

M. V. Novikov, E. V. Mishenkina

Chongqing-Yaroslavl: beginning of cooperation

The article considers the issue about the beginning of cooperation between Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky, Yaroslavl, Russia and South-West University, Chongqing, China. It is noted that the signing of the cooperation agreement between the two universities became possible after the establishment of the Union of Chinese and Russian Pedagogical Universities in April 2014. According to the agreement, cooperation is aimed at training students in the educational programs of the partner university, implementation of postgraduate training programs, exchange of teachers, organization and carrying out of special courses and programs, summer schools, exchange of experience and joint research activities, organization and holding of joint conferences, improvement of teachers' skills, implementation of joint programs for training of master 's students and postgraduate students. Undeniable success in the development of cooperation between the two universities in both the academic and scientific spheres is stressed. Russian language teachers for China and Chinese language teachers for Russia are being trained. The Chinese Cultural and Educational Center was opened on the basis of YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky. Joint scientific events are held: a forum of young scientists on the basis of the branch of Beijing Pedagogical University in Zhuhai, the first scientific Sino-Russian conference in Yaroslavl; publication activity is being developed, the publication of a joint Chinese-Russian magazine has been started.

Key words: the Union of Chinese and Russian pedagogical universities, cooperation, YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky, SWU, Russian as a foreign language, Chinese as a foreign language, scientific Sino-Russian conference, scientific journal.

Hua Li

Cybersecurity in Russia according to the Russian Federation's 2016 information security Doctrine

The article considers the issue on information security in Russia through the analysis of the Russian Federation's 2016 Information Security Doctrine. The author of the article proves that the expanded application of information technologies in different fields, stimulating the development of the economy and improving the functioning of public and state institutions makes more and more information threats at the same time. The article emphasizes that information security is always the focus of attention of the Russian government, it is perceived as an essential part of national security. The author summarizes and systematizes external factors of threat to information security in Russia: use of information technologies by a number of foreign countries to attack Russian information infrastructure for military purposes; strengthening the activities of organizations carrying out technical intelligence against Russian State bodies, providing information and psychological influence on the part of certain countries to destabilize the national political and social situation in Russia and resulting in the undermining of sovereignty and violation of territorial integrity; the tendency in foreign media to increase the volume of materials containing a biased assessment of the State policy of the Russian Federation; increasing the information impact on the Russian population, especially young people, in order to erode traditional Russian spiritual and moral values. The author analyzes internal threats to information security related to a high level of dependence on Western developments in the information sphere and insufficient personnel support in the field of information security, justifying the need to overcome the technological lag of the IT industry and create an independent protected information infrastructure of the Russian Federation. The article considers the main characteristics in ensuring information security in Russia: defending the sovereignty of the information space, information confrontation for military purposes, strengthening control over the information content, promoting international cooperation in information security, describing the system of bodies ensuring information security and analysing the legal provision of this security in Russia.

Key words: doctrine, information security, cyber threats, laws of the Russian Federation; Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Telecom, Information Technologies and Mass Communications; legal support, information protection, information resources.

Xu Fengcai

Vectors of modern Russian demographic policy

The article considers the main aspects of modern Russian demographic policy aimed at overcoming the demographic crisis, particularly the important role of «The concept of demographic policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025» to solve the problem of the demographic crisis, analyzed the significant decisions of the Russian Government to overcome the demographic crisis: creation of «Maternal Capital», introduction of a system of awards and incentives for families with many children, introduction of a special migration policy, adoption of bills to raise the retirement age. The article justifies the important role of the demographic problem in the national development strategy of the country, considers the main trends in the development of

demographic policy, assesses the current demographic policy of Russia and sets out its future trends. The article concludes that consideration and a comprehensive analysis of the demographic problem seems to be an important direction of modern research in Russia as the demographic problem of Russia is closely related to sociology, culturology, linguoculturology, political science, economics, foreign policy formation, and research of the current demographic situation in Russia and the corresponding demographic policy can help to understand Russia's national values, to predict the trend of demographic development, to promote effective exchange and friendly development between the governments and peoples of Russia and the People's Republic of China.

