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## The Emergence of Bibliography in Central Asia

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### ANNOTATION

This article provides detailed information about the emergence, development, functions, bibliographic activity, bibliographic activity processes, bibliographic terms, publication forms and their features.

**KEYWORDS:** bibliographer, Bibliography, term, activity, library, book, publication, newspaper, magazine, direction, communication, amount, information.

“Bibliography” comes from the ancient Greek word “book writing”. Around the 5th century BC, in Greece, “bibliographers” began to call people who copied books. Bibliographic activity is carried out in all types of libraries, regardless of their departmental affiliation, student composition, size of funds, and work profile. Bibliographic activity is the library’s “mutual we can say “functional task”, because even if there is a bibliographic unit, it is carried out in all the main directions of its work. In recent years, the increase in this “cross-functionality” is due to the introduction of computer technology in bibliographic departments. This opened the possibility of remote access to local and global information resources. It is bibliographic processes that combine the library and scientific information activities to meet the rapidly developing information needs of scientists and specialists and other groups of the population. due to qualitative changes, it is constantly growing.[1] The need to improve the quality and efficiency of library bibliographic works requires comprehensive activation, improvement of its organization. In general, the efficiency and quality of the library and its contribution to the information processes of the society largely depend on the proper formation of bibliographic activity. How to “manage” the wealth of books? - this question has been worrying people for a long time. Collections and anthologies of the best works and collected works have been collected. For example, people who have been engaged in the book trade in Ancient Russia since the XI century. began to write and write anthologies called “izborniki”, a beautiful descriptive word.

Already in the ancient world, libraries were so vast that ministers could not remember the papyrus scrolls or clay tablets stored there - their number reached thousands. Library stocks came to the rescue, gradually improving and evolving into the modern card catalog. Over time, lists, indexes, reviews of books and articles, varied in variety, subject, size, and form, were added to library catalogs. All of them are usually called Bibliographies, and in modern terminology, these are bibliographical guides. With the collapse of the ancient world, the book culture he created disappeared, the word “Bibliography” disappeared. They remembered him shortly after the invention of printing, which coincided with the beginning of the Renaissance. Typographers

are sometimes called bibliographers. It was only in the first half of the 17th century that the French scholars Gabriel Gabriel and Necod Jacob first used the word “Bibliography” in the sense of “list of literature”[2]. Then it acquired a wider meaning: “book description”. Later, during the long historical practice, using the term “Bibliography”, it acquired clear polysemy features. Five of the most important and stable values can be distinguished:

- 1) “Bibliography” as a separate bibliographic work, bibliographic index of literature;
- 2) “Bibliography” as a collection of bibliographic works selected on any basis or in the Bibliography of periodicals;
- 3) “Bibliography” as a science, its subject and tasks were formed in different forms in different periods and by different authors;
- 4) “Bibliography” as a field of practical (or scientific-practical) activity on the preparation of various sources of bibliographic information and bibliographic services for information consumers;
- 5) “Bibliography” as the broadest collective concept that includes the above and any other bibliographic phenomena. The last two definitions dominate the modern science and practice of bibliography.[3]

The last two definitions dominate the modern science and practice of bibliography. In the course of the historical complexity of bibliographic activity, its tasks and functions, organizational forms and methods become increasingly diverse, and the process of division of labor inevitably begins within the framework of bibliographic activity itself. Two main processes of bibliographic activity are distinguished: Bibliography and bibliographic services. As a result, the terms “Bibliography” and “bibliographic activity” have become synonymous. It is precisely because of the specificity of the concepts of “Bibliography” and “bibliographic activity” that the second term was removed from GOST 7.0 - 77. At the same time, the active meaning is better conveyed by the term “bibliographic activity”[4]. The current GOST 7.0 - 84 practical bibliography covers the basic terminology of the activity. The bibliographic activity itself is defined in it as “the field of information activity to satisfy the need for bibliographic information”. In recent years, there is a tendency to find a logical place for the term “Bibliography” in the system of bibliographic terminology. In this sense, “Bibliography” can be defined as a system of various types of activities (practical, research, education, management) that ensure the functioning of bibliographic information in society [5]. Thus, the term “Bibliography” is the title of the bibliographic terminology system. subsumed and combined, does not correspond to the meaning of any element of this system. In particular, the uniqueness of the concepts “Bibliography” and “bibliographic activity” will be eliminated.

