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The Analysis of the Types of Translucent Facades of Buildings

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Key words and phrases: design; glass facade; glass and metal; glass facade; translucent facades.

Abstract: We consider a promising direction in modern architecture - the use of translucent glazed facades of multistory buildings. The analysis of the types of architectural and structural solutions to the facades of precast and prefabrication has been made. A unique design of glazed facades allows the implementation of the most exciting architectural projects.

Currently, in modern architecture one of the promising directions is the use of translucent facades for various buildings. The manufacturing technology of these facades allows you to develop an interesting design (Alexandrov, 2007). In recent years, their use has spread not only in foreign countries, but also in Russia, thanks to an interesting and beautiful appearance combined with the structures of buildings in color and proportions.

Glass facades have a number of advantages. Compared with concrete and brick facades they are more elegant and attractive. Mainly they are used in big cities, as they give a special charm to the appearance of buildings. Obviously, this technology is of high aesthetics. The view from this window, in comparison with the one from a conventional one, is interesting and fascinating. Glasses are fixed to the metal base. Modern buildings and structures with the use of glass and metal are often dominant in big cities.

First translucent facades used to have a hard rhythm, which damaged the shape of the building. Initially aluminum or steel were used to fix the glass, further on the non-casement system was developed. At first it was thought that the technology was a perfect solution, but it had its drawbacks. One of the drawbacks is facade cleaning, which is carried out only from the inside.

Transparent facades have been recently gaining in popularity; their use is growing not only in public buildings, but also in office and residential buildings. One of the examples of public buildings with such structures is the “Dusit Dubai”. The height of the buildings is 153 m; it has 40 floors (Magay and Dubinin, 2010). The construction was carried out from 1998 to 2001. Perforated glazing was used in this building. Frames are set between the carrier frame of the building, the glazed surface is divided horizontally and vertically (archetype tape glazing) on the facade.

Another example of a residential building is a multi-storey building in Moscow “Copper house”. The facade panel was built of patinated copper and glass. Copper is recycled easily and does not require expensive maintenance. When the level of humidity in the atmosphere changes the green patina appears on the copper surfaces with time; thus giving them a special, unique look.

The technology of production of this type of facades is very complex; they are the result of joint work of architects, designers and builders.

Currently, assembly and installation of facade systems takes place on-site; the finished panels are mounted directly on the construction site with the help of cranes.

The requirements for facade systems are quite strict. Therefore, today there is a wide variety of facade solutions.

Transparent facades are classified according to the following criteria:

– the place of manufacture: on site and in the factory;

– the type of load-bearing structures of the facade. Supporting structures can be made of profiles, farms strung guy, wooden beams;

– the type of glazing: perforated tape, solid, double glazing (Getis, 2003);

– the method of fixing the structure.

They are divided into the classic way, semi-structural glazing, and structural glazing.

The classic way is the most widely used and is the most universal and simple system, which is divided into supporting-transom or mullion-transom facade system. The system consists of vertical and horizontal elements which form the framework of the facade, and is equipped with a large set of decorative covers. New windows are installed from the outside; clamping bars are used to fix them with the apparent width of the facade of 50–80 mm. The appearance of the facade is a glass surface, divided into clear horizontal and vertical lines of decorative covers.

Facade design with semi-structural glazing is an intermediate solution between classical and structural systems and a post-and-beam system. In these systems, structural sealant glazing is not used.

Facades with structural glazing have the same constructive solution as a system with the classical and semi-structural glazing, but differ in the way of fastening insulating glass. The structural system is characterized by the absence of externally visible aluminum elements that can achieve the effect of a continuous glass wall that gives the building a unique modern look. As such, a special silicone glazing performing including supporting functions, as well as double-glazed windows, are designed for structural glazing.

The type of glazing. Depending on the purpose of the premises polycarbonate or glass are used. Glass may be of the following types: ordinary glass; thermally hardened glass, resistant to mechanical damage; energy-saving glass, comprising: thin tin plating, metal oxide or silver (significantly improving the insulating characteristics of fronts); triplex glued together or resin film with special two or three glass.

Front materials. Façade can be made of aluminum, steel, composite (reinforcing steel reinforced profile, or combining steel frame for the large spans of glazing and an intermediate aluminum profiles to increase stiffness) of PVC.

Method of attachment to the supporting structures of insulating glass facade. The known types are profile and spot fixing.

The profile type is used for flat walls, thus securing provided around the contour of the glazing. Spot type mounting bracket is used for double-glazed windows only at the corners. It is arranged with the help of special tools – “spiders”. The shape and dimensions of steel “spiders” is designed to cut into individual primary facade modules and from its bends out of the facade

plane. Multi-paw “spiders” are designed for cutting multifaceted structural facade elements, but when approaching the edges of the glass surface “spiders” with three, two or one paw are used. Spot fixing allows for lightweight design of a glass wall, which can be seen from the outside.

Thermal insulation. Facade systems are divided into “cold” systems, which are used for the glazing of premises that do not require heat insulation, and “warm” facade systems. They have a “thermal bridge” made of polyurethane, polyamide, reinforced polypropylene, and polyethylene foam. Thermal insulation layer is placed between two aluminum sheets that constitute a single system of aluminum. The width of the thermal insulation can range from 18 to 100 mm, depending on the manufacturer and class of heat savings to which it belongs. There are also combined “warm-cold” front systems. These are used in the reconstruction of buildings, which have windows in the walls. The peculiarity of this system is the air exhaust. In warm areas of the building hydro- and steam insulation of window openings is installed, the glass is used in the cold area (no double glazing). Between the wall and the glass there is a gap, which creates a “chimney effect”, through which moisture formed as a consequence of temperature fluctuations is removed.

Fixing of the facade to the structural elements of the building. There exists hinged self-supporting system and built-in system.

A hinged self-supporting system is mounted on the facade in front of the wall or the frame of a building from the outside, and is fixed uprights on slabs. The weight of glass is loaded on the horizontal beams. The system is easy to use, but its installation is carried outside and requires scaffold or hinged mounting cradles.

If the facade is embedded into the building, it is installed from the floor of one storey to the slab of the next storey. The sides of the slabs have thermal insulation (to prevent the emergence of “cold bridges”) and veneer finishing.

Type of connection of mullions (crossbars) of facade systems. The types of connections include overlapping, tilting girder, partially recessed girders.

When using overlapping connection, the sections overlap. A girder is attached to the rack with an aluminum connector fixed in the girder with clamping screws. The connector is fixed to the vertical supporting element and secured with screws. This method of connection provides a high level of control, including at the construction site. The connection between a girder and the supporting element is secured with frost-resistant EPDM rubber gasket.

Tilting girder connection allows drainage of moisture from the girder in the support section that does not violate the vertical drainage of the chamber in the support section. The channel of the rubber gasket is filled with EPDM sealant, which seals the joint without the need for silicone. Inserted girders are fixed to the supporting element with stainless steel screws. The difference in the levels of cushioning channels is compensated by the use of different in size sealing gaskets in the support section and the tilted crossbar.

Partially recessed girders are fixed to the recesses of the racks.

Type of decorative finishing. They include anodizing, powder coloring, imitation of various materials.

Shapes of external cover plates. These include flat, box-shaped, semi-circular, lentils-shaped.

This classification was made using research materials of the Academy of industrial markets, Moscow.

Basically, the choice of structural glazing for facade solutions depends on the particular building project; glass facades allow the creation of vertical and inclined building envelopes, as well as domes. It is important to take into account the process of installation, the parameters of

a translucent facade, the economic feasibility and the combination with the existing surrounding buildings and the natural environment. All this makes it possible to select materials that will be used in the facade, the frame, and the frame profiles.

