C O N T E N T S

Introduction

Development of a science as a whole and a linguistic science, in particular is connected not only to the decision of actuality scientific problems, but also with features internal and foreign policy of the state, the maintenance of the state educational standards which are to the generators of progress providing social economic society. It forms the society capable quickly to adapt in the modern world.

It is now clearly seen in the economic socio-political and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan today, when we are celebrating the 21th anniversary of the National Independence of our Fatherland, Uzbekistan. Conditions of reforming of all education system the question of the world assistance to improvement of quality of scientific-theoretical aspect of educational process is especially actually put. President I.A.Karimov has declared in the programme speech "Harmonic development of generation a basis progress of Uzbekistan[1]": "... all of us realize that: achievement of the great purposes put today before us, noble aspiration necessary for updating a society". This graduation qualification paper is devoted to studying one of the modern and useful methods of teaching subjects by using e-books. The effect and destiny of our reforms carried out in the name of progress and the future, results of our intentions are connected with highly skilled, conscious staff, the experts who are meeting the requirements of time. Also I looked through the works written by the scholars of our university like A. Ismoilov, M. Iriskulov, A. Sadikov, T. Ikramov, Rasulova, A.Kuldashev, B.Jurayev, I.Ibrogimhodjayev and T.Madraximov.

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[1]I.A.Karimov, " Independent Uzbekistan" мехнат 2009. 56. p

The Actuality present a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation for the is explained on one hand by the profound interest to the use of the distance education and multimedia information resources, and on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analysis of the positive and negative effects of using E-text books in teaching English as a foreign language.

The Aim of the qualification paper is to define the specific features of the e-text books used to introduce linguistic data. It is our task to prepare learned professionally competent, energetic specialists and real patriots. In this plan the National programs on training personal was warred out. It is directed to the formation of the new generation of specialists with the high common and professional culture, creative and social activity with the ability to orientate in the social and political life independently, capable to raise and solve the problems to the perspective.

The Novelty of the qualification paper is defined by concrete results of the investigations, special emphases is laid on various types of the realties.

The Qualification paper consists of Introduction, Main part, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Introduction gives prove to the choice of the theme of the research, determines the aim, the tasks of the ward, points out language material, the methods of the ward, points out language material, the methods of the ward, practical and theoretical importance of the ward. It also indicates the perspective further investigations in this sphere. The main part includes III Chapters which are followed by several paragraphs:

The aim of a given Qualification paper puts forward the following tasks:

- to analyze the literature on the most actual problems of compiling e-books

-to analyze the e-books compiled on different subjects earlier in our country and abroad.

-to analyze the problem of the e-books related to teaching English.

-to analyze the structure of the e-books.

The Practical Value of the research is that the material and the results of the given " qualification paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of lexicology, translation, comparative typology as well can be used for practical classes in analytical reading, practical grammar, home- reading, current events and oral speech practice taught with the help of e-books.

Theoretical Value of this paper is that it can be used as a theoretical material for compiling e-books on different other linguistic and non linguistic disciplines.

The object of our investigation is to study functional aspect off the e-books used to teach languages.

The subject of the investigation is structural, semantic and functional properties of the material used for the e-book.

The methods of investigation used in this research are as following: complex approach to the study of the structural, semantic features of simple sentences including their subtypes and subgroups structural, distributional way of analysis of the English language units.

Methodological bases of the research is Decrees of the President of Republic Uzbekistan about development of languages, educations and sciences, the national program on a professional training, and also basic researches in the field of the theory of linguistics in particular theoretical grammar, translation theory and typology.

The structure of the paper- This Qualification Paper consists of Introduction, Two Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Chapter I Theoretical basis of compiling E-book materials on the topic "Sports in the UK and the USA"

1.1. General meaning of E-book and its usage

Fundamentally, an e-book is an electronic version of a text that can be read on a standard desktop or laptop screen, on a PDA or other portable device, or on dedicated e-book hardware. E-books can use many different file formats, though they all share certain characteristics: they are portable, transferable, and searchable. Electronic media can also incorporate other features, such as annotations, audio and video files, and hyperlinks. E-books can include commenting and chat tools that allow interaction among readers, and some let users add links to external resources. Some e-book projects are tied to proprietary software, while others provide e-books in formats such as HTML.[2]

E-books, as the name implies, are simply electronic books that can be compiled with special software and read on a personal computer (PC), a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or an electronic device designed specifically for reading e-books (e-book reader).