Key words: Russia, demographic crisis, demographic policy, Concept of demographic policy of the Russian Federation, pension reform, population census, maternal capital, migration policy.

Liang Hongqi

Demographic crisis in Russia: historical aspect

This article considers the historical origin of the demographic crisis of Russia since the censuses of the population of the classes in the Russian Empire and the first general census of the population of the Russian Empire in 1897. The review of the demographic history of Russia explains the main causes of the modern demographic crisis. Basing on data on fertility, mortality and life expectancy in recent years in Russia the author of the article also considers the state of the demographic problem in Russia. Consideration of historical and political disasters that have had a negative impact on the current Russian demographic situation, as well as socio-economic and political processes in Russia in the early 1990s allows the author to assess modern demographic trends and to identify the main vectors of optimal demographic policy. A significant place is given to a detailed analysis of the demographic issue in the messages of the President of Russia to the Federal Assembly in 2008-2019: are designated the main demographic trends and problems related to fertility and family, mortality and health, migration and labour processes and are proposed decisions to overcome these problems.

Key words: demographic history, Russia, demographic crisis, demographic policy, demographic trends, population census, maternal capital.

S. A. Koloda, V. A. Epstejn, A. S. Vilchinskii

Bilateral relations between Russia and Belarus at the current stage

The article is devoted to the analysis of the current relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus in the political and economic spheres both at bilateral and multilateral levels. The main focus of the research is to study the interaction of the countries within the Union State, the EAEU, and the CSTO, which leads to outline various formats of the cooperation and their priorities. Particular attention is paid to the current partnership of the countries, along with emerging contradictions in both political and economic spheres, the main subjects of the disputes are considered. The study also provides a brief description of the cooperation between Belarus and the European Union and highlights the benefits for Belarus from the partnership in the EAEU. Moreover, the work distinguishes the specific features of bilateral cooperation. In conclusion, the main medium-term scenarios of possible political changes and the impact on the development of Russian-Belarusian relations in the context of the future transfer of power in Belarus are proposed. The result of the study is an estimation of the current state and potential ways of evolution of bilateral relations between Russia and Belarus in different formats, which is of particular relevance on the eve of the parliamentary and the presidential elections in Belarus in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The analysis is carried out through the study of the main treaties defining the principles of cooperation of the states at different levels, scientific works, as well as publications of Russian, Belarusian and European media.

Key words: Union State, EAEU, CSTO, EU, «Druzhba» oil pipeline, integration, trade.

O. S. Popova

Opportunities of vocational education for promoting ideas of sustainable development

The article presents the current state of the vocational education system in Belarus. Modernization is due to the renewal of branches of the economy, the introduction into industrial production of specialties 5 and 6 of technological order, the need of the individual for training and advanced training throughout his life. The article discusses the direction, objectives of the development of vocational education and implementation mechanisms. The process of training specialists is focused on achieving the goals of sustainable development and provides the opportunity for everyone to participate in improving the quality of their own life and the life of society, developing principles of behavior that determine the future conscious attitude to nature, other people and oneself. The future subject of labor masters the volume of general educational knowledge, prepares for independent life, making responsible decisions. Profession shapes professional thinking. Ideas and principles of sustainable development are implemented in research, design, engineering and other activities. The key aspects and new tools of personal development of the professional elite in vocational education institutions are presented. The mechanisms of personality formation are: the study of social and personal interests and value orientations of students of vocational education institutions, the creation of conditions for their active citizenship; development and implementation of educational innovations based on the use of the educational potential of academic disciplines, practical training, mentoring. The most important educational trend in recent decades is the transition from one-time qualification for life to the assimilation of competencies that promote self-learning and the need for training and self-improvement throughout life.

Key words: innovative vocational education, networking forms of interaction, professional and personal competences.

