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GENERAL ASPECTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

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ОБЩИЕ АСПЕКТЫ БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

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İNFORMASIYA CƏMIYYƏTİ ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ BİBLİOQRAFİK FƏALİYYƏTİN ÜMUMNƏZƏRİ ASPEKTLƏRİ

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Summary. The article is devoted to the study of the general aspects of bibliographic activity in the information society. At the same time, the essence of bibliography is explained from a terminological, scientific-theoretical, methodological and conceptual point of view. The general interpretation of bibliography in this regard explains two main conceptual directions: bibliographers and documentarians. As a result of research in this area, it becomes clear that bibliography as a whole is a field of human activity and is considered as a system.

Резюме. Статья посвящена изучению общих аспектов библиографической деятельности в информационном обществе. При этом разъясняется сущность библиографии с терминологической, научно-теоретической, методологической и концептуальной точек зрения. Общая интерпретация библиографии в этом отношении объясняет два основных концептуальных направления: книговедение и документоведение. В результате исследований в этой области становится ясно, что библиография в целом представляет собой область человеческой деятельности и рассматривается как система.

Xülasə. Məqalə informasiya cəmiyyəti şəraitində bibliografik fəaliyyətin ümumnəzəri aspektlərinin araşdırılmasına həsr olunmuşdur. Eyni zamanda bibliografiyanın terminoloji, elmi-nəzəri, metodoloji və konseptual baxımdan mahiyyəti şərh edilir. Bibliografiyanın bu baxımdan ümumi şərhində iki əsas konseptual istiqamət olan kitabşünaslıq və sənəşünaslıq istiqamətləri izah olunur. Bu sahədə alimlərin araşdırmalarının nəticəsində məlum olur ki, bibliografiya bütövlükdə insan fəaliyyəti sahəsi hesab edilir və sistem kimi nəzərdən keçirilir.

Аçar sözlər: bibliografiya, metodoloji, iki mövqe, kitabşünaslıq, sənəşünaslıq.

Ключевые слова: библиография, методологический, две позиции, книговедение, документография.

Key words: bibliography, methodological, two positions, book science, document science.

The question of what is a "bibliography" has long puzzled experts, and historically various opinions have been expressed in this regard. In answer to this question, an attempt has been made to clarify two aspects of the concept of "bibliography". The first is related to its literal and terminological meaning.

The word "bibliography" dates back to the 5th century coincides. It is a word of Greek origin, which literally means "to write a book (biblion - book) (graph - write)." At that time, bookbinders were called "bibliographers" and were considered a very prestigious profession. At least because those who had

excellent calligraphy skills could master the profession. For some time after the fall of antiquity, the word "bibliography" was not used in everyday life. After the publication of the book, the term is mentioned, which is called the bibliographer. From the first half of the 17th century, French scholars Gabriel Node and Louis Jacob were the first to use the bibliography in their works as a "bibliography." Bibliographic works include "Catalog", "Lexicon", "List", "Inventory" and others names are given.

As noted by bibliographer, Professor Z.H. Aliyev, "Bibliography" becomes a very meaningful term in the

process of historical development, and five objects are called "bibliography":

1. Separate bibliographic works, bibliographic literature. For example: "Bibliography of publications of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan", "Bibliography of India", "Bibliography of Afghanistan", etc.

2. A collection of bibliographic works that differ in any way. For example: bibliography of periodicals, bibliography of Asian countries, etc.

3. Bibliographic science. The subject and task of this were formed at different times by different people in different contexts.

4. The field of practical (or scientific-practical) activity on the preparation of various bibliographic information sources, ie bibliographic resources and bibliographic services to information users.

5. "Bibliography" as a broader concept refers to the collection (sum) of all the objects listed above and all other bibliographic events (1).

The national bibliography has existed historically and, on the one hand, reflects the cultural achievements of the nation, on the other hand, has an impact on its development. Studies show that the first examples of national bibliography appeared in the 16th century in Western countries, including England, Italy and France, and later developed and spread to other countries. However, it turned out that its emergence in the East dates back to an earlier period. Thus, Al-Nadimi's Fihrist, created in the 10th century, is one of the oldest cultural monuments of our time and is a "complete collection of national bibliography."

With the emergence of state standards on bibliography (1970, 1977, 1984), an initiative was taken to prevent ambiguity.

