

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF ABU NASR FORABI IN UZBEKISTAN: NEW ANALYSES AND RESEARCH

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### **Abstract**

The article highlights the importance of Forabi's scientific and philosophical literature in Uzbekistan, and his work contributes to a deeper understanding of knowledge in the fields of history and culture, logic and philosophy. This bibliography serves as an important source for studying Forabi's works, understanding their value, and determining his contribution to the general scientific heritage.

### **Keywords**

library, reader, book, bibliography, socio-political life, article, philosophy, scientific heritage.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi is a scholar and philosopher known for his medieval Islamic philosophy and scientific heritage. His main works include "Philosophical Logic" and "The Place of Philosophy in Social Life" Al-Farabi's teachings and ideas have influenced modern thought. The majority of Al-Farabi's works were written in Arabic, but his works were translated into various languages and published in numerous editions.

Publications on the works and bibliography of Forabi have been published in Uzbekistan at various times. These publications include articles, books, and studies on his scientific and philosophical work. The reprinting of Forabi's works in Uzbekistan, as well as the increase in research on his work, are of great interest to the scientific community and the general readership. Al-Farabi's works are generally recognized as an important part of the scientific heritage of the Middle Ages and Arab-Islamic science in Uzbekistan.

A personal bibliography includes the works of a particular person and other sources such as books, articles, and other publications published about them. In a universal bibliography published during the Middle Ages, all publications by a

person should be included in the bibliography, and their placement in the bibliography should be considered separately. The bibliography of Farabi publishers may include literature published in the country as well as articles and scientific books published in neighboring countries. The bibliography of personal publishers is organized for historical figures, political and public figures, scientists, artists, composers, writers, poets, and publications about them. We can see that the main manuals of this person publishers are structured as scientific assistants, recommendations indicators. Such bibliographic manuals included publications related to the life and work of this person.

In the manuals of such publishers, sub-sections are organized within the sections according to the subject, genre, and direction of their works. Bibliographic entries are placed either in alphabetical order or in chronological order. If their works are published in other languages, they are placed separately by language. Materials in the works section about him/her are also listed first with his/her published works, then his/her articles. If the author is a scientist, a list of candidate and doctoral theses defended under his/her supervision, a list of his/her opponent's works, a list of his/her translated works, a list of his/her editorial and review works, and a list of his/her collaborative activities are provided. Auxiliary indexes include names, alphabetical, geographical names, preface or introduction, author's last words, notes, comments, and key dates of life and work. Let's look at some of these indexes.

Also, each library can organize card catalogs on various topics and directions, depending on the interests of its readers. We can see that the bibliography of the publications of the famous Central Asian thinkers Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Alisher Navoi, M. Ulugbek, Z.M. Babur and their publications has been compiled by specialists of libraries, scientific organizations, and higher educational institutions. The past of Central Asia has been widely studied in publications. We can say that the manuscript publications of all scholars were originally written in the regions where they lived and studied, and were placed on the bookshelves of rulers. Most of these scholars received their knowledge in their homeland, and then in other major centers of science. During the First Renaissance, the Mamun Academy in Khorezm attracted almost all local scholars to its activities. It is known that the most significant philosophical works and famous medical treatises that have not lost their practical significance to this day were created on the books of the great Bukhara physician and encyclopedist Ibn Sina (Ibn Sina). His books are notable for their exploration of philosophy, logic, psychology, and natural medicine.

This book fully describes everything related to human health and diseases. Comprehensive information will be provided to students about the functioning of organs and systems, as well as the entire human body; the causes, symptoms, and development of diseases depending on the living conditions and circumstances of a person; conditions for maintaining health, the main principles of a healthy lifestyle: proper nutrition, physical exercises, massage, hardening, regular body cleansing methods; treatment schemes for diseases of all body parts and systems; healthy lifestyle during pregnancy, breastfeeding, caring for newborns, establishing a routine for the child, preventing and treating diseases in children during the first year of life. Avicenna's basic principles for maintaining health and methods for treating diseases have not lost their relevance and effectiveness up to the present day. On the contrary, they have proven to be valid and are in high demand.

In Baghdad, Farabi expanded his scientific knowledge and engaged in communication with several scholars. Some of these scholars were his teachers, and the scholars' house, which was a place for both Muslims and Christians, is discussed in publications. Farabi is considered one of the great scholars who left his mark in history. Through years of acquiring knowledge, he became deeply versed in philosophy and gained an encyclopedic understanding. Information about his involvement in mathematics and music has also been the subject of scientific research. He approached the views on the universe and knowledge through the teachings of Aristotle, integrating them with his own ideas. He developed his own philosophical views, and manuscript books were created based on his teachings. It is recorded that Ibn Sina purchased Farabi's book on Aristotle's Metaphysics from a book trade place in Bukhara. Farabi expressed his views on all the ideological movements of his time.

Work with scientific research in Damascus, as a result of which he wrote "Kitab aro-akhlal-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, Farabi 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.). Farabi 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 Farabi’s socio-philosophical outlook was influenced by medieval cultural traditions and literature.

Farabi’s socio-philosophical concepts are complex and sometimes contradictory. Idealistic views of the world are presented alongside materialistic perspectives. Farabi’s scientific and theoretical ideas about society, knowledge, and existence are presented in his books, as well as in articles and books written about him. His logical views and their analysis, particularly regarding knowledge, the system of knowledge, and methodological approaches, are extensively studied in the manuscript books he wrote. The main essence of the period's system corresponds to the desire to recreate the entire panorama of the universe.

The scholars of the Renaissance period enhanced their knowledge in large cities of the time. Their manuscripts were later translated into book form and published in their respective languages during the Middle Ages. Along with the publications, the books and articles published by them, as well as their works published in sections, are compiled in a way that does not differ significantly from one another. The section contains the works that were separately published, along with those published in periodicals and collections. Within the sections, smaller subsections are formed according to the subject, genre, and direction of the works. Bibliographic entries are arranged either alphabetically or chronologically. If the works have been published in other languages, they are listed separately according to languages. In the section dedicated to works about the author, the materials will first include the separately published works, followed by articles. If the author is a scholar, a list of defended PhD and doctoral theses under their supervision, a list of opponent works, a list of translated works, a list of editorial and review works, and a list of joint activities will be provided. Auxiliary indexes include indexes of names, alphabetic and geographic names, as well as a preface or introduction, the last word, notes, references, and key dates of the author’s life and work. The materials about the scholar’s creative activity will be described separately according to the various aspects of their work.

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