

Creation and Organization of Encyclopedias in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

In modern times, in the world as well as in our country, the systematic and consistent raising of the general cultural and intellectual level of a person, especially the wide readership, and the provision of information make the development and use of encyclopedic publications a necessity. The democratic Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted on November 12, 1995, has created a legal basis for all areas of our society and social institutions to operate on the basis of democratic principles. In this supreme state document, the role of spiritual and cultural heritage, culture as a whole in the development of society, and the rights and duties of people to use cultural wealth, including their access to information, are provided a wide and comprehensive opportunity: "The state of Azerbaijan supports the development of culture, education, healthcare, science, art shows, protects the nature of the country, the historical, material and spiritual heritage of the people" (Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004).

The issues of classification, structure and design of encyclopedias are considered the most important scientific problems in the preparation of encyclopedic publications. Features and principles of preparation of encyclopedic publications are fundamentally different from all other publications. The study of the characteristics of the preparation, publication and development of encyclopedias shows that most of the first large-scale encyclopedias compiled in most countries of the world, especially in developed countries such as Rome, Greece, China, India and other European countries, are of a field nature. Therefore, in addition to the use of world experience in the field of preparation and compilation of encyclopedias, including encyclopedias in Azerbaijan, special attention should be paid to specific features, taking into account the development of sciences and the diversity of reader groups in the country (Behbud, 2020).

Keywords: encyclopedia, scientific literature, design principle, subject index, structure

Створення та організація енциклопедій в Азербайджані

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Анотація

У сучасний час у світі, як і в нашій країні, систематичне й послідовне підвищення загальнокультурного та інтелектуального рівня людини, особливо широкої читачкої аудиторії, інформаційне забезпечення зумовлюють розвиток і використання енциклопедичних видань, необхідність. Демократична Конституція Азербайджанської Республіки, прийнята 12 листопада 1995 року, створила правову основу для функціонування всіх сфер нашого суспільства та соціальних інститутів на основі демократичних принципів. У цьому найвищому державному документі широко та всебічно розкривається роль духовної та культурної спадщини, культури в цілому в розвитку суспільства, права та обов'язки людей на використання культурних надбань, у тому числі доступ до інформації: «Азербайджанська держава підтримує розвиток культури, освіти, охорони здоров'я, науки, мистецтва, охоронає природу країни, історичну, матеріальну і духовну спадщину народу» (Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2004).

Питання класифікації, структури та оформлення енциклопедій вважаються найважливішими науковими проблемами підготовки енциклопедичних видань. Особливості та принципи підготовки енциклопедичних видань принципово відрізняються від усіх інших видань. Вивчення особливостей підготовки, видання та розвитку енциклопедій показує, що більшість перших великих енциклопедій, складених у більшості країн світу, особливо в розвинутих країнах, таких як Рим, Греція, Китай, Індія та інші країни Європи, мають польовий характер. Тому, крім використання світового досвіду в галузі підготовки та складання енциклопедій, у тому числі польових енциклопедій в Азербайджані, особливу увагу слід приділити особливостям, враховуючи розвиток науки і різноманітність читачьких груп в країні (Behbud, 2020).

Ключові слова: енциклопедія, наукова література, принцип оформлення, предметний покажчик, структура

Introduction.

The study of the encyclopedias published in Azerbaijan shows that the design principles given below are not expected. Therefore, the theoretical principles existing in the preparation of encyclopedic publications, encyclopedia-compiling enterprises and publishing houses carrying out printing should follow the design principles and characteristics of encyclopedias.

Currently, most of the works known as encyclopedias and related to the type of encyclopedic books in scientific literature are prepared according to the principle of field. These works were first compiled by collecting data from one and then several fields of science. Each field of science was placed in these books as a separate chapter, that is, independently.

The topic of encyclopedias, which fields of science to what extent they are reflected, which fields are preferred, which science is given after which has always been controversial, and the books produced are distinguished from each other precisely by these design indicators. This position determined the principle of the first arrangement of encyclopedias (Valiyev, 2003).

