



## **Composition of the encyclopaedic article in projection onto the biblionymic cross-section: Cognition, structure, specifics of determinative relations**

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**Abstract.** The relevance of the proposed scholarly study was conditioned by the orientation of modern linguistics towards the study of encyclopaedics as a poly-paradigmatic science in projection onto its modern content, technical equipment and the process of encyclopaedographing – the creation of encyclopaedic dictionaries and the development of the theoretical foundations. The aim of the work was a comprehensive investigation of the specifics of the interaction between the pre-textual (title complex) and the proper textual structure of the encyclopaedic article as the basic unit of encyclopaedic discourse. The reliability of the results obtained was ensured by the use of general scientific and linguistic methods: induction and deduction, the descriptive, descriptive-analytical, comparative and biographical methods, dictionary definitions, contextual and component analysis. On the basis of an analysis of folkloristic, linguistic, literary-studies and historical encyclopaedic publications, specialised regional-biographical, sectoral regional-biographical and other sources, relevant features of the encyclopaedic text were interpreted, and the classical composition of the encyclopaedic article as the principal structural unit of universal or sectoral encyclopaedic publications was elucidated. The main focus of the study was the autosemantic-pragmatic pre-textual unit – the title – which systematically and consistently correlated in content and in

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the means of language architectonics with the definitive-textual part. The immanent features (consistently actualised informativeness, rigid logicity, maximal concreteness, structural-semantic concision, non-disputatiousness) and functions (integrative, distinctive, nominative, representative, conceptual-content, aconnotative) of the biblionym-anthroponym as an obligatory constituent of the encyclopaedic article – the most important actualiser of the post-message – were ascertained; it has a specific propositional-dictum motivational base, a strictly regulated structural organisation, and a one-way cognitive-discursive trajectory – from title to text. The fundamental criteria for identifying anthroponymic biblionyms with an identical verbal set were established. The anthroponymic-familial cross-reference was disclosed according to the identifying features “degree of kinship” [“full kinship”, “kinship of varying degrees between grandparents and grandchildren”, “collateral kinship of varying degrees”, etc.] and “degree of affinity”. The practical significance of the study conducted was determined primarily by the fact that its results can be applied to systematise, deepen and refine recommendations that directly concern the qualitative potential of preparing an encyclopaedic article

**Keywords:** structural unit of the encyclopaedic text; encyclopaedic pre-text and text; classical constituents of the encyclopaedic text; anthroponymic pre-textual component; multi-component anthroponymic formula; anthroponymic-familial cross-reference

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## **Introduction**

Encyclopaedic discourse organically correlated with scholarly and popular-scholarly discourse, was united with these discourses by various parameters at the level of form and content, and at the same time appeared as a specific genre of the discursive paradigm. The relevant characteristics of encyclopaedic discourse were considered to be its systemacity, hierarchical nature, laconicism, compactness of form, abstractness, clear content determinacy grounded in strictly regulated causal relations, terminologicality, absence of an authorial conception, intertextuality, hypertextuality, connotative indifference, and unified structure. The relevance of the proposed research was motivated by the need to expand the theory of encyclopaedic discourse with new partial data concerning cognition, reception, structure, the nature of determinative relations, the extralingual context of the encyclopaedic article; and by the need for the more active introduction into encyclopaedographical practice of technologies for its high-quality preparation in view of the experience developed and the concrete pragmatic

demands of the present. An important component of such preparation was the set of issues that directly concerned the process of nominating entries, with the prospect that titles should organically harmonise with the definitive part and its semantically relevant components.

Encyclopaedic articles, arranged in a certain sequence – most often alphabetically, less often according to another principle – formed the corpus of entries of the corresponding compendium of knowledge (encyclopaedia, encyclopaedic dictionary, encyclopaedic handbook, etc.). In the opinion of R. Serdeha (2020), it was appropriate to conditionally distinguish two key components in an encyclopaedic article: the first – the article title or lexical unit fixed as the heading; and the second – the explanatory part, which contained a coherent and systematic disclosure of the content. The corpus of articles was formed purposefully and systematically – on the basis of a previously determined list of topics selected in accordance with the overall concept of the publication. The term “encyclopaedia”, despite its entrenched dynamic

history and wide – worldwide – area of use, did not have an unambiguous, or more precisely, an all-embracing interpretation. Most often, this term was treated as a collection of encyclopaedic articles of a scholarly or popular-scholarly nature created by specialists in accordance with defined standards and clear criteria. Such texts were usually distinguished by informativeness, objectivity, scholarly reliability, accuracy and propaedeuticity. This corpus – a universally recognised and convincing marker of human progress in its various dimensions: scientific and technological progress, intellectual and spiritual advancement; a register of national achievements, the wealth of a country; a systemic fixer of its rises and declines; ultimately, the source into which every generation invests all that it wishes to pass on to its descendants.

Encyclopaedic publications were classified by various criteria, conditioned primarily by the multifunctionality of this important bearer of information about everything that surrounds a person, affects people, that people cognise or transform, as well as by its projection onto the collective recipient, i.e., its being addressed to an audience not limited by any boundaries or to particular categories of people, for example those united by type of activity, profession, ethnic affiliation, confession, political convictions, age, tastes, preferences, etc. According to the work of I. Dziuba (2021), it was appropriate to classify encyclopaedias by four criteria, because this integrative model fully embraces the encyclopaedic matrix. The first criterion concerned the purpose of the continuum described (scholarly, popular-scholarly, popular publications), and the second – the readership (publications for mass readers, for specialists in particular branches of knowledge, for young people and children). The third criterion envisaged such an important characteristic of encyclopaedic publications as the structure (alphabetical, systematic, alphabetical-systematic publications), and the fourth took into account the nature of the information such publications

represent (universal, sectoral, specialised, regional publications. Each of the distinguished encyclopaedic subtypes can be differentiated by more specific criteria into narrower genre modifications. An important place in this context was assigned to electronic encyclopaedias as a landmark achievement of modern encyclopaedistics. The encyclopaedias were reasonably considered an element of open science, the essence of which is defined by the fact that research results, according to A.V. Yatsyshyn *et al.* (2021), become accessible to all, since such results do not presuppose any technical or financial barriers. The emergence of such publications, in the opinion of S.-K. Lin (2020), was also conditioned by the fact that in the Internet era people wish to learn quickly about all that is topical; however, owing to the absence of reliable sources, sensational information spreads in social networks faster than verified information and creates so-called fake news. Online encyclopaedias must become reliable, verified information that counteracts this negative and dangerous process. In these modern compendia of knowledge, the structural unit that represents such compendia acquires a new quality. The advantages and popularity of modern carriers of information lie not only in free access, but also in the fact that the verbally presented content can, where necessary, be accompanied by multimedia elements, be constantly updated, changed and supplemented without the involvement of financial resources. Ultimately, it is more convenient to use, since websites have “quick search (simple and advanced)”, and also “various interesting sections for users (forums, competitions, news, quizzes, surveys, etc.)” (Yatsyshyn *et al.*, 2021).

