

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC TISSUE AND THE HISTORY OF IT'S ORIGIN

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**Abstract:** This article deals with the concept of bibliography and specific features of Ancient Egyptian bibliography. The history of bibliography was discussed.

**Key words:** bibliography, libraries, bibliographer, history.

In ancient times, when ink and paper had not yet appeared, people used to write all kinds of pictures and images on huge stones and in caves instead of writing. And gradually these pictures and images turned into hieroglyphs, that is, the form of writing, and as it developed further into writing. Gradually, alphabets were created. Although people became more and more literate, there were many lovers of science and art, as well as readers and listeners, but the main form of acquiring knowledge was oral speech. In the 13th and 13th centuries BC, that is, during the time when the ancient Greek and Egyptian cultures merged and developed, the Greeks entered the East, and the book was a necessary time to get information about the expanding world. This historical need for books led to the emergence of books. During this period, many kings began to have private libraries. Including the libraries of Alexandria and Pergamum, these libraries became great centers of science and culture. The library of Alexandria alone had Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Syrian, Indian or Indian collections of 700,000 rolls of paper. From here, books were copied and spread throughout the civilized world.

In this way, the love of writing and reading books grew more and more. The word bibliography is derived from the ancient Greek word "biblion" which means "book" and "grapho" which means to write a book. The researches of scientists show that bibliography appeared when literature appeared, and bibliographic activity arose when there was a need to separate them from each other and to reveal their unique characteristics, to ensure that information about ukar was left in society. Library catalogs were a type of bibliographic manuals in the centuries before Christ. Library catalogs served as auxiliary devices in ancient libraries. The defeated peoples of the ancient Roman generals enriched their libraries by bringing book riches. Although Caesar caused the destruction of a part of the library of Alexandria, at the end of his life he planned to establish a public library in Rome. the precise Aziny Poliion made it. Later, Caesar's eldest son, Pctavian Augustus, established a public library in honor of his sister. In his time, in Italy, in addition to public libraries, almost every senator or official had a private library in the house of the horsemen. The interest of the August bibliophiles in philosophy, agriculture, and medicine was evident. Working with books and compiling catalogs were usually entrusted to slaves, they were called librarians.

The history of ancient Egypt is divided into 30 dynasties. They cover the period from 3100 BC to 322 BC (that is, the period from the beginning until the Ptolemies founded the Greek dynasty).

Another key feature of ancient Egyptian bibliographies is the references within the texts. From ancient times, it was possible to quote in the works, but not to indicate to whom the opinion belongs. But over time, after the texts were legalized, directions became mandatory. The emergence of such directions was the emergence of a new information culture. The subject lists of the books were also widespread in Egypt and were dedicated to a specific issue with a specific purpose. The first of these issues is that these are called bibliographic lists. In the history of the ancient world, the term bibliography was temporarily lost, just as many countries were destroyed and rebuilt. Its second appearance took place among French scientists almost 1.5 thousand years after the ancient world, namely in the 17th century. They gave it a completely different meaning. Bibliography was first used in the title of a book in 1633 in the article "Military Bibliography" by Gabriel Noden. G. Node himself was a librarian, librarian and librarian. During his lifetime, he used the word "bibliography" in the sense of "list of books" in the works of Louis Jacob.

Until that time, the word "bibliography" was not used in its exact meaning, as it was often used with the words "library", "catalog". But by the end of the 17th century, the word "bibliography" began to express the genre of scientific literature for auxiliary purposes, the words "list", "list of books". Although the word bibliography began to be widely used in different languages, its meaning did not always match. In the 18th century, in D. Fanning's "English Royal Dictionary", the word bibliography was returned to its original meaning, that is, the word "bibliography" was interpreted as copying books.

And in Diderot's "Encyclopedia" the word "biblograph" was used instead of the word "biblography". If this means "an expert who studies ancient manuscripts". And "Bibliographer" the word "bibliography" appears in the "Dictionary of the French Academy" in this sense. In addition, in this dictionary, the word "biblography" is used as "the science of bibliography". Thus, over the years, the word bibliography Thus, bibliography also has a rich history, and the activity of studying it as a part of human culture is developed by the next generation of bibliographers by creatively assimilating the experience of the past and proposing new methods.

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