K. Sahakyan, R. Hovhannisyan. THE CROSS BEHIND, THE SEVEN WOUNDS IN THE HEART. The article sums up the ethnographic picture of the city of Gyumri. The oral literary heritage is presented as a unique testimony of the worldview and people’s life experience. All the ethnographic material considered seems to restore the unique environment of urban culture, the dominant part of which were the samples from epic ceremonies, traditions, customs, different legends and ethnological strata, as well as singing folklore.

A. Mirzoyan, ALEXANDROPOL- LENINAKAN: TOWN CONSTRUCTING VIEW. The article is about urban and architectural development the city of Gyumri during two significant historic periods — Alexandropol and Leninakan. The influence of European/Russian values on the development of Alexandropol urban environment and the specifics of Leninakan as an industrial city grown during the Soviet period are discussed.

A. Hayrapetyan. ETHNODEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF GYUMRI – ALEXANDROPOL IN THE 19th CENTURY AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20th CENTURY. By the 19th century Gyumri was a small village, with 50 households. Only in 1828-1829 increased when about 1250 the family of Western Armenians settled here becoming the core of the town of Alexandropol. The fact that Alexandropol became a county (province) center in 1840 played a significant role in the subsequent growth of the population of the city of Gyumri-Alexandropol. As a result, by the half of the thirties of the 19th century the town became a real Armenian center of Transcaucasia, and by the end of the century — it became one of the most densely populated settlement in Yerevan province (county).

The situation changed only in the first quarter of the 20th century. Western Armenian relocation, two Turkish invasions, the Armenian-Georgian war, famine and epidemic diseases left their tragic traces on the demography of the city: the state of the population changed, the city lost a potential new force, the emigration and urbanization (resettlement of rural population in the city), won high speed. And despite the fact that Alexandropol no longer was the most densely populated settlements in the region of Eastern Armenia, it retained its deep Armenian quality.

K. Bazeyan. ALEXANDROPOL TRADITIONAL FOOD AND MEAL. In the article traditional catering in Alexandropol is considered. The food, as well as the whole catering system, is among the time-honoured cultural and community traditions. In sets of the foodstuff, ways of their processing, types of dishes, traditions of food preference, organization and ritual meals the peculiarities of Alexandropol town life is reflected. Proceeding from this the article represents basic meals of the urban population, some ways of preparation, periodicity of food intake. The daily, celebratory and ritual food, and also preferred cooling and alcoholic drinks are thus allocated. Special attention is paid not only to what people eat, but also what utensils and dishes and in what way were used.

H. Harutyunyan. THE MUSICAL LIFE OF ALEXANDROPOL. In the context of a dynamic urban culture of Alexandropol, music played a special, vital role. In the life of the citizens thoroughly engaged not only the unique manifestations of folklore music, but also the variety of genres of oral art tradition i.e. works by sazandar ashughs /bard/. This favorable environment threw a ground for the flourishing of a creative composer. In an urban environment cross-cultural communication developed rapidly, which helped to create mutual wealth and, what is more important, it helped to flourish concert life of the city.

Due to the traditional nature, many manifestations of Alexandropol musical life still keep their vital functions in the cultural life of modern town of Gyumri.

L. Atanesyan. FROM THE HISTORY OF FINE ARTS OF ALEXANDROPOL - GYUMRI. History of Alexandropol — Gyumri fine arts in the second half of the 19th century is briefly but yet fully described in the article. The author of the article displays life and work not only of the artists living in Gyumri (G. Brutyunyan, Yu. Verzhbitskaya, E. Nazaryan, E. Sargsyan, S. Stepanyan), but also life of the ones, born in Gyumri, but living and exhibiting in other cities of the Republic (R. Atoyayan, A. Melkonyan, E. and M. Aslamazyan, S. Yesayan). This article contains the pre-earthquake period.

K. Alexanyan, M. Ghalaian. THE ELECTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES IN ALEXANDROPOL ON MAY 4, 1919. At the end of 1918, after the retreat of the Turks, the authorities of Armenia initiated the formation of the bodies of local government. As a result of the
elections held on May 1919, the local government bodies of Alexandrapol were reconstructed. Three main political parties participated in the elections: the Social-Democrats, the Dashnaks and the Nationalists. The Socialist parties were represented in the general list. Nevertheless, Dashnakbhumutyn got the prevailing majority in the elections.

