
STUDYING THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF ISKHOKHON TURA IBRAT AND THE ISSUE OF PROMOTION

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье уродливый дает всесторонний обзор научного наследия поэт и ученый Искакхан Тура Джунайдуллохова Ибрагима, а также научный анализ неисследованных аспектов медиации, просвещения и педагогической деятельности, а также их связи с научными и религиозными ценностями.

ANNOTATION

In this article, gives a comprehensive overview of the scientific heritage of poet and scientist Iskhakhan Tura Junaydullohoja ugli Ibrat, as well as the scientific analysis of the unexplored aspects of mediation, enlightenment and pedagogical activity, as well as their relationship to scientific and religious values.

Ключевые слова: национальные и общечеловеческие ценности, научные ценности, духовные ценности, нравственные ценности, мировые религии, развитие науки, гражданское общество, обычаи, ритуалы, цивилизации, духовность, просвещение, узбекская поэзия, интенсивная литература, мистика, инновационная деятельность. интеллектуальная культура, реформа образования, воспитание гармонично развитого поколения, художественное и научное наследие, интенсивная литература, культура, новый этап развития.

Keywords: national and universal values, scientific values, spiritual values, moral values, world religions, science development, civil society, customs, rituals, civilizations, spirituality, enlightenment, Uzbek poetry, intensive literature, mysticism, innovative activity , intellectual culture, education reform, upbringing of harmoniously developed generation, artistic and scientific heritage, intensive literature, culture, new stage of development.

Our country has made it a strategic goal to revive the historical, cultural, scientific and religious values of the Uzbek people, and to build a civil society based on a comprehensive study of the spiritual and moral and scientific heritage of our great ancestors. One of the ways to accomplish this task is to study the scientific heritage of our great ancestors and philosophers, to create a healthy spiritual and moral environment that is consistent with our cultural and spiritual life. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the further development of civil society through the wise use of the religious and secular values of our ancestors in the development of sustainable strategic development of Uzbekistan and formation of spiritual and moral culture of youth. From this point of view, the culture, spirituality, scientific and religious values, social ideals, traditions, beliefs, mentality and high ethics that formed and enriched the zeal and self-sacrificing images of the early 20th century in the spirit of ideas of national independence plays an important role in upbringing.

Today, one of the most important tasks is to study the scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, and to use them wisely in shaping the spiritual outlook of a harmoniously developed generation. The basis of this article is the scientific analysis of the unexplored aspects of socio-philosophical, enlightenment, pedagogical activity of one of our ancestors, Iskhakhan Tura Junaydullohoja ugli Ibrat, as well as his scientific and religious values. At the same time, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the famous Iskhakhan Ibrat memorial complex in Turakurgan district of Namangan region"[1] requires the study of the scientific heritage of the poet and scientist.

The problem of exploring the scientific heritage of Iskhakhan Ibrat and drawing the necessary conclusions for our day requires researchers to be systematic and knowledgeable. The first information about Ibrat was published in 1982 in the collection "The Voice of the Century", prepared by the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. After independence, attitudes towards Ibrat's scientific and creative legacy have changed, especially as U. Dolimov's book " Iskhakhan Ibrat "[2] published in 1994 has made a number of updates on the role and role of Ibrat in intensity. Through these books our compatriots have a clear idea of who he is what kind of spiritual and educational work he has done, the types of activities, his courage and courage. U. Dolimov continued his research and published in 2005 the selected works of Ibrat. It contains more than 20 poems by Ibrat, about a dozen scientific and popular articles, as well as important pieces from the "Historical Fergana" and "Mezon uzan". The monograph is particular importance particularly devoted to the study of the historical and poetic heritage of the poet and scholar Iskhakhan Tura Junaydullohoja ugli Ibrat and his historical and scientific works"[3] written by K.Vahidova.

