

## Services Of A. Orinboev In Cataloging Works

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**Abstract:** The article highlights the issue of cataloging and publishing the works of A. Urinboev in his scientific activities, analyzes the scientist's contribution to the cataloging of manuscripts stored at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzSC.

**Key words:** Catalog, manuscript, east, publication, order, institution.

The issue of cataloging and classification of oriental manuscripts is of great importance in the scientific heritage of Asomiddin Orinboev. He actively participated in the creation and publication of seven catalogs of the source fund of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In addition, he managed to create and publish a catalog based on five foreign projects at the international level. In the analysis of the scientist's achievements in this field, the history of the catalog and its creation was briefly discussed.

The word catalog is defined as follows: "Catalog - (Greek katalogos list) means a list of certain items, such as books, exhibits, products, given in a certain order. For example, stamps, works of art, a library catalog, a place where file names are stored in the logical device of computer programs, a collection of files. can be said to have created the catalog.

The oldest catalog that has survived to this day is a collection of documents collected by Ashurbanipal of Assyria in the 7th century BC. Language, summary of the text, title, author's name, code of the library where the document is stored, i.e. number are written on each of its plates [1-5]. One of the interesting facts about the wall catalog: it was recorded on the wall of the building about the funds of the library of the Temple of Horus, founded in 239 BC. The study of these data in a certain sense helps in the research of the scientific heritage of Asomiddin Orinboev. The catalogs compiled and edited by the scientist were able to combine ancient experience and new science. Catalogs are in the form of a thick book, with several descriptions written for each source, the date the source was written and copied by the calligrapher, whether there is another copy of it, the quality of the paper on which the manuscript was copied and the quality of the paper on which the manuscript was copied, and in some cases even the place of production of the paper, the number it is kept. given in detail. In scientific news, on the initiative of Asomiddin Orinboev, the sources of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzR FA have been thematized and turned into a catalog [6-10].

G. Karimov had great difficulty in finding a unique source and "Cataloging of manuscripts, i.e. compiling a brief description of works in manuscript books and publishing them in the form of books, has been one of the most important scientific tasks of this institution since 1943, when the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established [11-15].", he noted. In doing so, he pointed to the ease with which every researcher can easily find and use the desired source with the help of the catalog. Because he said that he could not find the necessary source even in foreign countries, and that it was difficult to find it in Uzbekistan using the catalog. Asomiddin Orinboev is commendable for facilitating the work of such researchers and scientists and organizing existing manuscripts. But although such work is actually a complex process, for a person looking from the outside, these efforts are not noticeable. Let's imagine that if there is no catalog, one can spend several months to find a single source among more than eleven thousand manuscripts. Based on the directory, you will have that resource in five minutes. Only a person who has gone through this process can deeply understand how convenient and light it is, and appreciate the work of the scientists who compiled the catalog and prepared it for publication.

Academician D. Yusupova was also interviewed several times regarding the issue of cataloging of manuscripts by Asomiddin Orinboev. "Before Uzbekistan gained independence, an 11-volume catalog was published based on the sources available in the manuscript fund of our Institute of Oriental Studies. Theirs

Volumes V and VI were prepared by Aka Asomiddin himself with descriptions. [16-20] Currently, these catalogs are almost not used in scientific circulation. Because, after independence, they were published in a new and convenient way. Nevertheless, based on the research objective, the eleven-volume catalog was thoroughly studied.

According to Professor A. Semenov, when writing the descriptions of the manuscripts included in volume V prepared for publication in 1960, S.A. Azimjonova, V.I. Belyaev, E. Betger, D. Voronovsky, V. Zhukov, A. Qayumov, A. Kononov, N Mikluho-Maklay, A. Molchanov, K. Munirov, T. Nigmatov, Z. Rizaev, M. Sale, A. Semenov, O. Smirnova, K. Starkova, S. Tveritina, A. Orinboev, A. Shmitlar actively participated [21-25].

The fifth volume of the catalog includes sections entitled history, biography (biographical score), act and epigraphy, memoirs and fiction, each of which contains a classification of manuscripts related to the field.

According to the scientist D. Voronovsky, who wrote the introduction to volume VI of Eastern manuscripts published in 1963, the descriptions of fifty-two manuscripts included in this collection were written by Asomiddin Orinboev [26-30]. Thirty-two of them were included in the catalog with repetition, and as a result, 84 descriptions belonged to Asomiddin Orinboev.

In 1964, the VII volume of the aforementioned catalog was published under the editorship of candidate of historical sciences Asomiddin Orinboev and candidate of philological sciences L.M. Epifanovlar. The description of the manuscripts included in this collection was prepared by A. Qayumov, K. Munirov, T. Nigmatova, A. Orinboev. A total of 608 manuscripts are described in it, most of them belong to the literary literature of the XIV-XX centuries. Manuscripts in the poetry department are works of the 14th-20th centuries, and among their authors there are literary representatives such as Navoi, Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Durbek [31-35].

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