

GREAT SCHOLARS OF X – XX CENTURIES IN MOVAROUNNAHR AND KHORASAN

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Annotation: This article explores the influential scholars of the 10th and 20th centuries in the regions of Movarounnahr and Khurasan. The author delves into the intellectual achievements and contributions of these great minds, highlighting their impact on various fields such as science, philosophy, and literature during this period. Through a detailed examination of their works and influence, the article sheds light on the cultural and academic landscape of Movarounnahr and Khurasan during this golden age of scholarship. By examining the lives and legacies of these scholars, readers gain a deeper understanding of the rich history and intellectual heritage of these regions. And their experiences Title: Great Scholars of Central Asia from the 10th to the 20th Centuries in Movarounnahr and Khurasan. In addition, This article provides an overview of the prominent scholars who emerged in the regions of Transoxiana (Movarounnahr) and Khurasan from the 10th to the 20th centuries. It highlights the contributions of scholars across various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy, literature, and more.

Key words: X – XX centuries, Central Asian Scholars, Islamic Golden Age Scholars (for 10th-13th centuries), Islamic Intellectual History, Uzbek Literature, Uzbek Science & Mathematics.

Movarounnahr and Khurasan, encompassing vast swathes of modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan, have served as a cradle of civilization for millennia. From the 10th to the 20th centuries, this region has witnessed a flourishing of scholarship that left an indelible mark on the intellectual landscape of the Islamic world. This thesis explores the lives and works of these great scholars, highlighting their contributions across various disciplines and the factors that enabled this remarkable intellectual tradition. During the 9th to 12th centuries, the regions of Movarounnahr and Khurasan were home to some of the greatest scholars.

These scholars made significant Contributions to various fields of knowledge including science, philosophy, medicine, and Literature.

Alisher Navoiy, also known as Nizam al-Din Ali-Shir, stands as a towering figure in the literary and cultural history of Central Asia. Born in Herat, in present-day Afghanistan, in 1441, Navoiy emerged as one of the most prolific poets, writers, and intellectuals of the Timurid Renaissance. His contributions to literature, language, and culture continue to resonate through the centuries, shaping the artistic and intellectual traditions of not only Uzbekistan but the wider Persian-speaking world. In this comprehensive exploration of Navoiy's life and works, we delve into his early life, literary achievements, cultural impact, and enduring legacy.

Navoiy was born into a noble family, with his father serving as a high-ranking official in the court of Sultan Husayn Bayqara of Herat. From a young age, Navoiy displayed a keen intellect and a deep appreciation for the arts and literature. He received a comprehensive education, studying Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Chagatai Turkic, as well as Islamic theology, philosophy, and literature. Navoiy's exposure to diverse linguistic and cultural traditions would later influence his own literary style and worldview. Navoiy's literary output encompasses a wide range of genres, including poetry, prose, philosophy, and historical works. He is perhaps best known for his *divan* of poetry, which consists of thousands of verses in various forms, including ghazals, qasidas, and masnavis. His poetry explores themes of love, mysticism, nature, and the human condition, demonstrating a profound understanding of human emotions and experiences. Navoiy's mastery of language and poetic imagery earned him widespread acclaim, with his works celebrated for their elegance, sophistication, and depth of meaning. Among Navoiy's most notable poetic works is his epic poem "Mahbub al-Qulub" (The Lover of Hearts), which is considered a masterpiece of Persian literature. Comprising over 20,000 verses, the poem tells the story of a young man's spiritual journey in search of divine love and enlightenment. Through rich symbolism, allegory, and metaphor, Navoiy weaves a tapestry of mystical imagery that captivates readers and invites them to contemplate the deeper mysteries of existence.

Navoiy made significant contributions to the development of Chagatai Turkic literature. He is credited with standardizing the Chagatai Turkic language and adapting it for literary purposes, paving the way for its use as a literary medium in Central Asia. Navoiy's "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn" (The Dispute Between Two Languages) is a seminal work in this regard, showcasing his linguistic expertise and his efforts to elevate Chagatai Turkic to the status of a literary language. Navoiy's influence extended beyond his literary achievements, encompassing his role as a cultural patron and statesman. He served as a trusted advisor to Sultan Husayn Bayqara and held various administrative positions in the Timurid court. Navoiy's patronage of the arts and sciences helped foster a flourishing cultural environment in Herat, attracting

scholars, artists, and poets from across the Islamic world. He established literary circles and academies where intellectuals could exchange ideas, collaborate on projects, and advance the frontiers of knowledge. One of Navoiy's enduring legacies is his promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity in Central Asia. At a time when Persian was the dominant language of literature and scholarship, Navoiy championed the use of Turkic languages, including Chagatai Turkic, as vehicles for literary expression. His efforts to bridge the linguistic divide between Persian and Turkic cultures helped foster a sense of unity and shared identity among the diverse peoples of Central Asia. Alisher Navoiy's legacy endures as a beacon of artistic and intellectual excellence in Central Asia. His timeless poetry continues to inspire readers with its beauty, depth, and universal themes. Navoiy's pioneering efforts in language standardization and literary innovation laid the foundation for the development of Turkic literature in Central Asia and beyond. His commitment to cultural diversity, tolerance, and dialogue serves as a testament to the enduring power of literature to transcend boundaries and unite humanity. In Uzbekistan, Navoiy's legacy is celebrated through various cultural institutions, including the Alisher Navoiy National Library and the Alisher Navoiy State Museum of Literature. His image adorns banknotes, postage stamps, and public monuments, underscoring his status as a national icon and cultural hero. Each year, Uzbekistan commemorates Navoiy's birth anniversary with festivities, exhibitions, and literary events, reaffirming his place as a cherished symbol of the nation's cultural heritage. Beyond Uzbekistan, Navoiy's influence extends throughout the Persian-speaking world, where his poetry continues to be studied, translated, and celebrated. His works have inspired generations of poets, writers, and intellectuals, leaving an indelible mark on the literary traditions of Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and beyond. Navoiy's enduring appeal lies in his ability to capture the beauty of the human experience and express it in language that transcends time, geography, and culture.