Thus, from the earliest stages of the design one should take into account the positive and negative characteristics of glass facades using the classification of structures and the architectural and planning solutions of the building. With the help of various kinds of constructive solutions of glazed facades, an architect is given a chance to develop a desired composition, taking into account the surrounding buildings. According to many architects, historic preservation of architectural heritage plays a pivotal role in the decision on the construction of buildings with translucent facades. The work of the architect on modern translucent facades is an essential element considering all advantages and disadvantages of the chosen design.

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Анализ типов светопрозрачных фасадов зданий

Т.Ф. Ельчищева, Ю.Ш. Аван (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: конструктивные решения; остекленный фасад; стекло и металл; стеклянный фасад; светопрозрачный фасад.

Аннотация: Рассматривается перспективное направление в современной архитектуре – применение остекленных светопрозрачных фасадов многоэтажных зданий. Приводится анализ типов архитектурно-конструктивных решений указанных фасадов сборного и заводского изготовления. Уникальность конструктивной системы остекленных фасадов позволяет воплощать в жизнь самые смелые архитектурные проекты.

UDK 36

Cultural Life of Migrants in China

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Key words and phrases: China; cultural life; cultural needs; big cities; migrant workers.

Abstract: This article discusses cultural life of a new generation of migrant workers in China. The new generation of migrant workers are young peasants who work in the cities. The article decribes the features of these migrants' cultural life in Chinese big cities, and analyzes the causes of their low cultural needs.

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Since 1990-s the study of migrant workers in China have highlighted the protection of rights and interests of migrants. From this point, one of the main studied topics is the adaptation of migrants to urban life. The problem has affected economic and other sectors. Cultural life of migrants is of great interest to sociologists.

According to the theory of A. Maslow, human needs are defined into 5 hierarchical models: physiological, security needs, social, prestigious and spiritual. As a rule, after satisfying the minimum requirements, a person seeks to exercise the highest needs. However, most people have a system of needs, which are often the needs of different levels; at the same time they have different effects on people. Spiritual needs are the basis for the comprehensive development of man; thus, in the study of the life of migrant workers we will focus on their spiritual life.

World practice shows that most migrants are concentrated in large cities. According to the census, in 2013, the number of migrant workers in China was more than 268 million people. Among them, 5.2 % of migrants were temporary residents of big cities, the number of which reached 14.1 million people; 91 million migrants worked temporarily and lived either in the administrative centers of the province, or in medium-sized cities. Their monthly income was 2609 Yuan on average (approximately 450 USD). Among migrant workers, the number of young migrants reached 125 million, which was 46.6 % of the total number of migrants.

Young migrants, i.e. migrants of the second generation are those who were born after the 1980-s, educated in the 1990-s, and moved from the rural areas. In the cities of their cultural life in the community is determined by the life of first-generation migrants. It is manifested in the following aspects:

1. *Social ties of migrants are localized.*

Social ties of migrants in the city are missing; they rarely interact with other urban residents. The main source of communication workers is members of their group. They have a constant circle of social ties: neighbors (47.7 %), colleagues (40.7 %), friends (31.9 %), relatives (31.8 %) and former classmates (19.2 %). In other social relations, communication with

employers is 9.8 %. The proportion of migrants who are constantly communicating with city residents is only 3 %. Community activities of migrants in the city are mostly outside the urban framework, which results in the development of their own social relations and individual social structure: the migrants are looking for work through friends, and develop their communication only with fellow countrymen or with relatives.

Due to the limitations of the "place of residence", the migrants can't quite integrate into the city where they work. Compared with urban workers, migrants do not have equal rights for work and income compared to the city residents. Migrants mostly prefer to communicate only with other migrants. Accordingly, between migrants and indigenous residents there is a serious psychological gap. Actually, the lifestyle of migrants limits the level of their education (in general, this group of people consists of those without higher education), resulting in limited relationships with the city residents and access to city life.

2. *Migrant workers find themselves in a situation of cultural marginalization.*

At the moment, the cultural requirements of migrant workers are not part of any state or local cultural program. In general, society (government, business or other social institutions) does not pay attention to their cultural needs: for example, they do not provide workers with training, free or cheap movie theaters, cultural events and relevant cultural activities. Compared to the urban residents having greater access to participation in local events, migrants do not possess a wide range of opportunities, due to their cultural requirements.

3. *Migrants show a low consumption in the cultural aspect due to confined working conditions.*

The majority of migrant workers expressed the main concern in cultural life, and in search of work. A number of respondents noted that it is difficult to protect their working rights. They are faced with the main task – how to improve their professional qualification. Consequently, their cultural consumption is primarily connected with this problem. The reasons for this are as follows:

1. Low income and corresponding consumer level. Cultural need as selective consumer behavior is largely determined by economic conditions. Due to the fact that migrants working in low average salary, they can't afford to spend a lot of money on cultural needs (monthly salary of workers is 2609 Yuan, approximately US $ 430).

2. Hard work and the working pressure are extreme and prevent them fromr active participation in cultural life. In the city the majority of migrant workers are "blue collar workers", and they mostly work in industries, such as construction, or service sector that require much more time and effort. Despite the fact that in the service sector the intensity of work is not so strong, it requires more time, usually a minimum of 10 hours daily. Migrants are tired after work and prefer to stay at home. It's not that they don't want to enrich their cultural life; rather, they don't have too much time and energy.

3. Historical experience shows that modern society attaches greater importance to the work and human consumption. Consumerism creates a new consumer consciousness. Consumption includes cultural needs and improves the identification of social status. In other words, people who belong to different social classes meet their needs in different ways. Currently, migrants hardly identify the class position in the profession. Some believe that they belong to the group of workers, while others see themselves as peasants. This view is manifested not only in the self-presentation of social status and cultural consumption. While in the intermediate and difficult situation, migrants show fuzzy preference for cultural needs. On the one hand, living in the city, they want to integrate into urban life, and on the other hand, it is difficult to get away from the former lifestyle.

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Культурная жизнь мигрантов в Китае

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Ключевые слова и фразы: Китай; культурная жизнь; культурная потребность; мегаполис; рабочие мигранты.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается культурная жизнь рабочих мигрантов второго поколения в Китае. Мигранты-рабочие второго поколения – это молодые крестьяне, приехавшие работать в город. В данной статье описываются особенности культурной жизни мигрантов в китайском мегаполисе, а также анализируются причины низкого уровня их культурных потребностей.

UDK 81

Linguistic and Cultural Analysis of Russian and Persian Proverbs about the Intelligence of Women

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Key words and phrases: linguistic and cultural studies; Persian language proverbs; Russian language.

Abstract: Proverbs are an important part of language and carrier of culture. They reflect people's view of the world and social systems. The discrimination and derogation against women in societies can be reflected in proverbs because they impact the social concepts. By studying proverbs, the deep-rooted gender biased ideology in a society is observable. Persian is not a gender language, but studying Persian proverbs through this research shows that there are elements of oppression in some proverbs of this language, which relate to women and violate the rights and their dignity. The aim of this study is to analyze and compare the most frequently used proverbs and sayings in the Russian and Persian languages, and identify the common features. The authors used semantic and linguistic analyses as the main methods of research.

Throughout human history the role of women in society is constantly changing. In antiquity women were powerless, which was negatively reflected in the language.

Modern linguistics involves the use of a wide set of methods and techniques which allow studying the reflection of gender in the language and speech, and identification of its cultural specificity. Researchers have always been interested in studying proverbs and sayings as they reflect some interesting aspects of culture.

The study is dedicated to the analysis of proverbs and sayings in the Russian and Persian languages. Proverbs and sayings as one of gender confusing areas of folklore, have a certain philosophical and socio-ethical ideal.

It should be noted that in the study of the concept 'intelligence/mind of women' we faced with the problem of ambiguity, ambivalence, as sayings of the Russian and Persian languages have both positive and negative reflection. We consider the expressions in both languages focusing on intellectual abilities of females, which indicate the nature of these gender expressions.

In Russian phraseology the study of the image of women was conducted by V.N. Telia (1996). The researcher identified a number of gender-marked metaphors in the Russian culture, which included the low value of women's intelligence and women's artistic abilities [5, p. 263–268].