The aim of the article was to analyse systematically the biblionymic cross-section of the encyclopaedic entry against the background of its compositional structure, above all those determinative relations that arise between the anthroponymic title, represented by one-, two- and three-component

anthroponymic formulae, and the definitive-textual part with its regular programming of anthroponymic components as important informative centres of the semantic structure.

### Materials and Methods

The source base consisted of encyclopaedic works, whose foundation was “an all-embracing corpus of reliable information intended to satisfy the informational needs of society”, in particular “an integral scientifically integrated system of knowledge about Ukraine in the full compass of its spatio-temporal existence, development and prospects, a science of historical memory, culture, experience, a peculiar philosophy and politics of statehood”, and so on (Chernysh, 2018): folkloristic, linguistic, literary-studies, historical encyclopaedic publications, specialised regional-biographical, sectoral regional-biographical and other publications. The basis of the author’s card index was formed by contextual uses of official and unofficial anthroponymic formulae, carefully selected from V. Kubiiovych (2003), M. Zhulynskiy *et al.* (2015). This repertoire was supplemented by factual material obtained from V. Rusanivskiy *et al.* (2007), M. Dmytrenko (2020). Such specialised regional-biographical publications as O. Bilousko (2009), P. Rotach (2013) were examined in detail. As a kind of model for interpreting anthroponyms as titles and organic constituents of the definitive part of the article of the compendium of knowledge under examination, I. Dziuba *et al.* (2022) was chosen, whose specificity was determined by the fact that anthroponymic entries predominated in it, and this practice was consciously motivated: for various reasons of an objective and subjective nature, personalities attested in history had not entered the encyclopaedic sphere. There was no obvious need to expand the source spectrum, since the phenomenon under analysis did not display any specificity in encyclopaedic studies of different genres, and the mechanical accumulation of factual

material did not materially affect the projected results of the research being carried out.

The following general-scientific and special linguistic methods were used in the work: the descriptive method – for the selection and ordering of the material, the cataloguing of the phenomenon under study; the descriptive-analytical method – for classifying anthroponymic formulae according to different criteria; induction and deduction – for consistently reflecting the determinative relations between the title and the definitive part with an anthroponymic resource; the biographical method – for establishing relations of blood and non-blood kinship in the anthroponymic space of an individual entry and of different articles with a shared set of one-, two- or three-component anthroponymic formulae, as well as for identifying the specificity of the anthroponymic formulae of particular social groups, and also for the study of national and partly global traditions of the formation and legitimisation of the anthroponymic formula, its possible ellipsis and expansion caused partly by intra-, but mainly by extra-lingual factors; contextual analysis – for characterising the conditions of microtextual functioning within the structure of the entry, macrotextual functioning within the space of the encyclopaedic publication of anthroponyms and for establishing the direct and reverse connection with the biblionym; component analysis – for interpreting the phenomenon of variability within the structure of the anthroponymic formula and for differentiating titles by this feature; the comparative method – for clarifying the common and the different in the sphere of the anthroponymic formula in different encyclopaedic publications; dictionary definitions – for a comprehensive analysis of the specificity of encyclopaedic entries with an anthroponymic biblionym.

### Results and Discussion

Scholars T. Vakaliuk *et al.* (2021) noted that what brings encyclopaedic discourse closer to other

genres of the discursive paradigm is, on the one hand, that it is inseparable from the discursive practice customary in society and is pre-programmed by an emphasised goal as well as by the social mechanisms that ensure its functioning, and, on the other, that it is distinguished by a set of communicative events regulated by certain features of communicative intentions, and is also defined by content and structural similarity, by the particularities of syntactic, lexical and stylistic organisation, and by its orientation towards a given audience. The principal concrete representative of the discourse under study, according to T. Vakaliuk *et al.* (2021), is the encyclopaedic article. It is appropriate to treat it as an organised set of lexicographical – more precisely, encyclopaedographical – parameters, the core among which is formed by the object and scope of lexicographising (encyclopaedographising). The former “determines the composition and boundaries of the dictionary”, whereas the latter “conditions the selection of relevant linguistic information about the language unit; the dictionary’s addressee, which presupposes taking into account the age and educational determinants of the average user”. The analysed discourse and the content formed on its basis in the form of articles have been studied from different angles. There arises a need to characterise encyclopaedic discourse from a diachronic-synchronic perspective. This issue is fragmentarily covered in the work of N. Kovalchuk (2023).

Equally, within the constant field of attention are such important aspects of the issue under consideration as the dissemination of universal (sectoral) knowledge and the revival of the national memory of the Ukrainian people through the prism of the encyclopaedic domain. The conceptual contours of the problem in question are set out in the work of M. Zhelezniak *et al.* (2023). These, however, require the expansion of the theoretical base and factual filling within a systematic presentation – chronological, thematic, generic, functional-stylistic, etc.

No less important are works that provide valuable information on high-quality editing of encyclopaedic content and academic integrity in scholarly communication. Of particular note in this context are the works of A. Petrushka (2021) and N. Berezovska-Savchuk (2023). The arguments advanced therein may serve as the canvas for future scholarly studies.

As for the encyclopaedic article as a concrete representative of encyclopaedic discourse in general and of a particular encyclopaedic publication in particular, this problem has not yet found an unambiguous solution. This concerns above all such research segments as the differential spectrum, the preparation technology oriented towards compositional structure, language-and-style features, the author’s academic integrity, and non-verbal accompaniment. In particular, universal characteristics have been singled out that are inherent in any encyclopaedic entry and in an encyclopaedic publication as a whole. These include primarily conformity to the propaedeutic aim, which “consists in presenting, in an accessible form, knowledge sufficient to introduce the topic”, objectivity of material, verifiability, reliability of information, reliance on scientific results and established facts, and the use of the method of generalisation. As regards the proposed methodology, its spectrum requires expansion. Against this background, researchers present a typology of the main errors, the emergence of which is caused by failure to observe, violation of, or disregard for one or more or even all the universal characteristics, namely: the encyclopaedic article is too superficial owing to the intention to include as much additional information as possible; very expansive due to the desire to cram all information into the exposition; rather one-sided because of detailed commentary on one thing and the failure to take account of other relevant information.