Bibliography is a field of scientific and practical activity that deals with the preparation and provision of information about press and written works and their promotion for certain social purposes. The science dealing with the products, theory, history, organization and methodology of bibliography is called the science of bibliography. The development of the bibliography is ensured by the system of special organizations that compile various bibliographic reference literature. The compilation of the bibliography appeared in the ancient world (including the bibliographic table compiled under the leadership of Callimachus in the library of Alexandria in the 3rd century BC). The term “Bibliography” originally meant the copying of books, and over time it became the description of books. The history of bibliography began with the advent of printing. All types of printed works, manuscripts, the latest manuscripts of socio-scientific importance (dissertations, manuscripts submitted for preservation) are bibliography’s field of study. The development of technology, the appearance of microfilm, phonograph, etc., and changes in text writing are expanding the scope of the

bibliography. The progress of the bibliography is greatly influenced by the achievements of science and culture, and the growth of the society's demand for recitation. In turn, bibliography affects scientific, literary and technical creativity, publishing and librarianship, book trade, education and independent education. The bibliography, by identifying, sorting and annotating printed works, creates a basis for gathering the achievements of scientific development and further research, reflects the contribution of a certain person, nation or country to the development of culture; shows the necessary historical works related to the study of the issue. By promoting printed works collected in libraries or newly printed, the bibliography influences the spread of special scientific environment, political, philosophical and aesthetic views, as well as the increase of technical skills. Bibliography is closely related to scientific and technical reports. Unlike them, it provides information not about scientific theory, ideas, and evidence, but about printed works about them, and performs a scientific, educational and educational task along with scientific news. In many countries, including in Uzbekistan, a mandatory (control) copy of the printed work has been introduced, and on this basis, the printed work is taken into account, and then sorted for the readers. It is important to divide printed works into groups by highlighting their scientific and ideological significance, as well as their content. Printed works are grouped by type (books, periodicals, etc.), official symbols (alphabet, place or date of publication), content (subject, science and branches).

This is the general basis for dividing printed works into groups, bibliographers create their own network plan in each individual case. Description of printed works is important. Its main part is the description, which includes the author's surname, the title of the work, the title, the place of publication, the name of the publisher, the time of publication (year), the size (the number of pages and decorations), if necessary, the number, price and other information. enters. Depicting elements are usually determined based on established rules and standards. The main forms of description of the content of printed works are annotation, summary, group information (review). According to the social function, to the state bibliography, scientific auxiliary bibliography and recommended bibliography; according to the content, it is divided into general, field and thematic Bibliography separate type of bibliography is Bibliography Bibliography, biobibliography (personal bibliography), and bibliography of local studies. This division is relative. According to the form of publication, bibliographic manuals, bibliographic journals, bulletins, newspapers, indexes of books and articles, and lists of literature are distinguished.

Bibliographic work in Turkestan began to develop in the 9th - 15th centuries. In the works of great representatives of our science and literature there is information about the bibliographic list of their collections and their classification by the palace libraries. In particular, Beruni compiled a bibliography on the works of Muhammad ibn Zakariyya Razi entitled "Fihrist kutub Muhammad ibn Zakariyya ar-Razi". In addition to giving a list of 184 works of Razi, the index also lists 113 works written by Beruni until 1036. Compilation of bibliographic manuals continued in later periods as well: Ibn Abdullahab Yaqut's "Dictionary of Names and Content of Sciences" (12th century); Khvaja Khalifa's "Removal of doubt in the names of books and subjects" and others Russian bibliographers dealt with the bibliography after the occupation of Turkestan by Russia. From the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, serious importance was given to the work of bibliography, and now it has become an important state work[6]. The establishment of the Book Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1926, and the bibliography department of the State Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi in 1930 laid the foundation for the development of the Uzbek national bibliography. The first index compiled in the Uzbek language was the work of S. Dolimov and F. Ubaidullayev "Perfect scientific bibliography" (1934), in which 3 thousand books were described[7]. The National Book Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the main center of the state bibliography of the

republic. The State Library of Uzbekistan, the Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, and other libraries also deal with bibliography in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Scientific works related to bibliography are mainly “Bibliography” of the Tashkent State Institute of Culture named after Abdulla Qadiri. conducted at the department.

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