According to M.A. Alekseenko, gender has become one of the dominants of the modern humanities in the study of the aspects of male and female discourses, as well as stereotypes of femininity and masculinity, etc. [1, p. 22–30].

In Russian linguistics there are numerous studies on gender differentiation (A.V. Kirilina (2000, 2001, 2002), E.A. Goroshko (1996, 2001, 2003), T.B. Ryabova (2003), S.K. Saburova (1999), and others). In the Persian language the studies dealing with this aspect of linguistics include the works of M. Modarresi, M. Dabir Moghaddam, N. Ardakani, A. Mohammadi Asl, K. Safavi and others.

In the modern world the negative assessment of the image of women, namely women's intelligence, is dominant. Female intelligence is contrasted with the male intelligence; women tend to be considered weak, immature, and even stupid. Stupidity is peculiar to women, not men. This ironic attitude is used to describe intellectual abilities of women. Their irrational thinking is often called as "female logic" [4, p. 69–73].

According to A.V. Killiney, women and their behavior are contrasted with men and men's actions. The main focus is on the absurdity and wrongness of feminine behavior: while men understand the importance of the necessity, women tend to be guided by their desires [3, p. 145]. There is a proverb in the Russian language that says: Men say "I have", but women say "Iwant".

The female mind is characterized as infantile, incapable of the simplest analytical operations. For example: in the Russian language there are such sayings as: Women bring chaos to the house; Women have lair long, but their mind is short; Women have a changeable minds; The dog is smarter than a woman, it does not bark at the owner [4, p. 69–73]. In Persian language there are similar sayings: The mind of a woman is in her skirt; Women have no mind; Women are weak-minded; Women don't have one rib. As observed in the Russian and Persian Proverbs, slowness and naivety in women's behaviors is the dominant concept.

In Russian proverbs the intelligence of women and beauty are often opposed to each other. Take for instance the following examples: The beauty of the mind does not hurt; The mind and beauty are not the same thing; Beautiful is not smart; Beauty lasts to the crown, and the mind lasts to death; Beauty without intelligence is empty; Beauty is a purse without money.

In the Persian proverbs it is difficult to find the relevant ones, but some of them express the importance of external beauty and the fear of ageing in women: Kill me but don't take my beauty; Beauty is good for women, but not men; One is lucky who married a beautiful woman, but the one who married a woman good at housekeeping is luckier.

In both cultures beauty of men is even a negative quality, to some degree; visual appeal of men is not important, but their mind is. Russ.: The power of a woman is in her beauty, but the power of a man is in his mind. Pers.: The man is judged by his mind and but not his beauty; The man is measured by the mind, but the woman by her beauty.

Female intelligence is perceived as inferior due to irrationality, unpredictability, and variability: Russ.: Women have seven Fridays a week; Women's minds is like Tatar saddlebags; While a woman walks from the oven, she changes her mind seventy-seven times; If God wanted to deprive a person of reason, he invited a woman. Pers.: When the village chose a woman as a leader, she ordered to shear sheep in the winter.

There are also proverbs that are related not only to negative perception of a woman, on the contrary these sayings focus on women's intelligence that can help her family to have luck and comfort: Russ.: Women's mind is better than a hundred of thoughts; A smart wife praises her husband but a stupid one tells him off. Pers.: Being smart does not depend on gender; A smart woman can conquer the fortress; The mind is the decoration of a beautiful woman. The husband brings the money, and the wife knows how to provide for the family; Behind every successful

man is a woman.

The research showed that in the Russian and Persian languages there are a lot of proverbs and saying about female intelligence. Both cultures have similar features manifested in the attitude to women. However, the use of these sayings in speech depends on educational background and social development of an individual.

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Лингвокультурологический анализ русских и персидских паремий об интеллекте женщин

Ваджихе Резвани, Алиреза Валипур (Иран)

Ключевые слова и фразы: лингвокультурология; персидский язык; поговорка; пословица; русский язык.

Аннотация: Пословицы и поговорки являются значительной частью языка и несут в себе целый пласт культуры любого народа. Они отражают мировоззрение и социальную систему, свойственные индивидам разных обществ. Дискриминация и унижение женщин в обществе отражаются в паремиях, поскольку они несут в себе социальные концепты. Настоящая работа ставит своей целью изучение наиболее употребляемых персидских и русских пословиц о женщинах, а также проведение сравнительного анализа образа женщины, создаваемого персидским и русским фольклором. В качестве основных методов исследования в работе использовались семантический и лингвокультурологический анализ. Эффективный комплексный подход к изучению фольклорного творчества двух культур позволил выявить черты сходства и различия в их семантических структурах.

UDK 81

The Analysis of the Thematic Group "Food" in the Bahtiyari Dialect of Qal'eh-Ye Tul

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Key words and phrases: Bakhtiyaryi Dialect; Persian Language; vocabulary; thematic group; food.

Abstract: The paper presents the results of the analysis of lexical units of the thematic group "Food" in the Bahtiyari dialect of Qal'eh-ye Tul (Khuzestan), collected from various dictionaries and recorded in the course of conversations with native speakers. The relevance of the study is explained by the fact that dialects are part of the linguistic culture of the people. The study of dialects makes it possible to trace the household and cultural history of the ancestors, determine the local distribution of the units, and relationship of the dialect with the literary language. The author notes that the collection, analysis and storage of the vocabulary of dialects and sub-dialects of the Persian language allow us to trace the history, culture and life of the native speakers and determine the extent of the dialect. In the Bahtiyari dialect of Qal'eh-ye Tul lexical units of Persian origin were identified; they enrich the vocabulary of Iranian languages. Attention is drawn to the fact that under the influence of the Persian language the Bahtiyari dialect and lexical composition of other dialects have changed, and influenced the normative vocabulary of Persian.

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Dialects are an important source of enriching the vocabulary of the Persian language. Vocabulary of the local dialects has been formed over many centuries; it is inextricably linked with the life, history and culture of the Iranian people; the current status of the Persian language is the result of the historical development of the Iranian people.

Dialects of the Persian language can be compared to the treasure, where it is stored unused in the literary language lexical unit.

The study of dialects today is one of the urgent problems of dialectology, since most dialects under the influence of Persian literary language have changed. The task of linguists is to collect and preserve this layer of vocabulary, because the collection and study of dialect vocabulary allows in the future solving many problems of Persian linguistics as the collected materials will serve as an enriching factor of the vocabulary of the literary language.

Over the past decade, the vocabulary of the Bahtiyari dialect, the roots of which come from the depths of the history of the formation of the Persian language, has been heavily exposed to the Persian literary language, which results in the increase in the number of educated people,

representatives of this dialect, the development of media, technology and communication tools.

Dialects have grammatical, lexical and phonetic peculiarities, as evidenced by the presence of some particular words and grammatical differences within the dialect [1, 266]. Herodotus noted that the Bahtiyari people, ethnically ancient Iranians, who during the world of relocation, after the Flood, moved from the Mount Ararat (Armenia) to the East" [Mazandarani, 1358: 85].

The Bahtiyari people because of their nomadic lifestyle chose Zagros as a place of residence, because this area had good geographical location and natural conditions: clean water, climate, and extensive pastures.

At present the speech of the common people contains words that have no analogues in the literary language, the use of which contributes to the enrichment of the vocabulary. The lexical analysis can reveal the characteristic of a territory in the totality of phenomena and facts of popular culture, as in the naming of the object the part of the picture of the world is reflected.

The source of information about the traditional culture of the ethnic group is food vocabulary [Pyankova, 2008: 4], which can give an idea about the tastes of the people. This layer of vocabulary lets you find out about the gastronomic preferences of the residents of the region, and cooking methods.

The analysis of food vocabulary gives you an opportunity to recover the fragment of the world, embodied in the language or dialect, and also lets you identify the linguistic and cultural symbolism of food [Pyankova, 2008, c. 15].