In conformity with O. Ishchenko & O. Savchenko (2023), those who compose Wikipedia entries should avoid the analysed and

other errors. The authors reached the reasoned conclusion that guidelines of the proposed kind do not guarantee that “the material of the article will be detailed, comprehensive, of quality, something that can be fully trusted”, yet such guidelines will still perform the main function – facilitating the creation of full-fledged content. Each of these aspects requires theoretical adjustment and pragmatic concretisation. As for the composition of the encyclopaedic entry, its components – particularly the title – are specific, since, as the analysis conducted has confirmed, such components are based on rich factual material, are indifferent with respect to connotation, and do not correlate with the axiological potential inherent, for example, in artistic or publicistic discourse.

The quality formation of an encyclopaedic article begins with the title, which must vividly mirror its essence and serve as an important transmitter of the pragmatic nature of the text, functioning either autosemantically, i.e., as an independent text or message, or synsemantically, i.e., as its part (Yuldasheva *et al.*, 2022). Kh. Li *et al.* (2021) have convincingly proved another essential point: the biblionym is an integral component of the informational architectonics of encyclopaedic discourse that fits organically into the research landscape. The highlighted propositions served as one of the methodological premises of the present article. In view of the analysis above, no less significant are the informative links of the title with the key components of the encyclopaedic article which, by specifying, clarifying and expanding its semantic vectors, at the same time take an active part in the constitution of the overall content. Exceptional attention was paid to this issue in the present study. The most essential aspect of the consideration was anthroponymic titles in projection onto the specifics of the use as an anthroponymic formula, as well as onto the hierarchical links of this formula with textual anthroponyms. The material at the disposal allows stating that

the fundamental propositions of the anthropocentric issue described systematically and consistently correlate with the methodological principles of a new linguistic field – linguoper-sonology, whose definitional boundaries have been clearly outlined by O. Mykytiuk (2025): “a syncretic science that demands study in social, linguo-cultural, linguo-philosophical, and linguo-political dimensions”.

Works do not lose the acuteness whose object of research is the canonical attributes, structural organisation, and classification parameters of the basic structural unit of an encyclopaedic publication. In terms of content-type characteristics, one distinguishes review articles, reference articles, explanatory articles, cross-reference articles, and biographical articles, and, by nature of preparation, authorial and editorial articles (Kyrydon, 2020). The proposed classification is not universal, yet it may be considered exhaustive given the biblionymic matrix of encyclopaedias. What is highly essential in this cognitive space is that all the highlighted structural units function not separately, but in a certain interconnection, to a greater or lesser extent organically and harmoniously complementing one another, so that the publication which these units jointly and objectively reflect is “coherent both in content and in the manner of presenting the material”. As for biblionyms, the biblionyms do not perform a demarcation function at the level of the genre typology of encyclopaedic articles, which is conditioned by the purely nominative nature, the attachment to a specific denotatum with its individualised status. The title, like the main exposition (the definitive part and the proper textual part as components of a single whole), bibliography, and author, are classical components of an encyclopaedic article.

The title should be interpreted as the first sign that provides a whole complex of notions about the content and form of what is communicated (Ruban, 2024). It is appropriate to treat it not simply as a component of the text,

but as a symbol of the meaning embedded in it, as the most important step of the receptive mechanism. There are every grounds to assign to the biblionym the status of a unique unit of the text and the most eloquent actualiser of textual categories, a highly important component of a publicistic, scholarly, religious or any other work or its part; ultimately, an integral attribute of a newspaper, journal, almanac, article, message, post, review – that is, of any verbal whole (Lebed & Bilohrats, 2020; Monakhova *et al.*, 2021).

The title as a compositional attribute of the text. The title stands with the main text in various prospective-retrospective relations. The peculiarity of this determinative phenomenon depends primarily on the functional-stylistic and genre nature of the text. The role the title plays in the artistic style differs significantly from its purpose in the scholarly or official-business style. It is important to consider, in addition to asymmetrical, also symmetrical characteristics. Among the latter is the name given by a micro- or macro-text, which has its own regular conditioning, since it is intended to reflect the content dominant in its strategic presentation. A specifically actualised title always appears as an independent – often visualised – component with a fixed initial placement above the text, which makes it possible to perceive it as the bearer of a certain code, a marker of informative relevance, an original phenomenon that focuses the semantic features of the author's narration and, as O.A. Rarytskyi (2017) wrote, clearly directs the recipient towards a concrete interpretative model of what is communicated, acting as a conventional signal for its decoding. Practically every title is an explicit or implicit secondary denomination that participates in the structural-semantic organisation of the text and, as L. Yuldasheva (2018) emphasised, as an important component of the text, significantly influences the formation of the main textual properties. According to F. Moncomble (2017), the most important task

is the optimisation of the relevance of titles, which opens for the reader a direct, motivated access to the content.

The title as an obligatory compositional attribute of the encyclopaedic article. The communicative complex of the encyclopaedic text “title ↔ text” has pronounced specific features. These are demonstrated by the cognitive-discursive trajectory of the components of this complex. It proceeds from the title (pre-text) to the text, and not vice versa, as happens, for example, in an artistic work, when, after grasping the main exposition, recipients decode and justify its polysemous, metaphorised, emotively or emotionally connoted title, and so on, which often focuses on subtexts, prompts reflection, and requires additional commentary, hence an expansion of the range of background knowledge. In encyclopaedic entries the title is an obligatory unit, rarely expressed by a single lexeme but more often by a grammatically ordered structure which, in laconic form and without additional comments or unnecessary explanations, actualises the main content. Non-verbal means of representing the component of the article under description – graphic, numerical, symbolic, silent titles, i.e., graphic-interval lines that separate textual fragments, and the like – are not characteristic of encyclopaedic discourse in view of its clearly and consistently implemented informativeness, maximal logicity and concreteness and, which is particularly important for the genre under analysis, its non-disputatiousness.