Alisher Navoiy's life and works stand as a testament to the power of literature to uplift, inspire, and unite humanity. His poetry embodies the highest ideals of artistic expression, moral insight, and spiritual enlightenment. As we reflect on Navoiy's legacy, we are reminded of the enduring significance of literature as a source of beauty, wisdom, and solace in an ever-changing world.

Amir Timur, commonly known as Tamerlane, remains one of the most formidable figures in Central Asian history. Born in 1336 near Shahrisabz, in present-day Uzbekistan, Timur rose from humble origins to become a legendary conqueror, statesman, and patron of the arts. His military campaigns reshaped the political landscape of the region, while his patronage of culture and scholarship fostered a golden age of artistic and intellectual achievement. In this comprehensive exploration of Amir Timur's life and legacy, we delve into his early years, military conquests, cultural patronage, and enduring impact on the history of Central Asia. Amir Timur

was born into the Barlas tribe, a Turkic-Mongol pastoralist group that inhabited the steppes of Central Asia. From a young age, Timur displayed exceptional leadership qualities and military prowess, earning a reputation as a skilled warrior and tactician. He rose to prominence during a period of political upheaval, seizing control of the Chagatai Khanate and establishing himself as the ruler of Transoxiana. Timur's ambition knew no bounds, and he embarked on a series of military campaigns to expand his empire and establish himself as the preeminent power in the region. His conquests extended from Anatolia to India, encompassing vast territories and diverse peoples. Timur's military campaigns were characterized by their ferocity and brutality, earning him a fearsome reputation as a conqueror. Amir Timur's military campaigns were marked by their strategic brilliance and ruthless efficiency. He employed a combination of diplomacy, deception, and overwhelming force to achieve his objectives, often using terror tactics to intimidate his enemies into submission. Timur's conquests brought vast wealth and resources into his empire, enabling him to build grand cities, palaces, and monuments that served as symbols of his power and magnificence. One of Timur's most famous military campaigns was his invasion of India in 1398, where he defeated the Sultan of Delhi and sacked the city of Delhi. The sack of Delhi was particularly brutal, resulting in the massacre of thousands of civilians and the plundering of the city's treasures. Despite his military exploits, Timur also demonstrated a keen interest in governance and administration, implementing reforms to improve the efficiency and stability of his empire. Despite his reputation as a ruthless conqueror, Amir Timur was also a patron of the arts and sciences. He established the city of Samarkand as his capital and transformed it into a center of culture and learning. Timur's court attracted scholars, artists, and poets from across the Islamic world, who contributed to the flourishing of literature, architecture, and the sciences. Timur's architectural legacy is particularly noteworthy, with many of the monuments and buildings he commissioned still standing today as testament to his grandeur and vision. The Registan Square in Samarkand, with its stunning madrasas and mosques, is perhaps the most famous example of Timurid architecture, showcasing the intricate tilework, geometric patterns, and calligraphy that characterize the style. In addition to his patronage of the arts, Timur also sponsored scholarly and scientific endeavors, supporting the translation of classical texts and the advancement of knowledge in fields such as astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. His reign witnessed a renaissance of intellectual and cultural activity, with scholars from diverse backgrounds contributing to the expansion of human knowledge. Amir Timur's legacy continues to loom large in the history and culture of Central Asia. His military conquests reshaped the political landscape of the region, establishing a vast empire that spanned from the Mediterranean to the Indus River. Timur's patronage of culture and scholarship helped foster a golden age of artistic and intellectual achievement, leaving an indelible mark

on the cultural heritage of Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, Timur is celebrated as a national hero and founding father, with monuments, statues, and museums dedicated to his memory. His image adorns banknotes, postage stamps, and public spaces, underscoring his status as a symbol of Uzbek national identity. Each year, Uzbekistan commemorates Timur's birth anniversary with festivities, exhibitions, and cultural events, reaffirming his place as a cherished figure in the nation's history. Beyond Uzbekistan, Timur's legacy extends throughout the Islamic world, where he is remembered as a formidable warrior and statesman. His military campaigns left an indelible mark on the history of the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia, shaping the geopolitical dynamics of the region for centuries to come. Amir Timur's life and legacy embody the complexity and contradictions of human history. As a conqueror, he forged an empire through force and conquest, leaving a trail of destruction in his wake. Yet as a patron of culture and scholarship, he fostered a renaissance of artistic and intellectual achievement that continues to inspire admiration and awe. Ultimately, Timur's enduring significance lies in his ability to shape the course of history and leave a lasting imprint on the cultural heritage of Central Asia.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the intellectual legacy of Movarounnahr and Khorasan from the 10th to the 20th centuries is a source of inspiration and pride for people around the globe. Through their pioneering research, profound insights, and enduring creativity, the great scholars of this region have enriched our understanding of the world and shaped the course of human history. As we celebrate their achievements and honor their legacy, we are reminded of the transformative power of knowledge and the enduring legacy of human intellect to inspire, innovate, and illuminate the path forward for generations to come.

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