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ABU RAYHON BERUNIY – QOMUSIY ALLOMA

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“Men bolalik chog‘imdanoq o‘z yoshim va sharoitimga qarab, imkon boricha ko‘proq bilim olishga intildim. Biz turadigan joyga bir yunon ko‘chib kelgan edi. Men har xil donlar, urug‘lar, mevalar va hokazolarni olib borib, unga ko‘rsatar, bu narsalar uning tilida qanday atalishini so‘rab, nomini yozib qoyar edim”, deb yozgan edi Beruniy.

Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad Al-Beruniy 973-yilning 4-sentabrida Xorazmning Kat shahrida (hozirgi Beruniy shahri) tavallud topgan.

Al-Beruniy nomi forscha so‘zdan olingan bo‘lib, “birun “-“chet” degan ma‘noni anglatadi, u Afrig‘iy Xorazmshohlar poytaxti Kat shahrining chekka tumanida tug‘ilgan. Al-Beruniy hayotining ilk 25 yilini Xorazmda o‘tkazdi, u yerda islom, fiqh, ilohiyot, grammatika, riyoziyot, falakkiyot, tibbiyot va falsafa, fizika va boshqa ilmlar bilan ham shug‘ullandi. Beruniy ona tili bo‘lgan xorazmiy tilidan tashqari fors, arab yunon, ibroniy va suryoniy tillarini bilgan va 50 yoshida sanskrit tilini o‘rgandi. U o‘z davrining deyarli barcha fanlarini mukammal o‘rgangani sabab qomusiy alloma deb nomlanadi va ko‘plab ilm sohalarida tinimsiz izlanishlari uchun mo‘l-ko‘l mukofotlangan. U o‘z ijodi bilan Xorazm fanini yuksak cho‘qqiga olib chiqdi.

Beruniy tibbiyot, falsafa, ximiya, fizika, matematika, geologiya, astronomiya, tarix, dorishunoslik, geografiya, tarjima fanlarida olim hamda geodeziya ilmining asoschisidir.

U 1000 yil avval yer shari o‘z o‘qi atrofida aylanishini birinchi bo‘lib aytgan shaxsdir. Zamonaviy o‘lchash uskunalari hali kashf qilinmagan bir paytda yer atrofini o‘lchab, 99,7 % to‘g‘ri topgan.

Uning siymosida o‘rta asrlar Sharqining qomus ul-ilmi, astronomi, geografi, ma‘danhunosi, etnografi, tarixchisi, shoiri mujassamlashgan. Beruniy qalamidan fanning turli sohalariga oid juda ko‘p yirik asarlar chiqqan bo‘lib, bu asarlarida uning ana shu sohalarini nihoyatda yaxshi bilgan tadqiqotchi, fanda yangidan yangi yo‘llar ochgan donishmand bo‘lganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin.

Beruniyning 152 asari ma‘lum bo‘lib, bizgacha uning faqat 30 tasi yetib kelgan. Jami asarlarining 70 tasi astronomiyaga, 20



tasi matematikaga, 12 tasi geografiya va geodeziyaga, 4 tasi mineralogiyaga, 1 tasi fizikaga, 1 tasi dorishunoslikka, 15 tasi tarix va etnografiyaga, 4 tasi falsafaga, 18 tasi adabiyotga bag'ishlangan. Beruniy tibbiyotga bag'ishlangan „Saydana“ asarida mingdan ortiq dorivor moddalar nomini 30 tilda yozib chiqqan.

Beruniyshunos olim P.G. Bulgakovning ma'lumotiga qaraganda, Beruniy Abu Nasr Iroq rahbarligida yoshligidan riyoziyot va falakiyotni o'rganib, 16-17 yoshlaridayoq Quyoshning choshgohdagi balandligini armila bilan o'lchagan. Oradan 30 yil o'tgach, Beruniy yoshligida o'zi o'lchab olgan natijalarni tahlil qilar ekan, ular anchagina ishonchli bo'lganligini ta'kidlaydi. Yoshlik yillarida u quyosh tutilishini kuzatish bilan shug'ullanadi. 22 yoshida Beruniy Markaziy Osiyoda birinchi bor yer globusini yaratdi.

Rus olimi V.V. Bartold buyuk vatandoshimiz haqida "Beruniy shunday serqirra olimki, o'z davrida mavjud bo'lgan ilm sohalaridan shug'ullanmagani uning shug'ullanganidan kamdir. Uning yozgan asarlari shunchalik ko'p va serqirraki bunga bir odamning umri kifoya qilganiga kishi hayron qoladi". Yana bir buyuk rus sharqshunos olimi, akademik S.P. Tolstov ilmiy anjumanlarning birida Yevropa olimlaridan biri "Beruniy XI asr Leonardo do Vinchisi" degan ta'rifiga javoban "Leonardo do Vinchi XV asr Beruniysidir" deb vatandoshimizga ta'rif bergan edi.

Beruniy ilmiy asarlari o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmasdan avlodlar qo'lida qadrlidir. "O'tmish avlodlardan qolgan yodgorliklar", "Hindiston", "Meneralogiya", "Saydana" va "Geodeziya" kabi yirik asarlari shular jumlasidandir. Beruniy ilm-fanning hamma sohalarini yaxshi bilgan qomusiy olim bo'lib, u o'zining asarlari bilan falsafa, astronomiya, geodeziya, geografiya, tarix fanlariga katta hissa qo'shgan.

Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy taraqqiyot tarixini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, ushbu sohalaridagi meroslar yuzaga kelgan muhit, siyosiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlarga to'xtalib o'tmaslik aslo mumkin emas. Ma'mun akademiyasi allomalari merosini o'rganish, ulardan ta'lim amaliyotida samarali foydalanish uchun ham o'sha davrdagi Xorazm davlati tarixiga nazar solish, u yerda bo'lgan voqealarni tahlil qilish zaruriyati paydo bo'ladi.

Buyuk bobokalonimiz 1048 yilda G'azna shahrida vafot etgan. Buyuk olimni nomini abadiylashtirish maqsadida yurtimizda ko'pgina ilmiy markazlar, ko'chalar, shahar, qishloqlar faxr ila olim nomi bilan ataladi. Insoniyat dunyoga keltirgan eng buyuk aql sohibi G'arb da'vo qilganidek Eynshteyn emas, balki, Abu Rayhon Beruniydir.

Vaholanki, o'tmishni anglash kishi kamolotini ta'minlovchi eng asosiy omildir. Prezidentimiz aytganlaridek, "Inson o'zligini



anglagani, nasl-nasabini bilgani sari yuragida Vatanga muhabbat ham shu qadar cheksiz bo'ladi".

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8. Strohmaier 2006, p. 112: Although his native Khwarezmian was also an Iranian language, he rejected the emerging neo-Persian literature of his time (Firdawsi), preferring Arabic instead as the only adequate medium of science.



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