



COGNITOLOGY OF THE COMPARATIVISTIC TERMINOLOGY OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TERMINOLOGY *

I. Library-information sphere (Formulation)

As an effigy of the empiricism of its time and the empiricism of all the times, but also of the complex methods of the integral knowledge of the postmodern neoclassical science of the XXI century (system-structural – conceptual-textological – cultural-phenomenological, structuring lexicological knowledge as a model of the intellectual traditions, conserved in the memory of the language) sound the words of the French epistemologist abbé Étienne Bonnot de Condillac (1715-1780) in his “Traité des systèmes” (1749).

WOULD YOU LIKE TO STUDY SCIENCES EASILY? DO START LEARNING YOUR OWN LANGUAGE .

The library-information Terminology, treated during the XXI century simultaneously as a scientific-practical and a research one, and also as a cognitive information-communication sphere, included the intentional vector of the knowledge in the cognitive semantics of the lingo semiosis is *modus vivendi* of the panepisteme (Greek: pan – “whole” + epistēmē –knowledge): omniscience (see: XII. Panepisteme of the library-information sphere).

Namely the library-information socio-cultural sphere (with its pertaining fields: librarianship – bibliography – polygraphy – archivistics – documentalistics – bibliography – information science – information technologies ...) could be described as a stupendous interactive form, combining the peculiar polyphony of the unity of its different phenomena, acting at various levels (national – regional – international), containing the created and incessantly transformed information in the natural system entity of the infosphere (noosphere – semiosphere) depending on the manifestations of the physical-biological and cultural life and its realities in the anthroposphere – documentation information.

Being principally a human one (subjective and realized in different natural languages), the creation, preservation and dissemination activity of the phenomenology of documentation information is also at many levels (factological – primary-documental – secondary-documental – meta-system – philosophical).

The knowledge of the library-information sociocultural sphere – apart that it is a principally complex one – is also a knowledge about:

- 1) any of its relatively independent components (librarianship – bibliography – polygraphy – archivistics – documentalistics – bibliography – informatics – information technologies...);
- 2) any of the levels of consideration of these components in the macro-system of the library-information sphere (national – regional – international);
- 3) any of the levels of the respective information modeling (factological – primary-documental – secondary-documental – meta-system – philosophical).

II. Humanitarian universal interactive knowledge (Denotation and structural form of the information objects of the natural languages)

In the context of the idea of the unity of the world of information at many levels (in particular: 1) modes of reflecting /recording/ of the content of documents and images of their retrievals; 2) forms of these records) taking into account of two cardinal problems is essential:

I. THE POLYPHONY OF THE INTERPRETATION OF OBJECTS’ SIGNS;

II. THE DRAWING OF THE STRUCTURAL FORM OF THE OBJECTS.

The two problems (I-II) originated from the perception of the paramount philosophical idea of dialectical unity of the world as a system entity of many levels.

The two problems (I-II) are revealed through the particular notion of the words with which we name the objects as a fundamental substance of the universe (and including the physical world) (Yu. A. Shreider, 1991).

The first of the denoted problems – naming the objects' signs (I) – is rooted in the semiotic elaboration of the linguistic sign – the philosophy of denotation (A. F. Losev, 1923; 1927; 1929; 1993).

This philosophical-scientific system is in principal conformity with:

- the ideas of the importance of aspect of the expression (not of the content), stated during different stages of the treatment of the general philosophical problem of hermeneutics by F. von Schlegel (1799, 1800, 1801), F. Schleiermacher (1992; 1998; 2008), F. von Humboldt (1795; 1820; 1821; 1830-1835), E. Betti (1988), P. A. Florenski (1918; 1922);

- phenomenological doctrine of E. Husserl (1913; 1928; 1929);

- concept “symbolic forms” of E. Cassirer (1902; 1918);

- views of “comprehensive psychology” of M. Heidegger (1927), interpreting the reality of Human's vital world (and the information reality) above all as a linguistic one.

The second of the indicated problems – the determining of the structural form of objects – is related to the coincidental structuralist conceptions:

- the ideas of the systematic philosophers:

-- A. A. Lyubishchev (1958; 1977; 1982), revealing the general design of building systems of different levels connected to: the Cosmos, the unity of the biological diversity on Earth and the mathematical structures;

-- S. V. Meyen and Yu. A. Shreyder (1976), establishing the “poly-fundamentalism” (according to V. P. Troitskiy, 1993) – the necessary duplicity of object's classification, correlated the classification notion and its “environment” (of the information environment in which it is acting);

- structural-semiotic ideas of the originator of denoted by the same terms fields in the contemporary linguistics, literary studies and culturology Yu. M. Lotman (1964; 1967; 1977; 1978; 1993; 2009), being in conformity with the intellectual traditions of:

-- C. Ljvi-Strauss (1958; 1973) – in the field of structural linguistics and structural anthropology;

-- J. Lacan (1955-1956; 1964; 2007) – in the field of psychoanalyse;

-- M. Foucault (1966; 1969; 1976; 1984) – in culture;

-- J. Piaget (1907; 1932; 1979) – in psychology;

-- R. Barthes (1949; 1968; 1979) – in literary studies;

-- other prominent participators in the philosophical-scientific interdisciplinary movement in the XX-XXI centuries.

III. Universal knowledge of the library-information sphere (Epistemology)

The library-information sphere is rooted in the described interdisciplinary-universal and humanitarian movement in the XX-XXI centuries.

The library-information sphere participates in this movement as its generator through natural-historical role in the development of the humanitarian knowledge – the epistemological knowledge as a universal one (S. Denchev, A. Kumanova /2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009/), concentrated with particular intensity in the very genesis of formation of the research traditions in three world schools – schools of the information science (treated as cultural phenomena /but not as geographical areas/)

- Russian (Tartu-Moscow) – Yu. M. Lotman;

- West European – U. Eco;

- Anglo-American – T. A. Sebeok.

Essential for the study of peculiarities of the universal knowledge of the library-information sphere as a planetary factor, the significance of which is being discussed in the mentioned world schools and their branches and spheres of cultural influence, is the study of the development of the traditions of these schools in the bosom of the natural languages – a study in the framework of the existing terminological traditions reflected in the primary and secondary documentation publications, in encyclopedias, in dictionaries...

The described formulation is a methodological one for the teaching of the disciplines of the information-communication cycle of the knowledge and synchronized – encompassing the particular components of the system

complex (librarianship – bibliography – poligraphy – archivistics – documentalistics – bibliography – information science – information technologies ...) – and more careful study of the terminological system in the field as a whole.

This formulation is accepted in the teaching-pedagogical process of the University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (ULSIT) – and is leading in the consolidation of the lore of library-information terminology with special emphasis on the dictionaries (of library and information Terminology).

IV. Teaching-pedagogical process in ULSIT (Terminological system heuristics)

In 2005 the lecturers and students in ULSIT observing systematically the information-documentation stream included in the teaching-pedagogical process the first *English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology*.

