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NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS AS A SOURCE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE TERMINOLOGY FOR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

The purpose of the article is to clarify the content of the terminological sections of current legislative acts of Ukraine in order to reveal their potential and possibilities of reflection in reference publications on library science. ***The research methodology*** is based on the application of general scientific and specialised methods of cognition. In processing sources and scholarly studies on the topic, the following methods were applied: empirical-descriptive, terminological, analysis, synthesis, and generalisation. ***The scientific novelty*** of the article lies in developing normative legal acts as sources of terminology for reference publications in library science. ***Conclusions.*** It has been established that normative legal acts are an important source of library science terminology for sectoral reference publications. Fundamental for library affairs is the Law of Ukraine 'On Libraries and Library Affairs', while the framework law for the activities of libraries and library institutions is the Law of Ukraine 'On Culture'. For the standardisation of library science terminology, significant are those acts that regulate the activities of certain categories of libraries as research and educational institutions, as well as their performance of other naturally inherent functions ('On Education', 'On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity', 'On Publishing'). Important also are acts that have indirect significance for the field, representing particular value for areas related to library science – archival, museum, and information. These include: 'On Museums and Museum Affairs', 'On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions', 'On the Protection of Cultural Heritage', among others. Another category of acts concerns the legal aspects of the development of the information society in the digital environment (laws 'On Digital Content and Digital Services', 'On Cloud Services', 'On Electronic Documents and Electronic Document Flow', etc.). The terminological sections of laws reflect the state of development of specialised professional vocabulary, recorded at the time of their enactment, and are an important source for understanding the level of development of various spheres of social activity, including library affairs. It is noted that the study of the source base of library science terminology, and of individual types of sources, will allow for the revision and expansion of the list of lexemes in sectoral terminological reference books and encyclopaedias.

Keywords: library, library affairs, library science, library science terminology, term, source of terminology, source of library science terminology, reference publication.

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НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВІ АКТИ ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО БІБЛІОТЕКОЗНАВЧОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ ДЛЯ ДОВІДКОВИХ ВИДАНЬ

Метою статті є з'ясувати зміст термінологічних частин чинних актів законодавства України задля розкриття їх потенціалу й можливостей відображення в довідкових виданнях із бібліотекознавства. ***Методологія дослідження*** базується на загальних і спеціальних наукових методах пізнання.

Під час опрацювання джерел і наукових студій з теми застосовано такі методи: емпірично-описовий, термінологічний, методи аналізу, синтезу, узагальнення. **Наукова новизна** розвідки полягає в розробленні нормативно-правових актів як джерел термінології довідкових видань із бібліотекознавства. **Висновки.** З'ясовано, що нормативно-правові акти є важливим джерелом бібліотекознавчої термінології для галузевих довідкових видань. Основоположним для бібліотечної справи є Закон України «Про бібліотеки і бібліотечну справу», а рамковим законом діяльності бібліотек, бібліотечних установ – Закон України «Про культуру». Для унормування бібліотекознавчої термінології значущими є ті акти, які урегулюють діяльність окремої категорії бібліотек як науково-дослідних, освітніх установ, виконання ними інших природно властивих функцій («Про освіту», «Про наукову і науково-технічну діяльність», «Про видавничу справу»). Важливими є акти, що мають опосередковане для галузі значення, представляючи особливу цінність для сфер суміжних із бібліотечною – архівною, музеєю, інформаційною. До таких належать: «Про музей та музейну справу», «Про Національний архівний фонд і архівні установи», «Про охорону культурної спадщини» та ін. Ще одна категорія актів стосується правових аспектів розвитку інформаційного суспільства в цифровому середовищі (закони «Про цифровий контент і цифрові послуги», «Про хмарні послуги», «Про електронні документи та електронний документообіг» та ін.). Термінологічні частини законів віддзеркалюють стан розвитку спеціальної, професійної лексики, зафіксовану на момент набуття ними чинності, і є важливим джерелом для розуміння рівня розвитку різних сфер діяльності суспільства, зокрема бібліотечної. Зазначено, що вивчення джерельної бази бібліотекознавчої термінології, окрім видів джерел дозволить переглянути й розширити перелік лексем галузевих термінологічних довідників, енциклопедій.

