

The Emergence of Libraries as a Hotbed of Spirituality and Enlightenment

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ABSTRACT

This article is about libraries and their origins, which have long been the hearth of spirituality and enlightenment for people. Books help us to know that sources about historical figures have come down to us. The advent of writing and the proliferation of documentary sources, manuscripts, and later printed books led to the emergence of libraries. Libraries originated in the 2nd millennium BC, and inscriptions were written in ceramic inscriptions. In the middle of the 7th century BC, many palaces in the East had libraries under the ancient Egyptian and Roman temples. The most famous of the libraries of antiquity is the Library of Alexandria.

Keywords: *documentary sources, ceramic inscriptions, manuscript centuries, dynastic libraries, fund, Mamun academy, madrasa library, book art, handicrafts, book illustration, catalogs, books in electronic form.*

Libraries were established in monasteries and temples in the early Middle Ages in Western Europe.

The first libraries appeared in Uzbekistan in the last centuries of the 1st millennium BC. These were the first libraries, which means "books" in Arabic and "room" in Persian, where books and documents are kept.

The library is a cultural, educational and scientific institution that provides public use of printed and some manuscripts, which regularly collects, stores, promotes and disseminates printed works, as well as informational and bibliographic work. Reader service is the main activity of the library, and all other activities (collection, organization, replenishment of the book fund, etc.) serve the main activity. The main purpose of serving readers is to satisfy their needs for information and literature as much as possible.

There are clear historical sources that there were large dynastic libraries in Central Asia, libraries under mosques and madrasas.

The Arab Caliphate disintegrated in the ninth and tenth centuries, and by the end of the eleventh century, the Samanid state had emerged in Central Asia. During the Samanid period, science and culture developed in Movarounnahr, Samarkand and Bukhara. During this time many famous encyclopedic scholars lived and worked in this country.

The majestic center of Bukhara is a magnificent arch on the east side of a large square. At the entrance to the arch, the right path leads to an old building. Its thick walls protect the rich treasure. The Bukhara Library is one of the most famous libraries of the 10th century.

The oldest library in the world is located in the monastery of Sultan Catherine in Sinai, Egypt, and was built in the mid-6th century and has the second largest collection of religious

manuals and books in the world after the Vatican. Only monks and scholars are allowed to use this library.

At that time, the Bukhara library had a very rich fund and was the political and cultural center of Central Asia. The library in Bukhara is located in the Emir's palace and the books are kept in science boxes. Only with the permission of Amir Nuh ibn Mansur could a reader enter it. Inside the library, books were stacked in rows, and each box contained a list of available books.

Medical books include the works of Hippocrates, an ancient Greek physician, Diskuridus (Pedanius Dioscorides), a 1st century physician in Malaysia, Jolinus (Claudius Galen), a 2nd century Roman physician, Archigen, Trojan Rufus, a second-century Roman physician; preserved. In addition, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya al-Razi (865-925), Ibn Musawah, a court physician of the Abbasid dynasty, Isa ibn Ali of Baghdad (9th century), Isa ibn Yahya (9th century), Indian physician Charak Hindi (1st century), Were the works of the Jewish physicians Basrali Ibn Mosarjovayh (ninth century) and others.

Other chests contain philosophical books, including originals of Aristotle's works, their Arabic translations, and Arabic translations of Greek philosophers by Hussein bin Ishaq; The works of the philosophers Abu Yusuf Yaqub bin Ishaq al-Kindi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi and other thinkers who wrote in Arabic have been preserved.

Bukhara, the Samanid capital, had many libraries and book markets.

Large dynastic libraries also existed in Khorezm. Libraries were built in Urgench during the reign of Khorezmshahs, Mamuns and Anushtagens. The collection of books in the library of Mamun ibn Ma'mun, the king of Khorezm, began long before the arrival of the Arabs. King Ma'mun entrusted the management of this library to the famous literary critic and historian al-Solibi.

The king of Khorezm, Mamun II, organized the Mamun Academy, which brought together many scholars. In 1010, like all Khorezmian scholars, Beruni began to work here, and here he met Abu Ali ibn Sina. They work together for a long time. Khorezm was inhabited by many scientists, and in the XI-XII centuries the conditions for scientists to work in this country were good. Fakhridin al-Riyazi stated this in his encyclopedic collection of sciences.

Religions, especially Islam, play an important role in the creation of libraries. Initially, the verses of the Qur'an were gradually published in popular books.

Another Khorezm library is the Shahobuddin library in Khiva. "There was no such library before or since, because the collection of manuscripts in it was not inferior to the library in Merv," Nasafy said.

