

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABU NSR FAROBI IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the works of a specific person and bibliographic references reflecting the works written about him. When the works of one person are taken (as in a universal bibliography), the documents are taken based on official designations (i.e. all the works of one person); It is analyzed whether it is possible to take into account the content mark when publishing the works of this person.

Keywords

bibliography, book, article, search, selection.

A bibliography of a person reflects the works of a certain person and the works written about him. When the works of a person are taken (as in the universal bibliography), documents are taken based on official marks (that is, all the works of one person); The content tag may be taken into account when placing this person's works. And the works about that person are taken according to the sign of the content. It can be in the form of an index of "Farobi" publishers. A bibliography of publications of individuals is organized for publications about famous people, historical figures, political and public figures, scientists, artists, composers, writers, poets. This can be structured in the form of basic guidelines and recommendations. Such bibliographic manuals contain documents related to the life and work of this person.

In the manuals of such persons, small sections are organized within the sections according to the topic, genre and direction of their works. Bibliographic entries are arranged either alphabetically or chronologically. If the works are published in other languages, they are placed separately by language. Materials about him in the section of works are also placed first separately published works, then articles. If the author is a scientist, a list of candidacy and doctoral theses defended under his supervision, a list of opponent's works, a list of translated works, a list of edited and reviewed works, and a list of collaborative works are

provided. Auxiliary indicators include names, alphabetical, geographic names index, the beginning of the word or introduction, the author, the last word, notes, comments, the main dates of his life and work. Let's look at some of these indicators.

In addition, each library can organize card files on various topics and directions according to the demand of readers. The famous Central Asian thinker Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Uzlug ibn Tarkhan Farobi was born in 873-874 in the area of the city of Farob, at the confluence of two rivers in Central Asia, Aris and Syrdarya. Farobi's childhood and youth spent in Central Asia have been widely studied in publications. The fact that Farobi studied and worked in his homeland for a while in Bukhara is given in extensive literature. It has been learned that he lived in Shosh and Samarkand for some time.

Manuscript books written in Baghdad, Isfahan, Hamadan, Rai in the later periods of his life, works about him. The publications section of his works, not very different from each other, consists of separately published works and works published in periodicals and collections. Within the sections, small sections are organized according to the topic, genre, direction of the works. Bibliographic entries are arranged either alphabetically or chronologically. If the works are published in other languages, they are placed separately by language. Materials about him in the section of works are also placed first separately published works, then articles. If the author is a scientist, a list of candidacy and doctoral theses defended under his supervision, a list of opponent's works, a list of translated works, a list of edited and reviewed works, and a list of collaborative works are provided. Auxiliary indicators include names, alphabetical, geographic names index, the beginning of the word or introduction, the author, the last word, notes, comments, the main dates of his life and work.

Other cities in Iran spent on learning. In Baghdad, Farabi expanded his scientific knowledge and interacted with a number of scholars in the house of scholars – Muslims and Christians; that some of them were his teachers has been analyzed in the publications. Farby is considered one of the allamas who left their place in history. Through many years of learning, he acquires a deep, encyclopedic knowledge of philosophy. Also, scientific researches were carried out on the fact that he was extensively involved in the fields of mathematics and music. In philosophy, he took the views of the universe and knowledge through the teachings of Aristotle, approaching his views. He created his views in philosophy, and he left information that handwritten books were created based on his views, Ibn Sino bought a book written on Aristotelian metaphysics by Farobi from a book

dealer in the city of Bukhara. Farobi expressed his reaction to all the ideological movements of his time.

Work with scientific research in Damascus, as a result of which he wrote "Kitab aro-akhlat-madinat al-Fazila" ("Book of views of the ideal city dwellers"). A person's attitude to the processes of spiritual formation can be studied through the ideas in this book. The ideal city-dweller has shown that he can lead his life in a civilized society by knowing and obeying the established procedures for all activities. We can show that the ideas in this book can be widely used in today's times and countries.

In addition to the analysis of his general philosophical works, Farobi also emphasizes his treatises that study the problems of social and political life and the nature and morality of the social structure, the tasks and forms of education, etc.

The considered treatises are of particular interest in the main problems of socio-political life and social nature - the structure of society, ethics, tasks and forms of education, etc. (Book of views of the ideal city dweller, civil politics ka, "Book of war and peaceful life", "Book of the study of society", "Virtuous morals", etc.). Farobi is also famous for his poetry and music. In addition, he is a great theoretician and the creator of the lute-type musical instrument that entered the history of music. The formation of Farobi's socio-philosophical outlook was influenced by medieval cultural traditions and literature.

Farobi's socio-philosophical concepts are complex, sometimes contradictory. Idealistic views of the world were accompanied by materialistic views. Farobi's scientific theoretical ideas about society, knowledge, existence are presented in articles and books written about him along with his books. Farobi's logical views and their analysis are widely studied in his manuscript books about knowledge, knowledge system, methodological approaches. The main essence of the period system corresponds to the desire to recreate the view of the entire universe.

Farobi's works cover a wide variety of thematic fields, and we can see that the most valuable and accurate manuscripts were left in the fields of psychology, natural sciences, mathematics, medicine, language, and other social sciences.

It can be shown that one of the scientists who dealt with the bibliography of Farobi's publications and the publications written about his activities is Professor M. Khayrulaev, Ph.D. We can say that the publications in the guide correspond to the requirements of the scientific auxiliary bibliography, as they are compiled from publications from all languages. placed. The material about the scientist's creative activity is described separately according to the aspects of the scientist's creativity.

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