



Bibliography of Central Asia in the Middle Ages

Toychiyeva Dildorakhan

Fergana regional branch of Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture

Abstract: *This article provides information about the origin, history, role and importance of bibliography in the life of society, the theory, technology, methodology and organization of bibliography, as well as library-information in the Middle Ages in Central Asia, as well as in Uzbekistan. information about the establishment and development of bibliography work in institutions is given. The essence and importance of bibliography as a social phenomenon, the main laws of its existence and development, its complex structure and place in the system of related fields of activity are discussed.*

Key words: *bibliography, bibliographic review, bibliographic manuals, local history, cartography, catalog, index, chronology, personal library.*

Central Asian bibliography appeared in the Middle Ages. In the 10th century, the form of imparting knowledge through oral communication from teacher to student began to decline. The role of the book as a means of independent learning has increased. Central Asian Arabic literature consists mainly of handwritten books, and the only way to preserve book traditions is to copy and write books. Manuscript books in Central Asia are the product of long and hard work, they require special knowledge, and under the hands of a master, they reach the level of a work of art. In Samarkand, paper, which is popular in the East, began to be produced. At the end of copying the book, artistic decoration was done.

Book illustration appeared from the 12th century. The books were mostly amateurishly and professionally copied by students. During their education, they were engaged in reading, interpreting and memorizing the text along with literacy, and forcibly copied educational literature. This caused the increase of books in the Muslim world. The collection of literature in Arabic writing and its improvement is directly related to the development of writing and the increase of copies of some works. In the Middle Ages, libraries developed and the opportunity to engage in science and art expanded. Natural-scientific and humanitarian sciences have developed, the level of culture has increased. Librarianship developed especially during the Somonides and Timurid period. Palace libraries were a treasure for science, they contained religious books, literature on mathematics, astronomy, history, law, and geography. Great scientists and poets were created in the Samanid state. In this period, Ibn Sina spent his youth, Rudaki and Daqiqi, Firdawsi, and Narshahi wrote. Ibn Sina uses the library in the palace of Nuh ibn Mansur, the emir of the Samanids. The scientist writes about this: "I entered a library consisting of several rooms, in each room there were chests filled with books. Arabic books and poetic works were placed in one room, legal books in another, and books in each room related to some branch of knowledge. I looked at the literature list and asked for the books I needed." Therefore, it provides information about the arrangement of books in medieval libraries, elements of bibliographic activity, especially cataloging in a specific book storage room. In the center of each room is a beautiful box containing lists that enable and keep track of the funds. The books are organized by subject and carefully stored. Book markets have become meeting places for scientists and writers, a place for communication, interesting talks, literary and



scientific discussions have been held at this time. However, there was still little opportunity for book trade bibliography and book advertising, sellers themselves were engaged in advertising. Ibn Sina wrote in "Tarjimayi Khal" that when he was in the book market of Bukhara, looking for the literature he needed, he heard the bookseller loudly praising his product (i.e. books). One of the traditions of the book market was that the book discussions and debates were held on various literary, religious and book-loving issues.

Sources say that Ibn Sina received permission to use the library of the Khanate of Bukhara in 997. The list used by Ibn Sina was the oldest bibliographic source in Central Asia - the catalog of the library of the Samanid dynasty. The traditions of the medieval book trade in our country continued for several hundred years.

The modern form of the concept of book trade bibliography appeared abroad at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In 1897, the well-known Samarkand archaeologist and orientalist V.L.Vyatkin reported for the first time about the Bukhara book market in his newspaper. At that time, the covers of the published books began to provide information about the books available in the bookstores and the books being prepared for publication. Another type of bibliographic manuals, known as fixrists, were compiled at the time of transfer to foundation libraries as property to be accounted for.

During this period, the classical genres of scientific and artistic literature flourished, new types of manuscript books were formed, which helped to satisfy the spiritual needs of Eastern enlighteners and scientists and to develop intellectual activity. Among them, there were various encyclopedias of a universal nature, biobibliographic dictionaries, literary anthologies, and historical-scientific works. They certainly had bibliographic information to one degree or another. At that time, autobiographical information was collected about Arabic and Iranian scientists, philosophers, historians, philologists, geographers, and doctors.

