



The Importance Of Is'hakhan's Scientific And Creative Heritage

Bekmirzaev Mashhuru Shavkatjon qizi
TSPU student

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the significance of the scientific and creative heritage of Is'hakhan Ibrat. The questions asked in his scientific and creative heritage have been studied

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 6th April 2024

Accepted: 7th May 2024

KEY WORDS:

satirical works, musaddas, scientific works, humor, poems

The historical, scientific, and social works written by the Author are inextricably linked and contain facts from the Kokand Khanate up to the 1930s. In his works "Historical Freedom," "Time of the Leaders," the author describes the October uprising, the establishment of Kokan autonomy, the events that took place in the valley.

Is'hakhan Ibrat, as a major historian of his time, created the scientific works "Tarihi Fargon," "Tarihi Madaniyat," "Mesonuzzamon." When creating these works, Ibrat, along with historians of the East, used the works of Russian and European orientalists. In his work "The History of Fergana," Is'hakhan Ibrat pays special attention to describing the attitude of the khans and beks to historical events. The author quotes the wise words of one of the ministers of Amir Nasrullah Abdusamad Noyib, who opposed the organization of the massacre of the Bukhara emir Nasrullah in Kokand in 1842 and made a proposal to unite with the Kokan Khanate and take action to prevent the upcoming Russian invasion: "Holo Khokant became king, Fergana is a huge country, and how many soldiers and treasures were used up, and it is dangerous for local residents to come to Russia. When he said that property would be a shield for enemies who came to us," he said: "Not worthy of the emir, but hit him with his palm." Quoting these words, the scientist Is'hakhan Ibrat emphasizes that in the administration of the khans and emirates there are far-sighted statesmen who, like Nasrulla, brutally condemn those who cannot see beyond their noses.

Is'hakhan Ibrat looked with great hope and confidence into the bright future of his people, that he would live a free and free life. In his work "Historical Culture" he depicts in romantic colors the future cities of the Motherland with developed science and culture. His scientific and historical works are undoubtedly an important source for studying the history of our Motherland.

Is'hakhan Tora Ibrat created a number of works on a socio-political theme that truthfully reflect the life of the people. Among them are satirical works of the poet, such as "How are you?," "Bulubtur," "Ulursan," "Complaint," "Siymu zardur." As a result of the conquest of Central Asia, Russia became the main raw material base providing the textile industry with cotton. If you pay more attention to the radif "Karz" of the poet Ibrat, it is easy to see that under his poem lies a bitter truth. To feed his family, a poor farmer is forced to beat himself to death: he borrows a cotton crop at the beginning of the year. Because the crop is smaller than expected, he gets into debt, and his house is "rewritten" and separated from one piece of land.

Is'hakhan Ibrat in his radio "Bulubtur" is not suitable for the life of the country along with capitalist relations, negative vices also spread, which began to have a strong negative impact on the morality of local residents, for example, in hotels, restaurants where there are cases of dirty work, "always be a fan," He not only expresses his hatred for it, but also points to Russia's conquest of Central Asia, including the Kokan Khanate, as a factor that gives rise to such a life.

It should be especially noted that the leading idea in the work of Is'hakhan Ibrat is the idea of promoting knowledge, culture and technology. The essence of enlightenment is that in his poems calling for enlightenment, the fate of man came first. He promoted science, technology that serve the economy and cultural life of the people, alleviate their suffering, bring them closer together. From this point of view, in particular, in such areas as "Tarihi Chopkhana," "On Masnavi Culture," "Newspaper in Private," "Turkiston Ahdig," "Congratulatory Namangondin," "Kalam," "Tarihi Manzumai car Ibratdin Yodgor," "Muhammasi Ibrat" deserve attention. In these verses, the poet sharply exposed the fanatics, the ancients, who pushed the country, the people to age-old backwardness. He tried to find out why the hardworking people found themselves in a difficult life situation, in poverty, in the backwardness of the country, in the ignorance of the people, and find ways to save them. While in several developed lands, Abraham realized that the only way to rid the nation of darkness and backwardness was to gain knowledge.

In fact, Is'hakhan Tora Ibrat treated each event from the point of view of the interests of their people and homeland. He had high hopes for a future generation that would live a free, independent and prosperous life among developed peoples. " He also worked fruitfully in the verse chapter. He wrote poems by Ibrat and other works in three languages (Uzbek, Persian, Arabic). Muhsini calls him "master." However, the Devonian has not yet been found. We hope that in the future Uzbek literature will be enriched with another unique property. His published poems can be found on the pages of periodicals. Abbaskhan, the poet's son, wrote 17 poems of his father in 1910. Ibrat's poetic work is easy to understand from the title of his poems: "Tarihi Traktur," "Tarihi Chopkhona," "Islomi Millat," "Tarihi Wagon," "Karz," "Ariza," "Shikoyati Zamona," "Kaziyi Kilil" Abraham was like-minded and like-minded of his contemporaries - Mukimi, Furi kata and Zavki - in chanting, in promoting the ideas of enlightenment, in an observant attitude towards the social environment, in condemning vices exacerbated by colonial tyranny. Therefore, Abraham clearly combines enlightenment and humor. There's really no contradiction between the two areas, but one complements the other. More precisely, this is just a bilateral approach to a single noble goal. Denial of evil is confirmation of good, and praise of good is condemnation of ignorance. Is'hakhan Tora Ibrat placed Persian, Arabic, Uzbek, Indian and Russian words in the "Six-language Dictionary," and in the "Complex of Letters" valuable information about ancient Phoenician, Jewish, Syrian, Greek, Slavic, Sanskrit, Latin, Armenian, Georgian and other letters gives information and makes scientific conclusions. "Lug'ati sitta al-sina" - 53 pages, "Jome ul-hutut" - 132 pages. In order for the language to be convenient for students, it divides the dictionary into two parts. "On old schools" (1907), "On elections for local posts in Namangan" (March 21, 1910), "History of the ancient city of Akhsikent in the Ferghana region" (June 23, 1913), "On cancer," published in the then newspaper "Turkestan region" (March 2, 1914), "My information about a trip to Tashkent" (April 1914) and others articles "Ziyoz. Com, "each of which contains one story. In his unfinished work "The Scales of Time," Is'hakhan Ibrat writes about the impact of negative changes on the psyche of the people and the vices that destroy the nation. The work is divided into nine criteria, which touch on important issues. Usury also contributes to the development of society, as stated in the third criterion. "The Death of Sudhor," written by a contemporary of Ibrat Sadridin Aini (1878-1954), was devoted to the same issue.

In conclusion, the great writer Is'hakhan Ibrat, who was at the forefront of the Jadidist movement, was not only a historian, poet, linguist, publisher and teacher, but also a great connoisseur of the religious sciences of his time, a judge and, above all, a selfless fighter for the prosperity of the homeland of a striving historical person. The work done by Is'hakhan Ibrat, a selfless scientist, educator and patriot, in the name of the Motherland, in the name of the development of science, is worthy of our youth.

LITERATURE USED:

1.Gaffarova, G.G. (2019), Problems self-organization: philosophical analysis // Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. -T.1. -№5, - C.185-190

2. Ibrat. Selected works. - T.: Manaviyat, 2005.
3. Uzbek literature of national revival. - T.: Manaviyat, 2004.
4. Kasimov B. National Revival. - T.: Manaviyat, 2002.
5. Vakhidova K.A. On the life and scientific heritage of Ishakhan Ibrat//Scientific Bulletin of NamSU, 2018. № 1, -B.206-211.
6. Materials for the literature of the Uzbek national revival. - T.: University, 2004.
7. www.jadid.uz Ibrat.