Англо-русский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности =
The English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology / Сост. и рук. проекта Дж. Ричардсон (США); Под ред. Э. Р. Сукиасяна, В. В. Зверевича (Россия). – Санкт-Петербург : Профессия, 2005. – 268 с.
Comp.:

- data about the e-publication of the cit. ed. (... 268 p. – ISBN 5-93913-083-6 : 176 p.);
- preliminary sound recording version of CD-ROM publication of the cit. ed.
(<http://www.purl.org/net/lis-terms>): the edited sound files are integrated with the files containing the text of the dictionary in HTML);
- publications on cited problems by John V. Richardson and Viktor V. Zverevich (see: below: V. and VI. Creation).

In the system teaching-pedagogical process during 2005-2009 in subjects “Infosphere: Cognitology”, “Methods of the scientific studies”, “Bibliographic dimension of the knowledge” and others professed in ULSIT „Англо-русски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = The English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) was:

- transcribed for training purposes by students – 1) by hand; 2) by computer;
- 3) translated into Bulgarian;
- studied and commented together by lecturers and students.

Designed and verified in multiple scientific-practical consultations with leading specialists in Bulgaria, as well as with its authors, in 2009 this work was modelled in a form of a publication for training goal – for the edition of the Proceedings of the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT.

421 students took part in this process during 2009-2010 took part which also participated in annual student scientific conference of the University (and their names are enlisted in the Index of the Proceedings – Vol. 5).

So quite naturally – in the framework of the teaching-pedagogical process – arises the interest: against any notion, denoted according to „Англо-русски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) – initially for: study of the terminology jointly of English, Russian and Bulgarian languages and also for: the bringing to trilingual terminological base in a form of publication and its modeling into three parallel versions:

- 1) English-Russian-Bulgarian;
- 2) Russian-Bulgarian-English;
- 3) Bulgarian-English-Russian.

The aim was to search for its language equivalent simultaneously by all three linguistic vectors.

Specialized examining was needed for carrying out this translation – apart from the indicated in the edition of 2005 (p. 122-127) – and of number of a other editions (see: below: VIII. Conception /p. 35-38/).

V. Creation of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology (1990 – 2005)

The deed of the professor in information technologies from the University of California in Los Angeles (USA) John V. Richardson, who in the middle of 1990's starts a thorough unification of systematizations of terms in this field – in English, – along with their translation in Russian could be determined as an advanced active implementation of the approach for examining the complex library and information sphere – especially as a manifestation of the here described universal knowledge maxim by which is possible to study its own development in the bosom of the natural languages as a naturally formed and forming system entity (see: above: II. Humanitarian universal interactive knowledge and III. Universal knowledge of the library-information sphere).

For the completion of this work Prof. John V. Richardson uses all traditions in the field of the library-information terminology, namely:

- of the naming (its terminology);
- of the art of dictionary (configuration of dictionaries).

This way the dictionary in English of the notions of the Library and Information Terminology, along with their translation into Russian, was being modelled for more than ten years of steady work in close collaboration with:

- Irina B. Gorelova (Ivanovo, Russia), probationer in Harvard University – to whom belongs the conception of the dictionary;
- Elena Valinovskaya (Saint Petersburg, Russia) – Saint Petersburg State Academy of Culture and Arts;
- Elza Guseva (Moscow, Russia) – researcher at University of California in Los Angeles;
- Inna Ilinskaya (Moscow, Russia) – Moscow State University of Culture and Arts, Master of the University of California in Los Angeles;

In the mentioned here collaboration of Prof. John V. Richardson with the cited researchers, which is described in detail in the edition of 2001 and the related publications (see: above), take direct part also the representatives of the brilliant team of editors-consultants of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology as follows:

- Dr. Robert Burger (University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign, USA – Slavic and East European Library);
- Dr. Charles E. Gribble (Ohio State University, USA – Faculty of Slavic and East European Languages and Literature);
- Dr. Irina L. Lynden (Saint Petersburg, Russia; Providence, Rhode Island, USA; Librarian of the American Center in Saint Petersburg, Russia; today – Deputy Director of the Russian National Library in Saint Petersburg, Russia);
- Ms. Patricia Polansky (University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA – Russian Department of the Hamilton Library);
- Dr. Bradley L. Schaffner (University of Kansas, USA – Slavic Department of the Library);
- Prof. D.Sc. Yakov L. Shraiberg (General Director of the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of Russia in Moscow; Head of Chair of Electronic Libraries, Information Technologies and Systems at the Moscow State University of Culture and Arts; President of the International Library and Information Center).

The preparation of the intellectual product of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology was realized thanks to the financial support of the Research Department of the Online Computer Library Center (USA) and the Harold Linquier Grant (USA).

The research project of the University of California in Los Angeles itself is under the auspices of the State Department of the USA.

Decisive role for realization of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology in 2005 in Saint Petersburg – Russia plays its general editing carried out by:

- the Leading Research Associate of the Russian State Library, specialist in classification and systems, lecturer in library and information studies in Russia and the USA – Prof. Eduard R. Sukiasian, PhD (Moscow, Russia) and
- master-erudite in librarianship Mr. Victor V. Zverevich (Moscow, Russia), – graduated from the St. John's University (New York, USA) who carried out tremendous work in forming the terms, modeling the references, compiling the abbreviations and especially setting the terminology in conformity with the operative Russian and international standards.

“PROFESSIA” Publishing House (Russia) (see: publ. cited above) plays major part in preparation and publication of the dictionary in 2005.

**VI. Compilation of:
English-Russian-Bulgarian,
Russian-Bulgarian-English and
Bulgarian-English-Russian Dictionary
of Library and Information Terminology
(2005 – 2009 – 2010)**

The made in 2005-2009 transcription in hand and on computer, and translation into Bulgarian in Bulgaria in the framework of the teaching-pedagogical process by the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005), after numerous modifications of the text, implemented in close collaboration with Bulgarian specialists (see: below), was presented in working order in the spring of 2009 to the authors of the edition of 2005:

- Prof. John V. Richardson, PhD;
- Dr. Irina L. Lynden;
- Prof. Eduard R. Sukiasian, PhD;
- Mr. Victor V. Zverevich.

During the growing of the idea for preparation of the translation of the version of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) into Bulgarian Prof. John V. Richardson and Mr. Victor V. Zverevich have made special prefaces in 2009 for the publication of the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT (p. 93-96; 97-102).

In a number of talks and letters realized as a result of the close collaboration along the years with Dr. Irina L. Lynden, Prof. Eduard R. Sukiasian and Prof. D.Sc. Yakov L. Shraiberg, many details of the publication (2009) have been specified.

Beginning the final phase in 2009 of the present edition and its structuring in 2010 in a form of three parallel isomorphic versions – in three books (see: below), – the Bulgarian specialists (see: below) participated in the creation, editing and consulting the translation into Bulgarian of the fixed terminology of English and Russian languages and preparation for printing of the specified versions (Russian-Bulgarian-English and Bulgarian-English-Russian), united around the opinion shared by them for more than five years that:

- the mental, intellectual base of the dictionary (English-Russian) belongs to the specialists from the USA and Russia;
- the translation into Bulgarian (English-Russian-Bulgarian dictionary) is of Bulgarian specialists;
- the creation of the two other mirror versions (Russian-Bulgarian-English and Bulgarian-English-Russian: with specialized editing) pertains to the whole group with leading part of the Bulgarian editors of the new publication.

