Закрыть

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**Запись 1 из 7**

**Название:** Modeling and visualization of media in Arabic

**Авторы:** Volkovich, Z (Volkovich, Zeev); Granichin, O (Granichin, Oleg); Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg); Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga)

**Источник:** JOURNAL OF INFORMETRICS **Том:** 10 **Выпуск:** 2 **Стр.:** 439-453 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.joi.2016.02.008 **Опубликовано:** MAY 2016

**Аннотация:** In this paper, a novel method for analyzing media in Arabic using new quantitative characteristics is proposed. A sequence of newspaper daily issues is represented as histograms of occurrences of informative terms. The histograms closeness is evaluated via a rank correlation coefficient by treating the terms as ordinal data consistent with their frequencies. A new characteristic is introduced to quantify the relationship of an issue with numerous earlier ones. A newspaper is imaged as a time series of this characteristic values affected by the current social situation. The change points of this process may indicate fluctuations in the social behavior of the corresponding society as is evident from changes in the linguistic content. Moreover, the similarity measure created by means of this characteristic makes it possible to accurately derive the groups of homogeneous issues without any additional information. The methodology is evaluated on sequential issues of an Egyptian newspaper, Al-Ahraam, and a Lebanese newspaper, Al-Akhbaar. The results exhibit the high ability of the proposed approach to expose changes in the linguistic content and to connect them with changes in the structure of society and the relationships in it. The method can be suitably extended to every alphabetic language media. (C) 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000377413800007

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**ISSN:** 1751-1577
**eISSN:** 1875-5879

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**Запись 2 из 7**

**Название:** FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: WHICH WAY TO CHOOSE?

**Авторы:** Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg); Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga)

**Групповые авторы книг:** SGEM

**Источник:** SGEM 2016, BK 1: PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, VOL I **Серия книг:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts **Стр.:** 757-763 **Опубликовано:** 2016

**Аннотация:** It is well known that in the course of learning the main difficulties lie in the acquisition of a new linguistic inventory as well as the rules of its functioning and their application. Besides that foreign language study makes it necessary not only to rethink the vocabulary and its semantic fields, but, to some extent, to bring amendments to the existing system of measures and values, cross-cultural codes and behavior patterns. The current research examines of the balance between dialects and MSA in the curricula in state and private (religious) universities as well as recent publications dedicated to this problem. It also considers results of a survey conducted among teachers and students of universities and colleges in Russia and is focused on the effectiveness of various approaches to Arabic teaching. The authors developed questionnaires included queries related to teaching methods and their implementations in the course of studying mediaeval and modern texts, development of comprehension and reading skills. The current research tries to consider the pros and contras of existing attitudes towards studying Arabic with the focus on Islamic studies.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000395620400096

**Название конференции:** 3rd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts, SGEM 2016

**Дата проведения конференции:** AUG 24-30, 2016

**Место проведения конференции:** Albena, BULGARIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Bulgarian Acad Sci, Acad Sci Czech Republ, Latvian Acad Sci, Polish Acad Sci, Russian Acad Sci, Serbian Acad Sci & Arts, Slovak Acad Sci, Natl Acad Sci Ukraine, Natl Acad Sci Armenia, Sci Council Japan, World Acad Sci, European Acad Sci Arts & Letters, Acad Fine Arts Zagreb Croatia, Croatian Acad Sci & Arts, Acad Sci Moldova, Montenegrin Acad Sci & Arts, Georgian Acad Sci, Acad Fine Arts & Design Bratislava, Russian Acad Arts, Turkish Acad Sci, Bulgarian Cultural Inst Vienna

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

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**ISSN:** 2367-5659
**ISBN:** 978-619-7105-70-4

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**Запись 3 из 7**

**Название:** ISLAMIC STUDIES TODAY: NEW ROLE AND CHALLENGES

**Авторы:** Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga); Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg)

**Групповые авторы книг:** SGEM

**Источник:** SGEM 2016, BK 1: PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, VOL I **Серия книг:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts **Стр.:** 853-859 **Опубликовано:** 2016

**Аннотация:** History of Islamic Studies dates back to the XIX century. Nowadays the role of Islamic Studies is more important than ever before due to challenges caused by globalization and security threats.