"During the Ghaznavid period, the libraries of large cities such as Khorezm, Hamadan, and Isfahan became the center of attraction for all talented and educated people in Khorasan," writes the great scholar A.A. Semyonov.

On the eve of the Mongol invasion, Merv had ten large libraries, and the library of the Aziziya Madrasa alone contained about 12,000 volumes of books. At the beginning of the 11th century, Mahmud Ghaznavi built a madrasah in Ghazni.

In countries with rich libraries, science and culture have long been well developed, with great scholars and celebrities. As much as his teacher Aristotle helped Alexander the Great to

become a warrior, so did Alexander, the disciple who sent him books from the conquered lands to help Aristotle, who knew the secrets of the world in Rome, reach the level of wisdom. Bukhara was a world-famous library until the time of Ibn Sina, and we know from history that this library was set on fire later. One of the two treasures of the great master was the library.

Hazrat Alisher Navoi ushered in a unique period in the history of book art. With his direct help, dozens of talented calligraphers, such as Behzod, Sultan Ali Mashhadi, and King Muzaffar, emerged. Our great ancestors not only created books, but also set an example in their care.

We know from ancient sources that the history, culture, science and art of Central Asia played an important role in world civilization. In our country, great attention is paid to cultural heritage. The library is a means of communication that transmits spiritual riches from generation to generation. Libraries of manuscripts existed in Uzbekistan long before the arrival of the Arabs.

In short, the peoples of Central Asia have long used libraries as a source of enlightenment, and among them have grown world-renowned scientists and fuzalas.

"The development of high spiritual qualities in society, the formation of national ideology, educating young people in the spirit of our rich cultural heritage, respect for our historical traditions, universal values, love for the motherland, devotion to the ideas of independence is a decisive factor in all reforms in our country." In the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On further improving the activities and increasing the efficiency of the public center" Manaviyat - Marifat ".

In fact, it is impossible to accomplish these tasks without libraries.

By the 7th-9th centuries, classical Arabic book culture had taken shape. In the tenth century, the form of oral instruction from teacher to student began to decline. The role of the book as an independent learning tool has increased. Central Asian Arabic literature consisted mainly of manuscripts, and the only way to preserve the book tradition was to copy the book. Manuscripts are the product of long and hard work, which requires special knowledge, and under the hands of a craftsman, it reaches the level of a work of art. Samarkand began to produce paper, which is popular in the East. The paper was flat, soft, shiny, and ivory in color. It was popular and expensive in Renaissance Europe. At the end of the copying of the book, the artwork was done. Book illustrations appeared in the 11th century. The books are mostly copied by students in an amateur and professional way. During their education, they were literate, reading, interpreting, memorizing, and forcibly copying textbooks. This has led to an increase in the number of books in the Muslim world. The collection and development of Arabic literature is directly related to the development of writing and the increase in the number of copies of some works. During the Middle Ages, libraries flourished and opportunities for science and the arts expanded. The natural sciences and the humanities developed and the level of culture increased. Especially during the Samanids and Timurids, librarianship developed. The palace libraries were a treasure trove of science, containing books on religion, mathematics, astronomy, history, law, and geography. Great scholars and poets created in the Samanid state. During this period, Ibn Sina spent his youth, Rudaki and Daqiqi, Ferdowsi and Narshahi. Narshakhi wrote the only work "History of Bukhara". It was an encyclopedia of the history of a city that was the economic and cultural center of Central

Asia. Ibn Sina used the library in the palace of the Samanid emir Noah ibn Mansur. "I went into a library with several rooms, and each room had boxes full of books," he wrote. In one room there were Arabic books and poems, in another there were books on law, and in each room there were books on a particular field of knowledge. I looked through the list of publications and asked for the books I needed. " This provides information about the order of placement of books in medieval libraries, the elements of bibliographic activity, especially the cataloging of a particular book storage room. In the center of each room was a beautiful box with lists that allowed you to use the fund and take them into account. The books are organized and carefully stored. Libraries in each period, according to the content and nature of work, until the X century "Bayt ul-Hikmat" ("House of Wisdom"), in the X century "Dar ul-ilm" ("House of Science"), from the XI century schools, madrasas, mosques, mausoleums, joined together with observers, were called combined libraries.