Content refers to the original creative work we are all interested in reading. Whether it is in printed or electronic format compelling content is what drives us to purchase reading material. Remarkably the fashion in which written material is packaged has not changed much in hundreds of years. In fact, it can be argued that the quality of both the physical characteristics and content of books has declined over the last generation. Mass market paperbacks have taken the place of leather bound editions, and commercial fiction gets prime real estate in book stores, while the literary fiction collects dust in the rear.

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[2] Arnold I.V. Lexico-Semantic Characteristics of Borrowed Words in Modern English. M., 1978, 40 Arnold I.V. The English Word. - M., 1986, 19.

The printing, storage, distribution and marketing of a book makes publishing a very risky business. Understandably, publishers will publish what they believe will sell in large enough volumes to turn a profit. Simply publishing what one believes will be profitable is usually inconsistent with publishing a wide range of quality literature that appeals to a diverse readership. E-Books promise to reduce the financial risk of publishing.

E-Books have the potential to allow the market place to operate in a more rational fashion. In the purest form; an author writes a book which the reader then reads. In today's marketplace many other factors are inserted into the process before a book ever reaches the reader. In fact, more often than not, the book is killed before it can reach the reader's hands.

Even after the traditional book survives the arduous publication process, its life may be limited for a host of reasons. Some of those reasons include decisions that limit; how many copies should be printed; how will the book be distributed; and how long will store keep the book in stock.

The obvious difference between an e-book and a printed book is the fact that printed books are physical while e-books are electronic. Both can contain the same amount of information. In fact, e-books now have more advantages than printed books.

Different kinds of e-books serve a variety of purposes. In some cases, texts that are conventionally printed are also offered electronically, to increase access to readers who might not be able to obtain printed copies or to provide electronic features that enhance or complement the printed version. Other books are only available electronically, which avoids the printing, storage, and mailing costs of traditional publishing and may considerably reduce the time required to produce and distribute a text. Still other projects embrace e-books because the content is more suited to the medium—and the functions that digital texts allow—than to printed text.

Simply put, an e-book is a special computer file, which contains the text of a printed book. The file may be read on a personal computer (PC), a personal digital assistant (PDA), or an electronic device designed specifically for reading e-books e-book readers have many features that are simply not available with standard printed text.

- It is economically feasible to publish low demand titles
- No shipping and handling charges when purchased online
- Books never go out of print
- Authors have the ability to self publish and distribute their own books inexpensively
- e-books may be download quickly at home, or kiosk in store, via an Internet connection
- e-books cost less than traditional books
- Look up words with dictionary software (included with most e-book readers)
- Search for specific text - find that quote in seconds
- Annotate or highlight text
- Teachers may prepare customized e-Textbooks for their students
- Read in the dark or low light conditions
- Carry several books in one small package
- Subscribe to magazines, newspapers, and other periodical content
- Choose different fonts (text) sizes in which to read
- Copyright protected through software (prevent unauthorized duplication of e-book content)
- e-books may be customized to suit an individual's specific interests and tastes
- Save e-books on the Internet or Personal Computer (create your own virtual library)
- Enjoy content which includes audio and full motion video
- Create links between multiple e-books

- Lawyers and doctors may carry volumes of material in a small package
- The visually impaired may switch to audio mode and have en e-book read to them.
- Reduce environmental waste (save trees, and reduce pollution from delivery trucks)
- Reference material in e-book format may be easily updated
- Libraries may "Loan" e-books by setting a time period in which an e-book may be read
- No expense for overstocking or missed sales from out of stock books

An electronic book (variously, e-book, e-book, digital book) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices.[3] Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The oxford dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-books.

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[3] Gardiner, Eileen and Ronald G. Musto. "The Electronic Book." In Suarez, Michael Felix, and H. R. Woudhuysen. *The Oxford Companion to the Book.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, p. 164.

1.2 History of E-books

The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily-annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is sometimes omitted, perhaps because the digitized text was (at least initially) a means to developing an index and concordance, rather than as a published edition in its own rights.

Alternatively, electronic books are considered by some to have started in the early 1960s, with the NLS project headed by Doug Engelhard at Stanford research institute (SRI), and the hypertext editing system and FRESS projects headed by an dries van dam at brown university. The former ran on specialized hardware, while the latter ran on IBM mainframes. FRESS documents were structure-oriented rather than line-oriented, and were formatted dynamically for different users, display hardware, window sizes, and so on, as well as having automated tables of contents, indexes, and so on. All these systems also provided extensive hyper linking, graphics, and other capabilities. Van dam is generally thought to have coined the term "electronic book", and it was established enough to use in an article title by 1985.[4]

FRESS was used for reading extensive primary texts online, as well as for annotation and online discussions in several courses, including English poetry and biochemistry. Brown faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. For example, in the preface to *person and object* (1979) he writes "the book would not have been completed without the epoch-making file retrieval and editing system."