Encyclopaedic titles have a specific motivational basis. In accordance with the status of the motivator and the model of the structure of knowledge about the world that surrounds the person and the world of the person, O. Selivanova (2011) distinguished the following types of motivation: propositional-dictum, which presupposes the use of motivators with a direct meaning, i.e., those in whose onomasiological structure real information about reality is embedded; associative, whose essence is

represented by metaphorical meaning; modus, which is based on evaluative reception; mixed, which operates on motivational criteria of different status. The encyclopaedic title clearly and unambiguously identifies the content of the article; outside encyclopaedic discourse it realises the same semantics as in this textual space; it contains concrete information about a concrete denotatum – a person (people), phenomenon(s), event(s), epoch(s), etc.; therefore, propositional-dictum motivation is immanent to it. A double structure, a complicated build, hypertrophied nominative character are not typical of the title under description. It functions as an autosemantic-pragmatic pre-textual unit that explicates the most relevant information in the paradigms of the formal, natural and social-humanitarian sciences, more rarely of practical skills, abilities, individual and collective experience, and is oriented “towards the subsequent text (prospersion), to which text-centricity, self-centricity (the realisation of the author’s intentions) and anthropocentricity (orientation towards the addressee) are adjacent. Taken together, these transform the title into a means of pragmatic influence and facilitate the process of interpreting the text” (Yuldasheva, 2018) and its content and formal-grammatical organisation. The basis of this complex mechanism is formed by vertical cohesion, which arises between the title as a pre-textual semantic code and the text as a systemic set of content differential features of the verbal whole realised by the corresponding verbal repertoire, and by horizontal cohesion, which exists between the title and its functioning in the text in full if it is monolexemic, or in the form of separate fragments if it is multi-component. According to the observations of T. Yeshchenko (2021), “the repetition of lexemes from the title in the structure of the text creates the so-called “semantic radius of the title”, which binds the entire text”. Vertical and horizontal cohesion are consistently actualised in lengthy, mostly multi-plot, encyclopaedic

articles, chiefly those that represent the social-humanitarian sciences.

All biblionyms are characterised by integrative (generalising), distinctive and nominative functions. The latter may or may not be accompanied by connotation. For encyclopaedic titles, the following functions are also important: representative – the designation of the world of things – and conceptual-content – the establishment of systemic, hierarchical, determinative, paritarian, causal and other links and relations that pervade the world of things, reflecting evolutionary processes in nature or human society. As already noted, the quality of the names of encyclopaedic entries is determined primarily by the maximal consonance of the content with the article, by pre-textual explicitness, i.e., the real capacity to reveal, in general outlines, the denotative essence of relevant information. Moreover, such names must be structurally and semantically laconic, unburdened by unnecessary details, maximally correct, and indifferent with respect to positive or negative evaluation. The type of denomination described is not inherent in such functions as evaluative-expressive, emotive, imperative, aesthetic, or advertising; therefore, such titles occupy a separate place in the paradigm of titles, just as the encyclopaedic text itself does in the multifunctional space of the discursive paradigm.

Researchers classify biblionyms in different ways. The names of encyclopaedic articles are distinguished primarily by the fact that such names a priori confirm, argue for, and prove the reliability, correctness, truth of something; indicate the place and role in the world of everything that surrounds people, of a particular society or even of civilisation as a whole, of individual personalities or associations of people, of individual nations or ethno-communities, and thereby activate or inhibit receptive engagement, shape the level of attention to what is communicated, or lower the degree of interest in it. Such names belong to the corpus of constative titles, according to the classification of

D. Wunderlich (1976). The biblionyms thus distinguished do not lose this capacity even when formally acquiring other classificatory features. For example, in the definitive parts of encyclopaedic entries that represent the sphere of the humanities, a distinctly declared connotative orientation serves as an auxiliary factor in the conceptualisation of fragments of surrounding reality on the basis of cognitive experience, in revealing the conceptual-content dominant embedded in such fragments. The established regularity applies, in particular, to personal encyclopaedias (Zhulynskyi *et al.*, 2015) of an artist's legacy, and the role of titles is regularly performed by intertextual structures, symbols, cryptonyms, authorial names in the form of a metaphor, oxymoron, antithesis, etc., for articles devoted to an in-depth analysis of artistic, pictorial or any other works with the same name: "The Wind Converses with the Grove", "O, Boisterous Wind!", "P.S." → poems included in "Kobzar" (Zhulynskyi *et al.*, 2015); "Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard", "Lost at Cards" → drawings by Taras Shevchenko (Zhulynskyi *et al.*, 2015). In such a case, not only the nominative character characteristic of this factual situation is actualised, but also implicitly or explicitly declared predicativity.

According to content filling, encyclopaedic biblionyms are integrated into thematic groups. The strategic identifying factor is the archisemes "human", "nature", "human and nature", which undergo internal sememe-seme differentiation. The titles of each group that directly nominate a concrete denotatum are united in subgroups, which can likewise be subdivided into narrower lexico-semantic formations, by this semasiological procedure manifesting maximally specified relevant information. The type of differentiation under consideration is conditioned by the generic essence of encyclopaedic discourse.

The anthroponymic title as an obligatory compositional attribute of the encyclopaedic article. The regular filler of the thematic

group "human" is the anthroponymic formula of a one-, two- or three-component structure. In the biblionymic paradigm, alongside official anthroponyms there exist unofficial denominations – pseudonyms, nicknames, cryptonyms, gyneconyms, patronyms, etc. – which have not become a separate subject of this study. The main reason for unofficial naming is the desire of precedent-setting, extraordinary personalities to be identified by other anthroponymic indicators. In particular, this is the conceptualisation of unofficial names in various spheres of being, most often in the literary, cultural and artistic. V. Soprykina & O. Malenko (2021) noted that "an ordinary person may not know who Pavlo Hubenko is, but through the pseudonym Ostap Vyshnia that person will realise that it is a Ukrainian humourist writer, prose author, author of "smiles", etc. Who Larysa Kosach is will be confidently said by philologists or pupils, whereas for the majority this figure is emblematic under the pseudonym Lesia Ukrainka. The same happens with the anthroponyms Mykola Fitylov – Mykola Khvylovy; Mariia Vilinska – Marko Vovchok; Panas Rudchenko – Panas Myrnyi. In these situations, the pseudonym performs the function of concealing a person's real proper name". De-actualisation, concealment, non-publicising of the official name in its broad sense has various character, depending on the degree of changeability of the anthroponymic formula (only the first name and surname, or the entire component composition); the degree of anthroponymic correlation of the official name, in its various parametric transformations, with unofficial ones; and so forth. The designation "absolutely independent titles" is fixed for official and unofficial biblionyms.