In connection with this concept in the present publications of the three language versions: 1) English-Russian-Bulgarian; 2) Russian-Bulgarian-English; 3) Bulgarian-English-Russian – we put the names of the compilers and editors of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) above ours (see: V. Creation of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology).

Here are the names of the Bulgarian specialists taking direct part in the edition „The English – Russian – Bulgarian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Англо-руско-болгарский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Англо-руско-български речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност” (София, 2010), given in the form accepted by the authors of the publication of 2005:

- Sr. Prof. D.Sc. Stoyan Denchev (Rector of the University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (ULSIT) – Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Prof. D.Sc. Alexandra Kumanova (lecturer at ULSIT /Department of Library and Information Sciences/ – Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Mr. Nikolaj Vasilev (expert at ULSIT – Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Mrs. Mariyana Maximova (bibliographer-editor in the St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library – Sofia,

Bulgaria);

- Mrs. Tsvetanka Naydenova (editor in the St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library – Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Prof. Svetla Boycheva, PhD (lecturer at ULSIT /Department of Information Technologies/ – Sofia,

Bulgaria);

- Mr. Anton Daskalov (expert at ULSIT – Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Prof. Ruzha Simeonova, PhD (Head of collection “Portraits” at Bulgarian Historical Archives in the St. St.

Cyril and Methodius National Library – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Chief Assist. Tatyana Dermendzhieva (head of the National ISBN Agency

in the St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Chief Assist. Diana Raleva (Institute of Literature at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences /BAS/ – Sofia,

Bulgaria);

- Ms. Boryana Nikolova (student at ULSIT /Department of Information Collections of Cultural-Historical Heritage/ – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Ms. Boryana Apostolova (doctoral student at ULSIT /Department of Library and Information Sciences/ – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Mrs. Vasilka Stefanova (editor in the St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Mr. Fred Mainhard (Institute of Literature at BAS – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Assoc. Prof. Nikola Kazanski, PhD (Chief Information Officer at the Central Library of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Prof. D.Sc. Maria Mladenova (lecturer at ULSIT /Department of Library and Information Sciences/ – Sofia, Bulgaria);

- Prof. D.Sc. Dimitar Christozov (lecturer at ULSIT /Department of Information Technologies/ – Sofia, Bulgaria); American University in Bulgaria – Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria]

- Mrs. Stefka Ilieva (methodologist in the Ivan Vazov National Library – Plovdiv, Bulgaria, representative of the Technical Committee 16 “Archive, library and information Terminology” of the Bulgarian Institute of Standardization – Sofia, Bulgaria).

The edition of the present publication is a result of the consolidating work of the editor-in-chief of „The English – Russian – Bulgarian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Англо-руско-болгарский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Англо-руско-български речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност” (София, 2010) – Sr. Prof. D.Sc. Stoyan Denchev, Rector of ULSIT.

The compiling of the Bulgarian text of the dictionary pertains to the editor-in-chief of the present publication – Prof. D.Sc. Alexandra Kumanova.

The creation of the Russian-Bulgarian-English and Bulgarian-English-Russian versions is an outcome of the efforts of Prof. D.Sc. Alexandra Kumanova, Assoc. Prof. Svetla Boycheva and Boryana Nikolova who have worked in intensive collaboration with the members of the editorial board of the edition.

In the editorial board of this edition with various editing tasks take part from ULSIT also: Nikolaj Vasilev (general, semantic, linguistic, graphical, technical editing), Assoc. Prof. Svetla Boycheva (linguistic editing), Anton Daskalov (linguistic editing), Boryana Nikolova (semantic, linguistic, graphical editing), Boryana Apostolova (graphical editing); from National Library: Tsvetanka Naydenova (semantic, linguistic editing), Mariyana Maximova (semantic, linguistic, bibliographic editing), Prof. Ruzha Simeonova (semantic, linguistic editing), Res. Assoc. Tatyana Dermendzhieva (semantic, linguistic editing), Vasilka Stefanova (technical editing); from the Institute of Literature – Res. Assoc. Diana Raleva (semantic, linguistic, bibliographic editing).

The reviewing of the trilingual Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology is a doing of: Fred Mainhard (linguistic level), Assoc. Prof. Nikola Kazanski (systemic and terminological level), Prof. D.Sc. Maria Mladenova (librarianship branch level), Prof. D.Sc. Dimitar Christozov (information-technological branch level), Stefka Ilieva (information-technological universal level, documentation and standardization).

Among the compilers of the edition the names of the above mentioned 421 students from USILT related to the present publication (comp.: Index of names of the Vol. V of Student Scientific Society at the University) should be emphasized – a reason for which in the design of this edition the emblematic painting “Christ among the Doctors” of Albrecht Dürer (1506) is used depicting the possessing of knowledge to those who put it in practice and enrich – a cultural analogue of the initial development leading to the present trilingual dictionary, which is *per se* a trace in the

infosphere from the specialists of the library-information field – though preparing the collaboration of the future generations through synchronized traditional editions as dictionaries...

... Concerning the student participation it is indispensable to point out the special part in this edition of the already mentioned student from ULSIT Boryana Nikolova – recognized by the editing board of this edition as its title semantic, linguistic and graphical editor completing the synchronization of the three versions of the dictionary (after the final general, semantic and linguistic editing by Nikolaj Vasilev – author of the deixis of the dictionary /p. 85-92/).

As a sign of respect from the creators of the present edition to the authors of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) is the including in the design of the pattern of the visualization of the work of eminent predecessors pointed out personally above (see: V. Creation of the English-Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology).

1. Cover of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (p. 24);

2. Back cover of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (p. 25);

3. Title page of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (p. 26);

4. Page with the names of the editors-consultants of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (p. 27);

5. Page 45 of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (p. 28).

The authors of the present edition express huge gratitude to all colleagues mentioned here – preceding and accompanying this work – with whom we are participants in a common mission for more than fifteen years, a period of intellectual efforts assisting the interactions in the linguistic, professional and research terminological system which structures lexically the library-information socio-communication sphere.

Special thanks to the makers of this edition and to the collaborators – members of the editorial board and especially of the reviewers of the Proceedings of the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT – Prof. D.Sc. Ivan Popov, Prof. D.Sc. Sevdalina Galabova, Prof. D.Sc. Irena Peteva, Prof. D.Sc. Ivanka Pavlova, Assoc. Prof. Dragomir Pargov.

The publication of the three versions of this trilingual dictionary in a form of three books:

1) The English – Russian – Bulgarian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Англо-руско-болгарски словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Англо-руско-български речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност; 2) The Russian – Bulgarian – English Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Русско-болгаро-английский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Руско-българо-английски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност; 3) The Bulgarian – English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Болгаро-англо-русский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Българо-англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност (София, 2010) – on one body of Volume III of the Proceedings of the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT is a good reason for the edition to possess – apart from traditional ISSN number (as a periodical) – also ISBN (as a book).

VII. Structure **(Three books of the trilingual Dictionary** **of Library and Information Terminology**

The main part of the present edition consists of three books reflecting the Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology in three languages and any of the versions has special editing in conformity with the special graphical modeling according to semantic-morphological principle, and any of pages possesses its unique – running title (see: IX. Realization):

- The English – Russian – Bulgarian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Англо-руско-

болгарский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Англо-русско-български речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност (p. 153-392);

- The Russian – Bulgarian – English Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Русско-българо-английски словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Руско-българо-английски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност (p. 393-616);

- The Bulgarian – English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology = Болгаро-англо-русский словарь по библиотечной и информационной деятельности = Българо-англо-русски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност (p. 617-872).