Keywords: бібліотека, бібліотечна справа, бібліотекознавство, бібліотекознавча термінологія, термін, джерело термінології, джерело бібліотекознавчої термінології, довідкове видання.

Relevance of the research. Terminology is understood as the lexical construct of a science, that is, a system of interrelated words and word combinations used to denote clearly defined concepts and categories inherent to a particular discipline or sphere of social activity. Terminology is essential for sustaining professional communication, discussing and developing scientific ideas, formulating concepts and theories, testing principles (semantic, morphological, syntactic) of term formation, elaborating methods of development, applying them in practice, studying variability, conducting expert evaluation, and incorporating concepts into dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and reference works.

The successful integration of library information resources into the global digital space has enriched the sectoral thesaurus, which has already been reflected in specialised publications, scholarly articles, and large-scale studies. However, the exploration of the potential of normative legal acts for expanding the vocabulary of library science terminology, its conceptualisation, and effective application remains an under-researched topic.

Analysis of research and publications. The historiographical foundation of the topic is rather extensive. Therefore, for its presentation, it is reasonable to focus only on research studies, excluding works that are considered classics of the subject. Several historiographical problem-oriented thematic blocks can be distinguished: universal terminological studies; general developments in library science terminology; investigations devoted to specific directions and aspects of the sectoral term

system; and “niche” explorations addressing narrowly defined terminological issues within library science and related disciplines or subfields.

Among universal terminological developments based on cognitive-philosophical and interdisciplinary approaches to the formation and application of terms, one may cite the monograph by Spanish philologists S. Molina-Plaza and N. Maroto *Aspects of Cognitive Terminology Studies: Theoretical Considerations and the Role of Metaphor in Terminology* (2024) [51], the collaborative projects of American scholars in research methodology J. Creswell and V. Plano Clark *Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research* (2018) [44], as well as their recent publication *Revisiting Mixed Methods Research Designs Twenty Years Later* (2023) [45]. Joint studies with T. Guetterman and J. Molina-Azorín, *Terminology and Mixed Methods Research: A Persistent Challenge* (2024), further exemplify this line of inquiry [50].

In the Ukrainian scholarly context, general principles of terminological theorisation are represented in the works of philologists and terminologists such as M. O. Vakulenko *Modern Ukrainian Terminology: Methodology, Codification, Lexicographic Practice* (2023) [5]; T. Krasheninnikova *Language and Terminology of Scientific Research* (2021) [16]; M. Dorofieieva *Variability of Translation Studies Terms: Problems of Usage and Analysis of Translation Decisions (Experimental-Methodological Study)* (2024) [8]; as well as I. Kochan and library scholar M. Komova *Scientific Research in Ukrainian Terminology* (2020)

[15], among others. The principal advantage of these works lies in the development of interdisciplinary methods for studying terminology and the advancement of contemporary mixed methodological approaches to the construction of scientific term systems, taking into account the modern capabilities of information sciences.

The most influential studies in library science terminology are rightly considered to be the works of prominent Ukrainian scholars: H. I. Soloidenko *Ukrainian Library Terminology: Formation and Main Stages of Development* (2010) [36]; R. Z. Bilousova *Terms of Library Science and Bibliography in the Ukrainian Language of the Late 20th – Early 21st Century (System-Structural Organisation)* (2021) [4]; N. V. Strishenets *English-Ukrainian Reference Dictionary of Library-Information Terminology* (2004) [38] and *Modern American Library-Information Term System* (2011) [39]. In addition, separate studies on the terminology of related disciplines – bibliography, documentation studies, and archival studies – by V. V. Bezdrabko [2, 3], M. Komova [13, 14], O. Tur [40], H. Shvetsova-Vodka [41], and others have made significant contributions.

