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Abstract: *In this thesis, the scientific heritage of several famous thinkers of Central Asia was presented. In addition to this, the most famous works of thinkers were also noted. In fact, the scientific heritage of thinkers who grew up in Central Asia between the 9th and 12th centuries is still being studied. Of course, they were the beginning of all the developments in today's field. We can see today that they were the greatest in their time.*

Key words: *Kitab al-jabr wal mukobala, Kitab surat al-arz, Algebra, Fundamentals of Astronomy, The Big Book of Music, Geodesy, Minerology, Masud's law, Kitabi al-Jam'e al-Sahikh, Hamsa.*

Indeed, the sources of Central Asian thinkers that have reached us are priceless. Although various sources have reached today, their religious and secular nature are closely related. Undoubtedly, it is not difficult to learn the contributions of hundreds of scientists for science and development from their works. At the same time, the scientific heritage of some thinkers was introduced here.

Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khorazmi¹ (783-850). The great thinker and scientist al-Khwarizmi's work on arithmetic and algebra "Kitab al-jabr wal mukobala" (The book on complementation and contrast) not only started a new era in the science of mathematics, but also marked its next. It was also a great basis for the development of the centuries. Thanks to the work "Book on Indian

¹ A. Muhammadjonov. O'zbekiston Tarixi. "SHARQ" Nashriyot-Matbaa Aksiyadorlik Kompaniyasi Bosh Tahririyati. Toshkent – 2017. P 91.

Arithmetic", first the peoples of the East, and then the peoples of Europe, got acquainted with the great achievement of Ancient India - the system of decimal position calculation. (translated into Latin in the 12th century). Al-Khorazmi's "Kitab surat al-arz" (picture of the earth) is related to geography, "Astronomical tables" are related to astronomy, and they spread the name of the author to the world. Also, his wonderful works such as "Treatise on Sundials", "Tarish on History", "Treatise on Usurlab", "Treatise on Music" brought great fame to the scientist and immortalized his name. Al-Khorazmi's work "Al-jabr wal muqabala" was later called "Algebra" in Europe. His work on astronomy played a major role in the development of the science of astronomy not only in the East, but also in the West.

Abul Abbas Ahmad ibn Muhammad Al-Farghani (797-865)². Information about Al-Farghani's biography has not been preserved in history. A scholar of astronomy, mathematics, geodesy, and hydrology, he actively participated in the construction of observatories in Baghdad and Damascus, where he checked the data in Ptolemy's "Table of Stars". Al-Farghani organized the knowledge of astronomy in his work "Fundamentals of Astronomy" on astronomy and enriched it with his new results. According to the tradition of that time, he divided the countries into seven climates. Sun hours. gave a statement, created astronomical instruments. This work of Farghani was used as the main guide to astronomy in Europe until the time of N. Copernicus.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-950)³. He was born in Otror, after receiving his primary education in Shosh, Bukhara, Samarkand, he lived for a long time in Baghdad and interacted with scientists of his time. He wrote more than 160 treatises on various fields of science. The famous work dedicated to music theory called "The Big Book of Music" is one of the earliest historical sources dedicated to the history of this field. He is a brilliant, encyclopedic scholar.

² Orif Ayupov. Dunyo siyosat jamiyat. Ziyo nashr matbaa XK Guliston-2022. 12-publication. P 94.

³ Orif Ayupov. Dunyo siyosat jamiyat. Ziyo nashr matbaa XK Guliston-2022. 12-publication. P 98.

Abu Raikhan Beruni (973-1048)⁴. This thinker, brilliant scientist, born in Khorezm, created about 150 works on astronomy, history, medicine, mathematics, geography, geodesy, meteorology, ethnography, philosophy, philology. These works spread Beruni's name to the world. It is also known that he wrote stories and poems. Beruni was the first to create a globe in the Middle Ages. He knew Arabic, Persian, Indo-Turkish languages perfectly. His works "Pharmacanasia", "Geodesy", "India", "Minerology", "Masud's law", "relics from ancient peoples" have been translated into Uzbek and Russian languages. Mahmud also served in the Ghaznavid palace. He was also a contemporary of Ibn Sina.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037)⁵. He created hundreds of works on philosophy, logic, spirituality, literature, poetry, music, geology, mineralogy, physics, mathematics, medicine, astronomy. The scope of Abu Ali's scientific interests was so wide that it is known that he created more than 40 works on medicine, about 30 works on astronomy and natural science, and 185 works on philosophy, logic and theology.

Imam Ismail al-Bukhari (810-869)⁶. Imam Bukhari, a great scholar of hadiths, collected 600 thousand hadiths during his lifetime, including 7275 hadiths in his 4-volume "Reliable Collection". In 1998, the 1205th anniversary of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, a great scholar of the Islamic world, who reached the highest level in hadith studies, was solemnly celebrated at the international level, and an extremely luxurious shrine was built in the city of Chelak near Samarkand, where he died. Thousands of people from different parts of the world visit here.

Abu Isa Muhammad al-Tirmizi (824-894), a scholar of hadith famous in the Islamic world, Imam al-Tirmizi, was born in the village of Bug near Termiz. From the age of 26, he began to meet famous scholars in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khijaz, Iraq, and Nishapur. He is a great scholar of hadith, and the

⁴ G. Niyozov, Q. Ahmedov, Q. Tojiboyev. Sharq allomalari va ma`rifatparvar adiblarning barkamol avlod tarbiyasiga oid ma`naviy- axloqiy qarashlari. Toshkent - "O`zbekiston" - 2010. P 18

⁵ G. Niyozov, Q. Ahmedov, Q. Tojiboyev. Sharq allomalari va ma`rifatparvar adiblarning barkamol avlod tarbiyasiga oid ma`naviy- axloqiy qarashlari. Toshkent - "O`zbekiston" - 2010. P 20

⁶ www.xoraymiy.uz

mentorship of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari played an important role in his development. At-Tirmidhi, who devoted his life to collecting hadiths, has a great scientific heritage, including: "Kitabi al-Jam'e al-Sahikh", "Kitab ul ilm", "Kitabi al-Tamayili an-Nabawi", "Kitabi az-zuhl ", "Kitabul Ismi Val Khuna" and other works remain.

Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) is a great poet and thinker, statesman⁷. His full name is Nizamiddin Mir Alisher. Under the pseudonym Navoi, he wrote in Chigatai (both Uzbek language) and Farsi (his works in Persian language). In the West, Chigatai literature is considered the largest manifestation of Uzbek literature. In general, among all Turkic peoples, there is no great person like him. Alisher Navoi's creativity is huge. The volume of six epics is about 60,000 verses. In 1483-1485, Navoi created the work "Hamsa", which included five epics: "Hayrat ul-Abror" ("The Admiration of Good People"), "Farhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Sabai Sayyor" ("Seven Planets"), "Saddi Iskandarii" ("Iskander's Wall").

Navoi's "Hamsa" is the first Turkish work created in this genre. He proved that it is possible to create such a large-scale work in the Turkish language. In fact, Navoi tried to prove that it is possible to create a work in the Chigatoi language (the old Uzbek language) on the same level as the Persian-Tajik literature. And he managed to do this through his five treasures.

List of references and websites:

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⁷ www.arboblar.uz

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