In the presentation of titles of any of the books of the present trilingual dictionary is used the tradition accepted in the publication of „Англо-русски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) (see in detail: VIII. Conception; IX. Realization).

In any of the three language versions the sequence of the listing of the compilers is in conformity with the succession of the presentation of the languages in these versions (according to the publ. of 2005 and present edition – 2010).

The edition is presented by a preface of the editor-in-chief – Prof. D.Sc. Stoyan Denchev „**First Trilingual Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology of the XXI century (Introduction of the Editor-in-Chief)**” (1 October 2009) in Bulgarian (p. 17-19), and in English (p. 20-22).

After the presented articles in Bulgarian and in English by the editor-in-chief and compiler Prof. D.Sc. Alexandra Kumanova „Cognitology of the Comparative Terminology of Library and Information Terminology: For the present edition (Introduction of the Editor-in-Chief and Compiler)” (11 September 2009) (here in part VIII. Conception the list of literature quoted and referred to in the present edition is published /p. 35-38/) (p. 51-58); and by the linguistic editor Nikolaj Vasilev „Deixis of the Dictionary (Word of the Language Editor)” (14 September 2009) (p. 85-92), are published:

- introduction specially made for the present edition by Prof. John V. Richardson, PhD (*May 2009*) – first its translation in Bulgarian is presented (p. 93-94), then the original English text (p. 95-96);

- exordium by the editor of the edition of 2005 for the edition of 2009 (2010) – Mr. Victor V. Zverevich (*19 March 2009*) – again the translation into Bulgarian (p. 97-99) precedes the publication of the original text in Russian (p. 100-102);

- foreword of the compiler and the head of the project for edition of 2005 – Prof. John V. Richardson (*7 October 2003*) (p. 103-106) (in Russian);

- reference about the head of the project for edition of 2005 (according to the edition of 2005) – Prof. John V. Richardson (in Russian /p. 107-108/ in English /p. 109-110/);

- foreword of the edition of 2005 by Prof. Eduard R. Sukiasian, PhD (p. 111-121) (in Russian);

- literature of the edition of 2005 presented by Prof. Eduard R. Sukiasian, PhD (p. 122-127).

The names in the introductory part of the present edition (in the fragments and in the main texts, and also in the concomitant bibliographic descriptions), preceding the essential part of the edition – the three dictionaries are presented in a united body – in Cyrillic and in Roman characters – through Index of names (p. 128-133).

For reference-information purposes three lists of abbreviations in the three books of the dictionary are created – respectively: in English, Russian and Bulgarian languages:

- List of Abbreviations (p. 134-137);

- Список использованных сокращений (p. 138-140);

- Списък на използваните съкращения (p. 141-148).

The edition is completed with general contents in which the respective titles of the texts in Bulgarian, English and Russian languages, as well as of the three books of the dictionary are included.

For any of the three language versions of the dictionary: 1) English-Russian-Bulgarian; 2) Russian-Bulgarian-English; 3) Bulgarian-English-Russian – in the contents on the respective alphabet the letters of the alphabetical order are pointed out – as a natural alphabetical classification of the mentioned languages.

VIII. Conception of the trilingual dictionary – 2010 (Intellectual laboratory)

The complex-comparative overview of the entity **reference literature – and especially the encyclopedias and various terminological, linguistic and other dictionaries (studied in the reticule /see: below/ of the conceptual syntagma of the library-information activity as a planetary phenomenon)**, modeling in a general cultural and terminological approach the information environment, encompassed three **groups of editions**:

- **I group editions – terminological dictionaries**, starting with the famous dictionary from the beginning of the XIX c. by **Й. G. Peignot** (1802) [1, Vol. I: 266-267] *, **dictionaries of the XX c. by: F. K. Walter** (1912) [2: 22], **P. H. Vitale** (1971) [3: 58-59] in the USA; **G. Fumagalli** (1940) [4: 184] in Italy; **M. Dembowska** (1954) [5] and (1979) [6] in Poland; **M. Fedor** (1960) [7], **A. Gronskэ** (1966) [8], **J. Kбbrt** (1978, 1990) [9] in Czechoslovakia; groups of authors – in Czechoslovakia (1958) [10] and Mexico (1959) [11]; **В. Ф. Сахаров, Т. П. Соколова** (1941) [12], **Л. Б. Хавкина** (1928) [13] and (1952) [14], **Е. И. Шамурин** (1958) [15], **М. Х. Сарингулян** (1958) [16], **К. Р. Симон** (1968) [17] in Russia...

- **II group editions – encyclopedic dictionaries**, encompassing the illustrious and many times reedited library encyclopedia of **T. Landau** (1966) [18], encyclopedic dictionary “**Book Science**” edited by **N. M. Sikorskiy** (1982) [19] and encyclopedia “**Book**” edited by **V. M. Zharkov** [20]; encyclopedic dictionaries of the book (**G. A. Glaister**) (1960) [21]; „*Glaister’s glossary of the book : Terms used in papermaking, printing, bookbinding a. publ. with notes on illuminated manuscripts and private presses*” (1979) [22]; „*The Bookman’s glossary*” (**M. C. Turner**) (1961) [23]; „*American dictionary of printing and bookmaking containing a history of these arts in Europe and America with definitions of technical terms and bibliographical sketchers*” (**R. E. Punser**) (1967) [24]; „*The bookman’s concise dictionary*” (**F. C. Avis**) (1975) [25], (edited by **J. J. Peters**) (1975) [26]; „*The librarians’ glossary of terms used in librarianship, documentation and the book crafts and reference book*” (**L. M. Harrod**) (1977) [27]; „*ALA glossary of library and information science*” (edited by **H. Young**) (1983) [28] in USA ...

- **III group editions – linguistic terminological dictionaries – in informatics, information technologies and computers, published in Bulgaria**: multilingual in informatics and computers (**B. P. Deliyska, K. G. Peeva**) (2000) [29], **English-Bulgarian in informatics** (**B. Kamenova**) (1995) [30], **English-French-German-Russian-Bulgarian in information technologies** (**Zh. Paskalev**) (1995) [31], **French-Bulgarian in microinformatics and Internet** (**A. E. Iliev**) (2000) [32], **French-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-French in informatics and Internet** (**A. E. Iliev**) (2003) [33]; among the linguistic terminological dictionaries there are specialized – of terms in telecommunications and information technologies – **English-Bulgarian** (edited by **A. Nenkov, K. Konov, M. Petkova**) (2001) [34] (**St. Semerdzhiev et als.; N. H. Vrabchev**) (1992, 1995, 2001) [35] and **Bulgarian-English** (edited by **A. Nenkov, K. Konov**) (2002) [36], as well as **English-Bulgarian of Abbreviations** (**G. S. Todorov**) (2002) [37]; in this group there is a dictionary in **librarianship – German-Bulgarian** (**Ts. P. Barova**) (1994) [38], and also **unilingual dictionaries – in telecommunications and information technologies – English-Bulgarian** (edited by **V. Veleв, E. Nenkova, Yo. Iliev, S. Popov, T. Miladinova, Ch. Dimitrov, Ts. Sergieva**; edited by **A. Nenkov, K. Konov, M. Petkova**) (2000) [39]; and: **encyclopedic dictionaries – in information systems and technologies** (**I. L. Mihailov**) (2006) [40]; **glossary of terms in information retrieval** (**E. Koycheva**) (2006) [41].