PHILOLOGY

V. V. Agenosov, Li Innan

Boris Pasternak in the work of new Chinese poets (on the example of Wang Jiasin's poems)

The appeal to Pasternak in China happened only in the 1980s, when the end of the «cultural revolution» and the beginning of the period of reform and openness caused a fundamental reassessment of values in Chinese society. A typical example of Pasternak's spiritual and artistic influence on contemporary Chinese poetry can be found in the works of one of the greatest poets of the modern era, Wang Jiasin (born in 1957). Wang Jiasin's work belongs to one of the two great traditions of classical Chinese poetry – the civil tradition of the Tang poet Du Fu (712-770 AD). In the fate of the author and hero of the novel «Doctor Zhivago», Wang Jiasin, due to his own words saw himself. And already in the winter of 1989 «Varykin ballad» was written. Wang Jiasin's «Varykin Ballad» is philosophical-epic, and the poem «Pasternak» written a year later embodies the suffering soul of the author, which echoes the suffering of the Russian poet-philosopher, conveys the dramatic perception of reality by the Chinese artist and sets a high bar of the poet's responsibility for being.

Key words: Boris Pasternak, Wang Jiasin, spiritual and artistic influence of Pasternak's creativity, modern Chinese poetry, «Doctor Zhivago», Varykin ballad, «poem» Pasternak, «philosophical-epic character, dramatic perception of reality.

A. V. Ledenev

Altered states of consciousness and ways of their conveyance in Vladimir Nabokov's novel «The Defense»

The article deals with the stylistic techniques used by Vladimir Nabokov for figurative embodiment of psychological shifts in the consciousness of a chess player – the protagonist of the novel “The Defense”. Among them, there is the plot motive of escape, geometric images (angle, diagonal, triangle, square, etc.), vocabulary with the semantics of fading and dimming, the effect of rhyming proper nouns with nominations of things and abstract concepts. The referential mania inherent in the character is especially manifested in the assimilation of landscape and interior elements to chess pieces. In situations of altered states of consciousness, the purely conventional nature of what is commonly understood as «reality» and its dependence on human perception are exposed. The gradual intrusion of chess pieces into consciousness and the transformation (personification) of previously neutral geometric forms into aggressively animated entities mark the transition from the autistic to the paranoid type of perception of reality. The effect of the personality splitting into a name (i.e., a social label) and its opaque inner essence is already laid down in the first sentence of the novel, and then this motif becomes a through one. It reaches its climax in the final of the novel, when for the first time the name and patronymic of the protagonist – «Alexander Ivanovich» – are heard. This full naming, which is the traditional sign of socialization, is hanged in the air, because Luzhin himself is no longer in this world. The character's suicide in fact cancels all the options for his reliable identification.

Key words: motif, thematic pattern, geometric imagery, split consciousness, referential mania.

Li Yixin

Language representations of the concepts LABOR and LAZINESS in folk and author's fairy tales

The article analyzes linguistic means in Russian fairy tales, presenting the idea of work and laziness. The material of the analysis was the Russian folk fairy tales from the collection of A. N. Afanasiev and the author's fairy tales by A. S. Pushkin, A. M. Gorky and S. G. Pisakhov, which have similar stories. The analysis includes dictionary articles on the lexemes «work» and «laziness», which reveal the core lexemes of these concepts. It has been established that the concepts of LABOR and LAZINESS, which are present in Russian folk and author's fairy tales, are represented by core and peripheral components. It has been proved that the core of the concept LABOR – the activity of man aimed at obtaining any result, is opposed to the concept LAZINESS, the core of which is unwillingness or inability to work. It is justified that the both in the fairy tales by Russian authors and in folk fairy tales, the concept LABOR is a complex mental entity, which is verbalized by lexemes with positive connotation, while verbal representations of the concept LAZINESS has negative assessment and condescending attitude of the people.

Key words: concepts LABOR and LAZINESS, language representation, core of the concept, periphery of the concept, binary opposition, Russian folklore, author's fairy tale.