The purpose of this article is to introduce the younger generation to the life of our great ancestor Iskhakhan Ibrat, his rich legacy in the field of socio-political, educational, literary and artistic, scientific and religious values, and to bring the ideas advanced in the minds of the youth. Iskhakhan Ibrat is rightfully considered a prominent figure in the Jadid movement in the early 20th century. The multifaceted work that he has accomplished during his lifetime was recognized by hundreds of his contemporaries and scholars in his lifetime. In one of these confessions it is said that Ibrat,

who has a strong education in both religious and secular sciences, is not only one of the great educators of his time, but also an architect, technician, mechanical, physicist, chemist, and telephonist and telegraphist. In some areas it is even said that he has invented. His close ties with such enlightened figures as Ismailbek Gaspirali, Mahmudkhoja Bekhbudi, Fitrat, Chulpan, Abdulla Avlani, Abdulla Kadiri, Munavvarkori Abdurashidkhonov, Khamza continued with his courage and patience. have been published many times in articles After graduating from the Tunkator madrassah in Kokand, he began his career as a leading educator, opening a school in his village and taking an active part in literary and scientific life. He travels to the countries of the East and then to the central cities of Europe. During his travels he studies Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu. In general, there is a need for special study of Ibrat 's approach to language learning. In addition to the aforementioned languages, he studied Russian, ancient Phoenician, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek and Armenian languages.

During his travels around the world, Ibrat learns the languages and cultures of different nations, collects material for his scientific works, and his trips are not ordinary travels. For example, the 6-language dictionary of the era, such as the "Lugati sitta alsina"[4] and other works, was created on the basis of the rich material gathered during these trips.

The important thing of the dictionary is that it was created in Arabic script (old Uzbek script), which is understandable to the locals. One of the newspaper editors, who was acquainted with the manuscript copy of the work, wrote: "... most of the dictionaries have been edited. Specifically, the Russian dictionaries were more difficult to write with Muslim murmurs, and the Russian-language phrases were heavily influenced and the books invented by Mr. Sitta Alsina were not the same as those in the Turkistan province".[5]

The book "Jome' ul-xutut", devoted to the history of the writings of Ibrat, is devoted to one of the most complex areas of linguistics, which strives to cover the history of progress, from the earliest pictographs to the most complete records of the recent period. The works of "Historical Culture", "Historical Fergana"[6], "Mezon uz-Zaman" are scientific works of the educated scientist on historical topics, which are described by the author as an honest historian and a knowledgeable geographer. Especially in his work "Historical Fergana", Ibrat seems to continue the tradition of Babur in a special way and to follow the true way of describing what happened.

Ibrat 's poetic and publicity works have not yet been thoroughly explored. The poet Ibrat continued his classical poetry, especially in his gazals, and added new colors and tones. For example, in the poetry of Ibrahim, social motives are strong, and in some passages the problems of the time come to the fore. Ibrahim's contribution to the emergence and development of Uzbek publicism is also significant. The purchase and commissioning of a lithographic machine from Orenburg at his own expense in 1907 was a great event

not only in the valley but also in Turkestan life in general. The Uzbek printing industry started with Ibrat, it is not an exaggeration.

His letters to his contemporaries and colleagues, examples of world culture and literature, and his attitude towards the study of national and universal values, deserve special scientific research.

In conclusion, a systematic study of Iskhakhan Ibrat 's multidisciplinary activities will be instrumental in nurturing and enhancing the spirituality of the current generation, and will be of great spiritual and educational significance in the context of the current great changes and socio-economic reforms.

- to study and analyze the socio-philosophical, educational and pedagogical activity, spiritual, moral, scientific and religious heritage of the great scientist Iskhakhan Tura Junaydullokoja ugli Ibrat who gave birth to the idea of natural development of a harmonious generation and gave his life for this creative idea;

- to develop and study the concepts of further development of civil society and ensuring the spiritual and moral safety of young people based on popular scientific, religious and scientific works of Ibrat;

- to identify the common scientific, religious and scientific works of Ibrat, which is the criterion of culture, spirituality, scientific and religious values and social ideals, customs, traditions, beliefs, mentality, morals and the inner world of the younger generation;

- Identification of the scientific and popular works of Ibrat in the moral education of the modern youth, on the basis of which the formation and improvement of the wise lifestyle of young people;

- development of special scientific and methodological recommendations on the use of innovative methods of education of educated specialists and educators on the basis of Ibrat 's scientific, religious and scientific popular works, ensuring the unity of general education and special education;

- developing relevant recommendations and proposals for social sciences, including religious studies, spirituality, philosophy and the future of science and education by exploring the concepts of civil society and moral and ethical security.

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