The one-component anthroponymic model is represented by two sub-models: "surname" and "first name". The surname is "of great weight for every bearer of a surname"; it appears as "the principal accent of each individual, which was not the case in the Middle Ages. At that time, the given name of an

individual was still emphasised at this or that point of contact in society” (Irklivskiy, 1987). The peculiarity of the “surname” sub-model lies in the fact that its filler usually has the plural form. The content of articles whose definitive component is the sub-model under description is most often milestones in the biography of a particular family from the point of view of its history or present. The entries described are of two types: such entries contain systematic information about people who descend from one ancestor, and such entries provide only general information which is specified in articles with other models of the anthroponymic formula – “the same surname + first name” or “the same surname + first name + patronymic”. Cf.: 1) Halahany (Halahan) – a Cossack-noble family originating from Hnat (see), a colonel, and the brother Semen, the acting colonel of Myrhorod in the Crimean campaign of 1736; the most famous – Hryhorii (1716-77), colonel of Pryluky (1739-63), participant in campaigns against the Turks and in Prussia, and, above all, public figure Hryhorii (see); after the death of the son Pavlo, the family died out (Kubiiovych, 2003); 2) Muraviov-Apostols, a noble family in Poltava region, which on the female line descended from Hetman D. Apostol. → Muraviov-Apostol Ivan (1770-1851), Russian statesman (ambassador in Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Madrid; senator) and writer (principal work “A Journey through Taurida in 1820”, 1823)...; Muraviov-Apostol Ippolit (1806-26), a Decembrist, son of Ivan M.-A. (see), Russian staff officer...; Muraviov-Apostol Matvii (1793-1886), son of Ivan M.-A. (see), Russian lieutenant-colonel...; Muraviov-Apostol Serhii (1796-1826), a Decembrist, son of Ivan M.-A. (see), Russian lieutenant-colonel... (Kubiiovych, 2003). A separate type is the defective sub-model in which the titular first name and patronymic are not established due to temporal remoteness, lack of documentation or absence of an adequate factual base, the insignificance of the personage, sporadic presence in a given sphere of

social existence, and other weighty reasons. This is usually reported in the entry: Akerman (first name, patronymic, years of birth and death unknown) – a landowner from the Myrhorod area, a passionate admirer of Shevchenko’s poetry (Rotach, 2013). The phenomenon of defectiveness is also characteristic of two-component anthroponymic formulas in which the non-verbalised member could not be established for the serious reasons presented above.

The lexico-semantic range of the “first name” sub-model is quite wide. Its core is constituted by precedent names of pagan [Biloboh, Vlos, Yarylo] and Christian religions (God the Father, God the Son), of Greek and Roman mythology (Athena, Hera, Faun), biblical personages [Abel, Adam, David, Eve, Cain, Petro, Pavlo, Yahweh (Yahveh, Jehovah)], mythical beings representing various spheres of human activity (poetry, eloquence, art, etc.) [Abeona, Herma, Orpheus], thinkers of different times (Aristotle, Democritus, Socrates), founders of different forms of social consciousness, social movements, trends, etc. [Augustine, Buddha, Muhammad (Magommed)], prophets [Veleda, Jeremiah, Moses (Moshe)] (Shevchenko, 2004): Veles, Volos – the Slavic god of plenty and gold, patron of wizards, seers, soothsayers, domestic cattle and “flocks of clouds”, trade, commerce; God the Father ... – in Christianity – the first person (hypostasis) of the Divine Trinity; Aristotle (384-322) – an ancient Greek philosopher and scholar-encyclopaedist; Jeremiah – the second great prophet of the Old Testament; Orpheus ... – in Greek myth. – the son of the muse Calliope, a Thracian singer and musician whose art’s magical power was obeyed by people, gods, beasts and birds, and nature itself. It is worth distinguishing separately publications whose register is formed on the basis of one-component anthroponymic formulas. These are studies whose object of treatment is the already mentioned Byzantine, ancient Greek, ancient Roman, ancient Hebrew, pagan, Slavic and other names (Shevchenko, 2004), the names of

Ukrainian collectors and bearers-performers of folklore (singers, lyre-players, kobzars, storytellers, narrators, etc.) (Dmytrenko, 2020), as well as individual (Iskra, Kim, Lenera, Oktiabryna, Vladlen) (Triiniak, 2005), official (full) or unofficial (incomplete) male and female names (Nadiia, Nadiienka) (Skrypnyk & Dziatkovska, 2005), surnames of various origins and structures (Symonenko, Ivanchuk, Khomyshyna) (Irklivskiy, 1987).

The two-component anthroponymic formula is constituted by the first name given to a person after birth or consciously changed in adulthood and the hereditary surname borne by other members of the family and which, at the bearer's wish, may also be officially altered in adulthood. Official titles "surname + first name" are traditional in foreign encyclopaedography: Naumenko Volodymyr (1852-1919), public and educational figure, literary scholar, ethnographer, philologist, a native of Novhorod-Siverskyi (Kubiiovych, 2003). Ukrainian compilers and authors of encyclopaedias also use this way of presenting the definitive part.

The three-component anthroponymic formula is represented by the first name given to a person after birth or consciously changed in adulthood, the hereditary surname and the patronymic: Naumenko Volodymyr Pavlovych [7(19) VII 1852, the town of Novhorod-Siverskyi, now Chernihiv Oblast – 3 VII 1919, Kyiv] – a Ukrainian teacher, philologist, journalist, ethnographer, public-political figure, corresponding member of the South-Western Department of the Russian Geographical Society, of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Lviv) (Rusanivskiy *et al.*, 2007). This model was actively used in Soviet times and continues to be consistently employed in Ukrainian encyclopaedic studies. The type of anthroponymic nomination analysed has advantages: it is more informatively relevant, more convenient to use, since by means of the patronymic it more clearly identifies personalities – primarily those who have the same first names and surnames – who

moreover belong to the same or related spheres of activity and intersect in earthly time-space.

A special category singles out anthroponymic formulae-headings of encyclopaedic entries with an identical verbalisation set, which are arranged in the register usually by date of birth. In such a case, there arises a need to identify a person by those criteria which either represent the idea of self-perception or indicate the relation to other people. These include, in particular, "individual features of a person, that is, unique physical and biological properties, facts of life", and social identity – "the typification of a person by the attributes of the social group to which the person belongs and whose members the person perceives as the own, may denote the relations with people as "we" (by age, sex, education, profession, nationality, place of residence, etc.)" (Yermolenko *et al.*, 2023). The isolated criteria are differentiated into two types: family personal formations – a conscious, predictable, desired way of naming caused by family aspirations, and non-family – an accidental coincidence of first name, surname, and patronymic. The distinguished propriative formations require additional criteria of identification outside the encyclopaedic discourse. The most typical of these is "type of activity": Lysenko Oleksandr Yakymovych (06.05.1920, village of Bohoslovske, now Balakhonovske, Stavropol Krai, Russian Federation – 08.01.1944, buried in the village of Nakhov, reburied in the city of Kalinkavichy, both in Homel Oblast, Belarus) – a military serviceman; and Lysenko Oleksandr Yakymovych (05.05.1925, village of Hannivka, now in Petrove District, Kirovohrad Oblast – 19.04.1990, Kyiv) – a philosopher (Dziuba *et al.*, 2022).

