



Research Article

FORMATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS OF ARABIC TEXTS: CURRENT SITUATION AND PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Catalogs are the key to any collection, and at the same time they are the face of the library. For this reason, serious demands are placed on cataloging work. Based on the importance and complexity of the work, the most experienced employees are involved in the cataloging and systematization department of the library. Because, if the bibliographic record is not formed correctly, the reader will not be able to find the necessary literature for him, even if it is available in the fund. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the activity of the department determines the “destiny” of the library. This is especially evident in modern libraries, which are very active.

KEYWORDS

“National standard”, Arabic, bibliographic, transliteration, transcription, Phonetic Transcription, library.

INTRODUCTION

A modern library cannot be imagined without an electronic catalog, an electronic library. Bibliographic records were also digitized for this purpose. This is where the problems started. Due to the traditional method used in the formation of writings, foreign readers cannot use them, and the situation is not good for local readers either. Below, this situation will be

explained in the example of creating a bibliographic record of literature in Arabic.

According to his DSt 1215:2009 “Bibliographic record. Bibliographic description. General requirements and rules of construction” [1] standard is the most important, foundational standard. For this reason, standards such as Oz DSt 1214:2009, Oz DSt 1215:2009, Oz DSt 3053:2016 were developed in the formation of

bibliographic records. In particular, 4.9.1 of the Own DSt 1215:2009 standard. paragraph contains the following note related to the topic: “The complete bibliographic description or its separate elements can be given in transcription, transliteration, or translation into another language. Transliteration into appropriate languages is done according to international and national standards”[2]. It is understood from the first sentence in the citation that the bibliographic description may not be given in the original graphic. As a result of this “possibility”, it is known from experience that not showing the original graphics, especially when it is allowed to quote them in translation, causes a number of problems for the reader and for the library. Another point of contention related to this clause is related to the reference in the second sentence to a “national standard” which is not present in the transliteration. Similarly, there is a need to consider the problem of transcription separately.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Another state standard for creating a bibliographic description is Uz DSt 3053:2016, in which this issue is not sufficiently disclosed. The information here is based on 4.9.1 of Oz DSt 1215:2009 standard. in accordance with paragraph Only 5.2.2. An example related to Arabic graphics is given in paragraph. According to it, it is stated that the name of the author can be quoted in the International System of Phonetic Transcription (in the Latin alphabet), there is no mention of the title of the work [3]. The above analysis showed that the procedure for creating a bibliographic record of library resources in Arabic is not sufficiently covered in the standards.

The practice of providing a bibliographic record in transcription, transliteration or translation is not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the Russian Federation according to 4.8.1 of the GOST R 7.1.100-2018 standard.

is also specified in paragraph [4]. In fact, this practice existed in the Soviet Union’s standard of library work. This issue is 1.6.2 of Gost 7.1-84. “If necessary, the bibliographic entry can be made in transliteration, transcription, as well as in the Russian language or the language of the republic where the institution carrying out the bibliography is located”[5]. In general, if we look at the history of transliteration of bibliographic records, it is known that it appeared in the XIX century in the process of forming a single scientific catalog of literature in the Latin, Cyrillic, Arabic, and Indian languages of scientific librarians in the Kingdom of Prussia. It was these guidelines for Latinizing non-Latin writing systems that served as standards for Latinization well into the 20th century [6].

The above information shows that the rule of creating a bibliographic record has not changed for many years. So it turns out that there was no serious problem with this approach in the past. The fact that there was no problem can be justified by the fact that regardless of whether the bibliographic record is formed in transcription or transliteration, the cards are placed in the card file in alphabetical order, and the reader can easily find the necessary literature in this order. Because before, the reader was “forced’ to use the library itself locally, that is, to know the local language. Studies have shown, however, that there are cases where the original graphics have preserved the bibliographic record. Especially large libraries with rare literature published and distributed catalogs in the form of books using original graphics in order to introduce their collection to the world. It is accepted that the title of the work should be in the original text [7].

At a time when digital technologies are widely used in library activities, the reader is no longer obliged to use a traditional index card. He can search for the

necessary literature remotely through an electronic program. It is at this point that problems arise due to the traditional way of creating bibliographic records, and new approaches are required. First, the foreign reader searches for the necessary literature only in the original graphic through the electronic catalog, because the bibliographic records are formed in a different graphic, he cannot find the literature available in the fund. Secondly, since in digital systems, each character has a separate code, the search will be ineffective even if a mistake is made in a single character when a literature is searched. In particular, Arabic language literature is given in transcription, transliteration or translation, causing confusion for local users as well.

The situation will become clearer if we consider in separate examples what happens if the original graphic is given in one of the three permitted forms instead of the original graphic.