The Iranian dialectology has not conducted a special study of the vocabulary the Bahtiyari dialect that would contribute to the further development of Iranian dialectology. However, we analyzed some works, including proverbs and sayings, poems of local poets, customs and traditions.

In the study we collected and analyzed dialectal vocabulary the Bahtiyari dialect of Qal'eh-Ye Tul. We also used dictionaries: "Dictionary of the Bahtiyari people" by A. Khosravi (1368); "Dictionary of the Bahtiyari dialect" by I. Irshadi (1380), as well as materials collected by the author between 2010 and 2013 during numerous expeditions to the region of distribution of the studied dialect. Were collected and studied more than 10,000 records of conversations with native speakers of the studied dialect. During the analysis of the linguistic data were used descriptive and comparative-historical methods.

Thus, the study of vocabulary Bahtiyari dialect allowed drawing the following conclusions:

1. In the vocabulary of this dialect there is a large number of archaic words preserved from the middle Persian language, but not used in modern Persian, which testifies to the archaic nature the Bahtiyari dialect.
2. The vocabulary of the Bahtiyari dialect differs from neighboring dialects in phonetic and semantic features.
3. This dialect has words widely used in Persian classical literature, but obsolete in the modern Persian literary language.
4. A certain part of the vocabulary of the studied dialect is borrowed words.

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Анализ тематической группы «пища» бахтиярийского говора калейе-тул

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Ключевые слова и фразы: бахтиярийский говор; персидский язык; лексика; тематическая группа; пища.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается диалектная лексика бахтиярийского говора калейе-тул (Хузестан), проводится анализ лексических единиц «пищевой» тематики, собранных из различных словарей и записанных в ходе бесед с носителями диалектной лексики. Отмечается актуальность изучения говоров как составной части лингвокультуры народа. Изучение лексики говоров дает возможность проследить бытовую и культурную историю предков носителей говора, позволяет определить локальное распространение и степень употребительности лексем данного говора, а также место и связь говора с литературным языком. Автор статьи отмечает, что сбор, анализ и хранение лексики диалектов и говоров персидского языка позволяет проследить историю культуры и быта носителей говора, дает возможность определить степень распространения исследуемого говора. В бахтиярийском говоре калейе-тул были выявлены лексические единицы персидского происхождения, также способствующие обогащению словарного состава говоров и диалектов иранских языков. Обращается внимание на тот факт, что под влиянием персидского языка претерпела изменения не только лексика бахтиярийского говора, но и лексический состав других диалектов и говоров, в диалектной лексике все чаще используется лексика нормативного персидского языка.

UDK 811

The Notion of Syntactic Condensation in the Scientific Style of Russian and Chinese Languages

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Key words and phrases: syntax condensation; functional style; scientific style; Russian language; Chinese language.

Abstract: Syntax condensation as a linguistic phenomenon in scientific style is the result of the transformation of a complex sentence into a simple one and can express a variety of semantic relations. The article analyzes the syntactic condensation using prepositional combinations such as the type of 'verbal noun + preposition' in scientific style of the Russian language in comparison with the Chinese language. The results of the study can be used in teaching Russian as a foreign language to Chinese students.

One of the methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language is its comparison with the native language of learners. As noted by A.A. Leontiev and A.S. Markosyan, when learning languages, students often find similar language characteristics regardless of the structure of a particular language [1; 4]. In our opinion, the similarity of languages helps international students and graduate students to acquire the language quickly, while the difference provides an opportunity to identify unique characteristics of a native language. The purpose of this study is to compare syntactic condensation in the scientific style of the Russian language through the Chinese language.

In the scientific style of the Chinese language there is also the linguistic phenomenon of "condensation". However, transformation of sentences with the semantic relations is less prevalent than in Russian, and is typical of temporal, causal and target relations, formed through a combination of prepositional complement with the verbal noun. Chinese lexemes usually have a few grammatical functions (sanilac). Depending on the position in the sentence the function of the lexeme may change. So some linguistic means of expressing semantic relations in a simple sentence, it is acceptable to use in a complex sentence. Take for instance the word Vala.

1. *Vala xinxing cazzi Dae faciane, casualgaming cinesine bused zeros.*

Scientists are making great efforts to develop new technologies.

You need to pay attention to the fact that it is a simple sentence in Chinese. Structurally the sentence follows the scheme: adverbial modifier – subject – predicate – attribute + object.

Vale xinxing cazzi Dae Fajar (for the development of new technologies) is a combination of

the prepositional complement of Vala with the verbal noun Fajar (development) performing the function of adverbial modifier, expressing the target relation. To correlate this unit with a specific part of the sentence we need to look at it as a whole.

Vala (to) is a preposition. In Chinese, this word can be considered as a preposition, and a conjunction. In this sentence Vale is a preposition.

Let us analyze the phrae Xinxing cazzi Dae faciane (the development of new technologies). It should be noted that the word faciane as a part of the prepositional complement is a verbal noun. Aspectual particle connects the phrase xinxing cacti and the word faciane.

The comma is widely used for the segmentation of Chinese sentences in the situation when it is necessary to clarify the adverbial modifier, to show the purpose of an action. It should be noted that in Chinese, comma is used in a simple sentence:

– Casualgaming (scientists) – subject;
– Cinesine (make) – predicate;
– Bused zeros (huge effort) – attribute + object.

So, in this simple sentence the prepositional complement “Vala...” (for) expresses the target relation.

A simple sentence using a prepositional complement can be transformed into a complex one We analyze the following example.

2. *Vale faciane xinxing cacti, casualgaming cinesine bused zeros.*

Scientists are making great efforts to develop new technologies.

The resulting sentence is a complex one, and it expresses a relationship with the conjunction “Vale” (to; to). Its syntactic structure is as follows: predicate – complement, subject – predicate – complement.

Vale faciane xinxing cacti (to develop new technologies) is a subordinate part of the sentence expressing a conditional relationship.

Vale (so that/in order that/to) is the conjunction. The word Vale (for/to/in order that/to) in the Chinese language can be considered as a conjunction and as a preposition. In this sentence Vale is a conjunction.

Examples 1 and 2 demonstrate the flexibility of the parts of speech in Chinese, the versatility of the lexemes. Thus, the word Vale can perform the function of the preposition and the conjunction, and it can be used in simple and complex sentences.

This instability is also expressed in the following examples.

3. *CSI Wangchen Shiyan HOU, casazza Carlile Dalian Dae janczy Jango.*

Having conducted the experiment, the scientists collected a lot of research results.

The sentence is complex and expresses temporal relations. Its syntactic structure: predicate + complement subject + attribute + object.

CSI Wangchen Shiyan HOU (having conducted the experiment) is a subordinate part.

CSI HOU (after) is a preposition, which in Chinese is a noun and can’t be a conjunction. This preposition is used with the verb. When translating this subordinate part into Russian language we can use proposition “after”.

Wangchen Shiyan (the experiment) in this case the word Wangchen (conduction) is placed before a noun Shiyan (experiment) and is a verb. The noun Shiyan (experiment) acts as an object.

Comma is a marker of syntactic division:

– Casue csicu (science and technology) – subject;
– Tsedale (play) – predicate;
– SAMInside csoon (revolutionary role) – attribute + object.

4. *CSI Shiyan Wangchen HOU, casazza Carlile Dalian Dae janczy Jango.*

After the experiment, the scientists received the results of the study.

The sentence is simple and expresses temporal relations. Its syntactic structure is as follows: adverbial modifier – subject – predicate – attribute+ object.

CSI Shiyan Wangchen HOU (after the experiment) is a combination of the prepositional complement "CSI HOU" with the verbal noun Wangchen performing the function of an adverbial modifier. The analysis of this particular combination we divide it into two parts.

CSI HOU (after) is a preposition, which in Chinese is a noun.