The present paper identifies new approach to the role of Islamic Studies in modern world. It also suggests ways to improve the approach to teaching and research in this field of study.

The article describes key competencies that should be the basis of educational training programs for specialists with in-depth knowledge of history and culture of Islam. Considering the importance of the competence-based approach in the context of modern educational trends, the authors demonstrate the possibilities of its application in Islamic and secular schools. Behind this approach is the shift in the educational paradigm from "a knowledgeable person" to "a person prepared for life", this should be taken in consideration in the structure of curricula and innovative teaching methods. Relying on the results of monitoring of educational programs on history and culture of Islam, the authors highlight the core competencies, which implementation should be paid special attention.

Islamic Studies as a subject of scientific research require urgent revision. Modern trends of social development demand a multidisciplinary approach to provide quality peer review of current events. The object of Islamic studies today is not only classical original texts as it was before, but also modern mass media covering current political and social events. The latter frequently requires analysis of a big data set that can be provided by using special IT solutions (primarily for Arabic texts). The article gives examples of such developments.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000395620400108

**Название конференции:** 3rd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts, SGEM 2016

**Дата проведения конференции:** AUG 24-30, 2016

**Место проведения конференции:** Albena, BULGARIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Bulgarian Acad Sci, Acad Sci Czech Republ, Latvian Acad Sci, Polish Acad Sci, Russian Acad Sci, Serbian Acad Sci & Arts, Slovak Acad Sci, Natl Acad Sci Ukraine, Natl Acad Sci Armenia, Sci Council Japan, World Acad Sci, European Acad Sci Arts & Letters, Acad Fine Arts Zagreb Croatia, Croatian Acad Sci & Arts, Acad Sci Moldova, Montenegrin Acad Sci & Arts, Georgian Acad Sci, Acad Fine Arts & Design Bratislava, Russian Acad Arts, Turkish Acad Sci, Bulgarian Cultural Inst Vienna

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

| Автор | Номер ResearcherID | Номер ORCID |
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**ISSN:** 2367-5659

**ISBN:** 978-619-7105-70-4

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**Запись 4 из 7**

**Название:** MODERN STANDARD ARABIC OR DIALECT: WHAT IS THE PRIORITY IN LANGUAGE LEARNING PROGRAMS

**Авторы:** Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga); Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg)

**Групповые авторы книг:** SGEM

**Источник:** SGEM 2016, BK 1: PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, VOL I **Серия книг:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts **Стр.:** 911-916 **Опубликовано:** 2016

**Аннотация:** The present research aims to define the place of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA; alfusha) and dialect (al-ammiyya) in the Arabic Language Learning Programs in high schools. For this purpose, we need to create an optimal pedagogical model that reflects the percentage ratio of different varieties of Arabic in educational programs. The study is based on a comparative analysis of the Arabic language teaching traditions in a number of higher educational institutions in the United States, Europe, Russia and some Arab countries.

Today there are three basic varieties of Arabic that are included in educational programs worldwide, which are MSA (Modern Standard Arabic), Classical Arabic and dialects. In the United States Arabic teaching primarily focuses on the development of communicative skills. Moreover, the colloquial language which is taught in fact it is a kind of "medium language" between MSA and dialects. Grammar material in this type of programs is reduced to a minimum. Meanwhile in Russian universities, there is a tendency to teach Classical Arabic with its profound study at all linguistic levels.