In many Central Asian cities, there are several libraries at once. There was a need for bibliographic inventory and accounting of literature available in the major libraries of the Middle East. For this purpose, a list of books in the field of knowledge, similar to the current catalogs, has been compiled. The historical-hierarchical principle was used in the systematization and placement of literature in the Muslim world, in the compilation of their catalogs, and in the first bibliographic works. It is determined by the order in which the sciences are historically branched and how they are evaluated in medieval society. For example, in the catalog of Sabur bin Arshid, which came to us as the first source, the thematic sections are given in the following order: List of types of the Qur'an, interpretations of the Qur'an and various methods of its recitation, worship, prayer, inheritance schools of law, divinity, debates, books of the generations of the prophets and books about them, genealogy, philology, proverbs, grammar, etymology, legends, poetry collections, anecdotes, history, letters, medicine, astronomy, philosophy, geometry, etc.

The book trade also flourished due to the rich libraries in the palaces, mosques and madrasas of Khorezm, Bukhara and Samarkand. Book markets have become a meeting place for scholars and writers, a place for dialogue, during which interesting debates, literary and scientific discussions took place. However, with the advent of the bibliography of book sales, there were few opportunities for book advertising, and the sellers themselves were engaged in advertising. Ibn Sina writes in Tarjimayi Hal that when he was in the Bukhara book market in search of the literature he needed, he heard a bookseller praising his product (i.e., books) aloud. One of the traditions of the book market was to hold discussions and debates on various issues in the field of literature, religion and book-loving. In 997, Ibn Sina received permission to use the library of the Bukhara Khanate. The list used by Ibn Sina was the oldest bibliographic source in Central Asia - the catalog of the library of the Samanid dynasty.

The medieval tradition of book trade in our country lasted for several hundred years. The modern version of the concept of book trade bibliography appeared abroad in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1897, the well-known Samarkand archaeologist and orientalist VL Vyatkin first reported on the Bukhara book market in the *Turkestshskie Vedomosti* newspaper. The covers of books published at that time began to contain information about the books available in bookstores and the books being prepared for publication. Another type of bibliographic manual is distributed under the name *fixrist*, which was created at the time of transfer to foundation libraries as a property to be considered.

In the tenth and eleventh centuries, science and literature in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish

reached a certain height. During this period, the classic genres of scientific and fiction literature developed, new types of manuscripts were formed, which helped to meet the spiritual needs of Eastern enlighteners and scholars and to develop intellectual activity. These included various universal encyclopedias, biobibliographic dictionaries, literary anthologies, and historical and scientific works. They, of course, had some bibliographic information. At the same time, autobiographical information about Arab and Iranian scientists, philosophers, historians, philologists, geographers, and doctors was collected. They list the authors and their work. The most famous traveler Ibn Yaqut's *Irshad al-Arab* contains information about 1,040 scholars. The most famous biobibliographic work of that period was Ibn al-Nadim's *Kitab al-fihrist*. It provides information on the Arabic language and literature up to the 10th century. This work is valuable because it provides information about thousands of works of the Arabic script of the I-III centuries, as well as unsaved manuscripts. Such works, which are as informative as they are today, contain historical works, are filled with historical sources, and have a natural-scientific character, and are called *tazkira* or biobibliographic dictionaries.

Book lovers Ashurbanipal created a large part of his library by taking works from Babylon and other areas he conquered. Archaeologists stumbled upon the ruins of this library in the mid-19th century, and much of it is now housed in the British Museum in London. Interestingly, even though Ashurbanipal received many nail pills through robbery, he seems to have been particularly concerned about the thefts. If someone decides to steal the tablets, the gods will “snatch” him and “erase his name, his seed from the earth”. Library of Alexandria 323 BC after the death of Alexander the Great. e. Egypt was ruled by its former general, Ptolemy I Soter, who wanted to establish a training center in Alexandria. The result was the Library of Alexandria, which later became the intellectual ornament of the ancient world. Little is known about the physical structure of the place, but the library contains more than 500,000 papyrus inscriptions, works of history, law, mathematics, and natural sciences, as well as texts from the peak of development. The library and its associated research institute attracted scholars from across the Mediterranean. Most of them lived and researched in the area and were awarded state scholarships when they copied its contents. At various times Strabo, Euclid, and Archimedes were among the scholars of this library.

It is known that libraries have long been a source of spirituality and enlightenment for people. The human race has always aspired to books. In ancient times, libraries were an integral part of society. Thanks to libraries, ancient manuscripts, printed books, sources about historical figures have come down to us. The advent of writing and documentary sources led to the proliferation of manuscripts and printed books.

Libraries date back to the 2nd millennium BC. The book is the second invention created by mankind. Over the years, the book's form, quality, decoration, appearance and production have improved. Later, in the IV century AD, manuscripts with covers appeared. By the 15th century, the manuscript had been published as a book for centuries. By the end of the twentieth century, books in electronic form appeared. Ancient libraries serve as a source of information for modern libraries, and their importance in our time is enormous.

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