

The Influence of The Scientific Heritage of Ahmad Al-Farghani on The Followers.

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Annotation: In the article, the scientific work of the Uzbek encyclopedist Ahmed Al Fargani, known as Alfraganus in Europe, who played an important role in the scientific heritage not only of the Uzbek people, but also of the world, was an astronomer, mathematician, geographer and worked in other scientific fields. information about his legacy, the inexhaustible treasure he left to his descendants. And the influence of our scholar on his followers through his scientific heritage is widely covered.

Key words: Ahmad al-Farghani, scientific-practical conference, UNESCO, Farghani's teaching, encyclopedic scholar

The great astronomer, mathematician and geographer al-Farghani ranks among the Central Asian scientists who lived in the Middle Ages. The scientist's full name is Abul Abbas Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir al-Farghani. The sources contain almost no other information except that he is from Ferghana. But it should also be noted that according to the tradition in Muslim countries in the Middle Ages, the capital or center of the country was also named after the country. For example, Kotni, which was the capital of Khorezm until 995, and Gurganj, the next capital, were also called Khorezm. This custom is still preserved in some Arab countries. This is why Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is called Egypt, and Damascus, the capital of Sham (Syria), is called Sham. According to this custom, Akhsikat, the central city of the Ferghana Valley in the Middle Ages, was also called Ferghana. Al-Farghani was born in Quba (Quva) village of Ferghana Valley. It is known that al-Farghani was among the scholars of Marv, the son of Abd Allah (the future caliph al-Ma'mun), the deputy of Caliph Harun al-Rashid in the eastern lands. Comparisons can also be made about the duration of Al-Farghani's life. If we compare his life with the life of al-Khwarizmi, we come to the following conclusion. It is known that the name of al-Khorazmi is mentioned in written sources for the last time in connection with the death of caliph al-Wasiq in 847 and does not appear after that. Accordingly, 850 was accepted as the year of his death. Al-Farghani's name is mentioned for the last time in 861 in connection with the repair of the equipment for measuring the level of the Nile. According to another information, al-Farghani lived among Christians in Egypt, converted to their religion, and therefore he was executed. But the year of execution is not mentioned. But it is not known whether this "al-Farghani" is the famous astronomer al-Farghani or another. In any case, al-Farghani did not live long after 861, and 865 can be accepted as the year of his death (or execution). If we say that he was around 20-25 years old when he and al-Ma'mun were going from Marv to Baghdad in 819, then 797 or 798 can be accepted as the year of his birth. In that case, his life expectancy will be 67-68 years. So, in 1997 or 1998 it will be 1200 years since his birth.

Among Ahmad al-Farghani's books on astronomy, the book "Heavenly Motions and Universal Science of Astronomy" was also famous and was translated into Latin and Hebrew languages as early as the 12th century. He initiated the development of the science of astronomy not only in the Muslim East, but also in European countries. The name alloma, popular in Europe, was given to one of the lunar craters in the 16th century. This book of his has served as the main astronomy textbook in European universities for centuries. In 1669, after the famous Dutch mathematician and Arabic scholar Jacob Golius published the Arabic text of al-Farghani's work with a new Latin translation, the fame of al-Farghani and his work in Europe increased even more. The famous scientist Regiomontane, one of the great figures of the European Renaissance, studied astronomy from the books of al-Fargvani at Austrian and Italian universities in the 15th century. Al-Farghani's name is mentioned by Dante (XV century) and Schiller (XVIII century). European scientists Dalambr, Brokelman, H. Zuter, I.Yu. Krachkovskii, A.P. Yushkevich and B.A. Rosenfeld highly appreciated al-Farghani's work. materials of the scientific-practical conference of gifted students at the national level, eight works of al-Farghani are known, all of them are related to astronomy, and none of them have been translated into modern languages. They are as follows: the above-mentioned work, commonly known as "Book on the Fundamentals of Astronomy" - the manuscripts of which are in almost all the libraries of the world. "Book on Making Asturlob" - manuscripts in the libraries of Berlin, London, Mashhad, Paris and Tehran, "Book on

Practice with Asturlob" - a single manuscript in Rampur (India), "Al-Farghani Tables" - the manuscript is in Patna (India), "Treatise on determining the times of the Moon under and above the Earth" - manuscripts are kept in Gotha and Cairo, "Book on making a sundial" - manuscripts are kept in Aleppo and Cairo. Al-Khorazmi's "Zij".

The work "On the basis of theoretical views" is mentioned by Beruni, but the manuscript has not been found. Although there is very little information about Al-Farghani's life, his name was famous in the Middle Ages in the East. Eastern historians such as Ibn an-Nadim (10th century), Ibn al-Qifti (12th-13th centuries), Abul Faraj Bar Ebrey (13th century), Haji Khalifa (17th century) mention him in their works. The place in the spiritual and cultural life of the scientific heritage of our great compatriot, encyclopedist Ahmad Al Fargoniny, who made an incomparable contribution to the development of exact sciences throughout the world during the years of independence, has been returned to our people. With the initiatives of our first president I. Karimov, the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Allama Ahmad Al Farghani was included in the UNESCO events in 1998, and he made various decisions in order to open a wide path for preserving his heritage and passing it on to future generations. In the city of Fergana, a park named after al-Fargani was created and a statue of the great scholar was erected. The history of the Middle Ages of the East shows that there was an incomparable increase in the number of talented students of the republic in the fields of culture and education, medicine, literature, art and architecture, the emergence of scientific schools, new demands the emergence and coming of age of a wave of noble generations - all this, first of all, is the rapid growth of the economy, agriculture and urban economy, the high level of development of crafts and trade, the construction of roads, the construction of new caravan routes was directly related to the opening and above all to the provision of relative stability. (From Islam Karimov's speech at the opening ceremony of the international conference on "Historical heritage of medieval scholars and thinkers of the Middle Ages, its role and importance in the development of modern civilization" held in Samarkand on May 16, 2014).

Al-Farghani's main astronomical work "The Book of Celestial Movements and General Science of Astronomy" ("Kitab al-harakat as-samovia wa javami' ilm an-nujum") was translated into Latin twice in Europe in the 12th century and in another European language in the 13th century. After being translated into the Po languages, its Latinized name, Alfraganus, spread widely in the West for several centuries. This book of his has served as the main textbook on astronomy in European universities for centuries. The Latin translation of Al-Farghani's work was first published in 1493, and it is one of the oldest published books. In 1669, after the famous Dutch mathematician and Arabic scholar Jacob Golius published the Arabic text of al-Farghani's work with a new Latin translation, the fame of al-Farghani and his work in Europe increased even more. The famous scientist Regiomontane, one of the great figures of the European Renaissance, gave lectures on astronomy from the books of al-Farghani at Austrian and Italian universities in the 15th century. Dante (XV century) and Schiller (XVIII century) also mentioned Al-Farghani's name. Among the European scientists Dalambr, Brokelman, H. Zuter, I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, A. P. Yushkevich and B. A. Rosenfeld highly appreciated al-Farghani's work.

In conclusion, it can be said that even today Ahmad al-Farghani's life and his scientific heritage are deeply studied. A group of "Farghani Scholars Young Researchers" consisting of students of Alfraganus University named after Ahmad al-Farghani, who conducts scientific research on Ferghani's activities in our country, has launched its activities. The group is studying Ferghani's teachings in three directions and has launched extensive promotion work. The students of the department of Arabic language philology of the university are engaged in the in-depth study, translation, and discovery of new features of his works written in Arabic. Entered students are conducting scientific research. A group of students of the Faculty of Social Sciences is studying the uniqueness of Ferghani's spiritual image in his works.

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