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### The Role of the Arabic Language in the Cultural Life and Science Development of Central Asia

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#### Abstract:

In a series of speeches, our President paid attention to issues of in-depth study of the works of our ancestors, such as Imam Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith Science, Abu Mansur Moturidi, the founder of Kalam Science and his successor Abu Muin Nasafi, the great scholar Bahauddin Naqshband, and emphasized the contribution of our ancestors in building a new Uzbekistan. He emphasized that the priceless works created as a product of his spiritual and scientific courage should be programmed. At the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, special attention is paid to the study of material heritage in directing young students to scientific research. In fact, the training of qualified personnel in the field of source studies is a long process that requires extreme consistency. This practice will greatly help the student in the next stages to comprehensively study the source, to carry out translation and translation, to compose scientific texts, and it will undoubtedly be a unique experience. In this regard, we are implementing relevant plans to further strengthen cooperation with the scientists of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences.

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As in the past, the classical literature of the East has great value and great importance in providing excellent education to the young generation, bringing them up to maturity for the future of our country. Fahrud-din Ali Safi bin Husayn Vaiz Koshifi is one of our ancestors who made a great contribution to the development of world culture and science with his creativity. His work is significant in that it covers various fields of secular and religious sciences. Husayn Vaiz Koshifi's works, in particular, his treatise "Rashahot ainu-l-hayat" ("Drops of the Spring of Life") educate a person with high qualities,

educate young people through healthy faith and enlightenment. the ideas of promoting reflection and thinking, pure morality, have been expressed.

Finding an autograph copy of the oldest, unique manuscript "Rashahot" kept in the fund of the State Literary Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was undoubtedly the most important scientific event. Now we have the opportunity to check the text of the work "Rashahot" and the information contained in it, as well as the copies of the work that were published in later periods, based on this autograph copy. At the moment, work is being carried out on the textual research of copies of the work "Rashahot ainu-l-hayat" in Tashkent and foreign manuscript funds. The aim of this is to conduct a comparative-textological study of the translations of 135 manuscripts and 7 lithographs in Arabic, Uzbek and Ottoman-Turkish languages, and to shed light on their place in the history of our classic literature as a source of Sufism.

During the research of the historical and geographical works in the Arabic language created in the 9th - 13th centuries, a classification of the places of residence, hydronyms and toponyms of those times was developed. Medieval toponyms such as Harashkat, Dakhkat, Arbilakh, Jabgukat, Kabarna, Kadok, Farankat mentioned in written sources were proved to be consistent with concrete archaeological objects. New descriptions of place names such as Choch, Eloq, Chirchiq, Binkat and Tunkat were developed according to the location of the cities and settlements of the medieval Tashkent oasis along the Great Silk Road and their historical geography. Also based on the manuscripts "Kitab gharaib al-funun wa mulak al-uyun" and "Mojam ash-shuyukh". A diachronic description of the historical geography of Tashkent was revealed. As a result of the research, he collected information about the Tashkent oasis. Historical and geographical works in Arabic, created in the 9<sup>th</sup> - 13th centuries, were identified. "Kitab gharayib al-funun wa mulak al-uyun" and al-Sam'ani, which are unknown to this day. The general public was introduced to the manuscript sources of "Mojam ash-shuyukh" works. The information in 16 manuscripts was determined to be related to each other or unique, and it was possible to comprehensively research the historical geography of the cities and settlements of the Tashkent oasis along the Great Silk Road.

The analysis of information on the historical geography of the Tashkent oasis, which has reached us through the Arabic manuscripts of the XIX-XX centuries, made it possible to create their scientific classification and carry out an initial integrated source science analysis and determine the perspective of research in this field. By comparing the information in the manuscripts of Arab geographers, a holistic view of the historical geography of the Tashkent oasis was formed. Our people recognize their ancestors who played an important role in world civilization.

At the moment, scientific research is being carried out on the subject of studying the scientific heritage of Hakim Termizi and Abu Isa Termizi abroad in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. During the research, significant results were achieved in collecting and studying the contents of copies of the works of termizi scholars, books about them, kept in the libraries and manuscript funds of our country and foreign countries. In particular, more than 500 foreign scientific studies are being conducted on the study of the works of Abu Isa Tirmidhi and Hakim Tirmidhi. It was possible to find manuscript copies of scholars' works at the famous Dutch University of Leiden. The monographs "Al-Hakim al-Tirmizi's era and scientific heritage in foreign studies" and "Abu Isa at-Tirmizi's contribution to the development of hadith science" reflecting the results of the research were presented to the scientific community.

Originally used in Arabic in different meanings, the term "arba'in" in its historical etymological

development came to mean a genre of pure religious literature during the VIII-XII centuries, and in the course of its further development, the scope of its topics was philosophical, mystical and literary. It expanded in different directions and appeared as an independent literary and artistic genre in the works of Jami, Navoi and Fuzuli in the 15th-16th centuries. The works of "Arba'in" - "Chihil Hadith" belonging to Jami, Navoi and Fuzuli were researched in the direction of textology and literary source studies. The work "Arba'in" is dedicated to the review of 40 hadiths of moral and educational content, and the meaning of each hadith is poetically interpreted in order to be easily understood by the reader and to be absorbed into his mind. The role of "Arba'in" in the development of our national spirituality and literature and its importance in educating the young generation is shown in the research work.

This research was carried out on the basis of the plan of scientific work on source studies of the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, which included about 80 manuscripts of "Arba'in" works kept in the fund of the institute. At the same time, 38 manuscript copies of arbain written in Arabic, Persian and Uzbek languages are also fully described. "Arba'in" is a traditional genre in both classical and modern literature, identifying the genre characteristics of the mystical works of Jami, Navoi, Fuzuli Arbain "Arba'in", textual analysis and comparison of manuscript copies of such works. generalizations and theoretical conclusions are of great importance in the research conducted on.

The scientific conclusions and theoretical generalizations drawn from it are used in the preparation of textbooks and training manuals for the higher education system on the subjects "History of Uzbek classical literature", "Literary studies" and "Textual studies and literary source studies", as well as for higher education. It can be used as a teaching-methodical guide for the students and schoolchildren on the art of Jamiy, Navoiy, Fuzuliy "Arba'in", preparing lectures.

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