As much the content and development of scientific knowledge influenced the definition of the nature of the encyclopedia and the formation of its structure, the definition of its reader category and the satisfaction of the growing demand of the reader group were equally decisive factors. Researcher Mirahmadov writes: "Depending on the category of readers, the structure of encyclopedias also changes" (Mirahmadov, 2013).

Encyclopaedias are mainly divided into two groups according to the readership they address:

- 1) General encyclopedias prepared for the entire readership without any discrimination;
- 2) Encyclopedias prepared according to age groups. This includes children's encyclopedias and encyclopedias intended for young people.

According to the form of preparation, encyclopedias are divided into three groups:

- 1) complete, new and sometimes enriched publications with articles taken from another publication;
- 2) publications prepared by partial translation, changes with additions and reductions;
- 3) publications prepared entirely or mostly by translation.

Main part.

In the classification of children encyclopedias, in the determination of their typological characteristics, the examination of historically created examples as an important issue has been the concern of all compilers-authors since ancient times. Because in order to achieve the set goal by choosing the most suitable and profitable way, the role of design principles has always been clearly shown in all the encyclopedias created from time to time based on the benefit of the work to the reader. For example, philosophers who have been engaged in this work since ancient times "set themselves the goal of

bringing together all the existing sciences and thereby establishing a connection between thinking and science, and in every work they took as a basis the implementation of this goal in a more appropriate way" (First children encyclopedic, 2010).

In what order should all the field sciences be presented, how much space should be allocated to which science, in which article should pictures, maps and tables be given, whether the sources from which the materials were selected should be disclosed or not, whether the author should be indicated or not, i.e. which article should be written by whom or where the information should be taken from Issues such as the one shown at the end of the article have always caused serious debates. In some encyclopedias, giving the meanings of terms (definitions) in other languages, whether the name of the work and its author is real, or whether it is reflected as a nickname, title or in another form, whether the title of the work is translated or not remains a subject of controversy both in the past and now (Giles, 2005).

One of the most important factors in the compilation of encyclopedias is the issue of arranging topics alphabetically or systematically. Currently, it has become common for most encyclopedias to be given in alphabetical order. However, a large number of works are published every year with other schemes. The alphabetic system is currently accepted as the most appropriate option. The practice of arranging words and concepts in alphabetical order in information books also existed in prehistoric times. Although the ancient Greeks and Romans were familiar with this system, they were reluctant to use it. Because they were used to the schematic (thematic) arrangement method and did not intend to change the already accepted known arrangement of data. For the first time, Sextus Pompeius, who created an encyclopedia, dealt with this system. He introduced alphabetical ordering in his work "De verborum significatu" ("On the meaning of words") written in the 2nd century (Knowledge encyclopedia, 2014).

One of the design principles that has a special place in the history of encyclopedias is the preparation of the text in the form of questions and answers. The title and content of the 3-volume "Children's Encyclopedia" were formed based on questions. Therefore, that book is often called "Who is what?" is called Based on that publication, "Children's Encyclopedia" was prepared in Azerbaijan in 1987-1999. Here, a direct question is asked and the answer is not written, but the work is prepared in response to the questions posed in the school program, and the text is formed based on those questions.

It can be said that in most of the ancient encyclopedic works, they had different characteristics according to the composition of the texts, the need and interpretation of scientific information. Many of those features are now history. However, some of their forms can be found in one way or another in today's separate field and special encyclopedic collections (First children encyclopedic, 2010).

Although there are many signs that distinguish encyclopedias in terms of content, they are sometimes confused with other information literature. This is due to the fact that some dictionaries give a lot of space to the explanation of terms, which makes it closer to encyclopedic articles. On the other hand, there are encyclopedic articles that resemble dictionary articles in terms of volume and explanation. This can be observed especially in dictionaries of explanatory terms and toponymic dictionaries. On the other hand, the fact that most of the encyclopedias with some subject content are called "encyclopedic dictionary" also causes this. In the classification prepared by the All-Union Book Chamber in different years, all this type of literature is included in the survey literature (Valiyev, 2004).

Modern encyclopedias are survey literature and consist of small articles that cover systematic and modern scientific knowledge. The content of the articles differs depending on the structure and the feature of providing information. Even the articles of universal encyclopedias differ from each other in terms of volume, style and informativeness. Encyclopaedia articles, as a rule, are first prepared in the form of a dictionary. Most of the encyclopedias are processed in this way (Methodological guidelines, 1969).