Shiyan Wangchen (the experiment) in this case the word Wangchen (conductiong) is placed after the noun Shiyan and it is a verbal noun. The noun Shiyan (experiment) is the object answering the question "conducting what?".

Examples 3 and 4 show the importance of order of words in the Chinese language. The part of speech of a word can change under the influence of its position in the sentence. In example 3, the word Wangchen is placed before a noun, therefore, it will be translated into Russian as a verb. In example 4 Wangchen is placed after the noun, so it is translated as a noun.

In addition, despite the presence of syntactic condensation phenomena in the Chinese scientific style for the expression of temporal, causal and target relations, the translation of sentences with syntactic condensation from Russian into Chinese we often use complex sentences, rather than simple ones. The part of speech and word order of the Chinese language determine the type of sentence and its translation; for example, some verbal nouns of the Russian language in the Chinese language are only represented by verbs.

We consider the following example.

5. *CSI disinter of CSI kuncic Rong czaja Shi, Yu anti Hui fasen csula Fain.*

When heated, the amorphous carbon in air it reacts vigorously with oxygen.

In this example, the the Chinese sentence is complex. The word czaja (translated into Russian language as heated) in this context is a verb.

6. *Vale, Zhong bei with Yao vancian Dae Sasi, Csanyi the UIS city.*

In order to prepare for the examinations it is recommended to read the following exercises.

This Chinese sentence is complex. The word Zhong bei (translated into Russian language as to prepare, preparation) in this context is a verb.

In our opinion, the Chinese syntactic condensation in scientific texts is most pronounced in complex sentences. It is a subjective linguistic phenomenon, i.e. at the theoretical level, it exists, but at the pragmatic level, it is not as expressed as in the Russian language.

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Понятие синтаксической конденсации в научном стиле русского и китайского языков

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Ключевые слова и фразы: китайский язык; научный стиль; русский язык; синтаксическая конденсация; функциональная стилистика.

Аннотация: Синтаксическая конденсация как языковое явление в научном стиле является результатом трансформации сложноподчиненного предложения в простое. В статье анализируется синтаксическая конденсация с помощью предложно-падежных сочетаний типа «предлог + отглагольное существительное» в научном стиле русского языка в сопоставлении с китайским. Данное исследование представляет взгляд носителя изолирующего языка на определенные языковые явления в научном стиле русского языка. Результат исследования может использоваться в методике преподавания русского языка как иностранного в китайской аудитории.

UDK 621.39

Optimization of Network Load Based on LTE Advanced

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Key words and phrases: LTE Advanced; frequency replacement; link aggregation.

Abstract: The author overviewed the main advantages of link aggregation technology in LTE networks last generation. The advantages and disadvantages of the technology from the perspective of operator maintenance, and future prospects of development have been analyzed. The solution to reload 1,800 MHz frequency from 2G to LTE network has been proposed; risks evaluation has been made. The conclusion about its feasibility has been made.

LTE Advanced is mobile communication standard described as a major improvement in 3GPP Long Term Evolution (**LTE**). The key difference from the first-generation LTE is the possibility of aggregation of frequency bands to create virtual frequency bands, which can significantly increase the speed of the connection without the need for significant investment in infrastructure operator with the support of its first-generation LTE networks.

At present aggregation of up to five channels is technically possible. The only requirement of frequency parameters is that each channel has to be gathered into a single lane, in the mode described in Rel 8 3GPP standard [1].

Current LTE Advanced capabilities allow you to collect in a single stream frequency bands within a single lane and in several lanes, without using FDD and TDD networks at the same time. When implementing this feature, which is planned for introduction in 2016, the client device will be able to use two component bands to retrieve content (downlink) and three for thedischarge in the network (uplink). In addition, there is a possibility of involvement of individual bands only for incoming or outgoing traffic. In the future, with the availability of four frequency bands, the network can operate in the following configurations: 3 + 1, 1 + 3 or 2 + 2 (downlink/uplink). It will raise the theoretical maximum network speeds of up to 375 Mbps.

LTE Advanced will provide mobile providers with an opportunity to use the ranking of loads in different frequency bands in the dynamic mode.

Despite the obvious advantages, when integrated within the RF technology LTE Advanced may not receive further development. For further generations, a greater number of frequency bands is required. The number of frequency bands depends on the ability to ensure high speeds, and that is difficult because of specific policy for the allocation of frequencies in Russia, while in

the rest of the world new ranges to the existing ones are added.

At the moment federal mobile providers have the ability to use 3 bands and are working on the development of support for frequencies falling within the bands 39/40, but they are not likely to use them in the near future because of the restrictions for the band 7, 20, 39, 40 imposed on the wireless devices. The solution can be the substitution of the frequency range for the frequency of 1,800 MHz, which was previously used for 2G network standard. Some fragments of such networks are already present in small regional operators. Currently, the project is under initial test operation by major federal operators.

To undoubted advantages of this solution are the following:

- the presence of four bands for aggregation of frequencies that constitute the groundwork for the next 3–5 years;
- significantly reduced time required to restart the frequency compared with the launch of new of frequency bands;
- the ability to work with the current generation of client devices with LTE Advanced aggregation;
- integration with the current generation base stations from Huawei, NSN, Alcatel;
- base station operating at a frequency of 1,800 MHz have a large radius in comparison with higher frequencies;
- the permeability of the 1,800 MHz frequency also significantly better in comparison with 2,500–2,700 MHz which is important when the dense buildings [2, p. 58].

Despite the obvious advantages of such a solution, the biggest challenge of this solution is the subscriber base, working in this frequency range within the network of the last generation (2G). Such a precedent has already been in the history of communications in Russia with a frequency of 800 MHz, used for CDMA, but then the transfer to GSM was quick and successful, and coincided with a new round of development of client devices, given the significantly smaller number of client devices.

According to J'son & Partners Consulting, currently, out of 43 million client devices, the number of those which are not smart phones accounts for 39 %, or 16.9 million units. According to estimates from various sources, the share of devices operating only on 2G, is about half of the total number of such devices [4].

According to rough estimates it turns out that the frequency substitution within the 1,800 MHz will be relevant to 8.5 million subscribers whose devices can only be operated in the frequency ranges 850/900 MHz. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that a full opportunity of working devices on 2G will remain due to the fact that the most common 900 MHz band will remain unchanged [3, p. 92].

Thus, given the time required to test and commercial launch of the network (8 months), and taking into account the dynamics of growth in the share of smart phones and devices that support 3G/4G networks, it can be concluded that the restart of the 1,800 MHz band is justified.

Frequency substitution will provide the minimum sufficient conditions for the use of LTE Advanced networks and will allow solving the problem of radio frequency restrictions, which could take several years. Current generation of LTE Advanced networks with four bands allows you to raise the maximum speed to a value of 375 Mbps. At the same time the decreased number of users of devices running only 2G networks will not experience problems due to the possibility of operation at frequencies 850/900 MHz, which is sufficient for the successful use of voice services and data transmission and does not require additional configuration of client devices.

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Оптимизация нагрузок сети на основе LTE Advanced

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Ключевые слова и фразы: *LTE Advanced*; частотное замещение; агрегация каналов.

Аннотация: Рассмотрены основные преимущества агрегации частот в рамках *LTE*-сетей последнего поколения. Проведен анализ достоинств и недостатков технологии с точки зрения инфраструктуры и перспектив развития. Предложено решение в виде перезапуска полосы частот 1 800 МГц, произведена оценка его целесообразности. По совокупности эффектов от внедрения принято решение о его целесообразности.

UDK 91(075.8)

The Role of Small Business in the Labor Market of the Kabardino-Balkaria Republic

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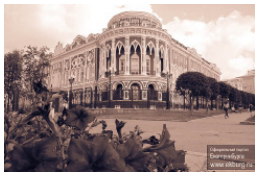

Key words and phrases: entrepreneurship; economics; small and medium businesses; market system; employment; infrastructure; unemployment; human resources; marketing; commercial banks.