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[4] Bloonifield L. Language. – Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1984. – 564 p.

Brown's leadership in electronic book systems continued for many years, including navy-funded projects for electronic repair manuals; a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia; a spinoff company Electronic Book Technologies that built DynaText, the first SGML-based book-reader system; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the still-prevalent Open e-book standard.

Despite the extensive earlier history, it is commonly reported that the inventor of the e-book is Michael S. Hart. In 1971, Hart was given extensive computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer (this of course would not fulfill the "book length" criterion some require). *Project Gutenberg* was launched afterwards to create electronic copies of more books.

One early e-book implementation was the desktop prototype for a proposed note-book computer, the *Dynabook,* in the 1970s at PARC: a general-purpose portable personal computer capable of displaying books for reading.

E-books have been in use since 1990s, when development in IT began to allow convenient and cost-effective production, storage, and dissemination of electronic texts. Both mass-market and academic publishers have turned to e-books and several organizations—including Google, the Open Content Alliance, NetLibrary, and Questia—are building online libraries of electronic texts that, to varying degrees, target the needs of academics and researchers. Digital companions or alternatives to printed texts have become common on college campuses. At some institutions, in an effort to address rising costs of textbooks, certain courses only use e-books, which are sold at campus bookstores alongside printed texts.

Moreover, forgoing the printing of a text allows a publisher to issue new editions of books on much shorter cycles, with some electronic textbooks updated annually.

Compared to printed texts, e-books demand a lower upfront financial commitment, and they often take advantage of online marketing tools, which are also often less expensive than traditional methods. As a result, publishers are more willing to take risks on niche-market books that would have little chance of being published in traditional manner.

Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. The scope of the subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques and other subjects. In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books.

E-books display text on a screen, allowing users to page through the content, search the text, and hyperlink to online resources or to other parts of the e-book, such as citations, other chapters, or an index. Many e-books integrate multimedia with the textual component. In one example, an e-book that discusses a piece of classical music includes an audio file of that music. Readers can listen to the music as they read about its characteristics and its composer. Other texts include still images or movie files relevant to the topic at hand, or tools such as a digital physics simulator, that help bring content alive. Further e-book functionality depends on the hardware and software used, with features available in different combinations for particular e-book products. These functions include printing, copying and pasting, annotating text (and in some cases sharing those notes with others), and reading e-books on portable devices.

While it is possible to read eBooks from most vendors on your PC or laptop, purchasing a dedicated eBook reader may be more convenient. The next few vendors sell specialized eBook reader devices and or software. There is quite a bit to choose from in terms of price and functionality which tends to make the selection process.

One important aspect of eBook readers currently available is that, an eBook purchased for use with one vendor's eBook reader may not always be read on a different vendor's eBook reader. For example, an eBook title formatted for NuvoMedia's Rocket eBook can not be read on SoftBook Press" SoftBook and vice versa. When purchasing an eBook reader one is committing themselves to that vendor's list of available titles and eBook reader's features.

1.3 Benefit sides and drawbacks of E-book

E-books offer several key benefits, both to producers and consumers of texts, including shortened production cycles, distribution channels that permit wider circulation of more timely material, and new ways of representing content on a particular topic.

Sound, movies, and simulations facilitate a deeper understanding of subject matter, while annotation features let users create customized versions of a text. Marked-up versions of texts give students an opportunity to demonstrate comprehension by highlighting patterns or themes they discern in a text, and e-book functionality applied to dissertations similarly provides scholars with a broad range of tools to express meaning. E-books offer new ways for readers to experience and interact with content. An e-book that abandons the notion of reading from front to back, for example, encourages readers to take an active, self-directed role in how they learn; letting them make individual decisions about which path they take through a text.

Over 2 million free e-books were available between July 4th and August 4th in 2009. Mobile availability of e-books may be provided for users with a mobile data connection, so that these e-books need not be stored on the device. An e-book can be offered indefinitely, without ever going "out of print". In the space that a comparably sized print book takes up, an e-reader can potentially contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. If space is at a premium, such as in a backpack or at home, it can be an advantage that an e-book collection takes up little room and weight.

E-book websites can include the ability to translate books into many different languages, making the works available to speakers of languages not covered by printed translations. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. Many newer readers have the ability to display motion, enlarge or change fonts, use Text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, partially sighted, elderly or dyslectic people or just for convenience, search for key terms, find definitions, or allow highlighting

bookmarking and annotation. Devices that utilize E Ink can imitate the look and ease of readability of a printed work while consuming very little power, allowing continuous reading for weeks at time.