Being the first elections in the history of the Republic of Armenia, they were not perfect, and the numerous complaints prove the fact. But they were at the same time an important step to the political growth of our nation.

G.Ayvazyan. ALEXANDRAPOL IN THE STATE (during 1860-1870 years). During the period discussed part for the town was marked with successful development which gave a chance to its inhabitants to live an active social life.

The centres of social life in Alexandrapol were schools where during this period well-known teachers gathered together displaying their best abilities. Social economic development had little effect on the lives of the inhabitants of the town but it inevitably drove them to clear understanding that Armenia's independence was now a necessity.

The church had its influence on these the government policy. The article states that the tsar government tried to hinder the spread of Armenian national liberation movement.

H.Khachatrian. GYUMRI: ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE. Gyumri has a rich archeological heritage. The first settlements located in the south eastern (Msikombinat) and central part of the Botanical Gardens and the stadium as well as Cherkez (Kumayri) river gorge appeared in Early Bronze Age (35-25 c. BC)

The excavations of the settlements and the necropolises provided rich material for studying the development process of social and economical relationships, trade relations, the cult and religion, etc. In the settlements of Msikombinat and Kumayri the life continued till the antique period (6-5 c. BC). Despite the rich archeological material there are no finds related to Urartu culture but the only one which is a fragment of a bronze belt with a griffin image on it.

Settlements dating back to the antique period have been located in the North Western part of the town, particularly in Vardbagh and at the foot of the hill known as the Black Fortress. The excavations of nearly 100 burials of 2-3 c. c. of Vardbagh gave rich material among which are roman silver coins, variety of tools, ceramics, decoration, things made of glass, etc. The finds state of a developed rank of social and trade relations and culture.

In the middle ages life continued only in Kumayri settlement. During the excavations there have been discovered two churches one of which dates back to the 5th c. and the other to the 7th c. In the 10th c. the latter got strengthened by fortress walls. Being located in the central part of the settlement the fortress is surrounded by civil constructions and workshops. Both the written sources and the archeological data of that period state that Kumayri used to be a large settlement characterized as a town.

Variety of arms (a steel shield, a military helmet, a pole-axe, etc) as well as clay tobacco pipes prove the existence of life during the late middle age period.

The rich archeological heritage of Gyumri proves that life here originated approximately 5000 years ago and goes now up to our days without any interruptions.

S.Petrosyan. THE REFLECTION OF CORN CULTIVATION IN THE DEITY OF BARSHAM. The I-E pre-form *bhgs- “com”, found in Nairi placename “Abarsiuni” <*>bars-iuni (1112 BC), can also be seen in the deity name of Barsham. Arm. Բարշամ <*> Բարշ-աճ, the second component of which is a noun-forming suffix: cf. Arm. Արամ, Արգամ, Գհղամ, Պասքամ, etc. Thus, we can conclude that the deity-name of Barsham is of Indo-European-Armenian origin. According to ancient Armenian epic tales Barsham, a farmer and the God of Thunder, was the adversary of Vahagn, a shepherd and the God of the Sun.

L.Petrosyan. THE POLITICAL ISOLATION AND DEATH OF YERVAND THE LAST. During the reign of Yervand the Last (222-201 BC) the raids of the Iberians and their North Caucasian allies to the northern territories of Armenia, as well as the raids carried out by the Atropatians and their Caspian vassal-allies to the eastern regions of the country were very often. According to Movses Khorenatsi, the last Yervandid King Yervand took part in a battle near Yervandavan in Shirak in 201 BC. Here the army of King Yervand was defeated by the army of Artashes. King Yervand fled away, but he was killed in the capital Yervandashat.

L.Eganyan. HORSESHOE CLAY OBJECTS DISCOVERED IN ANI SUBURB. During the excavations of the cave settlement of Ani suburb near the village of Haikadzor in the tonir* there have
been found three clay objects of arch shape looking like movable fireplaces dating back to 13th -14th c.c. The objects are of arch shape but of different execution. The two of the objects have solar round shapes painted on. One can see traces of burn on all the three objects. The archeological material, written evidences and ethnographical material bring to light the role of the objects: oven supports which come from Early Bronze Age movable ovens, were used for fire worship and home hearth up to 14th c. Starting from the 14th c. the ritual of hearth and family moved to tonir.