V. N. Stepanov

Interpretation proxemics: a sitting position

This article attempts to identify the most typical proxemic models of the interpreter's non-verbal behavior in the «sitting» position. A proxemic interpretation position refers to the spatial position of the interpreter in relation to other communication participants. Systematization is carried out on the material of pictures of interpretation communication fragments with a mandatory image of interpreters. The analysis considered core proxemic positions «sitting side-by-side» «sitting behind», «sitting opposite», their combinations (combined proxemic position «sitting side-by-side» – «sitting opposite») and contamination (contaminated proxemic positions «sitting side-by-side behind», sitting side-by-side in front «). All the variety of interpretation situations within the framework of the collected material can be represented in the form of a classification combining conditionally the following classes of situations: protocol communication with the participation of officials, heads of the state; a trial with interpreters; public communication within the framework of intercultural communication and interstate communication. When analyzing non-verbal communication of the interpreter, the following parameters were taken into consideration: proxemics, i.e. the position of the interpreter in relation to other participants of the interpretation communication; body-build, i.e. the appearance of the interpreter, including his accessories; mimics, i.e. the expression of the translator's face. The interpretation proxemic includes the following axes in the spatial coordinate system: standing - sitting; near - opposite; in front - behind; near - at a distance. The whole variety of proxemic positions of the interpreter can be described in the paradigm of two main provisions: «standing» and «sitting.» This material considers only part of core proxemic positions «sitting near side by side», «sitting behind», «sitting opposite». The aim of the study is to study the transformation of core proxemic positions in interpretation practice.

Key words: interpretation, interpreter, behavior, non-verbal behavior of the interpreter, communication, proxemic position, core proxemic position, combined proxemic position, contaminated proxemic position, proxemic position «sitting position».

Jun Fan, T. Zh. Kalinina

Regional aspects of N. A. Nekrasov's poetry on the example of the poem «On the Volga (Valezhnikov's Childhood)»: transformation of the romantic lyrico-epic form

The article is devoted to the analysis of N. A. Nekrasov's poem «On the Volga (Valezhnikov's Childhood).» This poem is considered as the result of the action in N. A. Nekrasov's work of several poetic aspects. It is based on the model of a romantic poem that has undergone a transformation that has led to the genesis of the so-called «small» non-Racist poem genre. This transformation became possible due to the creative gift of the poet to introduce into the poetry fabric folk motives and vocabulary considered to be before that reduced, disreputable for poetry. N. A. Nekrasov rethinks and in a new way uses such lyrical possibilities as autobiographism: he relies on personal experiences and emotions, memories, uses the realities of the early Yaroslavl period of his life as a material of work. On the other hand, the uniqueness of his «small» poems and, in particular, the poem «On the Volga» («Valezhnikov's Childhood»), is based on the author's virtuous skill to use «ancestral» registers: lyrico-epic and drama components of the poem. The poet is able to make a dramatic essay in the fabrics of lyrico-epic, due to which the meanings fixed by family components are «shifted» and rethought. In general, the article helps to understand how the exhausted romantic poem evolved and what creative impulses left in this genre gave rise to a new realistic poetry, to which N. A. Nekrasov's creativity belongs to.

Key words: N. A. Nekrasov, literature of the XIX century, romantic poem, small poem, autobiographical myth, lyrico-epic, dramatization, regional aspect, Volga, Yaroslavl Region, transformation.