A substantial historical overview of the evolution of Ukrainian library science terminology, the harmonisation and dissemination of foreign terms, the lexicographic output of these specialists at the contemporary level, the unification and standardisation of definitions of terms and concepts, as well as other projects – such as the unique international scholarly-practical seminar *Terminology of Documentation Studies and Related Fields of Knowledge*, whose participants actively engaged in the discussion and representation of pressing terminological issues – have become important achievements in the development of this significant direction in the theory of library science [1].

It is also necessary to highlight research devoted to specific, narrowly focused aspects of library science terminology. These include, in particular: lexicographic sources of library science (M. Komova) [13]; the terminology of bibliographic information (H. Shvetsova-Vodka, Z. Romanukha) [42]; library science terminology in reference publications (S. Lisina) [17]; terminological dictionaries and lexical items of the legislative framework in Ukraine within the context of digitalisation (V. Hedikov, O. Zbanatska, N. Zorina) [7; 10; 11]; and modern Ukrainian library-information standards (N. Strishenets) [37], among others. The aforementioned works have formed the historiographical and source base of the present study.

The purpose of the article is to clarify the content of the terminological sections of current

legislative acts of Ukraine in order to reveal their potential and possibilities for representation in reference publications on library science. A brief presentation of the historiographical foundation of the study, which incorporates the most notable works of recent decades, convincingly demonstrates the absence of specialised investigations in the Ukrainian scholarly domain devoted to reference publications as a source base for library science terminology. At the same time, the content of reference works in library science equally requires a robust source base for the compilation of an appropriate vocabulary, the definition of its terms and concepts, and the unification and standardisation of its lexicon. Such sources include laws and subordinate acts; regulatory and scientific-methodological documents; national, international, and interstate standards; reference publications; as well as individual and collective monographs. This study is specifically devoted to normative legal acts – laws of Ukraine – as a source for the formation and validation of library science terminology in reference publications.

The principal information resources employed to achieve the research objective were the official web portals of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Rada) and of the European Union (Europa) [6, 47]. In processing sources and scholarly studies on the topic, the following methods were applied: empirical-descriptive, terminological, analytical, synthetic, and generalisation. The empirical-descriptive method was used to represent the principal legal sources that may be considered foundational for reference publications in library science. The terminological method served to actualise lexemes of both general and specialised usage within the professional vocabulary of library science. The analytical-synthetic method was applied to provide the study with historiographical grounding. The method of generalisation formed the basis for the concluding section of the work.

Presentation of the main findings. Terminological issues rank among the most complex theoretical problems in any field of knowledge or sphere of social activity. On the one hand, terminology serves to record, in general terms, the level of scientific development; on the other, it delineates the salient tendencies of its evolution. A distinctive feature of its development is the constant renewal, refinement, supplementation, the emergence of new proposals, and even the contestation of the semantic content of the existing conceptual and categorical apparatus of science. This occurs through the ongoing scholarly search for lexical equivalents to the facts, phenomena, and processes that take place in the evolution of science and in the spheres of social activity associated with it.

Library science and library practice jointly

determine the development of their own terminology. This refers to the fact that the diverse forms and types of library work, as well as the processes arising from the implementation of the core functions of libraries – preservation of information resources, management of information, provision of user access, and support for education, science, culture, and all spheres of civil society – both sustain the stability of sectoral terminology and stimulate its revision. Researchers at the terminological level delineate and record these changes, or else anticipate them by formulating concepts for phenomena, processes, and facts that are already discernible in contemporary practice but have not yet acquired lexical equivalents.

Accordingly, library professionals and library scientists, together with representatives of related disciplines such as bibliography, book studies, and documentation studies, work directly or indirectly on enriching library science terminology and defining the vocabulary of the professional language. The results of this collaboration become evident through the publication of their terminological achievements in the form of regulatory documents, encyclopaedic and reference works, individual monographs, and other scholarly outputs.

