

ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT AND FORMATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES AND KINDS OF REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

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The modern reference book is the result of a long period of transformation caused by cultural, social, legal and technological factors. Currently, reference publications are represented by large-scale publications or fundamental electronic databases, which can cover various areas of knowledge. The historical development of reference publications is a continuous process: each subsequent reference edition embodies the hereditary features of its predecessors. Step by step we will characterize the leading ideas and directions of development of reference publications.

The first encyclopedists in antiquity were Aristotle and Speusyp, successors of Plato (IV century BC). Plato's views were combined into historical, philosophical and mathematical essays. Aristotle is considered the creator of an encyclopedia in terms of writing for cultural and educational development.

The medieval encyclopedic work "Etymologiarum" by Archbishop Isidore of Seville (560 – 636) embodied the classification of artistic and scientific works with the intention of forming the foundation of knowledge for Christian education, contained an etymological dictionary, and illustrative materials were added to popularize knowledge.

A monumental edition of the Middle Ages is the most outstanding work of Vincent of Beauvais (1184 – 1264) "Speculum majus", which includes more than 10 thousand chapters in 80 volumes.

The Renaissance is characterized by the emergence of a new type of reference publication – the glossary, which is rapidly gaining popularity. Glossaries cover explanations of unknown words, mostly foreign archaisms or rare Greek and Latin expressions [1].

The Enlightenment was marked by the latest features of reference books. First of all, it had to do with the manner of teaching. The French thinker and publisher Pierre Bale compiled a thorough edition of the Dictionnaire historique et critique in 1697, based on the "Great Historical Dictionary" by the French encyclopedist Louis Moreri. However, the uniqueness of Bale's work was the manner of teaching the data.

English sages set a different criterion for the preparation of an encyclopedic edition on the example of "Lexicon Technicum", was

concluded in 1704. Jack Garris's edition has all the hallmarks of a reference edition, namely, high-quality illustrations, available literate texts, and lists of bibliographic references of the sources used.

The project of the Paris guidebook entitled "Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers" was created in 1747, and 4 years later its first volume was published in France. The founder of the encyclopedia was the French publisher Louis Breton, who introduced the French philosopher of the Enlightenment Denis Diderot with a unique work.

At that time, most dictionaries were compiled on the territory of Ukraine. Works of encyclopedic composition began to be compiled in the middle of the XVII century. Successful examples are the work of I. Gisel "Synopsis" (1674), P. Simonovsky "A brief description of the Cossack people" (1765), V. Ruban "A brief chronicle of Little Russia" (1776).

With the emergence of the latest Ukrainian verbal language at the foot of the society, the number of reference publications has increased. The poem "Aeneid", written by I. Kotlyarevsky, was supplemented by the publication "Collection of Little Russian Words Contained in the Aeneid" by J. Kamenetsky in 1798. The work consisted of 972 expressions, many of which were not included in the Aeneid.

The first Ukrainian systematic encyclopedic edition was prepared on the initiative of Ukrainian historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky. The work "Ukrainian people in its past and present" was concluded in Petrograd in 1914.

The first Ukrainian-language encyclopedia, the Ukrainian General Encyclopedia, was created in Lviv in 1930 – 1933. With the outbreak of World War

II in 1939, the entire circulation was destroyed, as Soviet authorities claimed to belong to nationalist writing. An attempt was made in Kharkiv to compile an encyclopedic edition "Ukrainian Encyclopedia in 20 volumes" on the initiative of Ukrainian statesman Mykola Skrypnyk, but due to restrictions on Ukrainization, this attempt was unsuccessful [2].

Subsequently, thorough Ukrainian encyclopedic editions were published, such as the "Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia" and the "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies" at the initiative of the Ukrainian people. The project "Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia" is a 20-volume edition with a large amount of reliable information from various fields of activity, which was published in 1959 in Kiev. The encyclopedic edition "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies" about Ukraine is compiled in 14 volumes during 1940 – 1990 with a large number of reprints [3].

The final stage is the end of the XX century, which is characterized by the formation of common and new dictionary editions and a significant weakening of ideology in general. Important dictionaries of this period were the "Ukrainian-Russian Dictionary", compiled on the initiative of Ukrainian

linguist Ivan Kyrychenko in 1953, and the "Ukrainian-Russian Dictionary", compiled in 1964.

During this period, the tradition of creating Ukrainian encyclopedias by diaspora forces continues. Thus, between 1984 and 1993, the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine was published in five volumes [4].

References:

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- 3 Зуц В.Л. 50 років «Українській радянській енциклопедії» // Український історичний журнал. 2008. – № 2. С. 205, 206.
- 4 Енциклопедія Українознавства. – К.: Глобус, 1993. – 950 с.