TURKIC BOOK-PRINTING TERMINOLOGY: FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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*Annotation---*this article considers the solution of issues connected with disputable cases regarding more than 20 thousand manuscripts kept in our libraries beginning from the most ancient stone-engraving scribes up to the present time, about ten thousand of which covers in themselves information on our incomparable spiritual wealth composed of history, literature, art, politics, ethics, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, farming, on disputable cases on etymology of some terms, their development periods, on defining the sources of their enrichment as well as regulating the terminology in these spheres.

*Keywords---*book-printing, typographic terminology, formation of terms, etymology of terms, manuscript, internal and external sources, regulation of terms.

I. Introduction

As it is known there is not a single word in scientific literature which contains in itself the processes connected with expressing clearly and firmly the skills of book-printing and other issues relating to it. Those which are available are applied on the basis of Russian terminology standards. For example, in Russian there are such terms as: «книгоиздательство» means publishing house, publishing a book; «книгопечатание» means printing a book (book-printing), issuing a book;to publish a book ; «книгопечатное дело» - affairs of book-printing; «книжное дело» - book work; book ship; designing a book; decorating a book; «книгоиздательское дело» - affairs of book publication.

As it is seen in Uzbek there is no a unique word which can express in itself the process connected with creation of a book. As seen in the research, on the land of Uzbekistan the craft of creating a book has existed since very ancient times. So, if there had been such even, there had also existed an appropriate word expressing its essence. This is the word "a book". In the past the circle of using the word "book-printing (kitobat) was very broad, in the XV-XVI centuries the word "kitobat" was used to express diverse meanings such as: to do copy scribing, write a work, to bring to a state of a book; message, a letter, different scribing, letters exchange, scribing, writing, a letter". In addition, there had been two terms in communication such as writing a book, writing pages, to bring to a book state, coping skills, scribing skills. Thus, during the period when the book was created with hands and the set of these processes is called a book science or a science on creating books. Lateron, more correctly, beginning from the XVII-XVIII centuries the work of creating a book was carried out with engraving, carving script patterns on stones, that is, by stone carving script or by lithographic technique.

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It was known that the term "matbaachilik" "publishing house" regarding a set of this process. As a result of using widely the accomplishments of science and technology there occurred radical reforms in this sphere too. As a product of this process there appeared the polygraph industry regarding which there have been used such terms as nashriyotchilik - publication,bosmakhona- nashriyotchilik - printing, matbaa-nashriyotchilik – press-publication, and in some cases, matbaachilik -press-publication terms. So, as a result of changes in the social life the process of creating and making books has always changed accordingly, and these changes have revealed themselves in the terms expressing this process. Considering all these aspects, we have done much brainstorming regarding the use of terms diachronic and synchronic as of creating a book. For this reason, from the point of view of these two aspects, we arrived at the conclusion to use the term "kitobat" – "book-printing" as a name which constitutes in itself this sphere, and to introduce the term kitobatchilik" – "book crafting" into the communication as a new term.

II.   Materials and methods

In the researching process we have applied such analytical methods as comparative-critical study and analysis of political, philosophical, sociological, psychological, pedagogical literature regarding this problems, study of leading pedagogical experience in higher educational institutions, mathematical and statistical analysis of the results of socio-metric methods (evaluations, interviewing, talks) and pedagogical experiments.

The results of research show that in ancient Turkic monuments which had been created and reached us with some drawbacks during the periods after "Avesto" there were terms regarding the art of book crafting. Surely, the use of the terms of this sphere had been the initial stage for the formation of the terminology of this sphere.   We read the scripts engraved on the stone the epos of Kul tigin scribed in Runa writing as the following: «(11) Табғач қағанта бедизчи келуртим, бедзи(т)тим. Менинг сабымын сымады". "(12) Табғач қағанынг ичраки бадизчиг ыт(т)ы, ангар адынчығ барақ йаратуртым, ичин ташын, адынчығ бадиз уртуртым, таш тоқытым..."