Abstract: This article analyzes the most priority directions of the regulation of employment in the period of formation and development of market economy in Kabardino-Balkaria: problems and prospects for further development of the employment market in the republic. The role of small and medium businesses is characterized in solving unemployment in traditionally labor-surplus rural settlements.

Small business in the world economic practice is widespread and gives to society a significant effect. So in most economically developed countries about 35–50 % of gross domestic product is produced by small businesses. The number of small enterprises per thousand inhabitants in the countries of the European Community and Japan is 45–50, and in the U.S. it is more than 70. Small businesses in these countries annually provide from 60 to 70 % increase in new jobs, which allows for active influence on the unemployment rate. Such active development of small businesses in developed countries is explained by the fact that government policies are aimed at stimulating and supporting entrepreneurship. They create favorable economic and legal conditions for citizens who wish to start their own businesses in various fields of activity.

Currently, we can say that Russia has laid the foundations for the formation and development of small private businesses. The issues of creating a regulatory framework have been resolved; federal, regional and municipal authorities support the development of entrepreneurship.

Before 2014, 889.9 thousand small enterprises were registered in Russia; their share in the gross domestic product amounted to 11 % and the number of people employed on a permanent basis exceeded 6.5 million. Thus, in 2014 the majority of small enterprises in Russia were engaged in trade and public catering, and accounted for 44.5 %, whereas in construction and industry their number was 15.7 % and 15.8 %, respectively [2].

The analysis of statistical data shows that in Russia, including in Kabardino-Balkaria, the level of development of small enterprises is extremely low. In comparison with Western countries, small businesses have very little impact on the development of the market economy. One of the most important performance indicators of small business development is the number

of small enterprises per thousand inhabitants; Russia is falling behind other developed countries. In Russia, the average number of small businesses per thousand residents is six, while in Kabardino-Balkaria it is only three. In 2014 in Kabardino-Balkaria, the share of small enterprises in the total volume of the gross regional product amounted to no more than 4 % (646.9 million rubles). Consequently, the contribution of small businesses to the budget remained low.

By the beginning of 2014 the number of small businesses according to the statistics authorities amounted to 2152 [1]. In 2014, in Kabardino-Balkaria the number of small businesses engaged in trade and public catering was 40.8 %; their share in industry was 26.3 %, in construction it was 14.8 percent and in agriculture it was 4.3 %. In other areas the number of small enterprises as a percentage of their total number was within 2 %.

However, the contribution of small enterprises of different sectors in products and services was different. The total production of all small businesses reached 646.9 million rubles, small industrial enterprises accounted for 45.3 %, construction companies accounted for 27.6 %, trade and public catering was 17.8 %. The share of the other sectors of the economy does not exceed 3 %.

In 2014 with the improvement of the situation in large and medium-sized enterprises there was some decline in the share of small enterprises in total employment.

In small businesses more than 53 % were employed in industry and construction, about 26 % were engaged in trade and public catering. On average, a small enterprise in the republic employs from 6 to 8 persons [1].

An important indicator of the development of small entrepreneurship in the country and in the region in particular, is the number of residents per one small enterprise. In countries with developed market economies the ratio is one small enterprise per 50–60 residents. As things stand today, only in Moscow the ratio reached this level. On average across Russia this ratio is 150–160 people per one small enterprise. In Kabardino-Balkaria the estimated population in 2014 was 783.9 thousand people, but the number of small businesses was 2152 (according to statistics). This means that in the Republic only small business is per more than 360 people. Proceeding from this, it is evident that there is a significant potential for the increase in the number of small businesses. This growth will allow expanding the scale of production activities, and improving employment. If the number of small businesses increase and reach the ration of 150–160 people per one small enterprise, the number of new jobs will increase by 35–40 thousand.

Giving an assessment of the small business opportunities, one should bear in mind one important fact. Of course, the development of small businesses has a positive impact on the demand for labor and reduces unemployment. However, their development is impossible without support of large and medium-sized enterprises. The potential of small business, in spite of government support programs will not be used in full until large and medium-sized enterprises resolve their problems. Speaking about the potential of small businesses in addressing various socio-economic problems, one should not forget that this sector includes not only small businesses, but also sole proprietors. According to the Kabardino-Balkaria tax authorities, the number of this category of citizens in 2013–2014 fluctuated in the region between 13.5–14 million people.

As can be seen from the foregoing, a small business is attractive because it allows alleviating problems associated with employment at the expense of internal reserves of the society through the development of the private enterprise initiative of citizens.

Small businesses contribute to the growth of employment through:

– their ability to create new jobs of low capital intensity, owing to lower cost of capital per

one job in small companies compared to large businesses;

– lack of management structures, which facilitates creation and operation of small enterprises [3].

In recent years, the executive and the legislative bodies of Kabardino-Balkaria have taken a number of measures aimed at the improvement of employment rate. However, lack of funding remains a serious problem for small businesses, which seriously constrains and limits their development. An important element of financial support of small business is providing guarantees for loans.

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Роль малого предпринимательства на рынке труда Кабардино-Балкарской Республики

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Ключевые слова и фразы: предпринимательство; экономика; малый и средний бизнес; рыночная система; занятость населения; инфраструктура; безработица; трудовые ресурсы; маркетинг; коммерческие банки.

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится анализ наиболее приоритетных направлений регулирования занятости населения в период становления и развития рыночной экономики в Кабардино-Балкарии, проблемы и перспективы дальнейшего развития рынка занятости в республике. Характеризуется роль малого и среднего бизнеса в решении проблемы безработицы в традиционно трудоизбыточных сельских населенных пунктах.

UDK 33

Interest Rate Liberalization in China's Commercial Banks

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Key words and phrases: interest rate liberalization; commercial bank; financial market.

Abstract: The paper explores the importance of interest rate liberalization for China's economic development. The authors discuss the internal and external factors influencing the economic reform in China. The experience of developed countries in interest rate liberalization has been studied.

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Introduction

A balanced financial market with efficient financial tools makes the system more effective. For nearly three decades of strict interest rate controls in China, the commercial banks of China have not had their own pricing mechanism. In the paper, we consider the benefits and challenges of interest rate liberalization from different perspectives.

Pros and cons of interest rate liberalization in China

One of the advantages of interest rate liberalization is promotion of banks' independent operation. After interest rate liberalization, the commercial bank can change prices independently in accordance with market supply and demand. After the reform, the advantage of traditional loan business disappears due to fluctuations of interest rates, so banks should combine innovative products with their own characteristics. Banks rely more on intermediary business innovation to attract customers, to enhance the competitiveness from non-interest income, looking for new profit growth point. Banks also can develop non-banking financial business according to the change of operating conditions; due to the non-banking industries-small and medium-sized enterprises- have a higher market degree of freedom. After interest rate liberalization, the banks can attract high quality customers based on advantages of credit and scale, so as to consolidate the dominant position.

Another advantage is that interest rate liberalization is good for the improvement of credit structure. Under the condition of interest rate control large state-owned enterprises can easily get business loans, and the interest rate is far below market rates. So the capital cost is very low, which will make enterprises unable to make full use of the funds, meaning a waste of money. After the interest rate liberalization, the government no longer controls the rate, so

interest rates rise and the cost of corporate loans rise greatly. Therefore, enterprises will use of funds rationally to avoid redundant construction. The government will also reduce external rent-seeking phenomenon due to the higher costs of enterprise funds, which will curb corruption.

Besides, interest rate liberalization can raise banks' management level. The liberalization of interest rate will speed up the circulation of funds and broaden the way of circulation of funds, which will put forward higher requirements to the fund management and risk management within the bank. Due to the increase in the external pressure of competition, the bank will pay more attention to the market to make loan policy according to different demand for loans, and make more directed lending policies. Banks can also keep the internal funds transfer pricing and market pricing, to strengthen the monitoring of internal financing platform, and strengthen the internal constraint mechanism of commercial banks by allocating resources rationally. Differential pricing mechanism based on market supplies and demands; thereby the management cost can be reduced.

