

S U M M A R Y

T. Aghanyan, K. Bazeyan. TRADE AND ART HANDICRAFT IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESS OF POST-DISASTER GYUMRI POPULATION. The article discusses the role and adaptive functions of art and art crafts in overcoming the difficult moral and psychological state of the population of Gyumri. Within a short period of time, in the most difficult socio-economic conditions it was possible to restore the image of Gyumri as one of the scientific and cultural centers of Armenia. Along with the existing cultural and educational institutions new ones have been established, including the State Symphony orchestra, "Koar" cultural center with the orchestra and choir of the same name, houses-museums of Hovhannes Shiraz and Mher Mkrtchyan. In Gyumri international Biennale avantgarde art started, branches of art universities, exhibitions were held, sales of works of folk artists were carried out.

H. Harutyunyan. ALEXANDRAPOL'S ASHOUGH SONGS IN ARSHAK BRUTYAN'S RECORDINGS. Alexandrapol's ashough school has an exceptional place in the history of the Armenian national music. Among the valuable pieces of life and creative heritage of prominent ashoughs, Arshak Brutyan, a prominent musician, public figure, performed the above mentioned samples. The recorded samples of genuine songs of about 30 ashoughs give a clear idea of the genre, poetry, and other characteristics of Alexandrapol's ashough music. In the context of the study of the Middle East tradition, the legacy of the Armenian folk song, medieval narrative, spiritual monument and the features of national identity become apparent.

K. Sahakyan, R. Hovhannissyan. "MY STEP" AS A MEANS OF 'EXIT' DOOR. In the article we have touched upon how our people gathered in the square in 2018- the proclamation of new time, new ideas and values during the April-May nationwide awakening. New vectors of life were directed toward the future of Armenia, where the creed of national values was a nation-culture stance. In essence, My Step Initiative has become an 'exit' door to the entire Armenian nation.

H. Matikyan. DOLL AS A PERSONIFIED NURSERY CHARACTER. Doll, as an active personage of nursery, has an important applied value. Symptomatically, it is created with the image and likeness of a child. The toy is a constant companion of the child from the first days of birth. The entry of the doll into the world of the child is due to the fact that it is identical to the child's image. The entry of the child into the symbolic world of the doll is a priority both in the Armenian and English-speaking environment. In one case, it plays the role of a partner, in the other – a patron, a protective image.

L. Yeganyan. CULT OF SHEEP AND BLOODLESS SACRIFICE (on the objects having ceremonial functions). The article is devoted to the study of the cult of sheep and its bloodless sacrifice in the Armenian mythology and principles.

Conditioned by the specific role of sheep in economy, fleece, wool, thread, fabric- carpet, sock, girdle reflected in mythology are the realization means of ceremonial activities.

Ancient imaginations have given birth to the principles of woman deity with thread weaving on her hand.

"Life thread" has been connected to the woman of giving life. The goddesses decide the fate of mankind and the life determination and the heading of life is relied on the gods (Tir- fate scribe and Torq Angegh – messenger of gods).

S. Petrosyan. ABOUT THE LOCATION OF CUNEIFORM UIṬIRU(HI) LAND. Uit basis of Uiṭiru(hi)/*Uiṭiru(hi) tribal name (country name) is the totemic name which means "horned cloven-footed wild animal". The Armenian version is according to the word roots of *վիթ* "roe" and *վթիկ* (<վիթ-իկ) "roe deer", dial. *վիւն/վիւն* (<վիւն-վիւն)//vit-vit "jumping"//"goat". The name of Mount Aragats is also the result of such totemic cult: *Արագած* < *ragat "here rag"-(IE *ragh- "horn"). The 20th day of the Old Armenian style was dedicated to this mountain, hence, it bears the name of Aragats, the existing root in the name of Artin mountain keeping in Aragatsotn province reduplicates the Armenian word roots of *արւոյ* and *արւոյիկ* "wild ewe" (<IE < *drā- "run").