The words "Badiz" and badizchi" used in these sentences draw our attention. True, as stated by linguist scholar T. Tursunova, "The word "badiz" in the text denotes such meanings as "decorate", engraving, designing, that is, literary decoration… The word "badizchi" denotes a carving sculptor, master". This is also confirmed in the dictionary by V.V.Radlov: 1. Badiz- decoration, sculpture decoration…2. Badizchi – sculpture, sculptor…"

As is seen, the words "bediz and bedizchi" express the meanings of decoration, engraving, carving. At the same time the word "badizchi" expresses the meaning "kotib"- "secretary" who engraves shah's (hoqon's) speech on a stone. In addition, in these script monuments there were found Turkic words "bitig" ~ "bitik" which mean written work, creation. For example, «(13)... Бу битиг битигма атысы Йол(л)уғ т(егин). It means: ..."this work is about scriber's brother Yulughtegin". A script is on the a stone of Tunyuquq script stone: ,, (58) турук Билга қаған элинга битигдим бен билга Тонйуқуқ. It means: I wrote this story in Hoqon's state, I was withTunyuquq" and etc.

This written monuments, were created mainly in the VII-VIII centuries. The term "bitig" applied in them was often met in the written works of the XI-XV centuries which was considered the most important period in the formation of Uzbek book-writing terms. During this period the term "bitig" is used to express such meanings as: a book, a letter, a message, scribe, an act, a document. In the research special attention is paid to the etymology of the term "bitig" as one of the leading terms in the formation and development of book-creation terminology. It is quite clear for all of us that the term "bitig" was formed from the verb "bitmoq", it expressed such meanings as "scribe", "book", "letter" which was used often

actively in Old Uzbek, in modern Uzbek it is used seldom. About it the linguist-scholar E.V.Sevortyan expressed different opinions in his book "Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages".

In the work "«Аттуҳфатуз закияту филлуғатит туркия» belonging to the XIII-XIV centuries the lexeme "bitig" is indicated to express the meanings "book" and "plant".

Discussion and analysis

In the last years as result of improvements of technical processes in all spheres and their wide application in the production there increased the terms development tradition in a form of many combinations for expressing notions connected with them. If to speak about the syntactic device of forming terms, it is sensed, mainly, to form terms in the form of word combinations. In all languages, including the Uzbek language syntactic device of forming a word combination is widely used. In any sphere of terminology, the number of terms in combination forms occupies the first place in its scope. In particular, in the terminology of Uzbek book-publishing too, the scope of terms formed by the syntactic device in comparison to one-word technical terminology like chemistry, building, pharmacy is significantly large. In the process conducting of research work we have used a number of dictionaries and with their assistance we have worked with about 4500 terms. From statistical information it became more clearer that 3160 of 4500 terms, that is, 70 % percent of it is composed of terms in the form of word combinations consisting of two or more components.

It is known that "each language functions on the basis of specific grammatical rules. Its vivid sample can be seen in the example of combined terms of the Russian language. For example, the words in the structure of combined terms in Russian are often combined as a relative adjective participle. But in Uzbek though compound terms in the form of relative adjectivized participlesare met seldom, the compound terms in the form of substantivized words are met very often". These thoughts retold based on the materials of Uzbek technical terminology are also commonly important for Uzbek book-publication. In this case, the grammatical connection between their components is word order. "The complicated word combinations by form and richness are connected without any grammatical means. Combination of words by word order is somehow limited by spreading". Thus, the terms in the form of word combinations develop by entering into grammatical relations of words and the words entering the mutual relation belong to some of the parts of speech. In accordance with it, we are going to analyze the words depending on their belonging to the parts of speech which participate in the formation of two word combinations as terms on book-publishing as the following structural types:

1. Terms in the form of word combinations with structure noun + noun (N+N). To it belong terms in the form of attributive word combinations, that is, attributing, attributed, "the subordinated component is connected with a governing component without any grammatical indicator – by word order, which is called "izofa" type I in Turkology literature. So, in Turkic languages, in particular, in Uzbek the components of the first type terms are combined by "izofa". "There are three types of izofa: in I type of izofa both components have absolutely no grammatical signs. In the II type of izofa combinations, the first component is in the nominative case, the second component has a possessive inflexion. In the III type of izofa the first component is in genitive case (qaratqich case), the second component comes with a possessive case inflexion". In the book-publishing terminology there are these three types of izofa word combinations:

    a) Izofa word combinations of Type I: yog'ochmuqova - wood cover, charm muqova- leather cover, takhtamuqova - board cover, qoghozmuqova - paper cover and etc;

b) Izofa word combinations of Type II: In this very sphere of terminology, among the terms with two components the scope of izofa combinations of the type II is considerably large. Such combinations denote the belongingness of some substance, a thing or an event to the second substance, thing or an event: kitob apparat – book apparatus, nashriyotannotatsiyasi, publication annotation, nashriyotkutubxonasi- publication library and etc.

c) Izofa word combinations of Type III: In such combinations the attributive component is in the genitive case, the attributed component takes the possessive inflexion. For example, kitobningchuntagi – a book pocket, kitobningqismlari - book parts, nashrningelementlari – publication elements and etc.

2. Word combinations as terms with Adjective+Noun structure make a significantly large number of terms. But this type is not the same in all terminological systems of the Uzbek language. In the very terminological system the attribute component of the word combination is composed of adjective stem or derivational adjective.

a) The word combination term as adjective stem + Noun occupies a significantly large place in the terminology of the Uzbek language. But this formulae is not the same in all terminological systems of the Uzbek language. In particular, in the book-publishing terminology the number of derivational terms of this type is comparatively small: noyobnashr – rare publication, qalinqoghoz – thick paper, yupqaqoghoz – thin paper, oqqoghoz – white paper, qorasiyoh- black ink, qizilsiyoh- red ink and etc.

b) The word combination term as derivational adjective + Noun: As a rule, the derivational adjectives are formed with the help of world building affixes; In this case, several word building affixes are used. In addition, with the help of these affixes adjectives with many meanings are formed and the circle of its lexical meaning affects the denotational meaning circle of this compound term. In the following we will get acquainted with some compound terms of this type:

- the affix - **li** is very productive affix in building adjectives and it is added to nouns as a part of speech denoting the possession of a thing perceived, belonging and relationship: vaqtlinashr – timey publication, davomlinashr – continuous publication, rulonlifolga- rolled folga, koreshoklikitob – covered book and etc.

- the affix – **ma.** In this very terminology for expressing the attribute part of the combination term affix –**ma** is very active. Due to this the number of terms formed with the participation of this affixis significantly large: Kuchma bosmakhona – mobile publishing house, quymastereotip – a set stereotyoe, qoplama material cover material, quymaqolip- a set pattern, qulyozmakitob - a manuscript book, bosmaqolip – a pressed pattern, and etc.

3. Word combination terms of the type "Sifatdosh / participle + Noun. In modern Uzbek one of the most productive affixes to form participle is affix – **gan**. In Uzbek this affix is mainly used to form the past tense form of a verb. But the action expressed with the past tense form of the verb with affix –gan may belong to the future too. "viewing it as the past tense is related to the time of the action denoted by verb declension".

The term with two component combination composed of an attributive component formed with the participle affix – gan may include the following: taqiqlangannashr – prohibited publication, moslashtirilgannashr – appropriated publication, uzgartirilgannashr changed publication, and etc.

Above, we have spoken about the terms in the form two component combinations. In the terminological systems of Uzbek books publishing there are compound terms with three and more components which are more complicated than the two component terms by their formation. They are considered comprehensively in the dissertation.