Special group of editions during the elaboration of this book become the international standards, considered as a semantic whole, the logic of which in terminological linguistic work reflected at the level of the respective ISO and БДС (Bulgarian State Standards) was used here:

- **ISO** (ISO 704:2000 [42], ISO 860:2007 [43], ISO 1087-1:2000 [44], ISO 1087-2:2000 [45], ISO 5127:2001 [46]) and

- **БДС ISO** (БДС ISO 1087-1:2008 [47], БДС ISO 1087-2:2008 [48], БДС ISO 5127:2007 [49]).

A particular group of editions – related to determination of traditions in the foundations of the linguistic body of Bulgarian language in trilingual dictionary in connection with the formation of the notion culture in the field of library and information activity – are the editions of the retrospective bibliography in Bulgaria, presented in a compendious form and utmost concisely here: **I. Shopov** (1852) [50], **L. Karavelov** (1862) [51], **K. Irechek** (1872) [52], **I. Yovchev** (1885) [53], **A. Teodorov-Balan** (1885) [54], **Yu. Ivanov** (1891) [55], **A. Teodorov-Balan** (1893) [56]; 1898 [57], **E. Sprostranov** (1899) [58], **A. Protich** (1903) [59], **A. Teodorov-Balan** (1909) [60], **S. M. Marzev** (1908) [61], **Bibliographic Bulletin for Books, Newspapers and Journals**, deposited into National Library of Sofia in 1906-1907 (1910) [62], **N. Mihov** (1915) [63], **B. Tsonev** (1920) [64], **H. Vakarelski** (1921) [65], **H. Gerchev** (1921) [66], **N. Nachov** (1923) [67], **V. Pogorelov** [68], **N. Mihov** (1924) [69], **Bibliographic Bulletin for Books**,

Newspapers and Journals, deposited into National Library of Sofia in 1919-1923 (1925) [70]; (1926) [71]; (1929) [72]; N. Mihov (1929) [73], M. Dimchevska (1931) [74], G. Ilinskiy (1934) [75], N. Mihov (1934) [76], S. N. Ivanov (1940) [77], M. Stoyanov (1957-1959) [78], D. P. Ivanchev (1962-1969) [79], M. V. Spasova (1975) [80], H. Trenkov, Z. Petkova, S. Kanchev, K. Stavrev (1981) [81] ...

... In the reticular (Latin: reticulum – a principle of netlike concept of relations between objects) in a form of rhizome (Latin: rhizome – root system, ramification of the very network of linguistic notion relationships), fixing of natural languages (English – Russian – Bulgarian) the multi-measured library-information sphere as an intellectual-spiritual and scientific-practical unity of diversity is presented in three versions – separately and together – of this dictionary.

Any path of connections in this mental-real information-communication multiform semiological-linguistic entity is perceived in the general polyphony as an interactive ontological possibility to cross itself, to interact with other (others) (G. Deleuze, F. Guattari/1976) ...

The position of the creators of the edition is – to act reciprocal by in relation to the library-information activity:

- the normative level of notion fixation of the natural languages (English – Russian – Bulgarian) and
- the level of being of these fixations in the primary- and secondary-documentation stream of literature, written in the specified languages.

Here is briefly and in an utmost concise form the description of the toponymy of edition of the described above primary and secondary documentation literature: Ер. – Ереван; К. – Киев, Київ; Костр. – Кострома; Л. – Ленинград; М. – Москва; Новосиб. – Новосибирск; П. – Петроград (Петербург); Ростов-н/Д – Ростов-на-Дону; С. – София; СПб. – Санкт-Петербург; Саратов. – Саратов; Тб. – Тбилиси; Amst. – Amsterdam; В. – Berlin; Balt. – Baltimore; Berk. – Berkeley; Bloom. – Bloomington; Bost. – Boston; Вр. – Budapest; Вр. – Bratislava; Brux. – Bruxelles; Buc. – Bucuresti (Bucarest); Cal. – California; Camb. – Cambridge; Chi. – Chicago; Clev. – Cleveland; Cph. – Copenhagen (Copenhagen, K/obenhavn); Dordr. – Dordrecht; Fr./M. – Frankfurt-am-Main (Frankfurt); Gen. – Genève; Gtting. – Göttingen Hamb. – Hamburg (Hamburgi); Hann. – Hannover; Hdlb. – Heidelberg; L. – London; Los Ang. – Los Angeles; Lpz. – Leipzig; Mart. – Martin; Met. – Metuchen; Мйх. – Мехико; Mil. – Milano; Мьнч. – Мюнхен; N.Y. – New York; Oxf. – Oxford; P. – Paris (Parisii); Phil. – Philadelphia; Pr. – Praha; Princ. – Princeton; R. – Roma; Stanf. – Stanford; St. Louis – Saint Louis; Stuttg. – Stuttgart; W. – Wien; W-wa – Warszawa; Wash. – Washington; Wrocl. – Wrocław.

IX. Realization of the trilingual dictionary – 2010 (Methodology of work)

1. Additions. Already at the beginning of the present work additions were made in the dictionary in English according to the publication of „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005), which have been presented also in English, in Russian and in Bulgarian.

These supplements (see: IX.2) are related to:

- adopted style of the bibliographic work in the Proceedings of the Student Scientific Society at ULSIT, deriving from the classical norms of the secondary-documentation information modeling, appearing as universal and basic for the secondary-documentation level of establishing relations between objects;

- notion-terminological apparatus with which the workers of the library and information activity close to this edition and united by the school based on the general conception of the infosphere “information environment – information space” (St. Denchev, A. Kumanova /2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009/) are operating.

... Because a SCHOOL is the naming of the KNOWLEDGE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFOSPHERE, not only as linear consecution of single cultural-information acts, but also as an aggregate – arcade of the semiospherisme, of the perceiving, dialogism – totality, encompassing the fractals of various transforming metamorphoses of the multi-measured planetary system, and linguistic, information reality – noosphere, defragmentating them as a belonging to all common mental and real cultural possession ...