However, there are some challenges of interest rate liberalization for the Chinese commercial banks.

Around the world, in the process of the transition from controlled interest rate to the interest rate liberalization, suppressed rates will rebound ultimately. However, for a long time, the commercial banks of China have relied heavily on traditional loan interest balance and main businesses have heavily relied on state-owned large enterprise business loans. So the structure of commercial banking shows homogeneity. The lending rates are liberal in this country, so it can be priced completely according to the supply and demand. If the deposit interest rate is liberalized, small commercial banks' profits will be reduced in the short run. In order to attract customers, commercial banks must raise deposit interest rate thus increasing the risk of their business. Besides, since small and medium-sized banks are not widespread, intermediary businesses are rare, they can't complete financial innovation in a short period of time.

The reform of interest rate also triggers further liquidity risk. Due to the expected interest rate rise after the reform, enterprises and individuals that need financing will apply for the loan or increase lending as soon as possible to prevent the increased cost of financing. For most of the depositors, due to the expected bank deposit interest rates rise, they will hold their money to the sidelines, and then put money into the bank only when the actual interest rates rise. Savings and investment are out of step, which will lead to the shortage of bank in the short term, and then because of its lack of liquidity, money shortage comes. Because the inter-banks interest rates rise, the bank financing costs will rise.

In the control of interest rate, the central bank unifies pricing, so commercial banks just passively accept, and never participate in pricing, as they do not have the corresponding pricing power. After the liberalization reform, the interest rate will be determined by market supply and demand, so commercial banks will have more pricing power. Pricing according to the different level of target customers poses certain challenges to the commercial banks.

The interest rate liberalization will affect the debt structure of commercial banks. First of all, the liberalization of interest rate brings the changing structure of the commercial bank assets and liabilities. The interest rate liberalization causes the "financial disintermediation", and the channels of funding sources of commercial banks will be more various. Traditional deposits will fall in the proportion of business debt, and debt structure and deposit term structure will be changed. At the same time, the income of commercial bank is reduced in the short term because of the interest rate liberalization, profit ability is limited, and then the capital accumulation ability of commercial banks will be greatly reduced. Adjusting the structure of assets and liabilities is the main way of controlling interest rate risk for commercial banks in China. Therefore, commercial bank assets and liabilities structure's changes make a bigger challenge for the commercial bank

risk management ability.

Secondly, the interest rate liberalization makes commercial bank's management technology for the assets and liabilities confront with a great challenge. During the period of interest rate controls, commercial bank assets and liabilities management tools are lagged. The index method is used to measure. This is a kind of advanced given static index, but unable to fully highlight the real risks. After the liberalization of interest rate, financial market fluctuates more frequently, and many new financial products appear, so we need a scientific, dynamic assets and liabilities management technology, such as all kinds of precise mathematical tools, etc.

Dealing effectively with interest rate liberalization

China's commercial banks can do the following to deal with interest rate liberalization.

1. *Increase internal financing and broaden the financing channels.*

Bank capital sources are divided into endogenous financing and external financing. Exogenous financing includes listed financing, government investment, institutional investment, issuing subordinated debt financing, etc. Endogenous financing refers to the bank's retained earnings that net profit after tax minus dividend. Internal financing's premise of bank is consistently profitable ability, so bank's endogenous financing is closely related to income. Endogenous financing cost is relatively low, and the banks themselves have autonomy. It can reduce the asset-liability ratio, so banks should increase the ratio of internal financing. In respect of exogenous financing, banks can raise capital through the IPO, or increase endowment, or dividends to equity. In addition to this, large commercial banks may issue financial bonds making full use of their own credits. They can cooperate with private equity funds and trust fund according to their own area advantage, and amplify funds through the leverage, broadening the exogenous financing.

2. *Develop the potential of small and medium-sized enterprises.*

Commercial banks should abandon the government-led thinking in terms of credit, leaning to the potential of small and medium-sized enterprise customers. After interest rate liberalization, Chinese commercial banks mostly take the short or medium term loan policy to avoid liquidity risk, so large state-owned enterprises need long-term loans will further decline. Small and medium-sized enterprises are on a smaller scale, some even at the start-up stage, and company bonds have strict examination and approval process and the waiting time, and do not have the corresponding qualifications for seeking financing by listing on the stock market, so the bank credit financing is a good way. In addition, since most small and medium-sized enterprises are in urgent need of money, and the loan term is shorter, loan frequency is higher, in line with the bank and medium-term loans strategy. So once succeed, bank's earnings will be multiplied. So in order to adapt to the liberalization of interest rate, commercial banks should strive for small and medium-sized enterprise customers. But it is worth noting that due to the enterprises are on a smaller scale, loan risk is higher than that of general state-owned large enterprises, so the bank's financial service model must optimize.

3. *Develop intermediary business.*

Bank must make different policies according to their regional advantages, network settings, customer advantages, technical analysis advantages, resource advantages, combined with the characteristics of regional industry development to avoid homogeneity competition. In addition, finding new profit growth point by continuous innovation is necessary.

Banks should improve the payment system, develop a high level of intermediary business, carry out the paper business, and develop bank acceptance, enter the predominant financial derivatives market gradually, and promote the development of knowledge-intensive and

technology-intensive business.

They should cultivate high value-added comprehensive financial service ability, the core of which is investment banking business, develop direct financing business, and focus on high-growth companies within the area, to capture the potential opportunity.

4. *Expand their business channels through advanced technologies.*

Banking outlets and electronic banking are the main channels that commercial banks use to provide financial services to customers. Outlets of customers are limited by region. However, electronic banking that is based on mobile phones and computers has the characteristics of wide coverage, low operating costs, it is quick and convenient, so the commercial banks should expand the use of electronic banking, and use the web self-service bank to realize network services and financial advice, improve the quality of service through electronic platform from customer feedback timely.

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Либерализация процентной ставки для коммерческих банков Китая

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Ключевые слова и фразы: либерализация процентной ставки; коммерческий банк; финансовый рынок.

Аннотация: В 2014 г. ВВП Китая вырос на 7,4 %, что стало самым низким показателем за последние 24 года. Нестабильная ситуация на международных рынках, несбалансированное экономическое развитие Китая, отставание реформы финансовых рынков послужили основными причинами. Таким образом, реформа финансовых рынков становится основным направлением экономических реформ в Китае в ближайшие пять лет. Либерализация процентной ставки является главной целью финансовой реформы Китая. Многие развитые страны завершили реформу процентной ставки еще в прошлом веке. Для коммерческих банков Китая либерализация процентной ставки представляет как большие возможности, так и серьезные проблемы.

UDK 327

The Creation and Development of Iran's Nuclear Program

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Key words and phrases: foreign policy; Iran; conventional deterrence; nuclear program; nuclear deterrence.

Abstract: Iran is persistently and stubbornly defending its nuclear program, creating nuclear weapons for self-defense in a tense situation in the Middle East. This article based on the analysis of factual material discusses the theoretical basis of this research. Special attention is paid to the facts, questioning the possibility of a military nature of Iran's nuclear program. The presence of Iran as a signatory to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (**NPT**), the IAEA reports about the absence of signs confirming the creation of nuclear weapons by Iran, the rejection of the use of unconventional weapons of war from the point of view of Islam, the focus of Iran in its military strategy on traditional deterrence, and the use by Iran of its nuclear program for peaceful purposes.

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The problem of the development of Iran's nuclear program remains a debatable issue. Kenneth Neal Waltz and Scott Segan, the authors of "The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate", which is one of the important works devoted to the study of the politics of Iran, believe that the proximity of Iran to Inda, Pakistan and Israel that have nuclear weapons and have not signed the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, makes Iranian national security vulnerable. It is logical that Iran is seeking nuclear weapons to enhance its deterrent force and resistance to regional threats [11].

