

ABU RAYKHAN BERUNI, A DICTIONARY SCIENTIST

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Compare the basics of science,
will be compared and studied comprehensively.

Abu Rayhan Beruni

Abstract

This article highlights the great contribution of Central Asian encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni to the history of sciences and the scientific heritage of mankind.

Keywords: Abu Raikhan Beruni, history of sciences, definition of sciences, encyclopedist scientist, scientific heritage, work "India", history, Indians, A.R. About Beruni.

Introduction

The scientific school and works of Abu Rayhan Beruni, which are thematically colorful and cover various fields, are of global significance for his time and for our time as well. His scientific school is recognized as the foundation of the Eastern Renaissance and the spirit of the European Renaissance.

The thinker's innovative views on such subjects as mathematics, physics, mineralogy, geodesy, geography, meteorology, pharmacology, philosophy, anthropology, history, ethnography, language and literature show their superiority even in today's intellectual world. These are great evidence and proof that the scientist was a highly perfect person, a patriot and a humanist person who was close to materialism and a dualist in his outlook.

A.R. Before studying Beruni's scientific legacy in the history of science, it is necessary to study the state of science at the time when the scientist lived and worked, his services in the field of science, his high evaluations of concrete and social sciences, and his achievements in the field of science before and during his time.

How did scientific knowledge come about? This includes A.R. How did Beruni answer?

As a great historian and a sharp mind, begins by proving that the truth of knowledge can be achieved only through experience, through practical testing of a new theory. He said that "... people were forced to carefully observe the events in nature in order to understand the inner content of natural phenomena to a certain extent, for their daily life needs. As a result, many early forms of abstract thought gradually grew into the earliest buds of science. Such an answer is a scientific fact today, Beruni's views, his scientific school is a powerful example of science.

Adhering to the idea that man's happiness and future lies in science, Beruni described them as follows: Music has a strong influence on a person and gives a pleasant mood. Linguistics is a scale of speech and a tool of communication.

Geometry - the shapes of bodies, mathematics - accounting and distribution, geodesy - the latitude and longitude location of cities by means of fixed stars and the sun, geology, geography and hydrology - the sciences of the earth. Astronomy - informs about the secrets of the universe, mineralogy - gems and pearls, pharmacology - medical sciences.

What is important is that such simple rules exist in our time. A.R. Along with giving the definition of science and science, Beruni shows that there are a number of problems in their study, and calls to give serious and religious importance to the student's learning.

A.R. In Beruni's analysis, he emphasized that books and textbooks should be based on the principles of very clear and simple language, which do not extinguish the student's interest and desire, and which instill in them a love for science.

So, a scientist observes existence by studying and comparing scientific literature and past folklore sources, and draws intellectual (scientific) conclusions through theoretical and practical work.

A.R. As major research in his scientific school, Beruni organized and systematized science and sciences during the course of historical development and strove to carry out the transmission of sciences from generation to generation. In this field, experts of scientific and practical schools in Greece, Rome, China, India, Arabia, Movaraunnahr tried to fully study the heritage.

He dwelled more on the great legacy of Aristotle.

A.R. Beruni aspired to acquire all the sciences created before him and became a mature encyclopedist scientist of his time. Alloma considered philosophy as the mother of all knowledge. In this field, Beruni followed the views of Abu Nasr Farabi. He came to the conclusion that the beginning of science was caused by the material and cultural needs of people in their interactions and relationships.

That is why the Russian orientalist S.P. Tolstov A.R. Evaluating Beruni's scientific work, he says: "The great innovator Beruni was five hundred years ahead of his time in a number of decisive issues of science." Indeed, A.R. Beruni is the first in the history of science to innovatively promote the independent progress of scientific truth from theology. A.R. Beruni's path of science emphasizes the need to rely on human reason, thinking, experience and practice.

A.R. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Beruni was a truly encyclopedic scientist of the Middle Ages East. American historian of science Dj. "Astronomy and mathematics, astrology and geography, anthropology and ethnography, archeology and philosophy, botany and mineralogy would have been impoverished without his great name," Sarton says about Eastern science.