One of the notable sources of library science terminology is the legislative and regulatory framework of Ukraine, particularly the laws that govern library activities. Each of these laws typically contains valuable data for retrospectively tracing the evolution of sectoral terminology. It is precisely the terminological sections of normative legal acts that shed light on how their authors understood the fundamental and contemporaneously relevant definitions and concepts of terms at the time of drafting.

The general legal framework for library activities is provided by the Law of Ukraine *On Culture* (2010). This law is aimed at regulating social relations connected with the creation, use, dissemination, preservation of cultural heritage and cultural values, and ensuring access to them. It contains terms relating to the general provisions on culture that may be applicable to the library sphere. These include the following: basic set of cultural services, domestic (national) cultural product, state policy in the field of culture, activity in the field of culture (cultural activity), cultural institution, culture, cultural service, cultural space of Ukraine, cultural goods, cultural values, national cultural heritage, national-cultural state target program, cultural worker, among others [25].

The fundamental normative legal act of the field is the Law of Ukraine *On Libraries and Library Activity* (1995). In its terminological section, definitions are provided for the following concepts:

library, depositary library, library service, Library System of Ukraine, library activity, library collection, library resources, document, depositing, library user, interlibrary loan, and centralised library system [19]. The list of terms records the principal concepts of the legal act, and their definitions demonstrate not only the substantive content of the document but also indicate the level of development of library activity at the time.

The Law of Ukraine *On the Mandatory Copy of Documents* (1999), which regulates information relations connected with the replenishment of the National Information Fund of Ukraine, contains definitions of terms and concepts of primary importance for the library sector, in particular: mandatory copy of a document, system of mandatory copy of documents, document, reproduced document, producer of documents, National Information Fund of Ukraine, and recipient of the mandatory copy of documents [30]. Various types of documents reproduced by legal or natural persons ultimately constitute the objects of acquisition and collection development in every library. The related sphere of legal relations thereby generates terms that are characteristic of the professional vocabulary of librarians.

The legal and organisational foundations for ensuring library access to documentary heritage are set forth in the Law of Ukraine *On Copyright and Related Rights* (2022). The terminological section of this Law contains concepts of particular importance for library science, including: author, database (data compilation), reproduction, state system of legal protection of copyright and related rights, lawful user of a database, author's name, copy, disclosure, publication, originality of a work, person with limited ability to perceive printed information, pseudonym, distribution, among others [18]. The Law establishes the rules for copying, digitisation, dissemination, and use of works protected by copyright. These provisions are of significant importance in the everyday practice of library activity.

Traditionally, specialists in library science adhere to the legal foundations of information relations in Ukraine, in particular the rights of citizens to access information, as well as the procedures for its dissemination, preservation, and protection. Accordingly, the Law of Ukraine *On Information* (1992), which contains a terminological section, is likewise an important source for the formation of library science terminology. This pertains to such lexemes as document, protection of information, and information [24]. A continuation of the aforementioned law is the normative legal act *On Access to Public Information* (2011), which specified the procedures for exercising and ensuring the right

of every individual to access information. The list of terms recorded in the law, together with explanations of their meanings, includes: public information, information with restricted access, and information request [22]. The clear differentiation of the types of information that constitute matters of public interest, as opposed to those subject to other discretionary limits of dissemination, serves as an important supplement to the clarifications of relevant definitions provided in other laws.

Important areas of library activity include educational, research, publishing, and others. In this regard, the relevance of a number of laws regulating the corresponding spheres of social and professional activity arises. Therefore, the Law of Ukraine *On Education* (2017) is likewise significant for understanding the educational function of libraries. Certain terms that define the content of education in general and its object-subject domain are of considerable importance for library activity, since sectoral institutions may include structural units of postgraduate education. For example, the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine has postgraduate and doctoral programs, as well as a specialised academic council, which together ensure the training of scientific personnel for libraries, institutions of related activity (such as museums and archives), and institutions of higher education, among others [31].

