

STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF EASTERN THINKERS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10363711>

Lutfillo Makhamadaliyev

master student, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

Abstract: *It is known that a significant contribution to the development of world civilization has grown from the Land of Uzbekistan, how many great qomusi scientists have received universal recognition. The rich heritage left by our ancestors, with its extreme importance and scientific potential, still leaves the peoples of the whole world lol. The use of the treasure of ancestors who left their immortal heritage in the upbringing of a perfect person is one of the tasks of today.*

This article *provides information on the importance and study of the scientific heritage of Eastern thinkers.*

Keywords: *knowledge, civilization, East, globalization, universe, perfect man, Society.*

INTRODUCTION

We consider it our first-class task to improve the activities of all spheres of the educational and educational system based on the requirements of today's times. Of important practical importance is the study, analysis of the works of Eastern thinkers, research of their creativity and views on education from a pedagogical point of view. In their works, they outlined views on personality spirituality, the composition of high examples of decency in a person, family, marriage, upbringing of children, making ends meet with honest labor, and a rational attitude towards the environment. Thus, the issues of Man and his upbringing Eastern thinkers and scientists in their works glorify the knowledge of man, the acquisition of a trade, the high spiritual and moral qualities in him, and urge everyone to have such qualities. No external force, idea or ideology can truly influence a generation who possesses a spiritual exaltation, a modern ilmfan, a rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors. The people who have brought up such a generation will have a bright future and a great future.

MAIN PART

The scientific and spiritual heritage of the eastern gods and thinkers living in the Middle Ages, the invaluable contribution to the development of World Science, civilization are always highly recognized by world scientists and the world community.

Today, nothing can bring the interaction of different peoples around the world as quickly as interest and attention to the study of their cultural values, the spiritual heritage of their great thinkers. Uzbekistan's prospects for cooperation with the countries of the world in the cultural, spiritual and educational sphere are growing. Because when nations

are well versed in each other's history, culture, and spirituality, cooperation between states will be as strong.

The study of Oriental culture in the Middle Ages is becoming more relevant in the era of globalization. One of the important tasks of today is to apply once again to the experience of the Middle Ages, to a positive result that has passed thousands of years of tests, and to more fully assimilate cultural assets, to effectively use humanitarian ideas.

The life, achievements and achievements of our great gods in the field of science amazes today's enlightened humanity. Their activities on the path to the development of society are spiritual courage, in front of which we bow proudly. Today, the scientific heritage of medieval eastern geniuses, consisting of great discoveries, is being studied and researched in depth and in full.

Not only do we proudly mention our hundreds of allomas, such as Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruniy, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termiziy, Imam Moturidi, but the international community, in particular, representatives of world science circles, are highly appreciated. Today we aim to be a worthy descendant of such great ancestors. In this sense, the Center for Islamic civilization in Uzbekistan, founded on the initiative of the head of our state, the international research centers named after Imam Bukhari, Imam Termiziy, Imam Moturidi, will show the spiritual and educational perfection of our people, striving for a new stage of development, as well as the presence of educational institutions acting as the foundation of the third Renaissance.

It should be noted that our ancestors were among the most advanced, scientific potential high peoples of the world during both Renaissance periods in history. They spent their lives on the way to ili and were experts in all available disciplines of the time. One of the greatest thinkers of the time was Muhammad Musa Khwarazmi. The accounting practices used by the whole world today, the activities of modern technologies are based on the rules created by this grandfather. The whole world appreciates Khwarazmi's contribution to the development of science, treats him with special reverence to the adult Earth.

Muhammad Musa Khwarezmiy created "The book of the image of the Earth", "Kitab al-jabr and al-Muqabola" and dozens of other great works. But most of the works of the scientist have not reached the present day. His work "Kitab al-jabr and al-Muqobola" laid the foundation for modern algebra and thus ensured the development of mathematics in the next centuries, in particular the development of technical sciences that emerged in the following centuries.

The town of Termez became famous in the 9th century as one of the largest and most prosperous towns in Movarounnahr. Science and culture were highly progressive in the city. In Islamic scholarship, many of the allomas grown from Termez were popular all over the world.

Muhammad ibn Ali Abu Abdullah al-Hakim at-Termiziy lived and worked from 824 to 892 – was considered a thinker of the Sufi period. A scholar who has mastered hadithology

and jurisprudence well. Because of the breadth of his worldview and his deep contemplation, his contemporaries called Al-Hakim at-Termiziy – “the sage who came out of Termiz”. Some reports suggest that his father, Ali ibn al-Hasan, was famous in his time as one of the prominent scholars of Hadith science. According to the Arab historian Khatib Baghdadi in his "history of Baghdad", he was in the city of Baghdad, which was considered one of the largest centers of the Muslim world, and was involved in heated debates and debates with prominent scholars and scribes of the time on various issues of Hadith science. According to Hakim Thermisius in his autobiographical works, both his mother and grandfather were mature connoisseurs of Hadith Science in their day. From this information, it can be concluded that Hakim Thermisius was born in a highly regarded, intellectual household and grew up in this scientific and spiritual environment. Ultimately, under the influence of these factors, his spiritual world and scientific thought were formed and matured. At the same time, it should be noted that in the scientific maturation of Hakim Termisi, the services of his father Ali ibn Hasan are of great importance. he was also in the status of not only a loving and caring father for his child, but also a demanding mentor and enlightened mentor to him.

