

Study of Literary Sources of Khorazm Kept in European Funds (As an Example of the Works of Babajon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorazmi)

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Abstract: This research article examines the sources of Khorezm literature in European collections, including the works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi. The article focuses on the literary heritage of Khorezm and its importance in Europe, and shows how important the preservation and research of such works is for past and present science, literature and culture. Bobojon Sanoyi (XII century) occupies an important place in Eastern literature with its "Hamsa". He is known for his love of industry, philosophy and thoughts on the spiritual path of man. This work is preserved in European archives and is of great importance in the study of Muslim literature and philosophy of the Middle Ages.

Keywords: Khorezm literature, European funds, Bobojon Sanoyi, Husayn Khorezmi, literary heritage, preservation, cultural exchange, scientific research.

Introduction: Khorezm, a region of Central Asia with a unique and rich history, is also notable for its literary heritage of the past. This article discusses the preservation of Khorezm literary sources in European archives and foundations, how they have been preserved and researched through the interaction of time and space. Special attention is paid to the works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi, because these authors are great manifestations of Khorezm literature, and it is important that their works be preserved and researched in European funds. Extensive scientific works dedicated to the study of the Khorezm literary heritage, which is considered a significant part of the direction of Khorezm studies within the framework of world Turkology, cover the issues of artistic skills of writers, the potential of artistic thinking, the connection of literary events with the process of historical development, the composition of genres, literary influence, form and content in translation. The scientific collation of manuscripts created to study the literature, history, and culture of Khorezm, which has been recognized as a place of great civilizations since time immemorial, and stored in worldwide archival funds, in turn, will reveal the common and unique aspects of Khorezm studies in Russian and English-language literature, determine the encyclopedic nature of the object works, their linguopoetic, serves to define the laws of revealing the mythopoetic aspects. Sanoyi's works are constantly being studied by researchers in Europe, and new insights into the literary milieu of Central Asia are emerging through his writing. Husayn Khorezmi (13th century) was famous for his philosophical and scientific writings. His "Ma'orij-ul-aqol" and other philosophical works show Khorezm's contribution to science and logic. Husain Khorezmi's works are preserved in European libraries and served as an important source for the study of Arabic and Persian philosophy. The article also examines the historical significance of Khorezm literary monuments stored in European funds and their place in modern research. As research sources, attention is also paid to written sources kept in libraries in Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris. Among these sources, works written in Arabic and Persian, the characteristics of the writers, and studies of their cultural and scientific environment are considered.

The purpose of the article is to draw attention to the structural and scientific importance of Khorezm literature in Europe, its preservation in various sources, and the importance of cultural exchange through them. In particular, through the works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi, it will be shown how the literary and scientific heritage of Khorezm is preserved and its importance for the younger generations.

Main part: Khorezm, as a culturally and historically rich region of Central Asia, is of great importance for various peoples and cultures with its written heritage. The preservation and research of sources related to Khorezm literature in European funds paves the way for changing the philosophical, literary and scientific heritage of this country on a global scale. In particular, the works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi play an important role in the exchange and study of Eastern and Western cultures. This article examines Khorezm literary sources preserved in European archives and their relevance to current research.

Bobojon Sanoyi (XII century) is one of the important manifestations of Eastern literature. His work "Hamsa" (Five books) occupies an important place not only in the literature of Khorezm, but also in the literary tradition of the entire Central Asia. Sanoyi started new directions in the literary environment with his thoughts on love, spirituality and philosophy. Sanoyi's works stored in European archives, especially his "Hamsa", from the first copies in Arabic and Persian, have been preserved to this day. Scholars who have studied sources in European libraries have found that the literary heritage of Sanoyi is connected with philosophical and literary innovations in the East.

Sanoyi's works, in particular Hamsa, were first studied in Europe in the 19th century, and many scientific articles were written about the similarities in content and form of this work, and its influence. Sanoyi's ideas about love and spirituality influenced the classical literary trends in the East, and caused the emergence of similar complex ideas in European literature. Scientific research on Bobojon Sanoyi aims to analyze his works from a new perspective, including psychological and philosophical context.