CULTURAL SCIENCE

G. I. Vlassova

Eurasian poetics of Kazakhstan cultural text (a study of modern poetry)

The article is devoted to the identification of the Eurasian poetics of the regional cultural text on the material of contemporary Russian-language poetry of Kazakhstan. The main focus of attention is the Kazakhstan literary text – a kind of cultural entity that implements national mentality through images, motifs, chronotope features, author's mythology and axiology. The marked units that make up the cultural text of Kazakhstan in contemporary poetry (a study of the works by Vladimir Gundarev and Bakhyt Kairbekov) are analyzed. An algorithm is proposed for analyzing the Eurasian poetics of a poetic text in relation to the Eurasian type of a creative personality, natural-geographical and historical-ethnocultural components (history, mythology and folklore of the Russian and Kazakh people). In the works of the Kazakhstan poets Vladimir Gundarev (being Russian by his origin he spent most of his life in Kazakhstan) and Bakhyt Kairbekov (he is a Russian-speaking poet being Kazakh), dominant themes representing the concept of the Kazakhstanian cultural (literary) text are defined. As a result of a comparative analysis it has been revealed that the Kazakhstan literary text, so vividly presented in Kazakhstan contemporary poetry, is characterized by the following main components: a creative personality type that demonstrates Eurasian mentality; the biographical context meaning the ideological, aesthetic and civic position of the author and axiological self-esteem; Russia and Kazakhstan as the images of the motherland; virgin soil, steppe motifs and images; signs of the territory and natural landscape (natural and geographical component); historical and ethnocultural component; folklore, ethnographic and mythopoetic context. Thus, the Eurasian poetics of the Kazakhstanian cultural (literary) text is implemented in contemporary poetry at the levels of author's axiology, through motifs and images, in chronotopes, mythologies, and the calendar cycles of artistic time.

Key words: eurasianism, Russian literature of Kazakhstan, cultural (literary) text, poetics, poetry, Eurasian motifs and images.

T. I. Erokhina

Presentation of Russianness on the modern stage: national theatre in search of identity

The relevance of the study is due to the appeal to the phenomenon of Russianness discussed in modern humanitarian knowledge and analysed in the aspect of cultural identity. Noting the importance of understanding the problems of identity, identification and self-identification in modern culture, the author focuses on the specifics of the representation of Russianness in modern theatre space. The purpose of the study was to analyze trends in the representation of Russianness on the modern national stage. The article presents a conceptual analysis of the representation of Russianness in the modern theatre space on the basis of a complex cultural and theatrical analysis of three performances: «Storm» (The Grand Drama Theatre named after G. A. Tovstonogov, St. Petersburg, director Andrei Moguchy), «Three Sisters» (The Lensovet Theatre, St. Petersburg, director Yuri Butusov), «Russian Matrix» (The Lensovet Theatre, St. Petersburg, director Andrei Prikotenko). Critical articles and reviews on performances were empirical material. The author notes paradoxicality of the appeal to the Russianness phenomenon in national theater, allocating three top trends in representation of Russianness: representation of Russianness in the context of the Russian classics; transformation of Russianness in the context of Russian classics; breaking down the stereotype of Russianness. Analyzing each of these trends, the author of the article refers to models and levels of representation of Russianness, which are presented as a specific metatext space. Among the analyzed levels there is the text and context of the performance, the level of characters and chronotope, the level of visual design of the theatre space, scenography, suits and decorations. The author also appeals to the peculiarities of musical support, metaphorical and symbolic components of the performance, selection of cast and comprehending resonance of performances in theatrical criticism.

Key words: Russianness, representation, identity, stereotype, domestic theatre, mentality, transformation, A. Moguchy, Yu. Butusov, A. Prikotenko, paradoxical, modern culture.

O. A. Kazmina

The Crimean text in Mikhail Bulgakov's play «Flight»

The article researches one of the most important book by M. A. Bulgakov the play «Flight». Exploring the time and space organization of the play, and based on the study of local texts, namely the Petersburg text, «Flight» was analyzed as an example of the Crimean text. As a result, it was concluded that the Crimean text in the play «Flight» is built according to the same rules as the Petersburg text and has all the signs, but negative, of the Petersburg text, which was founded by V. N. Toporov – the first researcher of the local texts.

In the play «Flight» three locuses can be indicated, and defined as Russia, Crimea, non-Russia. In the last two locuses the events of the play is unfold, then the space of Russia is not visually and fabulously represented, but exists only at the level of the heroes' memories of it. Crimea can be comprehended as an «ambivalent» locus – the image that personifies Russia, represents its features and implements them in a parody way.