We should also note another legislative act regulating scientific and scientific-technical activity, namely the Law of Ukraine *On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity* (2015). Concepts significant for libraries include: production-oriented (sectoral) scientific institution, state research infrastructure, research infrastructure, scientific activity, scientific expedition, scientific (scientific-technical) product, scientific (scientific-technical) work, scientific institution, scientific publication, scientific subdivision, scientific employee, scientific result, scientific (scientific-technical) project, applied scientific research, fundamental scientific research, among others [28]. Undoubtedly, the aforementioned legislative acts are not equally relevant for the functioning of every library. Nevertheless, even a small segment of their provisions requires the use of terminologically standardised vocabulary, as presented in these laws without specific or sectoral reservations. We maintain, however, that their terminology is likewise necessary to ensure the implementation of certain areas of library activity and, accordingly, to support accurate professional communication.

The legal foundations for the organisation and implementation of publishing activities in libraries are defined by the Laws of Ukraine *On Publishing* (1997) and *On Media* (2022). The terminological

sections of these acts contain concepts important for library science and library practice, including: publishing house, publisher, publishing activity, edition, imprint data of an edition, electronic catalogue *Books on the Market*, international standard number, socially necessary editions, print run, data not subject to disclosure, printed media, identification data, media, online media, format, among others [21, 26]. While the Law of Ukraine *On Publishing* remains relevant primarily for traditional types of printed products, the Law of Ukraine *On Media* is oriented toward information media operating in digital formats and technologically supported by corresponding innovations. Since modern libraries actively function in the context of mastering new information-technological capabilities – offering users electronic catalogues, databases, diverse digital services, and providing access to resources through innovative communication platforms and international information systems on a global scale – the use of the aforementioned terminology is of great importance for all those engaged with the library both as a traditional repository of books and as a cloud-based information hub.

A widespread view in society regards libraries as repositories of the historical and cultural heritage of humanity. This perception is well-founded, being motivated by the traditional functions of these institutions. Accordingly, the terminological section of the Law of Ukraine *On the Protection of Cultural Heritage* (2000) is likewise important for library science and library practice. It defines the content of such socially significant concepts as: cultural heritage, object of cultural heritage, protection of cultural heritage, research, conservation, restoration, alteration of a cultural heritage object, outstanding universal value, registration documentation, among others [32]. Each of these concepts is relevant to specific areas of library activity connected with safeguarding and preserving book and manuscript monuments, works of art, and other storage units.

In the context of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine *On the Export, Import, and Return of Cultural Property* (1999) has acquired particular relevance. It regulates relations connected with the movement of cultural property, the protection of national cultural heritage, and the development of Ukraine's international cooperation in the sphere of culture. Accordingly, the definitions of the term's cultural property and collection of cultural property are especially pertinent for libraries that hold collections containing relevant artifacts, unique, and particularly valuable documents [20]. This standardises the circulation of the corresponding terminology, ensures professional communication, and advances the narrative necessary

for understanding within the circle of professional discourse.

The laws regulating related spheres of social activity – information, archival, and museum – should also be considered potential sources for enriching the professional vocabulary of library science [9, 35]. Libraries, archives, and museums, as components of social institutions, perform common functions: they collect and preserve sources of social, historical, and national memory, organise their safeguarding, and carry out scientific, informational, and cultural activities. Their principal functions are defined as the preservation and study of historical and cultural sources, the dissemination of objective information and scientifically grounded knowledge about documentary cultural heritage, as well as its use in contemporary informational-analytical, memorial, socio-political, cultural-educational, and other activities aimed at shaping and affirming national memory.

The legislative foundations of these institutions' activities are highlighted accordingly. For instance, the Law of Ukraine *On Museums and Museum Activity* (1995) contains lexical units such as preservation, conservation, restoration, and cultural property. All of these are important for library activity, particularly in connection with conservation and restoration measures, as well as in cases involving the functioning of museums within libraries or library museums [27]. Equally significant is the Law of Ukraine *On the National Archival Fund and Archival Institutions* (1993), which records the meaning and content of concepts similar to those in library practice, including document, unique document, and reference apparatus, among others [29].