While an e-book reader costs much more than one book, the electronic texts are at times cheaper. Moreover, a great share of e-books are available online for free, minus the minimal costs of the electronics required. For example, all fiction from before the year 1900 is in the public domain. Also, libraries lend more current e-book titles for limited times, free samples are available of many publications, and there are other lending models being piloted as well. E-books can be printed for less than the price of traditional new books using new on-demand book printers.

An e-book can be purchased/ borrowed, downloaded, and used immediately, whereas when one buys or borrows a book, one must go to a bookshop, a home library, or public library during limited hours, or wait for a delivery. The production of e-books does not consume paper and ink. The necessary computer or e-reader uses less material. Printed books use 3 times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce.[5] Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books can be backed up to recover them in the case of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover a new copy without cost from the distributor. Compared to print publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. Also, the dispersal of a free e-book copy can stimulate the sales of the printed version.

As with other forms of digital content, e-books raise questions about copyright, both for producers and consumers. Given the ease with which most kinds of electronic content can be duplicated and disseminated, copyright owners face growing hurdles in protecting their content from unauthorized reproduction. Academics who use e-books in their courses must carefully apply fair use principles. Collective writing or editing of a text, which some e-book tools allow,

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[5]Goleman, Daniel (2010-04-04). "How Green Is My iPad". The New York Times. Retrieved 2011-10-24.

can introduce new issues of authorship and copyright ownership.

At times, the inclusion of richer media in an e-book is either clunky in its operation or is not well accepted by readers. Although audio and video have the potential to bring a subject alive, multimedia used for its own sake is more likely to annoy users. Moreover, some of the more experimental e-book tools allow readers such latitude—to supplement, update, or even replace content—that the authority of the text comes into question. Producers of e-books must strive to achieve an appropriate balance between trusted content and flexibility. Finally, many people still prefer reading on paper. For those who enjoy lying on a sofa reading a novel, e-books can seem anathema to reading for pleasure.

E-book formats and file types continue to develop and change through time through advances and developments in technology or the introduction of new proprietary formats. While printed books remain readable for many years, e-books may need to be copied or converted to a new carrier or file type over time. Because of proprietary formats or lack of file support, formatted e-books may be unusable on certain readers. PDF and epub are growing standards, but are not universal.

Paper books can be bought and wrapped for a present and a library of books can provide visual appeal, while the digital nature of e-books makes them non-visible and intangible. E-books cannot provide the physical feel of the cover, paper, and binding of the original printed work. An author who publishes a book often puts more into the work than simply the words on the pages. E-books may cause people "to do the grazing and quick reading that screens enable, rather than be by themselves with the author's ideas". They may use the e-books simply for reference purposes rather than reading for pleasure and leisure. Books with large pictures (such as children's books) or diagrams are more inconvenient for viewing and reading.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require

recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.

The cost of an e-book reader far exceeds that of a single book, and e-books often cost the same as their print versions. Due to the high cost of the initial investment in some form of e-reader, e-books are cost prohibitive to much of the world's population. Furthermore, there is no used e-book market, so consumers will neither be able to recoup some of their costs by selling an unwanted title they have finished, nor will they be able to buy used copies at significant discounts, as they can now easily do with printed books. Because of the high-tech appeal of the e-reader, they are a greater target for theft than an individual print book. Along with the theft of the physical device, any e-books it contains also become stolen. E-books purchased from vendors like Amazon or Barnes & Noble.com are stored "in the cloud" on servers and "digital lockers" and have the benefit of being easily retrieved if an e-reading device is lost. Not all e-booksellers are cloud based; if an e-book is stolen, accidentally lost, or deleted, in the absence of a backup it may have to be repurchased.

The display resolutions of reading devices are currently lower than those of printed materials and may cause discomfort due to glare on the screen or difficulty holding the device. Due to digital rights management, customers typically cannot resell or loan their e-books to other readers. However, some Barnes & Noble e-books are lendable for two weeks via their 'LendMe' technology. Additionally, the potential for piracy of e-books may make publishers and authors reluctant to distribute digitally. E-book readers require various toxic substances to produce, are non-biodegradable, and the disposal of their batteries in particular raises environmental concerns. As technologies rapidly change and old devices become obsolete, there will be larger amounts of toxic wastes that are not easily biodegradable like paper.