Crimea in Bulgakov's play is considered as tragic space, as the place where the Motherland was forever lost, that's why all the events look like unreal, and called by the author as sleeping dreams. The space of Crimea is represented as a mirror image of salvation, trick, mirage, where entities are constantly replaced, heroes are also forced to play the roles imposed on them. Also, indications of temperature opposition, natural phenomena and luminaries in the sky, the physical and moral conditions of the heroes indicate that Crimea in the play «Flight» by M. Bulgakov is a hostile topos.

Key words: Mikhail Bulgakov, «Flight», local texts, Petersburg text, Crimean text, duality, diffusion of chronotopes, theater in the theater, ambivalence, parody.

A. S. Khodnev

History and cinema: cultural interaction and inconsistencies

The article is devoted to the problems of interaction, interpenetration and repulsion of history and cinema. History at the beginning of the XXI century is a complex field of various directions, in the center of which there is a human being, with his actions, ideas, moods and dreams. Since the early 1970s, mainstream academic history has had to withstand a serious offensive by postmodern critics. H. White challenged conventional historians, saying that historians use the same tropes in their texts as writers who create their stories. The emergence of new views on history was largely promoted by a change in the cultural context, and globalization processes at the turn of the XX–XXI centuries. A “crisis of historicity” arose, associated with a sharp acceleration of time and rapid changes in people's lives. Various genres of popular history are being developed for the consumption of the masses: public history, applied history, “weekend history”. Many of these types of “bottom-up histories” have appeared outside of academic history. The appearance of historical cinema was preceded by the discovery by W. Scott of the genre of historical novel in the 19th century. “Historical film” is a work of cinema art with a plot based on the depiction of real events and, as a rule, real characters of the historical past, but with a fair amount of fiction. The terms “historical novel”, “historical cinema” contain a contradiction, or even irony. Since the imagination of the author is present in them, they carry a denial of history. In many countries of the modern world there are signs of a «golden age» of historical cinema. The reason is that as the third decade of the XXI century approaches, the desire to look back and look into the past is connected with understanding the life of the people of the world in which they are located. At the beginning of the XXI century, new connections arose between the construction of national identity, historical romance and historical cinema. However, playing with a movie story can seriously change the way you think about time.

Key words: history, cinema, culture, communication, reception, public history, globalization, localization, glocalization, historical film, identity, mass culture.

Ma Weihong

Comparative analysis of Russian and Western rock

The article provides a comparative analysis of Russian and Western rock, presented in various aspects: historical conditions of emergence and development, sociocultural status, ideological and artistic content, individuality of rock musician. The formation and development of Russian rock, which arose much later than the Western rock, were influenced to varying degrees by social, political, cultural and other factors different from similar conditions in Western capitalist countries. This is what led to the uniqueness and singularity of the phenomenon of Russian rock. The article concludes that Russian rock combines different forms of art (poetry, music and stage art), presents a rich and diverse mix of western rock elements and elements of ethnic music culture (e.g. Russian folk music culture, urban songs, folk songs, etc.), its distinctive feature is the formation of a holistic verbal-sound artistic image, and forming and enriching the image during direct execution, creators of Russian rock texts not only continue and develop realistic traditions but also integrate the principles of romanticism and even vanguard, use modernist and postmodern techniques, therefore, Russian rock texts are more textually complex than Western ones, and rock poetry gradually becomes an independent poetry genre in the history of Russian literature. As a beautiful example of musical poetry, Russian rock became «a golden fund» of culture, which stood up against the test of time and became treasure of Russian national culture. The deep emotions contained in Russian rock, the clear musical language, the spirit of freedom and ideals that would not be destroyed in any era – all this contributed to the organic integration of rock in Russian culture.

Key words: fate, rock poetry, rock musicians, sociocultural situation, verbal and sound image, Russia, the West, comparative research.