INFORMATIVE SATURATION OF EGO DOCUMENTS AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

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THE PAPER ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE PLACE AND ROLE OF EGO-DOCUMENTS IN HISTORICAL SOURCE STUDIES. SPECIFIC SOURCE MATERIAL (MEMOIRS OF AKMOLIN DETAINERS' DETENTION CAMPS FOR THE WIVES OF TRAITORS TO THE MOTHERLAND) DESCRIBES THE FEATURES OF THIS TYPE OF DOCUMENTS IN HISTORICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, LINGUISTIC ASPECTS. IT IS PROPOSED TO DETERMINE THE FOLLOWING BY THE RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE: FIRST, EGO-DOCUMENTS ARE DESCRIBED AS PART OF A GROUP OF SOURCES KNOWN IN THE SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION AS SOURCES OF PERSONAL ORIGIN; SECOND, THE USE OF EGO DOCUMENTS, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, WILL ENHANCE ANTHROPOCENTRIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF PARTICULAR TOPICS AND PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH PERIODS OF RADICAL CHANGE IN SOCIETY, WHICH HAVE HAD MOSTLY TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES. THESE ARE THE EVENTS OF THE 1930S, THE GREAT TERROR; THIRDLY, THE REFERENCE TO EGO EXCLUSIVELY - THE DOCUMENTS ARTIFICIALLY NARROWS THE ORIGINAL BASE OF THE STUDY, AND THEREFORE OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ITS DEFINITION IN ORDER TO CREATE AN OBJECTIVE AND MULTI-VVECTOR PICTURE OF OUR PAST.

INTRODUCTION. THE TERM EGO-DOCUMENT IS RELATIVELY NEW, AND HAS BEEN APPEARING IN DOMESTIC SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE FOR THE LAST TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS. ITS OCCURRENCE IS LIKELY TO BE RELATED TO THE EXPANSION OF THE SOURCE BASE OF THE RESEARCH, IN PARTICULAR DUE TO THE EXPANSION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RESEARCHER TO WORK WITH ARCHIVAL SOURCES: RESTRICTIONS WERE REMOVED FROM CERTAIN FUNDS THAT PREVIOUSLY HAD THE CODE "FOR OFFICIAL USE" OR WERE GENERALLY HIDDEN, ACCESS TO FUNDS OF DEPARTMENTAL ARCHIVES, SUCH AS THE ARCHIVE OF THE SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE.

THE RELEVANCE OF THE PROPOSED INTELLIGENCE IS TO INVOLVE IN THE HISTORICAL EXPLORATION OF NEW SOURCES, WHICH WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE OBJECTIVITY OF THESE STUDIES AND ENABLE THE CREATION OF COMPLEX WORKS.

GOAL. FOR THE RESEARCHER, THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW TYPE OF DOCUMENTARY BASE RAISES SEVERAL QUESTIONS: FIRST, WHETHER THE TERM "EGO-DOCUMENT" IS NOT SIMPLY A MODERN SYNONYM FOR AN ALREADY ESTABLISHED TYPE OF DOCUMENTS THAT WE CLASSIFY AS DOCUMENTS OF PERSONAL ORIGIN; SECONDLY, WHAT IS THE PECULIARITY OF THIS TYPE OF DOCUMENTS, AND, FINALLY, THIRDLY, WHAT INFORMATION LOAD THE SAID DOCUMENTS CARRY. WE WILL TRY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER, BECAUSE THAT IS EXACTLY HOW WE HAVE DEFINED ITS PURPOSE.

IN DOMESTIC HISTORIOGRAPHY, INTEREST IN "EGO-DOCUMENTS" HAS BECOME PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE WITH THE INTENSIFICATION OF ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH, WHICH AIMS AT "KNOWING AND UNDERSTANDING THE INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE OF MAN AS THE MAIN PROTAGONIST OF HISTORY", EVEN IF THE TERM IS RARELY USED BY RESEARCHERS.

IT IS THESE PECCULARITIES THAT DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE DOCUMENTS FOR THE RESEARCHER, BECAUSE THEY MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO GRASP THE WHOLE TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION AT THAT TIME, TO UNDERSTAND THE INNER WORLD OF ORDINARY PEOPLE, TO DEFINE THE TRUE AND NOT DEMONSTRABLY PROPAGANDA FEATURES OF THE "SOVIET MAN".