English

Русский

Български

about her (<i>lat.: de ea</i>)	о ней	за нея
about him (<i>lat.: de eo</i>)	о нем	за него
about the same	о том же	за същия
algorithm	алгоритм	алгоритъм
anthroposphere	антропосфера	антропосфера
aperture card	апертурная карта	апертурна карта
approved for publication	принято к публикации	прието за публикуване
blueprint	чертеж	чертеж
cadastral map	кадастровая карта	кадастрална карта
cadastr	кадастр	кадастър
carcass (<i>it.: carcassa</i>)	(несущая) конструкция	(носеща) конструкция
clearing book exchange	клиринговый (компенсационный) книгообмен	клирингов (компенсационен) книгообмен
cluster	кластер (группа, гроздь, пучок)	кълъстър (група, грозд, сноп)
co-author	соавтор	съавтор
code of exchange relation	шифр (сигнатура) книгообменной связи	шифър (сигнатура) на книгообменната връзка
commentary	комментарий	коментар
compare	сравнить	сравни
compiler	составитель	съставител
contact-print	контактная копия	контактно копие
de ea (<i>lat.</i>)	о ней	за нея
de eo (<i>lat.</i>)	о нем	за него
de eodem (<i>lat.</i>)	о том же	за същия
document on microform	документ на микроформе	документ на микроформа
esoteric knowledge	эзотерическое (тайное, открытое посвященным)	знание езотерично (тайно, открыто на посветени) знание

exchange agreement	обменное соглашение	обменен договор
exchange relation	обменная связь	обменна връзка
explicit knowledge	эксплицитное знание	експлицитно знание
formula	формула	формула
frame представления знаний)	фрейм (структура представяне на знания)	фрейм (структура за
hidden knowledge	тайное (скрытое) знание	тайно (скрито) знание
ibidem (<i>lat.</i>)	там же	пак там
illustrator	художник	художник
information collections	информационные фонды	информационни фондове
information environment information map	информационная среда информационная карта	информационна среда информационна карта
information space	информационное пространство	информационно пространство
information technologies	информационные технологии	информационни технологии
infosphere	информационная сфера	информационна сфера
in-print	в печать	под печат
interaction between persons and equipment	взаимодействие между людьми и оборудованием	взаимодействие между лица и оборудване
international exchange of publications	международный обмен публикациями	международен обмен на публикации
knowledge	знание	знание
knowledge episteme	эпистемное (философское) знание	епистемно (философско) знание
knowledge techne leaflet	технознание листок	технознание дипляна
microcard	микрокарта	микрокарта
microfiche	микрофиша	микрофиш
microfilm	микрофильм	микрофилм
noosphere	ноосфера	ноосфера

obvious knowledge	явное знание	явно знание
occult knowledge	окултното (тайно, таинственное, сверхестественное) знание	окултно (тайно, таинствено, свръхестествено) знание
opus citation (lat.)	цитирано сочинение	цитирано съчинение
print	графика	графика
pseudonym	псевдоним	псевдоним
really simple syndication	очень простое приобретение информации	елементарно получаване на информация
resource description framework (RDF)	инфраструктура описания ресурсов	структура на описание на източниците
reticulum	ретикула (сетка, сеточка)	ретикула (мрежа)
rhizoma (fr.: rhizome)	ризом (корневище, ветвление)	ризом (коренище, разклонение)
rich site summary	обогащенная сводка сайта	разширена справка на сайта
scheme	схема	схема
semiosphere	семиосфера	семиосфера
see	смотри	виж
see also	смотри тоже	виж също
see and	смотри и	виж и
sociosphere	социосфера	социосфера
table	таблица	таблица
tacit knowledge	неявное (молчаливое) знание	неявно (мълчаливо) знание
technosphere	техносфера	техносфера
translated	переведено	преведено
ultrafiche	ультрамикрофиш	ултрамикрофиш
uniform resource identifier (URI)	формализованный идентификатор ресурсов	формализиран идентификатор на източници
work quoted (lat.: opus citation)	цитирано сочинение	цитирано съчинение

2. Permutation (Latin: permutation – transposition, change of places). By any of semantic elements with linguistic fixations, the generated notion linguistic series (in English – Russian – Bulgarian; Russian – Bulgarian – English; Bulgarian – English – Russian) rudimentary: 1) complex by respective languages and 2) separately by most miniature lexical forms – are presented the situations which they can occupy in transposition: the modes according to which they could be arranged and retrieved in a really predicted and unpredicted information-communication situation.

The permutation procedures – as described in elementary mathematics and informatics – represented study of possibilities of transposition of elements with respect to modes according to which they can be ordered.

The described phenomenology is a base of cognitology of comparativistic terminology in each sphere and in the library and information activity in particular.

It is perspective this phenomenology to be studied for any activity and especially – for library-informational one, because it contributes to the research – which is achieved by this dictionary – of its principally transforming notion linguistic intelligible construction through the tools of the system-structural linguistic methodology. With the development of namely this trend the dictionary traces out the described research area and is a basis of its various essential studies in the future.

The achieved permutation level of information modeling by means of the present trilingual dictionary is a contribution to the creation of a real information-retrieval system in three languages, interpreting the library-information activity as a part of the universal humanitarian knowledge, connected by the natural language and symbolizing the linguistic level of the presence of Man in the infosphere.

3. Jointly for the three versions. On the ground of the used as a basis of the present edition „Англо-руски речник по библиотечна и информационна дейност = English – Russian Dictionary of Library and Information Terminology” (СПб., 2005) some additional changes are made which are common for the separate versions of this dictionary: 1) English – Russian – Bulgarian; 2) Russian – Bulgarian – English; 3) Bulgarian – English – Russian (although there are cases in which an individual approach is applied to any of them) (see: IX. 4-6):

3. 1. Words in all languages (English, Russian, Bulgarian) – in any of the three versions of the dictionary – are arranged in strict alphabetical order (without taking into consideration the punctuation marks);

3. 2. The terms in the first column of any of the three versions of the dictionary are presented in **bold** and to any of them an individual number, based on the arrangement of the edition of 2005 is attached (this number has conformity in presentation of the respective term in any of the versions and is charged with identification functions related to the presented term);

3. 3. First term written in the first column of any of the versions is determinant for the formulation of the individual running title of any of the pages of the dictionary;

3. 4. The added terms (see: IX. 1) are observed by their number in the general order, but they differ also in the united alphabetical order by receiving some complement to the preceding of the general order number (after adding a dash and the respective figure), for instance:

N 00002-1 **about her** ;

3. 5. After the respective abbreviations of the cross references in English, Russian and Bulgarian (*see, см.* and *вж*), which are presented in *Italic* it comes the concrete term which is also in *Italic*, for instance:

see: fixed location /вж u fixed location (N 00006);

3. 6. The abbreviations of references in the second and the third column in any of the three versions of this dictionary are in the language corresponding to that in the column and the term in it is presented in the language of the first main column in order to be found in the general alphabetical order;

3. 7. When after the term in the main column follows an abbreviation which clarifies their meaning as a part of the speech (verb, adjective, etc.) and this specification is given in *Italic*, for example:

abstract, *adj.* (N 00008);

3. 8. In all cases when in Russian and in Bulgarian there are abbreviations „*вчт.*” (вычислительный, -ая, -ое, -ые) and „*изч.*” (изчислителен, -а, -о, -и), the commas and other punctuation marks has been removed – in order to achieve more clarity of material, for instance:

вчт. „Акробат” / *изч.* програмен продукт (N 00047) (see: IX. 3. 9);

3. 9. After all other abbreviations (see: IX. 3.8) and words given respectively in Russian and in Bulgarian (see: IX. 3.6) which are presented in *Italic* there are two intervals (which is the general rule for graphing in this dictionary in cases of using of *Italic*), for example:

лат. приложение, дополнение / *лат.* приложение, допълнение (N 00058); *дословно:* компютърна наука / *буквално:* компютърна наука (N 00924);