*tomir - place where people bake lavash
*lavash - national bread

A. Gasparyan. THE TREATMENT OF THE MAIN QUESTIONS OF THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE BY EREMIA KJOMURCHYAN (the 17th century). Eremia Kjomurchian is one of the outstanding figures in Armenian historiography in the 17th the century. His work contains authentic and reliable source about social economic and political situation in Ottoman Empire in the 17th century.

The historiographer presented in a particular way, the national and religious problems and tried to elucidate after-effects taken place in lives of the conquered peoples and particularly in the economic and public life of Armenians.

The work, full of facts and Important events, hasn’t lost its contemporarity and is in the focus of attention in Armenian historiography.

V. Ghambaryan. RELICS AS BEST SAMPLES OF ARMENIAN SILVERWARE. In the 5th millennium B.C. people in the territory of the Armenian Uplands were engaged in processing of metals. Art processing of metals (including gold and silver) in Armenia reached serious heights during ancient times. But special attention should be paid to the art of processing gold and silver in a particular way in the Middle Ages. Medieval skilful Armenian masters made church utensils, gold and silver crosses, helmets, altars, salaries, different relics.

The relics, existing in the Armenian jewelry art, despite their distinctions, can be divided in two types:

a) rectangular (or in the form of a cross)

b) right hand relics (in the form of a hand brush, etc.)

The best and ancient samples of the Armenian silver business having a Christian orientation, that reached us, are reliquaries. The oldest among them are four, which date back to the 10th-14th centuries the best known among which is reliquary “Khotakerats surb nshan”.

Relics in the form of right hand are original customs of the Armenian reality. Naturally, the best known among them is right hand of St Grigor the Illuminator.

The relics are original unique samples of the Armenian silverware which, besides, that represent a great art value and are perfect examples of Armenian Christian culture.

S. Melkonyan. THE WORK OF VAHAN TETYAN ON THE 1 VOLUME OF “POEMS”. In this article the work of Vahan Teryan on the 1 volume of “Poems” has become the object of research. The article throws light to such important problems as that of the creative laboratory of the author, changes in the mood and spiritual world of the lyrical hero, problems of bringing artistic speech of perfection and specifying existing opinions concerning some of his poems.

G. Mnatsakanyan. WORDS FORMING OF PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS OF GRABAR. The study of terminological form and the deviation of word forming is one of the important questions of terminology.

The analysis of word-forming of philosophical terms gives an opportunity to define their structural features, frequency of the word-forming ways in this sphere.

H. Zakyan. DOUBIO VOICE IN THE SYSTEM OF VERB CATEGORY IN MODERN ARMENIAN. A group of verbs, existing in Modern Armenian has preserved double voice of Old Armenian (Grabar) and this group is represented in this article. These verbs are used either in features of Active Voice or Neuter Voice, without changing their forms. Some of them have preserved the Old Armenian meaning, others have gained new meanings but have preserved their grammatical features.

Double voice is a phenomenon taking place in different periods of language development and is manifested in Modern Armenian too. We also touch upon those verbs which are single in Grabar but due to the new meanings can be used in the second grammatical voice too.

A. Melkonyan. CONTRASTIVE-COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DECLENSION SYSTEMS IN ARMENIAN AND TURKISH. There hasn’t been done any typological-
contrastive analysis of grammatical structures of Armenian and Turkish languages up to now. The article studies the comparative research of the declension system of the mentioned languages from the viewpoint of agglutination, which is peculiar to both of them. Though the studying languages belong to different language families (the former is an Indo-European language, the latter is Ural-Altaic), they have many declension peculiarities, as well as some essential distinctions. There are two ways of formation of declension in Armenian. The first is the method of affixation; the second is the way of vowel gradation (internal flexion). As the Turkish is exclusively agglutinative language, only affixation is specific to its structure. A necessary attention has been paid to the comparisons of declensional endings in mentioned languages. At the same time there can be observed some uniformity of case endings in Turkish as compared with Armenian.

S. Vardanyan. ON THE PROBLEM OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATIONS OF SHORT STORIES BY W. SAROYAN. The article deals with translations of short stories by W. Saroyan.

It is widely known that phonetic, grammatical and semantic structures of different languages differ greatly. These divergences come into picture in the process of translation. Sometimes it appears difficult to translate even widely used common words without thorough analyses of the macro context. Very often it becomes necessary to use lexical transformations in translation in order to decode the contextual meaning of a definite word in the source language and encode it by the target language means. The examples of lexical transformation considered in the article confirm the above mentioned assertions.

