



THE ROLE OF READING CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN LIBRARY

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Annotation

In this article studied that the book is a tool that serves to educate a person both spiritually and morally, to become a perfect person. Information about foreign and national libraries is given and it is explained that the development of librarianship is an important tool in increasing reading culture.

Keywords. person, book, reader, library, technology, national library, e-book, spirituality, maturity, intelligence, book lover.

Exchange of experience with foreign specialists has become a tradition in our country. Many specialists of our country have been on business trips to developed countries such as Korea, Japan, Russia, the USA, and Germany. Studying foreign experiences, they are trying to develop reading culture in our country. In addition to studying the experiences of foreign countries, it is important to inculcate in the minds of our youth scientific knowledge that is compatible with our own Uzbek worldview.

The importance of family, pre-school education institution, general secondary education, and higher education is incomparable in increasing the culture of reading and the interest of young people in reading. The library is a place that helps a lot in the development of reading skills of literate children. We should turn the library into such a place that the children entering there should feel as if they fell into a fairy tale. This place should be quiet, peaceful and beautiful like a children's room. In the development of reading, we visit the libraries of foreign countries, get to know the readers, and look at the largest and most famous libraries.

- In Germany, a single law regulating librarianship has not been adopted. Even there is no legal normative document at the level of the country. The library service has been established in the regions of the country based on a specially developed procedure. Due to the lack of law in Germany, the "Political Association of Libraries" was established.





The association implements state policy in this area. There are currently two types of associations, the Association of Libraries and the Association of Library Directors. The library associations were established 60 years ago, and the directors' association 2 years ago. In Germany, the number of libraries at the level of the National Library is four. One of them is located in Frankfurt. The second is the Bavarian State Library, the third is the Berlin State Library, and the fourth is the Humboldt University Library. The Berlin State Library is one of the largest and oldest libraries in Europe. This library was founded 355 years ago by the king of the country. We noticed that the department of oriental studies is one of the largest departments here. It is important because it stores rare books and manuscripts. Therefore, the department is also famous for the large number of books about the East. There are also ancient manuscripts created in our country that came to Berlin and belong specifically to Central Asia. This department was opened in 1919, and the main directions of the department are preservation of works.

- The US Library of Congress is one of the largest libraries in the world, it stores millions of books, tapes, maps, newspapers and magazines. The library has thousands of materials in the Uzbek language and about Uzbekistan. The head of the Middle East department, John Weeks, recently returned from Central Asia. The US Library of Congress is located two blocks away from VOA. Like most federal buildings in Washington, it was built in the style of ancient Greek architecture. Opened at the beginning of the 19th century, the library includes three buildings until 1981. It is not only a place of learning, but also one of the tourist destinations in Washington. The thematic exhibits, such as the architecture of the library and the museum, attract the attention of many tourists who come to see the city. Of the more than 164 million items stored in the library, about 40 million are books and other types of printed materials written in 470 languages, more than 70 million are manuscripts, and millions of photographs. Among them there are similar images of the history of Turkestan and the region before it. John Weeks, who came to work in 1991, deals with their cataloging.

"The Middle East department has materials in several languages, including Latin, Cyrillic, and even Uzbek materials in Arabic script," he said.

The Turkologist was recently in Central Asia and was able to see with his own eyes the sights seen in books and pictures, lands that remain a mystery to many Americans. I worked in Turkey as a Peace Corps volunteer. I then returned to the US and studied International Relations, Turkey and the Middle East at the American University for my master's degree. Before coming to the Library of Congress, I worked with the Turkish Association for many years. I have always been interested in Turkey and Central Asia," says the head of the agency. "The historical monuments, the bazaars, the national costumes, the culture fascinated me," says John Weeks, who visited Central Asia.





"When I came to the library, a specialist was downloading microfilms into a computer. "Newspapers published in Uzbekistan are copied on microfilm. There are also newspapers published in the 1940s and 1950s. This will be useful to researchers conducting research on that period".

In addition to materials in Uzbek, many foreign language materials related to Uzbekistan are kept in different sections of the library, depending on the topic, in different places. When we entered the word "Uzbekistan" into a search on the Library of Congress website, more than 10,000 results were obtained. About 8,300 of these are books and other types of printed material. Specialists in various fields, researchers, journalists and students carry out research at the library.

The National Library of Uzbekistan, the Alisher Navoi State National Library, the largest library in Uzbekistan; and the Scientific and Methodological Centre for Librarianship and Bibliography of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As the country's spiritual and cultural centre, it serves the spiritual and cultural needs of society and the enrichment of science, education and national culture, and carries out library and bibliographical, research, methodological and information work for all the country's libraries. The National Library of Uzbekistan is a member of the International Library Association. It was founded in Tashkent in 1870 as the Tashkent Public Library. From 1886 it was called Turkestan Public Library, and from 1919. - From 1886 it was called Turkestan Public Library, and from 1919 it was called Turkestan People's Library. Since 1925. State Library of Uzbekistan, from 1929 Central Asian State Public Library, and from 1934 Uzbek State Public Library. In 1948, the National Library of Uzbekistan was placed under the authority of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under its present name since 2002. On the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Alisher Navoi, the library was named after the poet. It is a major centre of knowledge, combining the Republican Scientific and Technical Library and the National Book Chamber of Uzbekistan. The collection contains about 6.5 million books, including 5.2 million books and periodicals, 541.7 thousand microfilms, 2.073 million scientific and technical literature, 364.8 thousand literature in foreign languages, 33.9 thousand technical regulatory documents. These include samples (collections) of Uzbek and Oriental classical literature and books in more than 75 languages. There are nine reading rooms with 300 seats, an Internet centre with 20 seats, a media centre and a computer learning centre with 10 seats connected to the Internet. The average number of book readers is 500,000 a year and the number of books distributed is 1.7 million. More than 13,000 different types of data are provided.





The National Library of Uzbekistan has the following departments: reader services; collection idolization; literature and catalogue processing department, accounting department; scientific and methodological; national bibliography; information; youth department; scientific information on culture and art; foreign literature; interlibrary loan (IHL); automation and information technology; research centre; publication and editing; rare and antique publications; depository stock; management dispatcher; department of administrative eco.

Uzbekistan's national libraries also have works from all over the world. In addition, as we live in the "age of technology", computers, tablets and smartphones have become the personal property of everyone in every family. We also use e-books, which are a product of the development of time and the human mind. E-books are now available all over the world. As we live in the age of technology, we need to keep up with the times, use the facilities created for us and increase our knowledge and potential through these facilities.

What does the modern reader need? We started looking for an answer to the question. We found that many children enjoy reading books, they are in a good mood when they read books, and they are very happy when they give books to their parents, relatives, friends and themselves.

What kind of books do you like? When we asked this question, we found out that he likes books and e-books equally. We read because our aim is to gain knowledge that we did not know when we read from books. We got answers that both types of books give knowledge.

In conclusion, it can be said that "A book is a treasure and knowledge is wealth". It's books that make the children of the world friends.

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