L. Khachatryan. REDUPLICATIVE WORD-FORMATION TYPES BY ROOT-DETERMINATIVES AND PREPOSITIONS IN THE BIBLE SUMMARY. The analysis of the word stock of the translated books from the Bible shows that in the context of word-formation types, the root-determinative and preposition types of reduplication form a unique group. The root-determinative types are characterized;

a/ by a connecting vowel element (*արքայական, արքայանորդ* e. g.),

b/ without a connecting vowel element (*կոկորդ, վրնիկ, տատաւ, տրտունջ, ճաճանջ* e. g.).

The preposition -types of reduplication are analytic words, which have the lexical meaning of a place and time. Reduplication in the aspect of content words has the function of gradation. In the Bible there are the following words of the preposition -type of reduplication: *աջ ընդ աջս, ղէմ ընդ ղէմ, խան ի խան, օր ըստ օր, լու ի լու* e. g.

The root-determinative and preposition -type components of reduplication are either pure Armenian or Indo-European borrowed roots. The investigation of those kinds of words in the Armenian translation of the Bible reveals the -formation opportunities of Old Armenian from the point of view of the synchronic stage of language investigation. On the other hand, among the compound words formed by alternation -reduplication there can also be formations belonging to the pre-writing period which is subjected to revelation by historical lexicology.

H. Torosyan. SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT "HEAD" IN ARMENIAN AND PERSIAN. The article discusses somatic phraseological units with the component "head" in Armenian and Persian. According to the structural and grammatical peculiarities both in Armenian and Persian, substantive and communicative phraseological combinations are distinguished.

In Armenian adjective phraseological units have prevalence. In Persian phraseological combinations, which have semantic analogues in Armenian, are communicative. Adjective phraseological units can be two-component and multi-component. In Persian, communicative phraseological units are prevailing. These units are characterized by an incomplete paradigm. They have limited opportunities for the use of modal-tense forms, as well as categories of person and number.

Q. Nikoghosyan. STYLISTIC FIGURES IN NAR DOS "OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD" ("MER TAGHE") STORIES. The article analyses the manifestations of the repetition, gradation,

antithesis, periphrasis, asyndeton in the narrative compositional language of the stories in the cycle "Our Neighborhood" ("Mer Taghe") by Nar-Dos.

The mentioned syntactic conversions as stylistic devices are used in abundance in the cycle of stories, thus expressing some features peculiar to the national linguo-mentality, helping to make the author's style more literary, popular, pathetic as well as to ascribe typicality to the characters and to represent the lifestyle and the "dark" atmosphere in people's minds of the period described.

L. Petrosyan. PARK-GARDEN AND SANCTUARY- RESERVES IN THE ANCIENT EAST AND ARMENIA. Since ancient times, like other countries of the ancient East, Armenia has also had specially protected natural territories that have served not only royal - gardens, sanctuaries but also as hunting grounds and places for entertainment and maneuver. Among them are popular a) "Sosyats Purak" ("Park of the sycamors") in Argishtikhinili-Armavir, b) "Tsnndots Antar" (Forest for giving birth to), recovered by King Yervand the Last, c) a garden-park built by Tigran the Great near Tigranakert, d) "Tachar Mayri" ("Cathedral of the Cedars") and Khosrovakert grove of King Khosrov Kotak. We have enlarged this list with ten less popular garden- parks.

A. Akopov. THE ARMENIAN POPULATION OF THE TORTOUM DISTRICT IN 1830-1878. In 1831 administrative changes took place in the Ottoman Empire, in which one of the provinces of historical Great Armenia - Tayk, became a part of the Erzurum eyalet. Among the Tayk regions, one of the Armenian-populated was Tortoum district, which was located in the basin of the Tortoum River. The well-known villages of Tortum - Khahu, Kitskha, Aprnes, Norshen, Rabat, Par, Khozbrik, Veringegh, Shippek, Garnkos etc., were largely deprived of the indigenous Armenian population during the resettlement of Armenians to the Russian Empire in 1830. In the mid-19th century, the living conditions of the Armenians of Tortoum got worse. Only a few villages - Rabat, Garnkos, Gorker, Aprenes, etc., were completely settled by Armenians, and in the remaining villages Armenians lived next to Muslims. According to historical sources and archival documents, in the second half of the 19th century, about 3000 Armenians (Catholics and Apostolic) lived in Tortum district. At the same time, the main part of Muslim population of the region had an Armenian roots, knew the Armenian language and had good-neighborly relations with Armenian Christians. Such Muslims were known as "Keskeses" (half Armenian-Christians, half Muslim-Turks).