The head of the project "Program of regional security" at the centre for National interests Geoffrey Kemp, in the article "U.S. and Iran: the nuclear secret", says that the main goal of the Iranian leadership on the nuclear program is the possession of nuclear weapons for the resistance of regional and extra-regional threats, as well as ensuring security and improving the country's defense.

Former U.S. Ambassador to NATO Robert Hunter, in the article "Why do countries want nuclear weapons: case study of Iran", says that any other country that was in such a tense situation and had nuclear neighbors, had implemented similar policies. Hunter noted the hostile U.S. policy against Iran and support provided by the US to Israel and Arab countries. This is the incentive that Iran sought nuclear weapons [9].

The representatives of this analytical direction examine the problem of Iran's security in connection with the tense situation as an independent variable in the theory of "nuclear deterrence". When summarizing the results, they note that Iran increases its security and prevents threats from other powers, by trying to build a nuclear bomb to increase its holding force.

We consider the theoretical basis of these studies and the situation in the security sector of Iran.

First of all, it is the unstable situation. Analysts emphasize the unstable environment associated with the geographical position of Iran in the hectic environment of the regions: Middle East, Persian Gulf, Central Asia, Caucasus and South-West Asia. Any of these regions can originate threat to Iran. According to many analysts, Iran's nuclear program is a response to a threat to its security. These threats occur, because after the Islamic revolution in 1979, the Iranian government withdrew from the Alliance with the Western allies and especially the United States and became a revolutionary force in the region [3, p. 69].

Israel and its policy towards Iran can be considered as one of the biggest threats. Israel is the only country with nuclear weapons in the middle East, so it has the potential to create many problems for regional security Iran. In the reports of Israel intelligence services Iran is called the "baseline risk". In the annual report of the Israeli army in 2009 Iran was depicted as a danger to Israel's existence [4].

Another big problem for the security of Iran is a direct presence of the USA and the multiplicity of its military bases in the region. Despite the fact that the U.S. attack on Iraq and Afghanistan were objectively beneficial for Iranian interests (the overthrow of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and the fall of Saddam Hussein in Iraq), the US was a "neighbor" of Iran. There is a situation, which, according to some analysts, is more dangerous to Iran's security than the situation that existed in the region before the American invasion [8, p. 257].

Moreover, Pakistan and India having nuclear warheads, are considered a potential threat to Iran. Although Pakistan and India have established a relationship with Iran, on a realistic view of Hans Morgenthau (Hans Morgenthau), today's friends can become tomorrow's enemies. Moreover, the Iranian leadership can't ignore India military cooperation with the US and Israel.

Another threat for Iran is Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. These countries fear the spread of Shiite Islam and accuse Iran of supporting Shia worldwide. It is important that Arab countries take a sample of U.S. policy and are encouraged to confrontation with Iran by third countries. On the other hand, the existing military rivalry between the member countries of the GCC, there are more and more links of each of these countries with non-regional powers, including the U.S., which leads to increased American military presence in the region and is considered a threat to Iran.

Secondly, the experts referred to the problem of nuclear deterrence. Among supporters of this direction, the most famous is Kenneth Waltz, who declares that the fear of the devastating effects of nuclear weapons is a key element in the international order. According to him, during the years of cold war nuclear deterrence instead of disarmament became the absolute attribute in the relations between the powers, brought planet peace and stability in the post-war period. Nuclear weapons have reduced the possibility of war due to the increasing costs of waging war for the attacking part. Thus, the emergence of nuclear weapons has led to the emergence of strategic stability at the international level [12, p. 428].

However, there are facts, questioning the military nature of the Iranian nuclear program, and challenging the correctness of the assumptions of these studies. Below we consider these facts.

The most important question lies in the approach of Iran to the international recognition of

statuses, modes and the NPT. For example, immediately after the 1979 revolution, when there was nothing to prevent there was a revision of the membership of Iran in the NPT; the Iranian nation voluntarily continued their membership in it and acknowledged its obligations. Thus, Iran has committed not to seek nuclear weapons and to allow IAEA inspectors to monitor all objects which are of interest for this organization.

"The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (**CTBT**)" is considered a complement to the NPT and provides a strong supervisory system to ensure control over nuclear activities of member countries. It was signed in 1996 by member countries of the UN. Iran was one of the first countries, which acceded to the Treaty and pledged to refrain from any testing of nuclear weapons.

Iran acceded to the chemical weapons Convention (Chemical Weapons Convention (**CWC**) and the Convention on the non-proliferation of biological weapons (Biological Weapons Convention (**BWC**)). In addition, Iran joined the IAEA after just one year after the start of the official work of this international body in 1958.

Thus, Iran has joined all international treaties on the control of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This fact questions the assumptions of the authors of "research-based"security.

The second question, questioning the possibility of a military nature of Iran's nuclear program is the availability of numerous IAEA reports. The analysis of these reports shows that the inspectors of the Agency still did not find any evidence about the actions of Iran to create a nuclear bomb. For example, in the reports of February 2006 and June 2008, it was announced that no attempt for the creation of atomic bombs on Iranian nuclear facilities was detected [5].

In response to criticism, based on official data from the IAEA analysts of "research-based" security claim that the Iranian government allegedly "may" secretly engaged in military nuclear research. However, the "assumption" and "probability" without scientific evidence has no place in scientific matters.

Important reason, which reduces the possibility of a military nature of Iran's nuclear program, is the restrictions imposed by Islam in the social and political relations. The Qur'an clearly prohibits the use of unconventional means and methods of warfare, the destruction of human heritage and endangering the lives of whole generations of people. According to mujahidul (Shia lawyers who have reached the highest step in the interpretation of Islamic laws), in Islamic practice it is unacceptable to use unconventional warfare. Today, the top political leader of Iran announces the creation of any weapons of mass destruction as unacceptable: "The people of Iran, who became a victim of the use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq war, more than any other nations feel the danger of creating such weapons and are ready to use every opportunity to fight it" [2].

The main objectives of this strategy are "conventional deterrence" and "effective protection". The report submitted to Congress by the U.S. Department of Defense on 7 July 2014, on the military strategy of Iran said: "The Military strategy of the country is defensive and designed to deter and oppose primary attacks in case of enemy attack and use diplomatic approaches" [10].

Although Iran is in an unsafe area, it does not indicate the military nature of the nuclear program of the country. Waltz assertion that "Iran is in a dangerous place, so indispensable Iran is aiming for nuclear weapons to protect themselves", has a logical error.

Having analyzed all these factors, we can talk about reducing the likelihood of the military use of nuclear technology by Iran. This is confirmed by the accession of Iran to all possible agreements not to use weapons of mass destruction, the IAEA reports, the provisions of the Islamic faith, the position of the Iranian state. According to official statements by the country's leadership, the purpose of Iran's military strategy is the use of conventional weapons to the

secure and enhances the deterrence. Thus, the study based on the theory of «nuclear deterrence» and representing the aim of the Iranian nuclear program as the military, is based on assumptions, and probabilities. They are only marginally based on scientific facts and evidence.

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Создание и развитие ядерной программы Ирана

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Ключевые слова и фразы: внешняя политика; Иран; традиционное сдерживание; ядерная программа; ядерное сдерживание.

Аннотация: Иран, настойчиво и упорно отстаивая свою ядерную программу, создает атомное оружие для самозащиты в условиях напряженной ситуации на Ближнем Востоке. В данной статье на основе анализа фактического материала рассматривается

теоретическая основа данных исследований. Особое внимание в статье уделяется фактам, подвергающим сомнению возможность военного характера иранской ядерной программы. Также в статье рассматривается присутствие Ирана в числе стран, подписавших Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия (**ДНЯО**), наличие отчетов МАГАТЭ об отсутствии признаков, подтверждающих создание Ираном ядерного оружия, неприятие употребления нетрадиционных военных вооружений с точки зрения ислама, сосредоточенность Ирана в своей военной стратегии на традиционном сдерживании, а также использование Ираном своей ядерной программы в мирных целях.

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