Undoubtedly, library science terminology is enriched and expanded by those legislative acts that concern producers of digital content and consumers of the corresponding resources [12]. This refers to the Law of Ukraine *On Digital Content and Digital Services* (2023), which regulates the circulation of such terms as: durable medium, integration, compatibility, digital service, digital environment, digital content, and others [34]. For the conquerors of the digital space – namely libraries of recent decades – no less important is the Law of Ukraine *On Cloud Services* (2022), which provides definitions of the following terms and concepts: (public) user of cloud services, provider of cloud services, cloud (cloud infrastructure), cloud service, cloud resources, and data processing centre [33]. Of course, these and other terms mentioned above do not contain sector-specific reservations or clarifications. Nevertheless, their circulation within the library environment, precisely in the general sense presented in the Law, is both possible and permissible. No less important in this

context is the Law of Ukraine *On Electronic Documents and Electronic Document Circulation* (2003), in which, for the first time in Ukrainian legislation, the issue of using electronic documents and organising electronic document circulation was addressed. Although the terminological section of the Law is relatively brief, it nevertheless contains key concepts of electronic document circulation that are essential for operation within the library environment, in particular: electronic document, original of an electronic document, electronic document circulation, data, subjects of electronic document circulation, author of an electronic document, mandatory requisite of an electronic document, among others [23].

Undoubtedly, within the framework of Ukraine's European integration processes, it is important to take into account the legal achievements in the field of library science of the European Union. Although the EU does not have a single so-called 'library law', a number of directives and general regulations that govern the information sphere of activity in European societies and states are of significance for library institutions. These include the Data Governance Act (DGA), the Digital Services Act (DSA), the Database Directive (DBD, Directive 96/9/EC), the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market (Directive (EU) 2019/790), the Information Society Directive (2001/29/EC), the Open Data Directive (2019/1024/EU), the Directive on the Re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI Directive, 2003/98/EC, updated 2019/1024/EU), and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2016/679), among others [43, 46, 48, 49].

The aforementioned normative acts establish the legal framework for the production of information products, the provision of information services, and other measures related to information activity in the digital space. Concepts such as copyright, open data, digital library, digital heritage, and access to information – among others – are essential elements of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of contemporary European, and particularly Ukrainian, library science.

Conclusions. Normative legal acts constitute an important source of library science terminology for sectoral reference publications. Distinctions are made between legal acts that are fundamental to library activity. Such is the Law of Ukraine *On Libraries and Library Activity*. The framework law for library operations within the legal field is the Law of Ukraine *On Culture*. A separate category is formed by acts that have indirect significance for library activity, representing value primarily for fields adjacent to the library sphere – archival, museum, and informational. These include the laws *On Museums and Museum Activity*, *On the National Archival Fund and Archival*

Institutions, On the Protection of Cultural Heritage, among others.

For the enrichment of library science terminology, significant are those acts that regulate the activities of specific categories of libraries as research and educational institutions, as well as their performance of other naturally inherent functions (e.g., *On Education, On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity, On Publishing*). Another category of acts addresses the development of the information society in the digital environment. These include the laws *On Digital Content and Digital Services, On Cloud Services, On Electronic Documents and Electronic Document Circulation*, and others.

The terminological sections of these laws

reflect the state of development of specialised professional vocabulary, recorded at the time of their enactment, and serve as an important source for understanding the level of development of various spheres of social activity. The authors and developers of legislative drafts are specialists representing the fields of their application, as well as terminologists and lexicographers, who standardise lexemes to ensure logical and semantic precision in professional communication. The study of the source base of library science terminology, and of particular types of sources, makes it possible to expand the lexicon and to revise, for purposes of clarification, the lexemes of sectoral terminological reference works and encyclopaedias.

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