G. Ayvazyan. FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ARMENIAN NATIONAL-POLITICAL SYMBOLS OF THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES. In the era of modern times, beginning in the second half of the 17th century, the important political task of the national forces was to unite the people with the goal of liberating Armenia from the rule of Iran and the Ottoman Empire. A strong support for achieving this intention was political symbolism.

The formation of the self-identity of the nation was greatly influenced by the portrait "Mother of Armenia" -the Armenian lady sits on the wreckage of Armenia. The figure-allegory leaves no one indifferent. Several variants of the portrait have been survived. They show how the ideology of the Armenian liberation struggle and the doctrines of the restoration of the Armenian state were transformed over time.

A well thought out picture is the result of romantic historiosophy. It summarizes the experience of knowledge of national and political figures about the world's historical processes.

A. Hayrapetyan. THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE ALEXANDRAPOL UYEZD IN MAY-NOVEMBER, 1918. The fact that the mass violence and massacres organized by the Turkish regular troops and local Muslims in the Alexandrapol uyezd in May-November, 1918, was the result of a state level policy planned beforehand with the aim to carry out the physical extermination of the Armenian population, has already been proven.

Unfortunately the work shortcomings and flaws allowed by the commissions which was sent to the uyezd didn't give the chance to fully unearth the complete scales of the Ottoman criminal policy.

In the modern Armenian historiography it is accepted to mention only about 10300 victims of that genocidal policy while the simple combination of archival material documents, eyewitnesses' memories and the reports of the then periodical press, shows that the number has been extremely reduced.

The new study gave the following results: during the six months of the occupation, more than 60 villages were destroyed, some 20,000 were slaughtered, and another 6,000 became victims of famine and epidemics. More than 15,000 people were captured and taken to the depths of the Ottoman Empire under various pretexts. About 5,000 women were abducted and raped.

K. Alexanyan. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF COMMITTEE IN THE ALEXANDROPOL DISTRICT IN 1919-1921. The article refers to the activities of the Middle Eastern Relief Committee of the First Republic of Armenia in the province of Alexandrapol. On the one hand we presented the great role of the organization in the rescue of Western Armenian refugees and orphans who survived the Armenian Genocide, on the other hand, contradictions and different approaches between the Armenian authorities and the representatives of the USSR. We have touched upon the situation of Western Armenian refugees and orphans in the focus of those relations.

A. Boyajyan. DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF SHIRAK REGION (XX- BEGINNING OF XXI). During Post-Soviet years the mass emigration of urban and rural areas caused serious demographic and socio-economic problems. In rural settlements the number of men increased while the number of women has remained the same. In all areas of the regions aging of people is evident except the Ani region. The aging of the population and the till working age, the reduction of the population of the region in the labor market will create serious problems, in addition, the state will increase the social expenses from year to year in case of the decreasing of the number of taxpayers. The villages adjacent to the region and the enlarged community of Sarapat are facing great demographic problems.

A. Hayrapetyan. THE FORMATION OF UNIPOLARITY MODELLED ON THE CONCEPT OF PAX AMERICANA (by the case of Middle East policy). The paper examines the rise of Pax Americana concept along with the formation of unipolarity and the steps towards regional policy redefinition based on the example of the US Middle East policy. The paper presents the policies and mechanisms adopted by the US presidential administrations in the first decade after the Cold War in order to promote Pax Americana rules in the region as well as its outcomes and consequences. Though it managed to extend its moderate influence in the regional order the US could not establish and maintain its indisputable and complete supremacy there. On the Contrary the Iraq invasion didn't justify G.W. Bush neoconservative administration's expectation

leading to the balkanization of Iraq which considered to be the whole region's miniature model, resulted in the rise in anti-Americanism and the unprecedented scales of terrorism at the global and local levels initiating the crisis of unipolarity just at the peak of Pax Americana rise.