Although the terminological explanation of the question "What is a bibliography" is important, it is not enough. Therefore, it is important to interpret the essence of bibliography from the scientific-theoretical, methodological and conceptual point of view. There are two main conceptual directions in the general interpretation of the bibliography in this regard. The first is the direction of bibliography, and the second is the direction of documentation (2, 123).

1. Although the theoretical concept of the direction of bibliography is different, it is very characterized by the fact that bibliographic activity is limited by the composition of the direct object (object of the document).

The attitude to bibliography as a bibliographic science in a broad sense was developed by bibliographic theorists Maurice Denis, Juan Francisco Rochelle, Ostermann Gregoire, A.Q. Camus, Friedrich Adolf Ebert and others in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. manifests itself in his works. In Russia, Vasily Grigoryevich Anastasyev and Vasily Stepanovich Sopikov continue this idea for a long time.

In the works of Nikolai Mikhailovich Lisovsky, Alexander Mikhailovich Lovyagin, Mikhail Nikolayevich Kufayev, N.Y. Ulyansky, Derunov Konstantin Nikolayevich (1866-1929) bibliographer, librarian and others, a new idea of bibliography is formed. Of course, the views of the representatives of

this concept have changed and often did not coincide. In general, they can be characterized by the words of M.N. Kufayev. He says: "Bibliography is now considered to be a subject whose task is to record and describe the book." "Bibliography is a bibliographic discipline that is an independent knowledge of a book that studies and describes it as a historical source that studies historical monuments or as a geography that describes individual countries and peoples of the world." However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, N.M. Lisovsky (1845-1920) introduced bibliography as a unique scientific discipline of bibliography, and evaluated it as an independent branch of bibliography.

Two positions - bibliography and documentology - are noteworthy.

The bibliographic concept of bibliography developed in two main directions during the former Soviet era. The first is the gradual expansion of the bibliographic activity according to the composition of the so-called "book" object, and the second is the unequivocal refusal to evaluate the bibliography as a scientific subject, preferring to evaluate it as a field of both scientific and practical activity.

The first direction: in the 1920s, the famous theorist of library and bibliography K.N. Derunov (1866-1929) firmly claimed that the only object of bibliographic activity was a printed book. He was against the collection of old manuscripts, newspaper articles, music notes, and even printed books - bibliographic records. It is obvious that he has a very strong position on the object of the bibliography.

Later, Nikolai Vasilyevich Zdobnov (1888-1942), one of the most famous representatives of the bibliographic science of the Soviet era, believed that it was time to separate the description of printed works from the description of manuscripts. Because there are very few similarities between them. Bibliography deals with the description of printed works, archeography deals with the description of manuscripts. Later, Konstantin Romanovich Simon (1887-1966) and others envisioned the bibliographic object of bibliography on a larger scale.

K.R. Simon gives a new definition to bibliography, and here is the boundary between bibliographic means and the science of their compilation. These are his "dual" definitions (3).

1. "Bibliography" - is a special type of scientific literature that helps for all kinds of scientific and practical activities and is of great importance for the history of culture.

2. Bibliography is a subject that is part of the science of bibliography and carries out the development of methods and techniques required in the process of compiling lists and summaries of the intended literature.

The second direction: It should be noted that as early as 1936, the All-Russian Conference on Theoretical Issues of Librarianship and Bibliography was held. L.N. Trapovsky (1885-1944), a well-known representative of the Russian School of Bibliography, described bibliography as "a field of knowledge, science and propaganda" in his report, noting for the

first time both scientific and practical aspects of bibliography.

From the point of view of L.N. Tropovsky, the character is that he traditionally considered bibliography as a science, but also focused on its practical and propaganda aspects. They stubbornly claimed that bibliographic activity was purely practical, applied and service. This was the reason why L.N. Tropovsky did not properly evaluate the bibliographic theory, equated it with a specific methodology, and considered the rest of it as a scholastic ruin.

It is interesting that L.N. Tropovsky, who was in fact a bibliographer, did not connect his general ideas about bibliography in bibliography, because he was openly against bibliography as a science.