Reading devices for e-books in a reflowable format such as EPUB may display page numbers, but these numbers change from device to device depending on factors such as the size of the display and the selected font size. This makes them unsuitable for citation purposes. To remedy this problem, Amazon Kindle e-books contain what are called "location numbers", that is, numbers in the margin of the electronic text that indicate where the corresponding page begins in the printed version of the book. However, if there is no standard hard copy in print, which may increasingly be the case as the popularity of digital publishing grows, these "location numbers" will not exist. APA, MLA and the Chicago Manual of Style have all tried to address the problem of accurate academic citation by recommending that versions be identified; e.g., Kindle edition, Kindle DX version, or any other "source of e-book". The wide variety of versions, text and font sizes make this solution impractical. The only real solution would be a standard format for all devices.

No Kobo Refunds: Paper books can usually be returned or exchanged (within a prescribed time period), however Kobo e-Books cannot be returned. Amazon Kindle e-books do allow refunds within 7 days.[6]

The USA's Federal Aviation Administration requires the prohibition of e-book reader use on commercial airliners during takeoff and landing.

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[6] "Amazon e-Books returns policy". Retrieved 2012-01-21.

1.4 Format and Production

Some proponents of e-books contend that an environment in which students are able not only to read a text but also to make notes—and perhaps even change the book itself—facilitates the teaching of composition, writing, and editing. Interactive exercises with e-books may increase student engagement and deepen their understanding of subject matter. E-books that make extensive use of multimedia components can increase student facility with a variety of ways of looking at certain concepts. To the extent that they can revise or create their own e-books, students have an opportunity to learn how to make appropriate decisions about the effective use of multimedia.

E-books also have the potential to extend greater amounts of content, particularly highly specialized content, to broader ranges of students. Because costs are low and distribution is simple, e-books can bring more, and more focused content to classrooms.[7]

By the same token, students can increasingly take advantage of electronic means of producing and disseminating books, providing an avenue for exposure formerly reserved for senior experts and established authors.

Just as there are many options for e-book reader hardware, there are more choices for e-book reader software. From a reader's perspective, once the e-book reader hardware has been made, the software decision is made as well. However, from an author or publisher's perspective the decisions are far from over.

Each e-book reader requires that the text of the book be in a specific, usually proprietary format. That means if an author wants his book to be read on the PalmPilot, SoftBook or Rocket e-book readers, he needs to have it formatted in three completely different ways.

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[7] Briab M. Semantics: Studies of the science of meaning.

To complicate matters further, the e-book format chosen will also determine, at least today, determine who and how your book will be sold. For example, barnesanoble.com sells e-books, but only rocket e-books. PalmPilot owners must go to peanutpress.com or another similar site which sells e-books formatted for the PalmPilot " keep in mind each vendor's e-books will be formatted differently and will require adding additional e-book reader software. It is very much like the early days of word processing software for personal computers: An Apple PC created document could not be read on an IBM PC. It is likely consumer demand, as in the PC industry, will drive more interoperability between vendor's products.

U.S. Libraries began providing free e-books to the public in 1998 through their web sites and associated services, although the e-books were primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering free downloadable popular fiction and non-fiction e-books to the public, launching an e-book lending model that worked much more successfully for public libraries. The number of library e-book distributors and lending models continued to increase over the next few years. In 2010, a Public Library Funding and Technology Access Study found that 66% of public libraries in the U.S. were offering e-books, and a large movement in the library industry began seriously examining the issues related to lending e-books, acknowledging a tipping point of broad e-book usage.[8] However, some publishers and authors have not endorsed the concept of electronic publishing, citing issues with demand, piracy and proprietary devices. Demand-driven acquisition (DDA) has been around for a few years in public libraries, which allows vendors to streamline the acquisition process by offering to match a library's selection profile to the vendor's e-book titles.

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[8] "At the Tipping Point: Four voices probe the top ebook issues for librarians." *Library Journal*, August 2010

The library's catalog is then populated with records for all the e-books that match the profile. The decision to purchase the title is left to the patrons, although the library can set purchasing conditions such as a maximum price and purchasing caps so that the dedicated funds are spent according to the library's budget.

E-books have been slow to break the pattern of simply being digital copies of paper books with a few added features. As the use of electronic resources becomes more common, and as screen resolutions and other technologies improve, new generations of users may be more willing to trade traditional books for e-books, just as many students have largely abandoned paper and pen in favor of a laptop or a Tablet PC. New opportunities will emerge for co creation and collaboration, among both authors and readers of e-books. Definitions of exactly what constitutes a book will continue to evolve, and publishers and authors will add new features and tools to electronic texts. Richer media, new ways of organization (or self-organization) and collaboration, and greater access to aspiring authors will accompany the ongoing evolution of e-books. Underlying this process will be the question of authority. By their nature, printed books imply a stringent review process, and e-books must ensure that reader trust is preserved.

Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.

However, in the late 1990s a consortium was formed to develop the Open e-book format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single source document that could be handled by many book-reading software and hardware platforms. Open e-book defined required subsets of XHTML and CSS; a set of multimedia formats (others could be used, but there must also be a fallback in one of the required formats); and an XML schema for a "manifest", to list the

components of a given e-book, identify a table of contents, cover art, and so on. Google Books has converted many public-domain works to this open format.

In 2010 e-books continued to gain in their own underground markets. Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) catalogs of books became available over the web, and sites devoted to e-books began disseminating information about e-books to the public.

Writers and publishers have many formats to choose from when publishing e-books. Each format has advantages and disadvantages. The most popular e-book readers and their natively supported formats are shown below.

Reader	Native E-Book Formats
Amazon Kindle, Kindle Fire (color), Kindle Touch, Kindle Touch 3G	AZW, PDF, TXT, non-DRM MOBI, PRC
Nook Simple Touch, Nook Tablet	EPUB, PDF
Apple iPad	EPUB, PDF
Sony Reader PRS-350, PRS-650, PRS-950	EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, DOC, BBeB
Kobo eReader, Kobo Touch, Kobo Vox	EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, HTML

Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. Occasionally, as in some e-text projects, a book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard.

As a newer development, sometimes only the electronic version of a book is produced by the publisher. It is even possible to release an e-book chapter by chapter as each chapter is written. This is useful in fields such as information technology where topics can change quickly in the months that it takes to write a typical book. It is also possible to convert an electronic book to a printed book by print on demand. However these are exceptions as tradition dictates that a book is launched in the print format and later if the author wishes an electronic version is produced.

As of 2010, there is no industry-wide e-book bestseller list, but various e-book vendors compile bestseller lists, such as those by AmazonKindle Bestsellers and Fictionwise.

There have been several generations of dedicated hardware e-book readers. The Rocket eBook and several others were introduced around 1998, but did not gain widespread acceptance.

As of 2009, new marketing models for e-books were being developed and a new generation of reading hardware was produced. E-books (as opposed to ebook readers) have yet to achieve global distribution. In the United States, as of September 2009, the Amazon Kindle model and Sony's PRS-500 were the dominant e-reading devices. By March 2010, some reported that the Barnes & Noble Nook may be selling more units than the Kindle in the US.

On January 27, 2010 Apple Inc. launched a multi-function device called the iPad and announced agreements with five of the six largest publishers that would allow Apple to distribute e-books. The iPad includes a built-in app for e-books called iBooks and the iBooks Store.

In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com reported sales of ebooks for its proprietary Kindle outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010, saying it sold 140 e-books for every 100 hardcover books, including hardcovers for which there was no digital edition. By January 2011, ebook sales at Amazon had surpassed its paperback sales. In the overall U.S. market, paperback book sales are still much larger than either hardcover or e-book; the American Publishing Association estimated e-books represented 8.5% of sales as of mid-2010, up from 3% a year before. In Canada, *The Sentimentalists* won the prestigious national Giller Prize. Owing to the small scale of the novel's independent publisher, the book was initially not widely available in printed form, but the ebook edition became the top-selling title for Kobo devices in 2010.

TIMELINE

1946

▪ Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus

1963

▪ Doug Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects

1965

▪ Andries van Dam starts the HES (and later FRESS) projects, with assistance from Ted Nelson, and other faculty at Brown develop and use electronic textbooks for poetry and biology.

1971

- Michael S. Hart types the US Declaration of Independence into a computer. He launches *Project Gutenberg* to create electronic copies of more books.

1985–1992

- Robert Stein starts Voyager Company Expanded Books and books on CD-ROM.

1990

- Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction, *Afternoon, a story*, by Michael Joyce, available on floppy disk.
- Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large-scale books such as aircraft technical manuals. Later tested on a US aircraft carrier as replacement for paper manuals, allowing the ship to rest 6" higher in the water.

1992

- Sony launches the Data Discman electronic book reader.
- Charles Stack's Book Stacks Unlimited begins selling new physical books online.

1992–1993

- F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti design and create the first e-book reader, called Incipit, as a thesis project at the Politecnico di Milano.

1993

- Digital Book, Inc. offers digital books on floppy disk in Digital Book Format (DBF).
- Hugo Award for Best Novel nominee texts published on CD-ROM by Brad Templeton.
- Bibliobytes, a project of free digital books online in Internet.