European studies Husayn Khorezmi (13th century) is a famous philosophical and scientific thinker not only in the East, but also in the entire Islamic world. His "Ma'orij-ul-Aqal" (Ways of the Minds) and other philosophical works served as the basis for scientific research that caused changes in Europe. Hossein Khorezmi's works are full of philosophy, logic, mathematics and scientific analysis, and their value is clearly seen in philosophy and scientific research in Europe.

Husain Khorezmi's works, especially Ma'arj-ul-Aqal, have been studied by Arab scholars in Europe, and these works have served as an important source for the analysis of philosophical teachings and Arabic logic. Husayn Khorezmi shaped the new concepts of logic, reason, and enlightenment in his time, and his writings greatly influenced other cultural environments. The works of Husayn Khorezmi, preserved in European archives, undoubtedly remain an important source for the full understanding and study of his scientific legacy.

Many written sources of Khorezm literature are preserved in large libraries and archives in Europe. Among these sources, the works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi were subjected to a complex and serious analysis. Written monuments of Eastern literature, especially Arabic and Persian sources, stored in large libraries such as Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, London, are an important step to study the philosophical and literary influence of Khorezm in the academic environment in Europe. Similarities between the works of Sanoyi and Khorezmi, their content and forms help to process the understanding of the changes in the scientific environment in Europe, including the exchange of Eastern and Western cultures. Researchers in Europe are studying the sources of Khorezm literature, trying to determine its influence, as well as the role of Khorezm in the cultural exchange between East and West.

Literature methodology: S. Dolimov, G'. Karimov, R. Majidi, Q. Munirov, N. Komilov, V. Abdullaev, G'. Salomov, J. Sharipov, A. Abdug'afurov, N. Mallaev, F. in the study of Khorezm Turkish literary sources. The researches of G'aniho'jaev, I. Hakkulov gained importance and served as a methodological basis and model for all future scientific researches.

Based on the study of existing scientific works in foreign and Uzbek literary studies, it became known that scientists work based on various scientific theoretical methods. For example, English-speaking and Russian scientists conducted their research based on the comparative historical method, and Uzbek scientists conducted their research on the basis of linguopoetic and mythopoetic methods. It was observed that almost all researchers use theoretical methods such as statistical, biographical, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction.

Khorezm literature has a special place in history with its unique characteristics. His works were written in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and they became major sources of cultural exchange over the centuries. A number of libraries and archives in Europe hold written records written in Khorezm, often in two or three languages (Arabic, Persian, and Turkish).

Bobojon Sanoyi (XII century) is a famous poet and thinker of Khorezm, whose works are of great importance in literature and history. Sanoyi combined philosophical and romantic ideas in a unique river. His works were also noticed in Europe. Sanoyi's ideas about love, human nature and its place in society greatly influenced Arabic and Persian literature and were studied by early Asian explorers in Europe. Sanoyi's "Hamsa" or "Kitabul-Hikmat" is preserved in the archives of Europe and caused a change among the literary women and poets who were inspired by it.

Husayn Khorezmi (13th century) is also one of the important representatives of Khorezm literature, and his works contain philosophy, scientific and mystical knowledge. His "Ma'orij-ul-aqol" and "Ilm-shayo" were interpreted as teaching materials in European universities. These works are of great importance in the fields of philosophy, logic and mathematics, and their value is still preserved.

Preservation of research and works in European funds: The literary sources of Khorezm stored in European archives are the basis of a number of studies, and many scientific articles and books devoted to them have been published. Many written sources on the cultural heritage of Khorezm can be found in large libraries and archives in Germany, France, England and Russia. In particular, written monuments of Khorezm literature are preserved in archives in Berlin and St. Petersburg, and their linguistic and literary features are constantly being researched. Through these sources, one can understand the contemporary appearance and importance of Khorezm culture and literature.

Conclusion: The preservation and research of Khorezm literature in European funds is important in understanding the cultural heritage of this region. The works of Bobojon Sanoyi and Husayn Khorezmi show the spiritual and intellectual development not only of Khorezm, but of the entire Central Asia. The preservation of these works in European archives ensures cultural exchange and the transnational dissemination of powerful literary traditions. These sources of Khorezm literature, through their study and research, help us to better understand the scientific and literary activities of the past.

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