If this marker coincides, others are used – "dates of life", "place of residence", "ethnic affiliation", "special achievements", etc.: Il'yin Ivan Petrovych (1888, village of Myrtsiv, now the village of Cherneta, Orzhysia District, Poltava Oblast – ?) – a clergyman; and Il'yin Ivan Petrovych (1900, village of Mykhnivtsi, now

Lubny District, Poltava Oblast – ?) – a clergyman (Bilousko, 2009). Some encyclopaedic publications also record distinctions such as “first, 1<sup>st</sup> / second, 2<sup>nd</sup>”, “elder / younger”, etc.: Saharda Mykola Ivanovych, 1<sup>st</sup> (01.12.1870, township of Zolotonosha, Poltava Governorate, now a city, district centre of Cherkasy Oblast – ?) – a teacher; and Saharda Mykola Ivanovych, 2<sup>nd</sup> (? , township of Hlobyno, Poltava Governorate, now a city, district centre of Poltava Oblast – 26.04.1911) – a philanthropist (Bilousko, 2009); Kholodnyi Petro, the elder (18.12.1876, Pereiaslav – 7.06.1930, Warsaw), a prominent impressionist painter with a penchant for lyricism and neo-Byzantinism, by profession a physico-mechanic; and Kholodnyi Petro, the younger (22.7.1902, Kyiv), a painter and graphic artist, son of Petro the elder (Kubiiovych, 2003). Superscript Arabic numerals are also used as identifiers. These numerals help to highlight personalities in other articles of the same publication where such personalities are mentioned: Abel<sup>1</sup> (from Heb., possibly from Akkad. – “son”) – according to the Bible, the son of Adam and Eve, who was killed by the elder brother Cain; Abel<sup>2</sup> (secular name Vasyliev Vasyl; 1757-1841) – a monk, a seer (Shevchenko, 2004).

For encyclopaedic articles with an anthroponymic heading, anthroponymic-family cross-reference is typical, with or without a hyperlink, according to such identification criteria as “degree of kinship” and “degree of affinity”. The degree of kinship presupposes the grouping of blood relatives – those who descend from a common ancestor. Full kinship is distinguished [“father ↔ son (daughter)”, “mother ↔ daughter (son)”]; kinship of varying degrees between grandparents and grandchildren [“grandfather ↔ grandson (granddaughter)”, “great-great-grandmother ↔ great-great-granddaughter (great-great-grandson)”...], collateral kinship of varying degrees [“brother ↔ brother (sister)”, “aunt ↔ second niece (second nephew)”...], “age” (“elder ↔ younger”). These are recorded in all entries or

in the one that is second in the register and contains an anthroponymic component with the semantics “a person of male/female sex in relation to the parents, blood or non-blood relatives”. Active cross-references are not always used in such cases, since there is no particular need: the entries are placed one after another. The advantages of a technology that displays information about kinship and affinity in all articles lie in the fact that it activates receptive engagement not only in the process of continuous study of an encyclopaedic publication, but also of selective acquaintance with it, conditioned by the extraction of specifically segmented information.

As for the marker “degree of kinship, affinity”, it is consistently manifested in articles with anthroponymic formulae-titles that have a partial onymic coincidence, usually of the surname, or even a completely different structure. The technology of through-fixation is applied to it in the encyclopaedic publication, since the entries may be placed contiguously or at a distance. In the proprial field “Liashenko”, represented in the “Encyclopaedia of Modern Ukraine”, the following same-surname and different-surname verbal models of active cross-reference are recorded: “brother<sup>1</sup> ↔ brother<sup>2</sup>” / “brother<sup>2</sup> ↔ brother<sup>1</sup>”, “father ↔ daughter” / “daughter ↔ father”: Liashenko Borys Mykolaiovych (11.10.1948, city of Bohuslav, Kyiv Oblast – 04.12.2015, Zhytomyr) – a specialist in applied mathematics and informatics. Brother of I. Liashenko ↔ Liashenko Ihor Mykolaiovych (06.09.1939, Kyiv – 04.05.2012) – a specialist in applied mathematics and informatics. Father of Olena, brother of Borys Liashenkos ↔ Liashenko Olena Ihorivna (15.10.1968, Kyiv) – a specialist in economic cybernetics. Daughter of I. Liashenko; Liashenko Hennadii Ivanovych (01.06.1938, town of Nohaisk, now the city of Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast) – a composer, teacher, musicologist, and musical public figure. Father of M. Denysenko ↔ Denysenko Maryna Hennadiivna (29.01.1962, Lviv) – a composer,

teacher. Daughter of H. Liashenko; “father ↔ son” / “son ↔ father”: Liashenko Ivan Fedorovych (14.02.1927, village of Mykolaivka, now Stanytsia-Luhanska District, Luhansk Oblast – 12.12.1998, Kyiv) – a musicologist, teacher, musical public figure. Father of O. Liashenko ↔ Liashenko Oleksandr Ivanovych (16.03.1950, Lviv) – a teacher. Son of I. Liashenko; “husband ↔ wife” / “wife ↔ husband”, “father ↔ son” / “son ↔ father”: Liashenko Tetiana Vasylivna (29.10.1944, city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Khabarovsk Krai, Russian Federation) – a specialist in computer-based building materials science and experimental-statistical modelling. Wife of V. Voznesensky ↔ Voznesensky Vitalii Anatoliiovych (08.01.1934, city of Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation – 07.04.2012, Odesa, buried in Kyiv) – a specialist in building materials science and experimental-statistical modelling. Son of A. Voznesensky, husband of T. Liashenko ↔ Voznesensky Anatolii Oleksandrovych (19.04(02.05).1901, city of Alaty, Simbirsk Governorate, now Chuvashia, Russian Federation – 13.04.1968, Kyiv) – a specialist in heat engineering. Father of V. Voznesensky (Dziuba *et al.*, 2022).

Within the structure of a single family entry whose principal figure is the oldest representative of the lineage, all models of degrees of blood kinship are provided via hyperlinks. The analysed phenomenon is clearly demonstrated by the proprial field “Paton”, in which two figures are iconic: Paton Yevhen Oskarovich and Paton Borys Yevhenovych. In the “Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies” a single model – “son ↔ father” – is recorded in the form of a verbalised structure “son of Yevhen P.”: Paton Borys (\*1918), son of Yevhen P., a scholar and political figure, metallurgist, and researcher of electric welding... In the article “Paton Yevhen”, which is placed in the register immediately after the entry “Paton Borys”, the active cross-reference “father ↔ son” is absent: Paton Yevhen (1870-1953), a distinguished scholar in the field of bridge construction and electric