Providing a bibliographic record in translation. Difficulties arise for all local and foreign users when entering the translation of the Arabic book title into the electronic library. Because it is well known from experience that different researchers translate the same work in different ways. For example, Ibn Khordadbeh's work "كتاب المسالك والممالك" was translated into Russian in the form of "The Book of Ways and Countries", "The Book of Ways and Kingdoms", "The Book of Ways and States" "Книга путей и стран", "Книга путей и царств", "Книга путей и государств" in various studies [8]. Such cases are very common in scientific research. As a result, a reader who does not know which of the above translation forms is included will be unable to find such literature through an electronic program. What if, no matter how much experience he has in the library field, the specialist did not master the Arabic language to the required level,

so he translated a bibliographic entry into the program by choosing another meaning of a word in the name of a certain work?!

Provide bibliographic record in transliteration. Today, along with transliteration, transcription is widely used in scientific literature. Although transliteration and transcription are close concepts, there is a certain difference between the two. Transliteration allows you to convert text that has been transferred to another graphic back to the original text, while transcription does not.

Although it is known that the preparation of the bibliographic description is the most difficult task, there is no definite stop on the issue of transliteration and transcription. As a result, libraries with literature in different languages published in the world, such as the Center of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan, face serious competition. They are faced with the choice of their priority direction, that is, the formation of a bibliographic record for local or foreign readers. They are required to choose the form of transliteration or transcription of a work in a foreign language, with graphics other than local. For example, the Arabic-Uzbek dictionary called Arabic النعيم can be cited [9]. Since the dictionary is written in the Uzbek language in Cyrillic script, the conditional characters "“" and "ı", which are not typical for this script, were used. In order to find a book in the electronic catalog, the reader must search using these characters, otherwise the program will not find it.

Provide bibliographic record in transcription. Today, many sources are being translated into Uzbek and are being prepared for publication. This is a happy situation, of course. Even so, the fact that the transcription has not been developed in accordance with the features of the Uzbek language in the publication of sources causes many problems. As a

result, not only the foreign user, but also the local users suffer. The following examples will help you get a clear picture of the current situation.

Abu Hasan Nishopuri's work "اسباب النزول" was published as "Asbab al-Nuzul" [10]. Here, the word "tool" in Uzbek means "in general, things that are used in activities, that serve for activities: weapons, household items, etc. War implements, Agricultural implements. Carpentry tools. Musical instruments. Surgical instruments. Craft tools. Heating devices"[11] not in the meaning, but according to the first meaning given in the Arabic dictionary is the plural form of the word "reason", i.e. "reasons" [12]. Therefore, it would be appropriate to transcribe this word in the form of "asbab". The second case is related to the Arabic definite article "al" in the title of the work. A work by the great thinker Alisher Navoi was published in different editions in different spellings. The book was published in the form of "Nasoyimul Muhabbat" by "Transoxiana" publishing house, and "Nasoyim ul-mhabbat" by "Yangi asr Avlodi" publishing house. [13] The examples show that the problem of transcription affects not only libraries, but also publishers and researchers.

There are large libraries in the country that have been operating for many years, and they keep foreign, including Arabic, literature in their funds. Frankly, there was no satisfactory result when searching for books with Arabic graphics through the websites of the libraries. A relatively good situation was highlighted in the bibliographic descriptions of the National Library named after Alisher Navoi. When the rare publications section was analyzed through the library's website, it was witnessed that the texts in Arabic script were given along with their transcription in Latin script. Only, it is not indicated according to which rule the transcription is made [14].

The second case was revealed from the website of Fundamental Library, another one of the major libraries. From the bibliographic entries it seems accepted to cite only transcriptions of Arabic books. For example, the name of Isfahani's Arabic work "كتاب دولة السلجوق" stored under the code U-2458 is shown as "Kitobi davlati Saljuk [15]. Here it appears that not only is the title of the work in Arabic not given in the original graphic, but its transcription is written in a completely different language, Persian pronunciation. The description of Hakim Termizi's work "كتاب الحج" stored under the code Z2019(2)/11 is given in the form of "Kitab al-Haj". Here, the word "hajj" is given with a solid "x" [16].

The Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Faculty of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has a special position. An electronic catalog of the manuscripts stored there has been created and presented only in the original text (Arabic graphics). Neither transcription nor transliteration was used [17].

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, it is clear that the main shortcoming of the State Standards is that it is not mandatory to provide the resource in the original graph. for this reason, it is clear that the aforementioned confusion in librarianship will continue if the discretion in bibliographic records is not changed to an obligation. At the international level, it causes increasing objections. in general, it does not correspond to the idea of the "Third Renaissance".

Secondly, when studying the activities of the world's major libraries and research centers in the formation of the bibliographic record of books in the Arabic language, it was witnessed that they use transcription, mainly transliteration. They have developed clear

standards for themselves. Having studied this international experience, it is time to formulate the rules of transcription and transliteration based on the Latin graphics of the Uzbek language.

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