

ACTIVITIES OF FEMALE SCIENTISTS, SCHOLARS IN THE RESEARCH OF TIMUR STUDIES: CHRONOLOGY AND EDUCATION

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Abstract. In this thesis compared the scientific and historical research conducted on the great Uzbek conqueror Sahibkiran Amir Temur. In Particular, Sh. Sh. Alauyeva's scientific study which is enlightened views of Amir Temur brought to a certain sequence the views advanced in the works of other scholars and Orientalists from her target. We tried to make new scientific conclusions on the basis of cross-examination of scientific research, chronological, typological comparison.

Keywords. Amir Temur, contrast, Yeldirim Boyazid, Oriental Studies, Temur's laws, Empire

TEMURSHUNOSLIK ILMIDA OLIMALAR, ADIBALAR FAOLIYATI: TADRIJ VA TA'LIM

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Annotatsiya. Tesizda zabardast o'zbek sarkardasi Amir Temur Ko'ragon haqida ayol olima, tarixshunos, adibalar tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy, tarixiy va adabiy faoliyat o'zaro qiyoslandi. Ayniqsa, Sh. Sh. Alauyevaning "Amir Temurning ma'rifiy-tarbiyaviy qarashlari" mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqoti rakursidan boshqa olimlar hamda sharqshunoslar asarlarida ilgari surilgan qarashlar ma'lum bir tadrijiylikka keltirildi. Ilmiy izlanishlarni o'zaro qiyoslash, xronologik, tipologik qiyoslash asnosida yangi ilmiy xulosalar berishga intildik.

Kalit so'zlar. Amir Temur, kontrast, Yeldirim Boyazid, sharqshunoslik, temurshunoslik, Temur tuzuklari, imperiya.

TİMUR ÇALIŞMALARI BİLİMİNDE ADİBALAR. BİLİM ADAMLARININ FAALİYETLERİ: ÖĞRETİM VE EĞİTİM

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Özet. Tesiz'de kadın bilim adamı, tarihçi, adibaş'ın yürüttüğü bilimsel, tarihi ve edebi faaliyetler, zabardast Özbek savaş ağası Amir Temur Koragon hakkında karşılaştırıldı. Özellikle, Sh. Sh. Alauyeva'nın " Amir Temur'un aydınlanmış görüşleri" adlı bilimsel çalışması, rakursi ve Oryantalistler dışındaki akademisyenlerin eserlerindeki görüşleri belli bir evrimsel düzeye taşıdı. Bilimsel araştırmanın çapraz incelenmesi, kronolojik, tipolojik karşılaştırma temelinde yeni bilimsel sonuçlar çıkarmaya çalıştık.

Anahtar kelimeler. Amir Temur, tezat, Yeldirim Boyazid, Doğu Çalışmaları, Timur çalışmaları, Timur tuzakları, imparatorluk.

ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЖЕНЩИН-УЧЕНЫХ, ПИСАТЕЛЬНИЦЫ В ОБЛАСТИ ТИМУРОВЕДЕНИЯ: ХРОНОЛОГИЯ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

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Аннотация. В этом тезисе сравниваются научные и исторические исследования, проведенные о великом узбекском завоевателе. Амире Тимуре. В частности, научное исследование Ш. Ш. Алауевой Просвещенные взгляды Амира Тимура привело в определенную последовательность взгляды, изложенные в работах других ученых-востоковедов из ее круга. Мы стремились сделать новые научные выводы на основе перекрестного анализа научных исследований, хронологического, типологического сравнения.

Ключевые слова. Амир Тимур, контраст, Елдириим Боязид, востоковедение, законы Тимура, Империя.

The study of historical figures, sources of thousands of researches, the main character of fiction, facts for information about the activities and ways of life of the most prominent popular commander of the Uzbek nation in statehood, Amir Temur undoubtedly interests representatives of many scientific fields, such as history, literature, economics and art, law and politics.

Sh.Alaueva's scientific research work on the topic "The educational and vocational views of Amir Temur" with a chronological, typological and comparative studies of the researches of a number of previously created representatives of the scientific works written about the political activities and The great Reign of Amir Temur are studied within two groups:

Firstly: the activities of scientists, historians and ambassadors who have been positive about the policy pursued by the great poet, who studied it objectively in all respects. The activities of this group include Giyosiddin Ali's "Amir Temur's diaries of the March to Hindustan" in the mystery of works written in the spirit of the first historical praise. Also, the activity of Amir Temur was given as a historical figure who could serve as an example and pride for his descendants in the historical novels of Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Nizamiddin Shomi's "Zafarnamas", Muyinitdin Nazantiy, Hofizi Abro, Abdurazzaq Samarkandiy and of course Alisher Navai, In the meantime, Rui Gonzalez de Claviho, as ambassador and representative of King Henry III of Spain, can also be cited several times from his meetings with the head of state, his impressions of him, his valuable information about his country, his Queens and his court officials.[4,6]

It can be witnessed that both in correspondence with King Charles VI of France and with the English King Henry IV and The Crown Prince Temurbek, and in the diaries of the ambassador-Archbishop Johann and others who represented them, Amir Temur was held in high esteem. Among Uzbek scientists, it is appropriate to cite a large number of owners of such scientific research. There are many historical and literary scholars in Uzbek Temurid studies as B.Ahmedov, A.Ahmedov, T.Fayziyev, Muhammad Ali, O.Yakubov and A.Oripov, I.Subhaniy. Among the Uzbek historiographical scholars are Shohista O'ljayeva, Durdona Rasulmuhammedova, Zulfiya Pardayeva and D. Yusupova are considered well-known and loyal people[5].