KEYWORDS: SOURCE STUDIES, DOCUMENTS OF PERSONAL ORIGIN, ANTHROPOCENTRIC, HISTORIOGRAPHY, DAILY LIFE.
became in the center history writing instead of the history of large groups of people and significant historical figures. These authors consider autobiographies to be the most valuable "ego-document" and consider, for their example, changes to the use of this group of sources in general [2].

In domestic historiography, interest in "ego-documents" has become particularly noticeable with the intensification of oral history research, which aims at "knowing and understanding the individual experience of man as the main protagonist of history", even if the term is rarely used by researchers [3, with. 7].

The term is given in the title of the article by Yu. Kiselova and T. Popova, who study the diaries of VE Krusman (1879-1922), professor of Novorossiysk and Perm Universities. However, the authors set themselves the task, not so much of ego research, of documents as a form of historical source, but of clarifying the role of these diaries in the process of forming a scientist's personality [4].

There is also a legal aspect to this type of document - so lawyers refer to documents that confirm a person's legal status, such as a birth certificate, marriage/divorce, taxpayer tax number, etc.

Finally, we turn to the most authoritative point of view - the textbook for students of higher educational institutions "Historical Lore." The reaffirmation of its credibility was the emergence of a second revised and revised edition. The terminology dictionary provided at the end of the publication does not contain the term "ego-document". In our opinion, the closest meaning is the term "sources of personal origin" - monuments sponsored by individuals; documents that were formed during life, service, scientific, creative, civic activity [5, p.481]. Thus, in the educational space, the term "ego-document" has not yet been established and, perhaps, it is possible to speak of a certain subordination of the term under study to a broader concept - sources of personal origin.

**Research results.** The next question is about the particularities of ego documents and their informative capabilities, and this is directly related to the historical context, ie for which historical periods they are of the greatest importance. To answer the question, let us turn to the opinion of one of the most authoritative researchers of oral history, G. Grinchenko, who focuses on the study of pressing and controversial issues related primarily to traumatic events of national history, adjusting traditional views on specific concrete historical problems, filling "white spots," especially with regard to the recent Soviet past [6, p.4].

An important and painful "white spot" of the recent past were the events of the 1930s, in particular the mass repression of the population. The author of this exploration explores the gender aspects of this repressive activity, including the detention of women in camps, and the specific organization of their life in prison.

The largest collection of ego documents about the events of the 1930s is the "Academic Sakharov Public Heritage Commission" (better known as the Sakharov Center), which has been officially in existence since 1999. The mission of the Center is to preserve and develop A. Sakharov's legacy, to shape the historical memory of Soviet totalitarianism and resistance to non-freedom, to promote the values of freedom, democracy and human rights, to support an active, high-quality and free discussion on current issues of history, human rights, humanitarian issues. in general, promoting civil society development. One of the areas of work of the center is to collect memories, letters, record conversations with former prisoners and their family members [7].

In our republic, the center of study of the events of the Soviet period is the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance, one of the tasks of which was the implementation of state policy in the field of restoration and preservation of national memory of the Ukrainian people, in particular, the implementation of a set of measures to commemorate the victims of political repression. [8]. The existence of such state and non-governmental organizations is a testament to the increased public interest in the problems of the recent past, especially its instructive lessons for the present. This means that the value of ego-documents for researchers is only increasing, because the anthropocentric approach that prevails in contemporary historical writing is precisely in regard to the individual, especially in times of radical changes in his life and in society as a whole.

While working on previous articles by the author [9], the memoirs of several former Akmolin detainees 'detainees' camps for the wives of the traitors to their homeland, collected in both a generalized publication and in separate publications, were explored [10]. In our opinion, the most characteristic features of these documents can be considered:

- in historical terms, descriptions of events at the level of their family, their surroundings are predominantly presented, ie the history of the country is presented through the lens of individual history;
- in the psychological aspect:
  - there is an extremely high level of emotional component of the text, which is quite logical for women authors, especially when describing such tragic events of life;
  - much attention is paid to the description of household moments, such as furniture, clothing, etc.;
- in linguistic terms, the text is often unstructured, even chaotic, with some "intersections" of chronologically previous events, etc.