Abu Rayhan Beruni was a pioneer of the great qomusi scholars of the Middle Ages. His so greatness is even more evident in the unique scientific heritage that he added to almost all disciplines of the time. Beruni wrote about 150 works on mathematics, astronomy, minerology, history, ethnography, philology, and philosophy. In the place of a scientist investigating natural phenomena, he made a trigonometric table, contributing to the expansion of the concept of numbers, the theory of cubic equations, spherical trigonometry. He knew Arabic, Persian, Greek, Syriac and sanskrit and developed the rules of natural-scientific terminologies for translation from one language to another.

The name Ibn Sina is inscribed in gilded letters on the history of World Science and culture. In many countries, streets, educational and medical institutions were named after him, and medals and awards were established in honor of alloma.

The teachings of the qomusian scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sino, known in Europe as Avisenna, who wrote more than 450 works in his career, also retain their significance today. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon, and many others, who began Abu Ali ibn Sina's scientific research work at the age of 16, read and admired his work. Ibn Sina's own invaluable fundamental work, "The laws of Tib", was one of the earliest books published in Europe in the 15th century, and was taught in leading European universities for nearly 500 years.

Abu Nasr Forobius, a 10th-century qomusian allome, was called "Aristotle of the East" by his contemporaries, because of his universal knowledge. He enriched many disciplines with scientific discoveries, developed philosophical views of scientists from different countries and wrote more than 160 works. The most famous of them are "A word in essence", "A book about the emergence of Sciences", "The essence of thinking" and

other works. The bulk of Farabi's works have been translated into many European and Eastern Languages, and to this day have been the subject of in-depth research.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, today the relations of peoples with each other cannot be approached as quickly as they study their cultural values, the spiritual heritage of their great thinkers. The prospects for cooperation of Uzbekistan with the countries of the world in the cultural, spiritual and educational sphere are huge. After all, when peoples are familiar with each other's history, culture and spirituality, cooperation between states will be as strong. Whereas the scientific heritage of the eastern alloma and thinkers is not only the property of one nation or people, but also the spiritual property of all mankind.

REFERENCES:

1. B.Namozov. Sharq allomalarining ilmiy-ma'naviy merosi. Ўquv qo'llanma. Buxoro, 2022.
2. Haydarov A. Inson kamoloti va milliy-ma'naviy qadriyatlar. Toshkent, 2008.
3. Hamdamova M. Ma'naviyat asoslari. Toshkent, 2008.
4. Karimova, G. (2022). Forms of organization of educational activities in history in higher educational institutions. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 11(6), 127-132.
5. Teshaboev, M., Karimov, U., & Karimova, G. (2023). SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF APPLIED PHILOSOPHY. Oriental Journal of Social Sciences, 3(05), 69-80.
6. Каримова, Г. Й. (2021). MORALITY AS AN IDEOLOGICAL METHOD OF FIGHTING SPIRITUAL THREATS. Экономика и социум, (6-1), 707-710.
7. Ahmedbekova, M. (2022). ЁШ АВЛОДНИНГ БАДИИЙ-ЭСТЕТИК ИЖОДКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ТАСВИРИЙ САНЪАТНИНГ ЖАМИЯТДАГИ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ. Science and innovation, 1(B8), 112-119.
8. Махпузакхон, А. (2022). Methods of Using Modern Pedagogical Technologies in Organizing Fine Arts Lessons. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(11), 268-271.
9. Qahhorovna, A. M. (2023). МАКТАБГАЧА ТА'ЛИМ ТАШКИЛЛАРИДА ТАСВИРИЙ FAOLIYAT MASHGULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI. IQRO, 2(2), 553-561.
10. Ahmedbekova, M. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEVELOPED ARTISTIC AND AESTHETIC CREATIVITY OF THE YOUNG GENERATION AND FINE ARTS IN SOCIETY. Science and Innovation, 1(8), 112-119.
11. Mamajonova, D. (2023). WAYS TO COMBAT CRIME AND IMPROVE THE CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEM. IMRAS, 6(7), 227-236.

12. Aripov, Z. (2023). MODERN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHER. Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences, 2(7), 175-178.

13. Zoirjon, A. (2023). Important aspects of ensuring the effectiveness of training in primary education. Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research, 12(6), 67-73.

14. Abduraxmonova, M. M., & Turgunboyev, A. F. (2023). AHOLIGA SIFATLI IJTIMOYIY XIZMATLAR KO 'RSATISHDA JAMOATCHILIK FIKRIGA TAYANISH SAMARADORLIGI. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(22), 192-200.

15. Khonturaev, S. I. (2023). THE EVOLUTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development, 2(11), 700-706.

16. Xonto'rayev, S. (2023, November). IOT IN INDUSTRY 4.0: THE EVOLUTION OF SMART MANUFACTURING. In Conference on Digital Innovation:" Modern Problems and Solutions".

17. Karimova, G., & Makhamadaliev, L. (2022). The importance of innovative ideas in increasing the effectiveness of education. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 12(6), 143-148.

18. Karimova, G. Y. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMATION OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 41, 563-570.