III. RESULTS

As it is revealed from the comments, the confusions made in expressing the content and essence of terms caused indefiniteness in their application to the consuming processes. For example, when a book is published again, it causes no change neither in its text nor in its content. Only the changes may occur in the republishing information, if to put it in a short sense, in order to republish the book, it is retyped a new on the basis of the old text. During the period of science and technological development today, there is no even need for all this, that is, the text is published again on the basis of a computer program. But the new publication is realized by a publisher for the first time. Thus, there is a great difference between the terms republication and a new publication and their meanings, so they must not be accepted as synonyms. That's why, it is necessary to admit the words nashr -publication, qaytanashr- republication, yanginashr – a new publication as separate terms with their independent meanings.

In this case, first, an end will be put to accepting qaytanashr - republication and yanginashr - new publication as synonyms, second, then there will not be any need for a third synonym "takroriynashr" to be used in the consuming process.

In many cases such synonymic variants as "signal nusxasi – signal copy// tajribanuskhasi – experimental copy // namunanuskhasi – sample copy // tajribanashri- experimental publication // sinovnashri – test publication have developed as a result of not paying enough attention to the denotational meanings of these synonymic terms.

If we consider that in the first four synonymic variants the second components are expressed by the word nuskha – copy, but in the last two terms, the second component is expressed by the word publication. Here arises a question: do all these terms belong to the same synonymic variant or not? First of all, lets seek for an answer to this question? If we pay attention to the Russian materials of this terminological sphere, in that case, we can see availability of alternative terms to the said one in Uzbek such terms: signalniyegzimplyar - signal copy and probnoyeizdaniyi – a test issue // preprint – preprint. In Russian the term "signalniyegzimplyar is interpreted as the following: "the first, a test copy of a book, journal as a sample for circulation approval. An approved signal copy serves as a document, on the basis of which, the typography issues all circulation scope".

At the same time, as different from the term "signal egzemplyar – signal copy" the term "probnoyeizdaniyi" – a test edition" is interpreted as the following: "a work of print, intended for public discussion, reviewing and remarks; as a rule, is issued with a not large circulation. It is usually undertaken in connection with preparation for publication of multi-circulation of responsible one time or subscription edition. See: Preprint". Thus, at the end of this interpretation as a synonym to the term proboyeizdaniyi – a test edition the availability of the term "preprint" – preprint" is stated. This dictionary also provides comments for the term "preprint". It writes that the word preprint was borrowed from English: Preprint – see: pre- (till, before). See: print (issue, publish). The term preprint is not available in Uzbek books publication terminology.

Thus, there are differences in the meaning and essence of the terms: signalniyekzemplyar – signal copy and probnoyiizdaniyi – a test edition, and both terms have their own independent lexical meanings. We will divide the duplicate terms provided above as "signal nusxasi – signal copy// tajribanuskhasi – an experimental copy // namunanuskhasi – a sample copy // tajribanashri- an experimental publication // sinovnashri – a test publication into two independent groups, that is, the first - "signal nusxasi – a signal copy// tajribanuskhasi – an experimental copy //

namunanuskhasi – a sample copy, and as a second group: tajribanashri- an experimental publication // sinovnashri – a test publication. Now we will try to minimize these two duplicates as opportunities allow. The terms of the first duplicate terms "signal nusxasi – a signal copy// tajribanuskhasi – an experimental copy // 'namunanuskhasi – a sample copy' can be recommended as a sample copy term for application as a main term in the meaning: "the initial print copy submitted to the publisher to get approval for circulation number and publication of a book to be published by the polygraph enterprise". The second duplicate "sinovnashri"- a test publication" is recommended as a term to denote the meaning: "it is a print word to be published at a small copy to get thoughts and opinions of the community about the work to be published for a large circulation".