The bibliographic concept of bibliography finds its modern decisive form in the works of the famous bibliographer Irina Alexandrovna Barsuk (1918-1984). He clearly defined the boundary between bibliography, which is a field of activity for the preparation and delivery of bibliographic information, and bibliography, which is formed as a science that deals with the theoretical, historical, organizational and methodological issues of bibliographic activity. At the same time it is in the bibliography he considered bibliography, the book system in society, and bibliography as part of bibliography.

I.A. Barsuk also had a large-scale approach to the object of bibliographic activity. He believed that a "book" or "literature" was a collection of written works (regardless of their nature, form, or method of registration) that had been reproduced or intended to be reproduced. In this case, the methods of raising them do not matter to Barsuk. If they are important for mastery, if they reflect certain information, then they should be taken into account. Such a position naturally makes the concept of "book" a completely vague concept, does not specify its essence, but it is felt that the concepts of bibliography and document science in the bibliography converge.

In various views on this concept, the fact that the bibliographic activity is based on such concepts as "book", "printed works", "published works", "journalism", "written works", "literature" gives them a basis for bibliographic position.

Documentary position - in the general interpretation of bibliography as a social phenomenon, such a position has long been known, but was put forward and substantiated on a new conceptual and methodological basis in the 70s of the twentieth century. Its main distinguishing feature is, in fact, the refusal to restrict bibliographic activity to the forms, contents or directions of document objects. That is why the proponents of documentography refer to the concepts of "document" and "document communication system", which are more comprehensive than "book" and "book publishing".

By the way, it should be noted that any restriction on the object of bibliographic activity in the field of bibliography, as a rule, was accompanied by specific historical grounds - factors, and therefore seemed convincing. But this is a deceptive impression. In fact, it is the concrete-historical position that clearly

demonstrates that the bibliography has, in essence, always been indifferent to changes in the forms of registration and dissemination of the union.

He may, of course, consider this or that form of registration to be more important to him at every historical moment, but he cannot limit his object to a certain form once and for all. For example, if it is claimed that the main object of bibliographic activity is a printed book, then it should be understood that this does not mean that the book is a work, because it has historically been the main means of recording, disseminating and using social information.

Bibliography has always preferred forms that are based on a particular historical period, with little emphasis on forms that are nearing the end of their life or are just emerging. But he never completely removed them from his object. This will always be the case. Therefore, in general, the object of bibliographic activity should not be limited to any transient form of history, for example, printed works or even manuscripts. The order of bibliographic description, the method of bibliographic characterization may change along with its object form, but the social nature of bibliography as a mediator between a document and a person, in fact, remains unchanged.

Bibliographers have a wide range of the concept of "document" (inscriptions on tombstones, communication stamps, banknotes, official forms, tram tickets, etc.). disagree with. No one denies that books and printed works are still the main object of bibliography today, and secondly, from a serious scientific point of view, the broad semantics of the term "document" does no harm to bibliography.

There is a limiting factor for supporters of documentation, which is related to the public nature of the information contained in the documents. It depends on the specific historical situation. There is no definitive recipe for this. It is created by people and they decide how much public interest they have. Proponents of the concept of bibliography and document science have different ideas about the boundaries, composition and objectives of bibliographic activity, its general structure as a social phenomenon. At the same time, it should be noted that the positions in question differ in their limitations and broad meanings. There is no fundamental difference. In other words, the position of documentary does not contradict the position of bibliography, they accept it as a special case, and in this case, they take into account its achievements, importance and opportunities, the richness of specific content.

The position of bibliography in bibliography is based on the fact that the bibliographic activity is divided into organizational affiliations, ie the document communication system is part of the organizationally formed social institutions. These institutes carry out bibliographic activities with their own peculiarities.

Those who are in the position of the concept of "document" cover and theoretically combine the methods of bibliographic activity found in all social institutions in the system of document communications.

This once again shows that the position of bibliography in bibliography does not contradict the position of bibliography, does not deny the fact that bibliography is part of the book work and takes it as an important and necessary component. On the other hand, the limitations of the bibliographic concept of bibliography can be correctly understood only within the framework of the position of documentation, and the limits of its theoretical and practical possibilities can be correctly assessed.

The concept of documentation covers the whole method of existence of the bibliography, such events outside the mentioned social institutions, theoretically unites them in a single system.