It is these peculiarities that determine the significance of these documents for the researcher, because they make it possible to grasp the whole tragedy of the situation at that time, to understand the inner world of ordinary people, to define the true and not demonstrably propaganda features of the "Soviet man".
Conclusions. Therefore, the conducted intelligence provides an opportunity to draw some important conclusions:
- e.go-documents can be considered as part of a group of written sources of individual (personal) origin;
- the use of ego documents provides an opportunity to enhance the anthropocentricity of studying historical events and epochs;
- the use of ego documents is better combined with other groups of sources in order to prepare a comprehensive multi-vector history.

The author intends to dedicate further explorations to characterization of sources of collective origin of the studied period.

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Bonderenko P.C. Informativna naschennye ego – dokumenty v istoricheskom dzherele

U stat’yi namagaetsya vyznachyti mischenya togo dokumenya v istoricheskom dzherele. Konkretniy vyhodnyi material (spomogatyj dokumen) poznachayut s entuzhazhno po svoe oboznanie. - Istorychny i politolohichnii doslidzhennya. 2018. №1 (62). S.88-104; Bondarenko P. Rol i místse dozvillia yi stosunku arestantok v Akmolinskomu tabori dlia druzhyn zradnykiv Batkivshchyny. - Vcheni zapysky Tavrishskoho natsionalnoi universitetu. Seria istorichni nauky. 2019. T. 30 (69). S.10-16.

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насыщенность повсякденного богослужения автора частиц результатам предателей источников. В життя автора взялись как термин "эго-документы" не просто сущным синицним взаме вставновленного типа документов, й які ми класифікуємо як документи особистого походження; по-друге, у чому особливість цього виду документів, і, нарешті, по-третьє, яку інформацію навантажують зазначени документи. Ми спробуємо відповісти на ці запитання в цій роботі, адже саме так ми визначили її призначення.

У вітчизняній історіографії зацікавлення "документами его" стало особливо помітним із посиленням досліджень усної історії, яке спрямоване на "пізнання та розуміння індивідуального досвіду людини як головного героя історії", навіть якщо цей термін рідко використовується дослідниками.

Саме ці особливості визначають значення цих документів для дослідника, оскільки вони дають можливість освітити всю прагненькою тогдашній ситуації, зрозуміти внутрішній світ простих людей, визначити спрацьовані не демонстративні проаналізовані риси "реальній людини".

**Ключові слова:** дослідження, документи особового походження, антроцентризм, історіописання, повсякдення життя.

Бондаренко П.С. Информационная насыщенность его – документов как исторического источника

В статье предприятия попытка определить место и роль эго-документов в изучении исторических источников. В конкретном исходном материале (воспроизводимых заграничных актологий для жанр пределений Родины) описываются особенности документов этого типа в историческом, психологическом, лирическом аспектах. По результатам разведения предлагается определить следующее: во-первых, эго-документы описываются как часть группы источников, известных в научной классификации как источники личного происхождения; во-вторых, использование документов эго, по мнению автора, усилив антроцентрические подходы к изучению конкретных тем и проблем, особенно тех, которые связаны с периодами радикальных изменений в обществе, которые имели в основном трагические последствия для отдельных лиц и семей. Это события 30-х годов, большой террор; в-третьих, ссылаясь исключительно на эго - документы искусственно сужают первоначальную базу исследования и поэтому предлагают комплексный подход к его определению, чтобы создать объективную и многогранную картину нашего прошлого.

Для исследователя появление нового типа документальной базы поднимает несколько вопросов: во-первых, является ли термин «эго-документ» не просто современным синицним уже установленного типа документов, которые мы классифицируем как документы личного происхождения; во-вторых, в чем особенность документов такого типа и, наконец, в-третьих, какую информационную нагрузку несут указанные документы. Мы попытались ответить на эти вопросы в этой статье, потому что именно так мы определяли ее цель.

В отечественной историографии интерес к «эго-документам» стал особенно заметен c усиленем устного исследования истории, которое направлено на "знание и понимание индивидуального опыта человека как главного героя истории", даже если этот термин используется редко исследователями.

Именно эти особенности определяют значимость этих документов для исследователя, потому что они позволяют понять всю прагненность ситуации того времени, понять внутренний мир простых людей, определить истинные и не наглядно провосходящие особенности "советского человека".

**Ключевые слова:** источниковедение, документы личного происхождения, антроцентризм, историописання, повсякдення життя.

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