IV. Conclusion

1. **T**he analysis of the Uzbek book-publication terminology in the diachronic aspect shows that the formation of the terminology if this very sphere has a long history and its initial periods begin from the stone carving texts. In the formation of the terminology of this sphere the life changes as well as civilization played a great role the social life. Many new things and processes developed as a result of the development of society, as result, there developed and improved the book-printing. The necessity of their reflection in the Uzbek language laid a foundation for creation of new terms which expressed in itself these goods and processes, and if necessary, for borrowings terms from other languages.

2. The formation and development of Uzbek book-printing terminology is directly connected with the names of such great thinkers who had lived in Central Asia in the X-XI centuries as: Yusuf KhosHojib, Mahmud Koshghari, Khorazmi, Khujandi, Haidar Khorazmi, Yusuf Amiri, Saiid Ahmad, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. For they had introduced them in creating their invaluable scientific and literary works, in particular, in applying them to a special lexics or terminology, in enriching the language. Through learning scientific and literary heritage left by them there would appear opportunities for defining the development traditions of Uzbek book-printing terminology. In this case the role of Navoi the great is distinguished separately. Navoi created many words not breaking the language laws and used them masterfully in their proper places. Along with Turkic words he used masterfully the Persian and Arabic words. Due to this he made his great contribution to the enrichment of not only terminology of book-printing, but also to the Uzbek literary language.

3. In the formation and development of present day terminology of this sphere the internal possibilities of the Uzbek language are of a decisive factor. In the Uzbek book-printing terminology affixation and syntactic devices are widely used. In this case, the syntactic device of term-formation is considered the most productive and active.

4. Such fruitful and active devices of syntactic word-formation are not only characteristic to this sphere, but also to several other terminological spheres of the Uzbek language. In the Uzbek book publishing terminology the number of terms with two components is considerably large.

5. In the book-printing terminology the affixation device of terms-formation is also used widely. As affixation of term-formation is applied in all languages, it is also fruitful in Uzbek. In Modern Uzbek Language not all affixes and prefixes available in the general literary language can produce and reveal the same fruitfulness. Like this, in the formation of terms on Uzbek book publication not all affixes participate equally. Some of them participate actively, while others participate not very actively. no matter what might be, the affixation device is of significant

importance in enriching the terminological lexemes on book-printing, and is considered one of the usual sources in enriching it.

6. The semantic style of terms formation is not characteristic to Uzbek book printing terminology. In the sphere of terminology this device is not almost met.

7. In some Turkic languages in the first stages of forming Uzbek book-printing terminology the main priority was given, first, to Arabic, then to Persian-Tajik languages. Due to this, in the formation of Uzbek book-printing terminology the role of Arabic and Persian-Tajik was significantly large. In Particular, In the formation and development of book-publication the most leading period had been the XI –XVI centuries when this even was seen quite vividly. During this period, a big number of terms connected with Arabic book-printing terminology were borrowed from Arabic. The main reason for that is the scribing of the Holy Qur`on as a book format and the need of the Muslim world in this book-printing was great. The improvement of Arabic book-printing terms was a hint to the formation of Arabic terminology in this sphere with quick development. The historical situation created favorable conditions for introduction of terms on Arabic book printing art in the Uzbek language.

8. In Uzbek book-printing terminology the number of Persian-Tajik borrowings are rather small than the number of Arabic borrowings. In the synchronic aspect the Uzbek book-printing terminology has developed on the account of borrowings from Russian and through it from other European languages. During the independence years of Uzbekistan a lot of changes have happened in this direction. The opening of Uzbekistan for the world community has affected positively on the development of our language too. Now the word (term) is borrowed not through other languages, but directly from other languages into Uzbek following the internal laws of our language.

One of the requirements of present time is to regulate the terminology of each sphere. For the lack of coordination center on translation the necessary words-terms have not been selected enough by translators, to express a notion each translator or an author has used different words and terms by himself. As a result of its negative impact there appeared contradictory cases against the leading traditions of terminology such as diversity, synonymic duplicates, multi-worded terms, inconsistency of form and meaning of some terms borrowed from Russian and through it from European languages.

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