that way of thinking as the Armenian spirit is invincible and long-lasting.

S. Karapetyan. THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE IN SPANISH PROSE. The Spanish writers works which reflected the Armenian Genocide, eight novels in which the history of the Ottoman Empire and Armenian Genocide, the period of time and atmosphere are described for the Spanish-speaking readers, which gave birth the Genocide are examined in the article. The elaboration of the topic, the description of the topic by different writers, the usage of literary principles and criteria, the viewpoint of the examination of the Genocide, the characteristics of the Armenian and Turkish nations, the causes of the Genocide and the range of raised challenges are presented in this article.

The human's desolation which started to the emptiness of the religious life, world, the writers consider in the text of the Genocide of the first half of 20 century, the writers aimed at coming out the interpretation of the historical truth, but some of them make an effort to represent the Genocide in the article of human and war interrelation. The main idea of the novels is the interrelation of victim-execution in the torture and difficult situation not to loose the type of human. The problem of the novels is the human and its task, when it is getting sharper in the condition of moral life orientation getting weak.

K. Sahakyan. GENOCIDE: THIRD GENERATION/ON THE BASIS OF ANTONIA ARSLAN'S NOVELS/. The author of the article touches upon the social-psychological consequences of the genocide that have been manifested in the mental character and in the mode of life of the third generation of the survivals. The study has been carried out on the basis of A.

Arslan's the "Sky Lark Farm" and the "Road of Smyrna" that are the documents of the Armenians spread all over the world. The main idea of the novels is the fate phenomenon of the Armenian person so that the world must know what happened in Western Armenia in 1915, otherwise that monstrous crime is subject to repetition which is also evident nowadays.

T. Melikyan. PHILOSOPHICAL SUBCONTEXT IN BORIS PASTERNAK'S "SEA" POETRY. The article analyzes B.L. Pasternak's poetry related to the topic of the sea. It is obvious that Pasternak's "sea verse" is greatly influenced by A.S. Pushkin and especially Pushkin's verses devoted to the Crimea. However, besides Pushkin's influence, Pasternak is deeply impressed by H. Ayvasovsky's paintings, the latter dwelling on the theme of "Pushkin at the sea" for decades. It is precisely under Ayvasovsky's influence that Pasternak praises the sea in his lyrics and worships it as a source of power.

A. Avetisyan. FUNCTIONAL - STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF SYNONYMS IN THE WORK ST. ORBELYAN'S "HISTORY OF SYUNIK". Synonyms play an important role in a language, make the speech more flexible and smooth, and give the opportunity to avoid unnecessary repetition and monotony. Lexical synonyms provide stylistic diversity. They are used for expressing the nuances of word meaning, strengthening the expressiveness of artistic speech, making it perfect and accurate. The synonyms used in St. Orbelyan's work "History of Syunik" are represented by a synonymous pair and synonymous series having synthetical and analytical structures the component parts of which indicate different chronological and territorial layers (Old Armenian, Middle Armenian, dialectal).

L. Khachatryan, L. Yengoyan. DOUBLETS IN GRABAR'S NOMINATIVE DECLENSION. The article touches upon the parallelism of grabar's nominative declension, the types are distinguished by their regular and irregular declination.

- Inside regular declinations are performed by groups of simple and mixed cases and the external and internal inclinations.
- Simple declensions: external declension A (Մասիւք-Մասիք), internal declension A (ջայլեամն-ջայլամն), external declension I (Հոմերոս-Հոմէր), external declension VO (ձմերային-ձմերայեայ), external declension U (բարք-բարոյք), internal declension E (աղբիւր-աղբէր).
- Mixed declensions: mixed external declension I-A (քորսիւք-քորսեայք-քորսուիւք), mixed internal inclination I-A (ազիւք-ազուիւք), mixed external declension VO-A (Վարդանուհի-Վարդուհի).
- In irregular declensions the doublets are considered in singular nominative (գել / գիւ / գեաւ / գեօ, հաւ / հօր, մաւ / մօր, եղբաւ / եղբօր, ար / օր) and in plural nominative (քոյք / քեօք, գեաւք / գեւք).