Secondly: it is a study of works that aim to reform historical identity from a one-sided negative point of view, the discrimination of which is negated by the demands of the policies of the time in which or lived. In these impressions, Amir Temur is mainly assessed as an invader and bloodthirsty lord, a politician who was forced to close his actions under the guise of the Conqueror and religion, and a conqueror of great destruction, who plundered the lands he conquered.

But many male historians and scribes, such as Sergey Borodin, Friedrich Schlossberg, who conducted a one-sided scientific activity among Orientalist historians, can be explained as obscene from Oriental sources and relying on some negative visions of Ibn Arabshah, as far as the works of Christopher Marlowe in English Literary Studies and Edward Gibbons in English-speaking poetry fall into the ranks of works in which such a negative spirit is instilled. It is no hidden that they relied on The Chronicles of the lands of Amir Temur's conqueror activity among the Western sources of such views, works watered with rumors of the Uyghur and Turkish people scattered over the defeat of Yeldirim Boyazid.

On the other hand, we tried to complement the above considerations of this scientist, based on our scientific research. Because, in the world of historiography and literary studies, such works

have been created about this person that they feel the need to complement these views as a third part. They put forward simultaneously positive views of Amir Temur-however, in some places added to the errors of historical works, scholars limited to joining the above unsubstantiated personal visions instead of ensuring impartiality. World Orientalists and writers, historian scholars and policymakers include Eduard Gibbon, Hammer-Purgsthal, Max Muller, Lucien Keren and Jean Paul, L.Lyangle and Beatrice Manz also on such a way that the activities of the Yakubovsky's ideas can be included in the works written. Scholars such as Herman Hamberry, Hilda Hookhem can also find in their research the year and place of Birth of Amir Temur and his uneven meditations on putting Yeldirim Boyazid in a cage prison. Taking into account the fact that even this vision in itself could not fully reveal the issue, the contrast of this vision was written in order to negate the name of Amir Temur-but in his reflections it will be necessary to study the series of scientific research, which recognized his Justice and strong diplomacy, and also recognized even, as the owner of a great military strategy Such historiographical scholars and writers were taught by Ibn Arabshah as well as, L.Stroyeva. In the activities of such as Pugachenko, such imbalances are visible.

While most researchers also observe the edifying the truth about his real activitu and his life summary mentioned in the "Temur's laws", views contained in them are those of Ibn al Mukaffa's "Kitab al-adab, al-Kabir", Ibn Khutaiba's "Uyun al-akhbor", Al Johid's "Kitab at-taj", Nizam ul Mulk's-"Politician", Kaykofus's "Kobusnoma", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu bilig", Ahmad Yugnakiy's "Habatul haqoyiq" it seems to be comparable to.[1;9]. The need to clarify the field of the study the conditions for the formation of the educational and educational ideas of Amir Temur, to determine his place, not only as a statesman, but also as scientists capable of analyzing the "Temur formations", in the development of the educational thought of Amir Temur in Central Asia. Also, revealing that the socio-philosophical thoughts of Amir Temur are the basis of his educational and educational views, by bringing these views into one system and setting its main directions, the development of recommendations on the upbringing of the younger generation can be the subject of important scientific research that has faced young researchers at the time observing many studies, the periodic and spatial development factors in Aries are listed in the narrative of the era of Amir Temur. Although the Land of Movarounnahr has long been recognized as a land of skilled artisans, in a narrow circle it is textiles, metalworking and binoculars, pottery is precisely the land that is considered the livelihood of the inhabitants of the city. There has also been the practice of patterning fabrics by women and the craft of jewelry, embroidery and Candace passed down from generation to generation. Samarkand, on the other hand, was known to the world for its yarn, silk fabrics and sewing and jewelry crafts. Herat, in turn, was skilled in making jewelry ornaments from various precious metals, while Shakhrisabz and historical Kesh people were considered to supply sweet dishes as well as non ready products. At the same time as the owners of such trades, biblical arts such as the art of scripture, the transcribing of manuscript works, calligraphy and musicology had developed in these nations. Works processed and copied by them were stored not only in libraries, but also in treasures as unique and valuable properties. At the meetings of the people of the palace and the people of science, they were eager to analyze and interpret them, to study the essence of the sacrament. That was also the reason why Amir Temur personally built madrasas like "Bibihonim", "Muhammad Sultan" as a chieftain, aiming to increase the population by these stydies. In particular, there were many leader wemen like Bibis who were involved in giving knowledge to girls in their own minds, whose activities amounted to about a quarter of the educational schools in the Land [2;19]. Schoolchildren who received their primary education, after memorizing one-seventh of the "Haftiyak", "Holy Koran", continued their education in madrasas to improve their knowledge. All the educated were brought up in the spirit of national and religious traditions, and it can be said that the era of Amir Temur was rightfully one of the abodes of religious and secular knowledge, the hearths of enlightenment and enlightenment.

Because they also learned from theology, hiccups(fiction), logic, mathematics (mathematics), geometry (geometry), astronomy, medicine, history, geography, literature, Arabic, and other secular subjects. In addition to the educated teacher, the short stories that convey the

events they hear and see in an impressive and poetic way were engaged in secular events, bizarre adventures, telling stories from history, art and literature. Through this, they gave thanks to the love of their land in the hearts of young people, the formation of a state, its administration, the rational and just policy of Amir Temur in relations between people and officials, the principles of governance of head of the state with citizens, the ways of conducting diplomatic relations. Also, the slogan "Power in Justice", which was the main criterion of the policy of Amir Temur, was used in meetings and gatherings, in the scientific research of Academician Ibrahim Muminov and Hilda Hookhem, his work as a ruler of justice is studied.

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