Bibliographers use many general scientific positions and methods for the theoretical description and interpretation of bibliographic events. Among them are the system approach, field of activity, information, functional structure, socio-economic, pedagogical, psychological, statistical and other positions. Such positions are more or less used in theoretical research, both in the field of bibliography and in the field of documentation.

In general bibliography, the concept of documentation is taken as a basis, and in this case, the bibliography is considered as a social phenomenon, and this concept is developed by approaching it from the point of view of the system of activities. This means that bibliography as a whole is considered a certain area of human activity and is considered as a system.

Here, the materials are presented with dynamics taken from the abstract to the concrete. The methodological difficulty in using this method is to develop and analyze the initial concept. Such a basic concept in bibliography is "bibliographic information". Therefore, since the 70s of the XX century, the concept of "bibliographic information" as the main central category of bibliographic theory began to be developed more widely. The subject of bibliography begins with the theoretical explanation of bibliographic information, which is a necessary basis for the general theory of bibliographic activity.

The problem of creating bibliographic laws in general areas is also in the focus of bibliographers. Many well-known bibliographers have made significant contributions to the study of the problem: T.F. Berestova, M.G. Vokhrisheva, O.P. Korshunov, A.V. Sokolov, V.A. Fokeyev. Regularities of separate bibliographic information processes were studied by G.V. Gedrimovich, G.F. Gordukalova, L.V. Zilbermint, V.A. Minkina, I.G. Morgenstern, M.Y. Nisheret, D.Y. Teplov and other authors.

The current level of knowledge about bibliographic events can be formed by summarizing the most successful ideas of bibliographers and the following laws and regularities of bibliography.

Intersectoral laws and regularities in force in the system of document communications:

- The essence of the document communication system is to overcome the information barriers and establish consistency between documents and consumers;

- The system of documentary communications necessarily creates a second subsystem-documentary, as well as a bibliographic subsystem for information services and support of the activities of the institutions-intermediaries included in it.

General laws of bibliography:

- The essence of bibliography is expressed in the category of "bibliographic information", which serves as a criterion for distinguishing between bibliographic and non-bibliographic events ("O.P. Korshunov's law");

- The reasons for the emergence of bibliography as a means of creating and disseminating bibliographic information and the driving force of bibliographic development result from the relationship of two structural elements (bibliographic-communication) of bibliographic communication, which give rise to general, special and individual bibliographic needs. ; ("O.P. Korshunov's law of double conformity");

- The general structure of bibliographic information is presented by its three main functions: search, communicative, evaluation. In this case, each basic social function can be identified without the next, but it can not exclude the previous genetic possibilities ("O.P. Korshunov's law").

Special regularities of bibliography. The focus is on specific regularities that operate within these or other bibliographic processes or structures. Thus, there are some regularities related to the functional structure of bibliographic information. They are as follows:

1. The search function of bibliographic information can be carried out only by special means aimed at search, which do not include communicative and evaluation components. In the last stage, the search function of bibliographic information is usually carried out on the basis of a specific document fund or on the basis of a mass of network documents.

2. Real means of realizing the communicative function of bibliographic information can always be used for search purposes. The communicative function of bibliographic information does not require communication with any fund.

3. The means of realization of the evaluation function of bibliographic information necessarily include (sometimes in a hidden form) search and communicative functional capabilities (4).

Bibliographers pay attention to some of the regularities found in related fields of knowledge that are important for bibliography, first of all, scientific and information activities. For example, in 1934, the English mathematician and bibliographer Samuel Bradford (1878-1948), who analyzed the distribution of articles on chemistry in scientific journals and discovered the general quantitative characteristics of this process as a rule for other fields, is the law of dissemination. Of course, such regularities should be taken into account in bibliographic activities.

As a result, it should be noted that the bibliographer needs not only basic professional knowledge, but also knowledge in many areas, since this is associated with innovations in all other areas of professional activity with a constantly changing

document flow. Since bibliographic activity is the most creative and relevant, it should be enhanced by creative directions and innovative forms of information presentation. It is important to understand that information service is a “visible” strategic process for end users who rate the library as a whole in terms of service level.

The bibliographer becomes more and more a bibliographer-analyst, a bibliographer-researcher. The essence of bibliographic work remains the same - preparation of sources of bibliographic information and their delivery to consumers. This situation requires progress, i.e. introducing innovations in work that contribute to the emergence of new products and activities.

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