Compilation of encyclopedia dictionaries is carried out with the organized participation of scientists from different fields. Here, the method of preparation of the encyclopedic publication, the sequence of use, indicators determining the volume, and the scheme characterizing the content are determined. Such schemes are considered the main factor for the encyclopedia. The quality of the articles is usually determined by the choice of the author. During the preparation of large-scale complex articles for publication, the exchange of ideas is concluded with the evaluation of permanent scientific advisors of the editorial office, persons responsible for the encyclopedic publication (reviewers and field editors) (Valiyev, 2004).

By nature, an encyclopedia is a scientific publication. It is for this reason that in the process of publication, it is necessary to define norms for the scientific justification of articles. Among other survey publications, the following factors are taken into account when preparing universal encyclopedias in order to maintain their reputation and high scientific-ideological level:

- a) selection of information and its availability;
- b) systematization of material;
- c) structure and volume of publication (Valiyev, 2002).

All this is obtained as a result of extensive and long-term experience and is reflected in the methodical guidelines intended for authors and editors. These instructions reflect the requirements for encyclopedic articles, the principles of approach to the specific features of the publication (Gurbanov, 2019).

The unification of the article included in the encyclopedic publication is necessary to satisfy the reader's requirement to be able to obtain any information

faster in a short period of time. Adaptation of encyclopedic article texts to known standardization in terms of stable structure and layout does not hinder the author's approach to the issue. Such unification helps to understand the article dedicated to different scientific problems at the same level. This principle also helps to conduct certain related work among specialists who prepare articles for the encyclopedia.

Selecting information for an encyclopedia has historically been a complex task. Here, actual problems of science, important factors of social life, along with religious and political issues, the desire of the compiler-author, the demand of the reader play an important role. In the selection of information, the topic, the purpose, volume and city of the articles determined according to it do not play a small role. In encyclopedias, this work is determined by the degree of importance of the facts related to the topic, and the direction of the publication is decisive here. In choosing information, in addition to quantity, i.e., its information density, quality indicator - information value should be purposefully reconciled. The choice of information should be based not on individual articles, but on the basis of the sequence and complementarity of topics, in terms of the principle of their mutual coordination. Experience shows that, in addition to being purposefully related to one field of science, article sequences should also include interdisciplinary sequences.

In individual articles, the selection of information and their interaction is carried out on the basis of a typological scheme. In order to achieve informational completeness of an article devoted to any important issue in editorial offices specialized in various fields of science, it is divided into several parts, and (for example, articles about the state are sometimes prepared with the participation of 15-20 authors) such articles sometimes consist of dozens of sections.

The information in any article is not only limited by its interpretation in the section to which it belongs, but must also be confirmed in other sections; different arguments should be written with reference to the main idea. Only in this case, the general picture and the general character and development perspective of the text can be clearly seen.

Information selection is a very complex process in terms of interaction with complex articles followed in thematic sequence. In this work, not individual articles, but related articles are planned according to structure.

In order to understand information, articles with complex topics are usually divided into two parts:

- in the first part (the beginning of the article), the explanation of the terms is prepared at a level that will satisfy a wide readership;
- in the second part, the calculations, formulas, etc. related to field experts. is given. (Veliev, 2004., p. 15).

It is considered more appropriate to present complex scientific ideas and facts in a mass style. But

the encyclopedia is more intended for the general reader. Therefore, it is necessary to make it so that both ordinary, adult and expert readers can benefit from it.

Any issue, event, term, concept, object, etc. before the encyclopedists. providing information about it in a complex, systematized manner is a goal. For this, within a certain scientific-thematic sequence, the organic connection of the articles with each other should ensure the coherence of the sections.

The structure of encyclopedias is a matter related to the subject, the circle of readers, their age and knowledge level. All these are factors that determine the general structure of the publication, the calendar of topics, the format of the publication, and the technical layout of the pages. The structure of the encyclopedia is also related to its volume. The volume of encyclopedias, the number of volumes is one of the factors that determine its character and book genre. According to the volume, encyclopedias are divided into desktop, small and large encyclopedias. The volume number also affects the nature and title of the publication. Thus, they are one- and two-volume encyclopedias prepared with the alphabet system. It is usually called an encyclopedic dictionary.