1994

- C & M Online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and publishes e-books through its imprint, Boson Books. Authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman.

1995

- Amazon starts to sell physical books on the Internet.
- Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for wireless internet electronic paper readers in his article "The Emuse".

1996

- Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles. The target is 1,000,000.

1998

- Kim Blagg obtained the first ISBN issued to an e-book and began marketing multimedia-enhanced e-books on CDs through retailers including amazon.com, bn.com and borders.com. Shortly thereafter through her company "Books OnScreen" she introduced the e-books at the Book Expo America in Chicago, IL to an impressed, but unconvinced bookseller audience.
- First e-book readers: Rocket e-book and SoftBook.
- Cybook / Cybook Gen1 Sold and manufactured at first by Cytale (1998–2003) then by Bookeen.
- Websites selling e-books in English, like *eReader.com* and *eReads.com*.

1999

- Baen Books opens up the Baen Free Library.
- Webscriptions (since renamed to Baen E-books) starts selling Baen titles as unencrypted e-books.

2000

- Microsoft Reader with ClearType technology.
- Stephen King offers his book "Riding the Bullet" in digital file; it can only be read on a computer.

- Digital Book Index begins operation. DBI and the Online Books Page both organize electronic books from disparate sites into single, searchable indexes, creating large virtual libraries of e-books.

2001

- Todoe-book.com, the first website selling e-books in Spanish.

2002

- Random House and HarperCollins start to sell digital versions of their titles in English.

2004

- Sony Librie, first e-book using e-ink.
- Google announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries, as part of what would later be called the Google Books Library Project.

2005

- Amazon buys Mobipocket.
- Google is sued for copyright infringement by the Authors Guild for scanning books still in copyright.

2006

- Sony Reader with e-ink.
- LibreDigital launched BookBrowse as an online reader for publisher content.
- BooksOnBoard, one of the largest independent e-bookstores, opens and sells e-books and audiobooks in six different formats.

2007

- Amazon launches Kindle in US.
- Bookeen launched Cybook Gen3 in Europe.

2008

- Adobe and Sony agreed to share their technologies (Reader and DRM).
- Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in UK and France.
- BooksOnBoard is first to sell e-books for iPhones.

2009

- Bookeen releases the Cybook Opus in the US and in Europe.
- Sony releases the Reader Pocket Edition and Reader Touch Edition.
- Amazon releases the Kindle 2.
- Amazon releases the Kindle DX in the US.
- Barnes & Noble releases the Nook in the US.

2010

- Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide.
- Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES.
- TurboSquid Magazine announces first magazine publication using Apple's iTunes LP format, however, this project was cancelled before it reached the market.
- Apple releases the iPad with an e-book app called iBooks. Between its release in April 2010, to October, Apple had sold 7 million iPads.
- Kobo Inc. releases its Kobo eReader to be sold at Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the United States.
- Amazon.com reported that its e-book sales outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010.
- Amazon releases the third generation kindle, available in 3G+Wi-Fi and Wi-Fi versions.
- Be-book releases the Be-book Neo, first e-reader in Europe with Wi-FI.
- Kobo Inc. releases an updated Kobo eReader which now includes Wi-Fi.
- Barnes & Noble releases the new NOOKcolor.
- Sony releases its second generation Daily Edition PRS-950.

- PocketBook expands its successful line of e-readers in the ever-growing market.

- Google launches Google e-books

2011

- Barnes & Noble releases the new Nook – The Simple Touch Reader

- Amazon.com announces in May that its e-book sales now exceed all of its printed book sales.

- Bookeen launches its own e-books store: BookeenStore.com and starts to sell digital versions of titles in French.

- Nature Publishing publishes *Principles of Biology*, a customizable, modular textbook, with no corresponding paper edition.

- The e-reader market grows up in Spain and companies like Telefonica, Fnac and Casa del Libro (the most important Spanish bookshop) launches their e-readers with the Spanish brand bq readers.

- Amazon launches the Kindle Fire.

2012

- Apple releases iBooks Author, software for creating iPad e-books to be directly published in its iBooks bookstore or to be shared as PDF files.

- Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.

- The publishing companies Random House, Holtzbrinck and arvato get an e-book library called Skoobe on the market.

- US Department of Justice prepares anti-trust lawsuit against Apple, Simon & Schuster, Hachette Book Group, Penguin Group, Macmillan, andHarperCollins, alleging collusion to increase the price of books sold on Amazon.

Anti-circumvention techniques may be used to restrict what the user may do with an e-book. For instance, it may not be possible to transfer ownership of an e-book to another person, though such a transaction is common with physical books.