3. 10. Additional explanations in Russian and in Bulgarian which end in a full stop are presented in a smaller font than the main typesetting (in 10 p.) – and are in 9 p., for instance:

N 00016;

3. 11. In cases when the term in English has a mark in the form of abbreviation then in the presentation in Bulgarian this abbreviation is placed before the text and it is followed by “small” dash (semantically marking “big” dash /the use in the dictionary of “small” dash – as marking “big” one – is related to the search of graphic means to present in maximal size the letters in the text/), for example:

ALA - Американска библиотечна асоциация (N 00122);

3. 12. In Russian and in Bulgarian the mark „*например*” is abridged („*напр.*”, and after the full stop there is colon and two intervals, for instance:

(*напр.:* бизнесменове, деца и т.д.) / (*напр.:* бизнесмени, деца и др.) (N 00655);

3. 13. The initial words of terms in Russian and in Bulgarian are not presented in capital letter except in certain cases when it is indispensable, for example:

Американская библиотечная ассоциация (N 00122);

4. About Russian-Bulgarian-English and Bulgarian-English-Russian versions (see: IX. 3; 5-6):

4. 1. When under the term marked with one and the same serial number (indicated in the first column) there are more than one meanings in its translation, designated respectively in Russian and in Bulgarian, these meanings are given independently – any one “goes” in “its” alphabetical place by name, for instance:

N 00001: „азбука, буквар” и се обозначават съответните препратки.

5. About Russian-Bulgarian-English version (see: IX. 3-4; 6):

5. 1. The rules listed above (see: IX. 3-4) are applied here, but there are the following distinctive moments:

5. 2. In the alphabetical order graphical marks as commas, parenthesis, etc. are left out;

5. 3. As the leading column is in Russian, additional explanations and also longer texts in brackets are not given again in order to get more perspicuous and succinct text for reading;

5. 4. At the presentation of terms in English in the third column, figures and letter abbreviations after them indicating the consecutiveness of meanings of one and the same expression or senses (for example as a verb, an adjective, etc.) are given in *italic*, for instance:

N 01800 абзац абзац indentation 1

5. 5. All abbreviations in *Italic*, given before the text in Russian are removed here while the first word in Russian in the text takes part in the alphabetical order;

5. 6. References leading to the terms in Russian which are identical – in textual respect – to the basic term are not indicated because they are directly observed one after/before the other in alphabetical order.

6. About Bulgarian-English-Russian version (see: IX. 1-5):

6. 1. The rules listed applied in the first version are valid here but there are some specificity:

6. 2. The abbreviations in *Italic* are kept before the text in Bulgarian, while the respective term in Bulgarian starting with abbreviation is given after the term with the same basic sense, for example:

02974	абзац	paragraph	абзац, абзацный отступ
01800	<i>полигр.</i> абзац	indentation 1	<i>полигр.</i> абзац, абзацный отступ

6. 3. The texts in parenthesis following the main text in Bulgarian and Russian here are kept, for instance:

00270	автография (изучаване на автографите, на истинските ръкописи)	autography	автография (изучение автографов, подлинных рукописей)
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6. 4. The terms in Bulgarian when – in their beginning – there is an abbreviation (adopted in Bulgarian) in English are arranged alphabetically (by first key word), and the abbreviation itself is placed after the text in Bulgarian, while it is separated with comma or is in brackets, for example:

00280	автоматизирана система, АС (АС)	automated system, AS	автоматизирующая система, АС
00285	автоматическа обработка на данни, АДП	automatic data processing, ADP	автоматическая обработка данных

6. 5. In cases when in Bulgarian one term is presented through more (than one) lexical forms but respectively – only one in Russian, so the Bulgarian one is given entirely, but there are cases in which semantically the Russian text corresponds to more than one term in Bulgarian – then these terms are placed independently in alphabetical order, for instance:

01073	всекидневен	daily	ежедневный
01073	ежедневен	daily	ежедневный
00970	преобразуване	conversion	преобразование, перекодирование

6. 6. In cases when to one term in Bulgarian correspond two or more terms in Russian the figures before them are kept, for example:

00076	приключенски роман	adventure novel	1. приключенческий роман; 2. авантюрный роман
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6. 7. In cases when to one term in Bulgarian correspond two or more terms in Russian which initial figure respectively is not (1.), then the digits are not written but the sign of separation between them is kept, for instance:

00223	знак за забележка, уточнение	asterisk	знак заимствованной нотации; знак сноски
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6. 8. In cases when the references lead to a term in Bulgarian the text of which does not coincide with the basic one, even if it is placed by alphabetical order right before/after the basic one, the reference is kept, for example:

00278	автоматизирана библиотечна система	automated library system	автоматизирующая библиотечная система
00277	автоматизирана библиотечно-информационна система	automated library information system <i>see:</i>	<i>см. автоматизирана библиотечна система автоматизирана библиотечна система</i>

7. Synopsis (Greek: synopsis – overview, summary statement of linguistic notion fixation).

The unity of the diversity of a fixation of linguistic forms has been achieved as a manifestation of the library-information reality of:

- the body of the English-Russian dictionary of 2005, the additions and the translation of all terms into Bulgarian language (see: IX. 1);
- the permutation of any of the semantic elements having linguistic fixations in: 1) English – Russian – Bulgarian; 2) Russian – Bulgarian – English; 3) Bulgarian – English – Russian (see: IX. 2);
- the general methodological approach to any of the three language versions of the dictionary as equal manifestations of the naturally organized linguistic rows (see: IX. 3);
- any single version of this dictionary has relatively independent linguistic equivalent in the general interactive picture of the linguistic semantic polyphony (see: IX. 1-6).

X. Purpose of the trilingual dictionary – 2010 (Address and scientific field of application)

The address structure of the trilingual dictionary, rhizomatically structured in a adequate to it rhizomatic interactive form of the information transformatism, rooted in the linguistic aspects of the terminological system of the library-information activity, naturally formed as an eternal and constantly changing and growing semiological entity, can be determined as a multilevel one.

The main addresses of the three versions (books) of this dictionary are:

- I. Educational-pedagogical: to be a cognitological universal map of the library-information sphere as a cultural, mental, linguistic learning of the information space (students studying the subjects of the information-communication cycle of knowledge);
- II. Theoretical-research: to be overconceptual-textological cognitive linguistic and notional semiological compendium of the library-information sphere (researchers of the ontological, gnoseological and linguistic structures of the library-information activity);
- III. Information-retrieval: to be practically applicable tools of the reticular notional linguistic constructions for the purposes of especially precise retrieval of information in the field of linguistic morphology of the professional information-communication sphere (information architects, librarians, specialists in different branches of the

complex system sphere of librarianship, bibliography, polygraphy, archivistics, documentation, bibliography, bibliographic studies, informatics, information technologies...), developed as a component of the noosphere;

IV. Practical (methodical): to be a basis of special elaborations of software programming of a reticular large-scale electronic information modeling of the library-information sphere in connection with the information space – as a multi-language entity (specialists in the field of software of multi-language information modeling);

V. Reference-retrieval: to be a cognitologic universal comparativistic map of the problems of notional linguistic form of naming through natural languages (English – Russian – Bulgarian) of information realities in the universal library-information space (all listed above categories: I-IV and the largest circle of information users for whom the dictionary – especially by its graphical design – is modeling knowledge culture of perception, making observable and practically utilizable in a real information-retrieval situation the subtleties of its research laboratory, reflecting the accumulated experience of the Humanity).