I. Avagyan. SKETCHES ON HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTER OF ALEXANDRAPOL (SECOND PART). The article touches upon the issues concerning town building of the town Aleksandrapol in XIX- in the beginning of XXth century. For the first time the term "vertical ensemble" was put into scientific circulation by A. Ivanov, Doctor of architecture. As a result of the examination of one of the quarters of the old town, which is located between the streets Varpetats, Rustaveli, Shiraz, Abovyan, identified new buildings, which were not previously included in the official statements-the list of monuments protected by the state. The article gives a new classification of homes and buildings according to interior and exterior forms. 1. Buildings, which still have the old exterior 2. Buildings, which still have the old exterior and interior forms. 3. Buildings, which remained typical of the XIX-beginning of XX centuries of the interior, but in the absence of the front facade, they are not included in the list of monuments protected by the state. Architectural analogues of equipment facilities and some decors date back to the architecture of medieval Armenia.

H. Khachatryan, L. Yeganyan, L. Petrosyan, A. Furdvengler, T. Neuser, D. Mauerman. THE EXCAVATIONS OF AZATAN NECROPOL IN 2015. The Armenian-German expedition group carried out the excavations of the settlement of the necropolis in Azatan, Shirak region dating back to Late Bronze and Early Iron age. The excavations lasted in 2015. Five rock-cut tombs and one priming burials have been excavated with horizontal pitfalls.

All revealed rock-cut tombs are in different levels of the hill. The bottom tomb is located on the foot of the mountain, the upper one is under the peak of the hill. Tombs have irregular oval shape. The entrance is from the western side. The materials date back according to the objects. Such kind of burials are recorded in Azatan necropolis. The priming burial is not different from early excavated burials. The guided material is synchronic to the materials excavated from base grounded and catacomb burials and dates back to XII-X BC.

The excavations and the guided material provide with new information of Late Bronze and Early Iron Age of Shirak as well as the history of Old Armenia

A. Margaryan. GYUMRI AS A THEATRE: PAINTER GARIK MANUKYAN. The art of Gyumri painter Garik Manukyan was formed during the difficult period of the 80s. He summarizes the experience and knowledge of the predecessors and carries out his own handwriting. The delicate color combinations, the symbolic figurative language, the ability of complex compositions characterize Manukyan's unique style.

Being a stage artist by profession he looks at the canvases as a stage space and his conventional heroes are actors. Gyumri is in the center of the art of Garik Manukyan with morals, people and unique color.

H. Mahtesyan. GENERAL GABRIEL GHORGHANIAN'S PROJECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE BORDERS BETWEEN ARMENIA, GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN (1918, JUNE). After proclamation of the Republic of Armenia in 1918 the problem of the borders between Transcaucasian republics had to be discussed in Constantinople.

Those days Azerbaijan and Georgia were interacting united against Armenian delegation using their privileged positions.

Armenian delegation had introduced general Gabriel Ghorghanian's project of delimitation of the administrative borders with justified maps and statistical data to Turkish government and the ambassadors of the participating countries.

But as the political situation summit did not take place, those problems had not been solved and had been transferred to other international conferences and summits.

I. Avagyan. GYUMRI'S OLD CEMETERY AS A PROTECTED CULTURAL UNIT.

The article touches upon the issues of the old cemetery number one in Gyumri which in 1980 was included in the "Official Statement" list of monuments protected by the state. The first burial of the cemetery dates back to the late XIX-early XX centuries. For the first time the system analysis of the cemetery is put into scientific circulation, the territory of which we divided into four sections. In section 1 a, b, c - burials have been made since the beginning of the 1920s till nowadays. In section 2 Christians and other nationalities were buried. Section 3 starting from the 80s of XIX century Armenians were buried. Section 4 starting from the 80s of XIX century Russians were buried (children, civilians, officials, soldiers).

The article presents a new classification of gravestones of the cemetery-tombs, tombstones with bronze plaques, crosses, winged crosses, two types of cenotaph tombs have been singled out and burial vaults where the specialization of the dead person is mentioned.

Irreparable damage to the cemetery was caused by the earthquake in 1988. Gyumri cemetery number one is a protected cultural unit and is subject to in-depth study.