A. Avanesov. REMARKS “POSTFOLKLORE” OF A CENTURY ABOUT MUSICAL ART OF ARMENIA. We suggest the word “postfolklore” to be used as a term characterizing the state of folklore art and connecting with it professional oeuvre. When the natural development of folklore culture is ceased, the folklore itself is exposed to deep and detailed study. Now folklore has become a kind of “etant donne” not evaluating but included in the wide range of references of post modern period.

S. Hayrapetyan. ON THE PROBLEM OF TEACHING GRABAR AT UNIVERSITIES. Teaching Grabar syntax philological faculties of Universities is comparatively a young branch of teaching, alongside with traditional methods of describing and teaching phonemic pronunciation peculiarities and morphological realities of this language. One of the most important problems of teaching Grabar is that of teaching the grammatical subject. The problems of construction, kinds, expression and stylistic colouring of the grammatical subject in Grabar is considered in the article, which are to be included in the process of teaching. All this must be practically interpreted and drilled with the help of thoroughly chosen exercises and corresponding texts for reading.

K. Sahakyan, SOME PROBLEMS OF THE OF DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY OF MULTIPERSONAL RELATIONS IN THE POST-EARTHQUAKE PERIOD. During the period after the earthquake of 1988 new types of families and functional shifts of interfemily relations were formed. Our task was to single out the type of reformatted family as a type of reformed relationships with steady and changeable sides.

We offer of a diagnostic methodology of interpersonal relations which will give a chance to fully imagine types and psychological characteristics of a newly formed families.

A. Akopov. NEW DOCUMENTS ABOUT ALEXANDRAPOLE PROVINCE. Published documents are of great interest for both specialist historians and wide range of readers. In spite of missings and mistakes, these documents show us rich information about demographic situation of Alexandrapole province (70\textsuperscript{th} and 80\textsuperscript{th} of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century).

Introducing documents are chosen from central state historical archive of Georgia (415\textsuperscript{th} fund “Caucasian statistic comite”) and concerned to etnodemographic situation of Alexandrapole province and the checking of Armenian villages in the 70\textsuperscript{th} and 80\textsuperscript{th} of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, relized by Caucasian statistic comite.

N. Hayrapetyan. SELECTION OF LINGUISTIC MATERIAL DURING THE ADVANCED ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING. The choice the in-depth learning of English language material is a rather serious and prolonged work, where the degree of the teacher’s methodological awareness plays a crucial role. To clarify this issue, the author has made a test to properly identify the teachers’ awareness. Issuing from the test a survey has been conducted which was followed by the deep analysis of the results.
Using the latest teaching, the Internet, English-speaking media, the author suggests to work on the tents of Area Study, Homeland study, the author also suggests to choose such types of exercises as intonation, vocabulary, grammar, audio exercises, monologue, dialogic, exercises that develop oral and written skills. The choice of such exercises contributes to the effectiveness of the work on texts in the in-depth study of English language.

**H. Khachatryan. THE EXCAVATIONS OF CAVE SUBURB OF ANI IN 2008.** In 2008 the excavations of the cave settlement of Haikadzor were carried out in two regions:

1. First region included the excavations of the slope of the canyon of Akhuryan river between the first and the second artificial terraces
2. There was carried out a sondage of the north-eastern parts of the plato.

On the slope of the canyon at the level of the first terrace there was discovered another natural cave complex. The entrance and the upper arch of the central cave of the complex were ruined and the complex stayed immured since 12-13 c.c. in fact. Further excavations of the caves would give a possibility to discover the functions of the complex. During the excavations rich archeological material was discovered including an Ani coin of local coining. At the plato there were discovered fortress wall ruins as well as settlement tracks. The sondage carried out in the territory of the fortress brought to light a 2 meter cultural layer. According to the finds the fortress dates back to late Urartian period which was also used during highly developed Middle Ages.

**M. Harutyunyan. LEARNING FROM MEMORIES.** There is now a widespread view that biographical and reminiscence-based interventions have positive outcomes both for older people and for the people working with them.

Practitioners in the UK have developed a range of ways to encourage people to talk about the past and are increasingly aware of the need to provide appropriate support to people who are troubled by their memories.

The project in Gyumri suggested the possibility of developing appropriate reminiscence-based work with the aim of showing helpful and creative approach to working with older people.