welding... (Kubiiovych, 2003). In the electronic version of the “Encyclopaedia of Modern Ukraine”, which appeared later than the “Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies”, new genealogical data are attested; in addition to the model already analysed, four more are distinguished, represented by eight specific markers: Paton Yevhen Oskarovich (04.03.1870, city of Nice, France – 12.08.1953, Kyiv) – a specialist in electric welding and bridge construction. Father of Borys and Volodymyr, grandfather of Yevheniia Patons. = 1) “father ↔ son1” / “son1 ↔ father”: Paton Yevhen Oskarovich ↔ Paton Borys Yevhenovych (27.11.1918, Kyiv – 19.08.2020, *ibid.*) – a specialist in metallurgy and metal technology. Son of Yevhen, brother of Volodymyr, father of Yevheniia Patons; 2) “father ↔ son2” / “son2 ↔ father”: Paton Yevhen Oskarovich ↔ Paton Volodymyr Yevhenovych (18.03.1917, Kyiv – 28.02.1987, *ibid.*) – a specialist in welding. Son of Yevhen, brother of Borys Patons; 3) “brother1 ↔ brother2” / “brother2 ↔ brother1”: Paton Borys Yevhenovych ↔ Paton Volodymyr Yevhenovych; 4) “grandfather ↔ granddaughter” / “granddaughter ↔ grandfather”: Paton Yevhen Oskarovich ↔ Paton Yevheniia Borysivna (12.03.1956, Kyiv – 23.12.2009, *ibid.*) – a biologist. Daughter of Borys, granddaughter of Yevhen Patons; 5) “father ↔ daughter” / “daughter ↔ father”: Paton Borys Yevhenovych ↔ Paton Yevheniia Borysivna. The spectrum of highlighted active cross-references can be complemented by a sixth model indicating a more distant type of kinship – “uncle ↔ niece” / “niece ↔ uncle”: Paton Volodymyr Yevhenovych ↔ Paton Yevheniia Borysivna (Dziuba *et al.*, 2022).

Markers of kinship such as “grandniece” (“second niece”), “third cousin”, “distant relative of X”, “descendant of X”, “great-grandson through X’s brother”, “great-great-grandson through the sister’s line”, “from the family of X” function regularly in personal encyclopaedias whose object of treatment is a unique figure in the multifaceted dimension, one component

of which is a talented, extraordinary family environment: Vidomenko Oleksandr Andronykovich (7.07.1931, village of Moryntsi, Zvenyhorod District, Cherkasy Oblast) – a Ukrainian literary scholar, publicist, local historian, and public figure. A distant descendant of Shevchenko (the poet's great-grandnephew through the brother Y. Shevchenko)... (Zhulynskiy *et al.*, 2015); Korsun Mariia Davydivna (from the Horlenko family; 1812-1886) – a landowner of the village of Velyka Krucha, Pyriatyn County (now in the same district), an acquaintance of T.H. Shevchenko... (Rotach, 2013).

In the family hierarchy, discrepancies and inaccuracies sometimes occur, which violate the logic of the thematised encyclopaedic presentation and impoverish or distort a specific plot line or the real picture of the genealogy. Such undesirable moments arise mainly when the entries united by a single conceptual-genealogical dominant are written by different authors. In M. Zhulynskiy *et al.* (2015) P. Lobas, in the articles “Alchevska Khrystyna Danylivna”, “Alchevska Khrystia Oleksiivna”, distinguishes three verbal models of the degree of blood kinship: “mother ↔ daughter” / “daughter ↔ mother”, “mother ↔ son” / “son ↔ mother”, “sister ↔ brother” / “brother ↔ sister”: Alchevska Khrystyna Danylivna (4/16.04.1841, Borzna, now a district centre of Chernihiv Oblast – 15.03.1920, Kharkiv) – a Ukrainian public figure, teacher, publicist, member of the Kharkiv “Hromada”. Mother of Kh. O. Alchevska and I. Alchevskiy; Alchevska Khrystia Oleksiivna (Khrystyna; 4/16.03.1882, Kharkiv – 27.10.1931, *ibid.*) – a Ukrainian writer, publicist, teacher. Daughter of Kh.D. Alchevska. In the same publication, the author of the articles “Alchevskiy Hryhorii Oleksiiiovych” and “Alchevskiy Ivan Oleksiiiovych”, I. Lysenko, operates with a broader repertoire of the described models: “mother ↔ daughter” / “daughter ↔ mother”, “mother ↔ son1” / “son1 ↔ mother”, “mother ↔ son2” / “son2 ↔ mother”, “sister ↔ brother1” / “brother1 ↔ sister”, “sister ↔ brother2” /

“brother2 ↔ sister”, “brother1 ↔ brother2” / “brother2 ↔ brother1”, providing information that is more relevant from the viewpoint of family relationships and the social role of the individuals: Alchevskiy Hryhorii Oleksiiiovych (1866, Kharkiv – 1920, Moscow) – a Ukrainian composer, vocal pedagogue, pianist. Son of Kh. D. Alchevska, brother of I. Alchevskiy and Kh.O. Alchevska; Alchevskiy Ivan Oleksiiiovych (15/27.12.1876, Kharkiv – 27.04/10.05.1917, Baku; buried in Kharkiv) – a Ukrainian and Russian opera and chamber singer (lyric-dramatic tenor). Son of Kh.D. Alchevska, brother of H. Alchevskiy and Kh.O. Alchevska.

All components of a two- or three-component anthroponymic formula must be reproduced exactly in the encyclopaedia. Such feedback-remarks were expressed during a survey conducted by the Institute of Encyclopaedic Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the appearance of the first volume of the “Encyclopaedia of Modern Ukraine” by users of the e-ESU (Dziuba, 2021). In real life, cases of the parallel existence of an official/unofficial surname, first name, or patronymic are not uncommon. Sometimes such a naming practice is recorded in writing, including in authoritative sources. The politician and human rights activist Stepan Khmara is called Stepan Ilkovych and – occasionally – Stepan Illich (corresponding to Ilko / Illia; according to the passport – Illich): ... Without background knowledge, it is difficult to establish causal links in the anthroponymic formula “wife of Vasyl Verkhovynets”, represented in R. Rotach (2013) by two entries, with the principle of cross-referencing applied from the first: 1) Verkhovynets-Kosteva Yevdokiia Ivanivna (1885-1987) – wife of V. Verkhovynets, an actress. See the article “Dolia Yevdokiia Ivanivna”; 2) Dolia-Verkhovynets (Verkhovynets-Kostiv) Yevdokiia Ivanivna (née Pohorila; 1.03.1885, Poltava – 2.11.1988, *ibid.*) – a Ukrainian dramatic actress, wife of the composer and conductor V. Verkhovynets.

The content of the nomination is partially decoded by the article about the outstanding artist placed in this publication next to the analysed one (1): Verkhovynets Vasyl (real surname – Kostiv Vasyl Mykolaiovych; 5.01.1880, village of Saryi Mizun, now Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast – 11.04.1938, Kyiv, executed) – a Ukrainian composer, conductor, choreographer, folklorist, ethnographer (Rotach, 2013). The issue of variation at the level of the biblionym-anthroponym is the subject of another serious scholarly study. In this context, it is important to emphasise that official titular nominations explicitly harmonise in the encyclopaedographic essence with such methodological principles of the encyclopaedic article as objectivity, accuracy, argumentation, and maximal informative correctness.