XI. Epilogue (Message)

In the knowledge of the library-information sphere as a live interactive mental (linguistic) practical (applicable) sphere of interaction of its relatively independent components (librarianship, bibliography, polygraphy, archivistics, documentation, bibliography, bibliographic studies, informatics, information technologies...) examined simultaneously as a system entity and at the levels of being in the macro-system – planetary infosphere (national – regional – international), and in the levels of the respective information modeling (factological – primary-documental – secondary-documental – meta-system – philosophical) is the intention of this dictionary.

This edition serves to the synarchic idea of the existence of the natural diversity – as notional, and as linguistic (in connection with the philosophical science of science, synergetics, systemology, structuralism and cultural phenomenology) – as an aggregate of interrelated various elements...

The trilingual dictionary is a synopsis of the library-information sphere (librarianship, bibliography, polygraphy, archivistics, documentation, bibliography, bibliographic studies, informatics, information technologies...) of:

- English – Russian – Bulgarian;
- Russian – Bulgarian – English;
- Bulgarian – English – Russian.

... Not haphazardly the parable of the Tower of Babel referred to the “beginning of the prehistory” of the Mankind (Deluge) explains the disruptive subsequences of the hostile to the very Man his interference against the harmony – as a natural diversity – is expression of his relations to the Nature, which is observed as a result of constructed by him one-sided technological world aiming that this artificial world subordinate the natural integrity of things – the prime cause of the linguistic and territorial division of humans (Gen. 11:1-9). Because when we lose the idea of the natural diversity, we lose the reality representing a result of the manifestations of principal multi-measured harmony, encompassing many components and levels of information modeling among which are the linguistic ones – as a various interactive form of the polyphony – the culturological many-voices...

In the present trilingual dictionary the sphere of the library-information reality is represented as a linguistic notional complex reality – a naturally mental branching of the linguistic forms in English – Russian – Bulgarian languages (and their permutations) for fixing the knowledge.

... Because the library-information reality – and its architects (specialists: creators, keepers and promoters of information) and their recipients and percipients (the users of this information: participating – along with their compilers – in the permanent and principally endless arising of new relations in the information reality) – is above all a linguistic one, configured by natural by originating and changing languages...

Through the reticule of the natural languages (English – Russian – Bulgarian) of this dictionary the rhizomatic mental totality on the level of the comparativistic terminology of the library an information activity is observed.

The team working in a devoted and noble way during the years for this edition sends by it a message to the present and future creators of the infosphere: through the level of cognitology of the comparativistic terminology to stay in it unrestrictedly – not only without linguistic, but also without any geographical, administrative, etc. dividing

lines.

To this humanistic, entirely charitable (without lucrative purpose) idea serves the edition of the present dictionary, born IN, FOR, WITH A POTENTIAL OF THE EDUCATION-PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS OF ULSIT, turned toward the study of the library-information activity as a substantial research, essential part of which is ITS LINGUISTIC FOUNDATION (see: I. Library-information sphere):

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO STUDY SCIENCES EASILY?
DO START LEARNING YOUR OWN LANGUAGE .**

**XII. Panepisteme
of the library-information sphere:
The trilingual dictionary – tectonic mental device
(Post scriptum)**

On the level of the all-embracing phenomenology of the infosphere the function of the linguistic filtration and adaptation of the information means selection of the “one’s own” from the “another’s” – passing, translation of the external (text) into the own (language). By this way the external space is structured into an internal one in the infosphere...

The limit of structuring of the information space is twofold: its one side is turned into the internal space of the personality (involution); the other one – to the external space of the semiosphere (evolution).

... And this process is an interactive one at all levels of reality and consciousness as perceived by the postmodern contemporary science, even though it is written ever since one of the most ancient sacred books of the Mankind – *Upanishads*:

**THE KNOWLEDGE
MAKES MAN
WHAT ONE KNOWS.**

The dialogue *involution – evolution* consists in the bosom of the personality: *inculturation*.

This is the mostreal dialogue (not monologue!) with other personalities, cultures, with the whole universe...

In cultural-information framework of this dialogue ANY INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION TASK (SEARCH AND DETERMINATION OF THE TRUTH) IS A LOGICAL, RATIONAL, INTENTIONAL AND LINGUISTIC SOJOURN IN THE TRAIN OF CULTURE, THROUGH WHICH ANYONE GOES AND STAYS THERE WHERE HE LIKES AND IS NECESSARY FOR HIM – BY ROAD OF THE PREDECESSORS, BUT IN INHERENT TO HIM, UNIQUE WAY.

And to dictionaries – of the type presented in this edition – belongs the unique role, because through them an individual stays in a DIRECT DIALOGUE WITH THE INFOSPHERE – WITHOUT MEDIATORS.

The tectonic (Greek: tektonikē, art of construction) linguistic mental substance of the transformatism of the library-information sphere – dealing with n -elements (where n is any natural figure from 1 to ∞ , which designates the respective notion in this sphere, arisen and established – parallel to different natural languages (English, Russian, Bulgarian...) – and handling them – with linguistic n -elements as a unity of built at many levels world – is AXIOLOGIC, QUALIMETRIC AND PROSCOPIC MENTAL PROBLEM OF THE POSTMODERN KNOWLEDGE which is imminent for reconsideration...

The clarification of the reference-information goals of this complex problem is in the cross point of the symbiosis of the knowledge of the library-information sphere as a rational knowledge (librarianship, bibliography, polygraphy, archivistics, documentation, bibliography, bibliographic studies, informatics, information technologies...) and the integral comparativistic interdisciplinary cognitology encompassing its intentional, mental, linguistic vector of relations between them (see: II. Humanitarian universal interactive knowledge; III. Universal knowledge of the library-information sphere).

The very solution of the described problem – its submitting, systematic statement and representation of the results to the scientific-practical society (including for the purposes of the utilitarian necessities of the reference-information activity) – consists in creation of a TOOL – AN INSTRUMENT OF HUMANITARIAN

DIMENSIONS OF THE XXI c. and HUMANITARIAN DIMENSIONS OF THE VERY LIBRARY- INFORMATION SOCIO-COMMUNICATIVE SPHERE.

This TOOL in a form of a linguistic semiologic integrity of the library-information activity, built up of 13 000 interrelated terms (omitting in this figure the quantity of the official information needed for the organization of the presented trilingual complex simultaneously in English, Russian and Bulgarian languages), is intended for extremely precise operation with the intelligible stream of relations of the information modeling of the reality (information environment) and the consciousness (knowledge) in **SINGLE INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION ACTS**, ANY OF WHICH HAS THE POSSIBILITY TO COINCIDE IMPRESSIVELY – in its brightest pattern of incarnation – WITH THE UNIVERSAL STREAM OF THE CULTURE (in this circle of interrelations are situated BOTH SCIENCE, AND PRACTICE, examined AS PHENOMENA OF THE CULTURE!) – AS MARKING FORMATION OF THE NOOSPHERE.

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