In the work "India", he gave detailed information about the way of life, culture and science of the Indians, and described their religious and philosophical systems. A.R. Beruni widely used the method of comparison in his research work: "I bring the theory of existence of the Indians, and at the same time I bring up the theory of the Greeks in order to illuminate the interdependence of these two peoples," he wrote.

At the same time, he mentioned Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Galen and other Greek scholars, compared Hindu and Islamic ideas, especially Sufism, and emphasized that it is very close to Hindu theories of Sankhi and Yoga. Comparing the traditions of different peoples, he mentioned the lifestyle traditions of Slavs, Tibetans, Khazars, Turks and other peoples.

Along with writing "India", Alloma translated the Indian works "Sankhi" and "Yogasutra Patandjal" into Arabic, and began to process Ptolemy's "Euclid and Almagest" in Sanskrit.

A.R. Beruni emphasized that knowledge should be verified by diligent experience: doubts that arise during research "can be eliminated ... and can also be re-examined."

Beruni's scientific activity was assessed by mature scientists and statesmen of the world as follows: Among the ancient and medieval scientific literature of the East and the West, there is no work equal to Beruni's "India", says Academician V.R. Rosen.

No one has yet promoted the Indian nation, its ancient and rich culture, like Beruni. Therefore, the Indian people are one community, including his friend Abu Rayhan Beruni. The great Mahatma Gandhi highly appreciates that we are always in front of his progressive thinking.

Academician I.Yu highly appreciates that Beruni is the owner of a brilliant mind and a tireless hard worker, who was a scholar in almost all fields of science of his time. Krachkovsky.

George Sarton described Beruni as not only the greatest scientist of his time, but also the greatest figure of all time.

Aural Stein said that Beruni is the Leonardo da Vinci of the 11th century.

The science of the age did not see another person equal to him in intellect.

Yaqut al-Hamawi, a mature scientist of the 12th century, says that he always opens the doors of knowledge, his hand is on the pen, his eyes are never tired of looking at the book, and thinking.

At a time when no one thought of carrying out geological research in any part of the world, Beruni was in Baroda, Surat, Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Bhowna, Nagar, Kach, Aleabet regions of India and noted that there is some kind of liquid fuel similar to black oil - oil. Indian scientist Toms reports that he even made an economic geographical map of the roads he traveled, put special symbols on this map and wrote Arabic comments.

J. said that Beruni, being an outsider, tried to correctly explain the situation of the people of this country, even when the mood of hatred and selfishness broke between them. Nehru.

Beruni, like his great compatriot Muhammad ibn Musa Khorezmi, is a classic of Uzbek culture, creator of Uzbek science, academician S.P. Tolstov.

The essence of research carried out by Abu Rayhan Beruni is in his works: "Monuments left by ancient peoples", "India", "Geodesy", "Kanuni Masudi", "Kanuni Masudi", "Explanatory book on the basics of the art of astrology", Mathematical and astronomical pamphlets, the publications mentioned under the name of Kichik Risolalari can be said to be a worthy gift for the 1050th anniversary of the birth of the great thinker and encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni, celebrated in 2023.

Abu Rayhan Beruni has a wise saying: "Great events do not happen all the time." After all, publishing such works and presenting them to our people was one of the glorious events.

As the study of the huge and rich scientific and cultural heritage of our genius compatriot expands and deepens, our expert scientists and young researchers will carry out scientific and practical work on a number of scientific projects on the scientific heritage of Abu Rayhan Beruni in cooperation with Indian scientists in order to establish the III-Renaissance in the creation of New Uzbekistan. would have served to find solutions to many current issues and further strengthen Indo-Uzbek friendship. Because in the current globalization conditions, our young people who are growing up in the field of humanities and natural sciences cannot become mature experts without mastering the fundamentals of science created by Abu Rayhan Beruni.

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