The optimal pedagogical model, focused on the four-year education cycle should consider the following proportional distribution between Standard Arabic and the colloquial one. The first and second years of studying should be dedicated to Standard and Classical Language learning. The percentage of colloquial classes should be no more than 20% of the total amount of lectures. On the third year of study, it is advisable to include in the program one of the dialects of Mashriq, while on the fourth year one of the dialects of Maghreb. Study of any dialect should take no more than 10 % of the total Arabic language learning program. The present model is to be applied to those educational programs in which Arabic is the major.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000395620400115

**Название конференции:** 3rd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts, SGEM 2016

**Дата проведения конференции:** AUG 24-30, 2016

**Место проведения конференции:** Albena, BULGARIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Bulgarian Acad Sci, Acad Sci Czech Republ, Latvian Acad Sci, Polish Acad Sci, Russian Acad Sci, Serbian Acad Sci & Arts, Slovak Acad Sci, Natl Acad Sci Ukraine, Natl Acad Sci Armenia, Sci Council Japan, World Acad Sci, European Acad Sci Arts & Letters, Acad Fine Arts Zagreb Croatia, Croatian Acad Sci & Arts, Acad Sci Moldova, Montenegrin Acad Sci & Arts, Georgian Acad Sci, Acad Fine Arts & Design Bratislava, Russian Acad Arts, Turkish Acad Sci, Bulgarian Cultural Inst Vienna

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**ISSN:** 2367-5659

**ISBN:** 978-619-7105-70-4

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**Запись 5 из 7**

**Название:** THE ARABIC DIGLOSSIA: WHAT IS NEXT?(1)

**Авторы:** Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg); Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga)

**Групповые авторы книг:** SGEM

**Источник:** SGEM 2016, BK 1: PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, VOL I **Серия книг:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts **Стр.:** 1075-1080 **Опубликовано:** 2016

**Аннотация:** The term 'diglossia' introduced by Ch. Ferguson which is widely used by dialectologists and as a rule means simultaneous coexistence of Standard Arabic and vernaculars of Arabic. the idea of diachronically coexistence of various dialects and a kind of more or less standard language known to the majority of speakers on a certain territory has been always accepted by scholars and has found a lot of evidence on examples which range from ancient Greece to mediaeval England and modern China. In Arabic speaking world diglossia existed long before Islam. During the last decades Arabic countries have witnessed dramatic political, economic and demographic changes, introduction of new means of communication and spread of electronic mass media which affected the linguistic state of affairs. Thus it is necessary to revise whether the term diglossia still reflects the real state of the current linguistic continuum in the Arab world. So the question is: does diglossia still exist in the Arab world, or there is mono- or polyglossia?

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000395620400137

**Название конференции:** 3rd International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on Social Sciences and Arts, SGEM 2016

**Дата проведения конференции:** AUG 24-30, 2016

**Место проведения конференции:** Albena, BULGARIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Bulgarian Acad Sci, Acad Sci Czech Republ, Latvian Acad Sci, Polish Acad Sci, Russian Acad Sci, Serbian Acad Sci & Arts, Slovak Acad Sci, Natl Acad Sci Ukraine, Natl Acad Sci Armenia, Sci Council Japan, World Acad Sci, European Acad Sci Arts & Letters, Acad Fine Arts Zagreb Croatia, Croatian Acad Sci & Arts, Acad Sci Moldova, Montenegrin Acad Sci & Arts, Georgian Acad Sci, Acad Fine Arts & Design Bratislava, Russian Acad Arts, Turkish Acad Sci, Bulgarian Cultural Inst Vienna

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

| Автор | Номер ResearcherID | Номер ORCID |
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**ISSN:** 2367-5659
**ISBN:** 978-619-7105-70-4

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**Запись 6 из 7**

**Название:** Arabic Manuscripts Identification Based on Feature Relation Graph

**Авторы:** Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg); Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga); Shalymov, D (Shalymov, Dmitry); Pavlov, V (Pavlov, Vladislav)