Some devices can phone home to track readers and reading habits, restrict printing, or arbitrarily modify reading material. This includes restricting the copying and distribution of works in the public domain through the use of "click-wrap" licensing, effectively limiting the rights of the public to distribute, sell or use texts in the public domain freely.[11]

Most e-book publishers do not warn their customers about the possible implications of the digital rights management tied to their products. Generally they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent copying of the e-book. However in many cases it is also possible that digital rights management will result in the complete denial of access by the purchaser to the e-book. With some formats of DRM, the e-book is tied to a specific computer or device. In these cases the DRM will usually let the purchaser move the book a limited number of times after which they cannot use it on any additional devices. If the purchaser upgrades or replaces their devices eventually they may lose access to their purchase. Some forms of digital rights management depend on the existence of online services to authenticate the purchasers. When the company that provides the service goes out of business or decides to stop providing the service, the purchaser will no longer be able to access the e-book.

As with digital rights management in other media, e-books are more like rental or leasing than purchase. The restricted book comes with a number of restrictions, and eventually access to the purchase can be removed by a number of different parties involved. These include the publisher of the book, the provider of the DRM scheme, and the publisher of the reader software.

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[9] Gold Brown "The Grammar of English Grammars" 2004-y pp-294- 300

The e-books sold by most major publishers and electronic retailers, including notably Amazon.com and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. The first major publisher to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. Smaller e-book publishers such as O'Reilly Media, Carina Press and Baen Books had already forgone DRM previously.

With e-book the cost of book publishing is greatly reduced. One simply has to take the text of a book and convert it into a format useable by an e-book reader. The cost of storage and distribution is negligible. An e-book is simply data stored on a computer.

The only risk associated with authoring an e-book is the time invested in writing it. Today most authors write their books on computers. A e-book can be generated from the original document on the computer in a few minutes. The resulting file may be uploaded to an e-book retailer for immediate availability on-line. The publication decision is left entirely up to the author.

The risk to the reader is less for two major reasons; (1) e-book versions of a book cost less than their paper based counterpart and (2) Typically readers are allowed to download, for free, a chapter or more of the book to read at their leisure. Unlike the trailer for a movie, this is an actual sample of the book, not just the highlights. The reader gets a chance to read the author's material and make a determination of whether or not it will satisfy their need. This is happening today; on-line book sellers provide excerpts (essentially e-book excerpts) for their on-line customers.

Of course one might argue that the current publishing process helps screen out bad books by preventing them from reaching the marketplace. The publishing industry is currently rife with stories of excellent books that can't get published and poor ones that do. Publication of e-book moves the publication decision from

the publisher to the author. As a result, the reader is allowed to read, not what the publisher decides to publish, but what the author decides to write.

A recent survey of over 900 individuals determined that the most common way one learns about books they enjoyed is through a word of mouth. As access to the Internet continues to proliferate the "word of mouth" recommendations will be communicated via the World Wide Web. Even today, 14% of those respondents indicated that they learned about their last good book through an on-line source. A few years ago this percentage would have been virtually zero.

Today there are, an increasing number of web sites, news groups, discussion boards, and email newsletters dedicated solely to the promotion of African-American books. More importantly, one will find web sites that provide information on very specific and narrow genres. These web sites will address audiences and topics that are considered to small or narrow to be addressed by traditional means today. Soon readers will be able to learn about good new books more easily than they do today.[10]

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[10]Jackendoff R. S. Semantic Structures. – Cambridge (Mass): Cambridge University Press, 1979. – 216 p.

Conclusion

As we have above already mentioned, an electronic book (variously, e-book, digital book) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-books.

The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily-annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is sometimes omitted, perhaps because the digitized text was (at least initially) a means to developing an index and concordance, rather than as a published edition in its own rights.

Despite the extensive earlier history, it is commonly reported that the inventor of the e-book is Michael S. Hart. In 1971, Hart was given extensive computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer (this of course would not fulfill the "book length" criterion some require). Project Gutenberg was launched afterwards to create electronic copies of more books.

Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. Occasionally, as in

some e-text projects, a book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard.

Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.

An e-book can be purchased/borrowed, downloaded, and used immediately, whereas when one buys or borrows a book, one must go to a bookshop, a home library, or public library during limited hours, or wait for a delivery. The production of e-books does not consume paper and ink. The necessary computer or e-reader uses less materials. Printed books use 3 times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce. Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books can be backed up to recover them in the case of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover a new copy without cost from the distributor. Compared to printed publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. Also, the dispersal of a free e-book copy can stimulate the sales of the printed version.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.

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