### Conclusions

The concrete representative of encyclopaedic discourse and the basic structural unit of an encyclopaedic publication is the encyclopaedic article, which has a coherent compositional structure (title, definitive-textual part, bibliography, author), whose strategic component is the communicative complex “title ↔ text”. In terms of content-type characteristics, articles differ from one another and at the same time have universal features in the form of such textual codes as informative relevance, systematicity, logicity, causal regularity, conciseness, density, internal or external intertextuality, connotative indifference.

The introductive link in the algorithm of the reception of any text is the pre-textual unit, or title, which stands in hierarchically explicated prospective-retrospective relations with the main text. The components of the communicative complex “title ↔ text” are characterised by a two-plane cognitive-discursive trajectory: “from the title to the text” and “from the text to the title”, the manifestation of which is conditioned by the genre nature of the concrete representative of encyclopaedic discourse. The

autosemantic-pragmatic pre-textual units of encyclopaedic articles, which, being arranged according to different principles, form a universal or sectoral encyclopaedic publication, have the own specificity. The spectrum of functions assigned to such units is limited: integrative, distinctive, nominative, representative, conceptual-content, aconnotative. The motivational basis is strictly regulated for biblionymic titles: by the onomasiological structure, the titles convey real information about a specific denotatum. As for the cognitive-discursive trajectory, it is characterised by a one-way movement – “from the title to the text”.

The thematic paradigm of encyclopaedic titles is represented by three thematic groups: “human”, “nature”, “human and nature”. A special place in it is given to anthroponymic biblionyms, realised in the form of one-, two- and three-component anthroponymic formulae. The first and second formulae are differentiated into structures narrower in terms of component composition: “first name”, “surname”. Each of these formulae has its own features, not only at the structural level, but also at the level of informative and even lexico-semantic content, which has been consistently revealed in the sub-paradigm of Byzantine, pagan, Slavic, and other widely known, as well as individual, personal names. According to the criterion of two-/three-component structure, encyclopaedic publications issued abroad (surname + first name) contrast with those in the former Soviet Union and independent Ukraine (surname + first name + patronymic). The practice of two-component nomination has also been actively applied in Ukraine since 1990. The advantages of three-component formations lie in the fact that such formations provide more specific information about the person. The identification of persons with the same verbalisation set, who represent family and non-family personal formations, is facilitated by such markers of the definitive part as “dates of life”, “place of birth (residence)”, “ethnic affiliation”, “social status”, “special

achievements”, as well as verbalised distinctions such as “first / second”, “elder / younger” or the substitutes – superscript Arabic numerals.

The specificity of encyclopaedic articles with an anthroponymic heading is determined by the anthroponymic-family cross-reference typical of such articles, which is based on the identifying features “degree of kinship” and “degree of affinity”. Separately and together, these features convey more specific plot information about a given person and the family and genealogy. Real biblionyms explicitly reflect the content of the main part and directly correlate with the spectrum of its cross-references. Unofficial names require the introduction of additional comments to ensure informative completeness and correctness. An exception in this context is constituted by the so-called precedent, unofficial substitutes for a real

anthroponym. The prospect for further research lies in the use of the developed technology to study pseudonyms, nicknames, cryptonyms, gyneconyms, patronymics and other unofficial anthroponymic biblionyms, as well as the titles of such thematic groups as “nature”, “human and nature”, primarily from the perspective of cognition, reception, structure, and the specifics of the manifestation of external and internal determinative relations.

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## **Композиція енциклопедійної статті в проєкції на бібліонімний зріз: когніція, структура, специфіка детермінативних відношень**

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**Анотація.** Актуальність пропонованої наукової студії зумовлена спрямованістю сучасної лінгвістики на вивчення енциклопедознавства як поліпарадигмальної науки в проєкції її модерного наповнення, технічного оснащення та процесу енциклопедографування – створення енциклопедійних словників, опрацювання їхніх теоретичних засад. Метою роботи було комплексне дослідження специфіки взаємодії претекстової (заголовкового комплексу) та власне текстової структури енциклопедійної статті як основної одиниці енциклопедійного дискурсу. Достовірність отриманих результатів забезпечило використання загальнонаукових і лінгвістичних методів: індукції та дедукції, описового, описово-аналітичного, порівняльного, біографічного, словникових дефініцій, контекстного й компонентного аналізу. На основі аналізу фольклористичних, лінгвістичних, літературознавчих, історичних енциклопедійних видань, спеціалізовано-регіонально-біографічних, галузево-регіонально-біографічних та інших джерел проінтерпретовано релевантні ознаки енциклопедійного тексту, витлумачено класичну композицію енциклопедійної статті як основної структурної одиниці універсальних або галузевих енциклопедійних видань. Основний фокус дослідження сформувала авторське систематично-прагматичне претекстова одиниця – заголовок, яка системно й послідовно корелює за змістом та засобами мовної архітекτονіки з дефінітивно-текстовою частиною. З'ясовано іманентні ознаки (послідовно актуалізована інформативність, жорстка логічність, максимальна конкретність, структурно-семантична лаконічність, недискусійність) та функції (інтегративна, видільна, номінативна, репрезентативна, концептуально-змістова, аконотативна) бібліоніма-антропоніма як обов'язкового конститuenta енциклопедійної статті – найважливішого актуалізатора постповідомлення, що має специфічну пропозиційно-диктумнумотиваційну базу, жорстко регламентовану структурну організацію, односпрямовану когнітивно-дискурсивну траєкторію – від заголовка до тексту. Установлено засадничі критерії ідентифікування антропонімних бібліонімів з ідентичним вербальним набором. Розкрито антропонімно-родинне перехресне посилання за ідентифікувальними ознаками «ступінь спорідненості» [«повна спорідненість», «спорідненість різного ступеня між дідами (бабами) та онуками», «бокова спорідненість різного ступеня» і под.] та «ступінь свояцтва». Практичне значення проведеного дослідження визначило передовсім те, що його результати можна застосовувати для систематизування, поглиблення, уточнення рекомендацій, які безпосередньо торкнулися якісного потенціалу підготовки енциклопедійної статті

**Ключові слова:** структурна одиниця енциклопедійного тексту; енциклопедійний претекст і текст; класичні конституенти енциклопедійного тексту; антропонімний претекстовий компонент; різнокомпонентна антропонімна формула; антропонімно-родинне перехресне посилання