They have a list of authors and their works. The most famous traveler Ibn Yaqut's work "Irshad al-arib" contains information about 1040 scientists. shown.

The famous biobibliographic work of that time is Ibn an-Nadim's "Kitab al-Fikhris". It provides information about Arabic literature up to the 10th century. is valuable.

One of the traditions of medieval literature, one of the elements of the list of predecessors in science and literature was the composition of a certain work by the author. Thus, scientists and poets engaged in bibliographic activity. According to today's demand, such works, which provide full information, include historical works, are filled with historical sources, have a natural scientific character, and they are called tazkira or biobibliographic dictionaries.

One of the scientists of the Middle East, the famous encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni, whose bibliographic work is of scientific and practical importance, in his famous works, he has various interests and deep knowledge, astronomy, geology, mathematics, philosophy, botany, medicine showed that it is unique in fields such as. During his almost 80-year life, he wrote more than 150 works, 30 of which have come down to us. Beruni treated the book with great respect and love for a lifetime, he considered it as a source of knowledge and a person's spiritual strength. Beruni writes this in the beginning of the bibliographic work "Fixrist" and appeals to the readers as follows: "You must know the works I wrote in my youth and later. Do not despise them and do not be disrespectful to them. They are all my children, because everyone is proud of their children and their creations. The chapters presented in "Indian Philosophy" are a bibliographic review of their own and are devoted to issues of philosophy and religion, astronomy and linguistics of India. Beruni's bibliographic work became quite famous and brought him good success in the last 10 years of his life. His "Geodesia", "India", "Masud's law" and many other works and "Biobibliography" (Arabic "Fixrist") completed in 1036 have come down to us. Razi did not dwell on his works in vain. He recognized Ar-Razi as his great predecessor, a great



Iranian philosopher, chemist, physician and natural experimenter, a famous scientist of the Middle Ages East and West. Beruni knew Ar-Razi's works as the most reliable and authoritative source and used them in his work and works, and this motivated him to compile the index of Ar-Razi's works. This bibliographic index first provides information about Ar-Razi's biography, and then about his 184 works. . Part 2 of "Fixrist" contains information about Beruni's writings until 1036 and is important as a primary source of Beruni's scientific activity. In it, 113 works are grouped by topics, there are some errors in the order. The size of 70 of the 113 works is also indicated. It shows that he wrote 27 of them with his contemporaries Abu Salam Mosikhi and Abu Ali Hassan. The index does not include more than 30 works written after 1036. Russian archaeologist and ethnographer S. P. Tolstov writes about Beruni's bibliographic work: "Beruni studied sources with a critical analytical method, a critical approach to sources existed even before Beruni, but in Beruni's works, a critical approach to sources was the main condition of research." Beruni's 998- An example of this is the list of sources given in his work known as "Yilnoma" (chronology) written in the mid-1004s. Such a list did not exist before Beruni and was not cited in the works of any scholar. As an important example of the in-book bibliography, Beruni's work "India" created in 1030 can be shown. This large scientific work consists of an introduction and 80 chapters. During its creation, Beruni compiled 207 manuscripts related to various fields of knowledge for 10 years. Chapters 12-14 of this work can be considered as a separate bibliographic source. Within the sections related to each field of science, Beruni first detailed the most important scientific works, and then gave information about other sources. He listed the chapters in order to reveal the content of the work, and if he did not have the opportunity to see this or that book, he mentions it. The bibliographic works inherited from Beruni surprise us with their scope, volume, chronology and territorial boundaries of sources, diversity of language.

References

1. Regulations on local history work of libraries // Local history work of libraries: Method. manual / compiled by H. Mamatraimova; Editor T. Egorova. - T., 2003. - P. 4-28.
2. Local studies bibliography: Methodological instructions for full-time and part-time students / A. Qadiri name. Stone. Dav. Art. higher education institution; Developer U. Mamatraimova.- T., 1991.-33 p.
3. Mamatraimova Kh. Local studies activity of libraries: status, issues of organization // Culture - the basis of national unity / ToshDMI.- T.: Adolat, 2004.- P. 85-90.