**Групповые авторы книг:** IEEE

**Источник:** 2015 Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language and Information Extraction, Social Media and Web Search FRUCT Conference (AINL-ISMW FRUCT) **Стр.:** 83-88 **Опубликовано:** 2015

**Аннотация:** We investigate a new metric based on the Feature Relation Graph (FRG). This metric has proved to be effective for the text independent Persian writer identification. Since Persian script is based on Arabic writing similar principles of analysis may be also applied to the Arabic manuscripts. We have investigated the FRG for Arabic handwritten texts. Pattern based features are extracted from handwritten texts using Gabor and XGabor filters. The extracted features are represented for each author based on the FRG that plays a role of a feature vector in the classification problems. We have also investigated different parameters of the FRG.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000380570100012

**Название конференции:** Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language and Information Extraction, Social Media and Web Search FRUCT Conference (AINL-ISMW FRUCT 2015)

**Дата проведения конференции:** NOV 09-14, 2015

**Место проведения конференции:** St Petersburg, RUSSIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Nat Language Proc, St Petersburg Sate Univ, ITMO Univ, NLPub, IEEE, RUSSIN FDN BASIC RES, IEEE COMMUN SOC, Yandex Deloitte, NAUMEN

**ISBN:** 978-952-68397-0-7; 978-952-68397-1-4

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**Запись 7 из 7**

**Название:** ICT AND A NEW APPROACH TO ARABIC LEARNING

**Авторы:** Redkin, O (Redkin, Oleg); Bernikova, O (Bernikova, Olga)

**Групповые авторы книг:** SGEM

**Источник:** PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION, VOL III **Серия книг:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts **Стр.:** 375-381 **Опубликовано:** 2014

**Аннотация:** The study identifies ICT and new media impact on Arabic acquisition as a supplement to traditional face-to-face learning within the framework of formal education system. For the last three years more than one hundred teachers of Arabic from seven Russian institutions have participated in the study under the advanced distance training program " The Arabic language and innovative education" (hereinafter -the Program). The onemonth-long Program was developed and implemented by the authors of the present study. The Program is aimed to give the teachers of Arabic additional skills to improve their professional competence, such as creating digital teaching materials (e-books, presentations, multimedia applications, etc.), acquiring competency in the ICTsupported learning capacities, etc. The Program is implemented by means of videoconferencing and of SAKAI Collaboration and Learning Environment. The present study addresses the introduction and implementation of new technologies for Arabic learning on the basis of the examples obtained in the course of cooperating with seven institutions across Russia on developing common learning practices and teaching strategies. The fact that three of the seven institutions are Islamic Universities, which have their own, special objectives, methods and traditions in Arabic instruction, is highly important. The results show how ` digital literacy' opens up new pedagogical capabilities and how using ICT in Arabic language instruction can enrich it by integrating it with social, economic and cultural elements.

**Идентификационный номер:** WOS:000411723700050

**Название конференции:** International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conferences on Social Sciences and Arts (SGEM 2014)

**Дата проведения конференции:** SEP 01-10, 2014

**Место проведения конференции:** Albena, BULGARIA

**Спонсоры конференции:** Bulgarian Acad Sci, Acad Sci Czech Republ, Latvian Acad Sci, Polish Acad Sci, Russian Acad Sci, Serbian Acad Sci & Arts, Slovak Acad Sci Intro, Natl Acad Sci Ukraine, Natl Acad Sci Armenia, Sci Counc Japan, World Acad Sci TWAS, European Acad Sci, Arts & Lett, Acad Fine Arts Zagreb Croatia, Croatian Acad Sci & Arts, Acad Sci Moldova, Montenegrin Acad Sci & Arts, Georgian Acad Sci, Acad Fine Arts & Design Bratislava, Russian Acad Arts, Turkish Acad Sci, SGEM

**Идентификаторы авторов:**

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**ISSN:** 2367-5659
**ISBN:** 978-619-7105-24-7

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**Страница 1 (Записи 1 -- 7)**
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