The development in the field of scientific knowledge had to gradually increase the volume of encyclopedias and bring them to the maximum. Conflicting traditions that arose in the middle of the 20th century prevented this. One of the reasons that created this tradition was the emergence of other types of scientific research literature (mainly field encyclopedias and terminological dictionaries), as a result of which many narrow specialty terms are removed from the universal encyclopedia and they are partially freed from the burden of terms. Another reason is based on general regularity adapted to the requirements of the readership. Another reason is the technical possibilities in the field of modern polygraphy (Mammadov, 2006).

Encyclopedias themselves have a complex structure in terms of book composition. That structure is characterized by its complex character based on readership. For example, by choosing specific fonts, page capacity can be significantly increased.

Creation of encyclopedias and analysis of important publications. The expansion of human activities, the increasing enrichment of social life, the application of scientific innovations, that is, techniques and technology to production, increases the need for scientific information in society. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the development of industry and agriculture in Azerbaijan has led to the development of cultural and scientific life on new foundations. The creation of separate new industries, the industrialization of many areas of agriculture led to the establishment of field sciences and production works on new bases, which, in turn, led to the formation of a new way of thinking in society (Mammadov, 2008).

After the ten-volume edition of the Azerbaijani Soviet Encyclopedia (1976-1987) was completed, the

preparation and publication of subject encyclopedias began. Thus, from 1987-1988, he worked on the one-volume "Republic of Azerbaijan", "Encyclopedia of Mass Medicine", "Encyclopedia of Literature and Art", "Polytechnic Dictionary", "Informatics and Computing Techniques", "Encyclopedia of Young Physicist" and other books. started and a lot of work has been done. In the following years, financial difficulties seriously affected the preparation and publication of these important and very important reference books, and work on some publications was almost completely stopped (Valiyev, 2004).

Improving the preparation and release of inquiry publications, improving their efficiency and quality became even more important in the 1980s. The tasks set before the state scientific and technical information system in our republic put forward as an important problem the preparation and release of the important tasks of the national economy management, including the publication of inquiry-information publications. Thus, in this period, inquiry-information publications became an important means of managing the national economy and organizing the activities of the society. It is no coincidence that "management and information" became especially relevant in the period we are studying and actively studied in cybernetics, semiotics, informatics and other fields (Behbud, 2020).

Conclusions.

Based on our analysis, it is determined that the rapid development of scientific fields in our country and the diversity of reader groups had a strong impact on the creation and development of field and subject encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries. Prominent intellectuals, scientists, journalists, specialists, and publishers of the time actively participated in the preparation of encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries published in various fields of science. As a result of the work done, important achievements have been made in the field of encyclopedias published in our country, in terms of quantity, content, structure, and layout. At the same time, due to the fact that field, subject encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries are prepared and published by different publishers and specialists, mistakes were made in the preparation and compilation of encyclopedias for publication. Therefore, we believe that there is a great need to develop theoretical problems and principles for the preparation of encyclopedias.

Here, the essence of the classification of encyclopedias, the topic, design issues, and the creation of encyclopedias and the analysis of important publications have been extensively analyzed. The study of the characteristics of the preparation, publication and development of encyclopedias shows that most of the first large-scale encyclopedias compiled in most countries of the world, especially in developed countries such as Rome, Greece, China, India and other European countries, had a field character and content. Therefore, encyclopedias, it including the use of world experience in

the field of preparation and compilation of encyclopedias in Azerbaijan, special attention should be paid to specific features, taking into account the development of sciences and the diversity of reader groups in the country. After the ten-volume edition of the Azerbaijani Soviet Encyclopedia (1976-1987) was completed, the preparation and publication of subject encyclopedias

began. In this chapter, in the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, the process of integration and differentiation in the fields of science, technology, and industry expanded further, and the publication of subject encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries, a field that takes a special place in satisfying the requests of information users, is mentioned with concrete examples.

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