H. Matikyan. THE PERSONAGE OF LULLABY SINGER IN ENGLISH AND ARMENIAN FOLK LULLABY TEXTS. As a rule, lullaby texts are told by lullaby singers. In the article we have grouped them giving traditional and non-traditional characterization. We have mentioned that each narrator creates and produces his/her own narrative text typical of his mentality, culture, etc. Sometimes one and the same text may be narrated by different people and it is not an easy task to find the boundaries between lullaby singers.

A. Papoyan. PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN WITH INCLUSIVE EDUCATION. Inclusive education is reviewed as a way and a means of social inclusion of people with limited opportunities and to ensure their adjustment. The introduction of inclusive education has a good impact not only on the children with special educational needs but also for their normal developing peers. In the learning process normal developed children must communicate with the children with special educational needs, display tolerance, empathy towards them and must always be ready to help them.

O. Poghosyan. THE MAIN ISSUE OF SELF-APPRAISAL AND PRETENTION OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION. The author of the article touches upon the possibilities of self-consciousness of children who have development-induced displacement. During intellectual development displacements or pretention the formation of psychological neoplasms is occurring slowly. The researchers emphasize that the self-consciousness of the children with mentally pretention and other aspects of person's development are expressed more rarely than their cognitive development. At the same time the modern tendencies of specific education aim at the creation of conditions for being well-informed and providing mentally displaced children with social mobility.

S. Rostomyan. THE PROBLEM OF COMPETENCE RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. Many unresolved problems are observed in modern vocational educational system. Only knowledge is not sufficient for the career growth of future specialists. Professional education must develop essential competences and recognition abilities of own values for future specialists, as well as the ability of estimating own professional opportunities.

Based on the following research problems, the educational system in mid-professional educational institutions of Armenia is analyzed in the article. The work also investigates the development problem of essential competences in the educational system, as well as the necessity of professional competences' formation in mid-professional educational institutions.

K. Alexanyan. IN THE TRACKS OF A DOCUMENT CONCERNING MAY EVENTS. The presented document is an important source for the activities of Aleksandrapol's local authorities and revolutionary party bodies during May events. The document gives proofs that the balanced activities of local authority and party bodies created favourable conditions for not splitting the society and not breaking the inner stability of the country.

A. Boyajyan. PLANT BREEDING IN SHIRAK IN 1920-1930-S. 1930-s were the turning years of Shirak's plant breeding. Collective farms took the place of old traditional individual farm cultivation. The mechanization of agricultural works, the construction of new bridges favoured the development of plant breeding. Poor and mediocre classes of peasantry disappeared, in place of them appeared collective farms. New branches of plant breeding began to develop in Shirak, especially it is worth mentioning the cultivation of beet sugar. The cultivation of potato plant recorded steep growth, meanwhile the production of oats, hemp and flax decreased abruptly.

A. Matevosyan. YOUNG WEIGHTLIFTERS FROM GYUMRI AT THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1996-2000. The article analyzes achievements of young weightlifters from Gyumri that represented Armenia at the European Championship in 1996-2000. The

extensive factual material is analyzed in terms of conditions and methods of preparing weightlifters in Gyumri and is relevant for studying the history of weightlifting in Armenia.

A. Khachatryan. THE COLLISION OF TWO GENIUSES: BYRON AND THE ARMENIAN LANGUAGE. The relation of great English poet G.Byron with the Armenian language and Armenians, his visit to Mekhitarist Congregation of St. Lazarus, Venice; his study of Armenian language and his contribution in writing Armenian-English and English-Armenian Dictionaries and their publishment is discussed in the article.

G.Byron's letters to J. Murrey and to Th. Moore are used here. They refer to the period spent at the Mekhitarist Convent.