

## Enlightenment Value: Sounds from Ancient Places

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the development of spiritual and enlightenment consciousness and the history of the creation of ancient monuments, the events that took place with them, the ancient treasures-books created in their time, the ancient libraries created in those times.

**KEYWORDS:** Mamun Academy, major dynastic libraries, historical figures, historical monuments

It is no coincidence that in our country, which has entered a completely new stage of development on the basis of the general principle of "national revival - to national progress", special attention is paid to improving the reading culture of our people, further development of publishing and distribution of books. As noted by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, world history shows that any new civilization, a new era of revival begins with books and libraries. Reading culture, in turn, requires an interest in books, an incentive for people to become more familiar with literature, specialized knowledge of the book and how to work with it, as well as skills and competencies that help to make full use of information sources.

In a word, life without a book is like an empty teapot. Even if the vessel is made of gold, there is no way to quench the thirst if there is nothing in it. In fact, the roots of libraries are much older. The oldest and most famous of them is the Library of Alexandria. In the east, the Bayt ul-Hikma library in Baghdad was the spiritual crown of its time. It was built by Harun al-Rashid and reached its peak during the time of Ma'mun. Khorezm Mamun Academy was founded in 1004-1005. This academy was the first academy in Central Asia. The reason for the name of the academy is "Ma'mun". The reason for the academy's closure in 1017 was the assassination of Khorezmshah Mamun ibn Mamun by the rebels. The collection of books in the Ma'mun Library began long before the arrival of the Arabs.

Libraries are also historical places where great people communicate. Mamun II founded the Mamun Academy, which brought together many scholars in the palace. In 1010, like all Khorezmian scholars, Beruni began to work here and met Abu Ali ibn Sina. The Khorezm Mamun Academy has conducted research in all fields of science, collected many sources, translated works and studied the works of Indian, Arabic and Greek scholars. "It simply came to our notice then. People discussed and read in it, copying books. There were special copyists and translators in the library, who were translating the books that Harun al-Rashid and Ma'mun had acquired during the conquest of Ankara, Umuriya and Cyprus. Ibn an-Nadim said that there was a relationship between Ma'mun and the Roman ruler. Mamun defeated him in some wars, and according to a truce made between them, the Greek ruler had to allow the scholars sent by Ma'mun to translate the books in his treasury. The Greek ruler also gladly complied with this condition. The victorious governor saw nothing more valuable than the scientific books brought to his country to the children of his nation for victory.

According to the methodological and bibliographic reference to the ancient libraries of Central Asia, the first libraries appeared on the territory of Uzbekistan in the last centuries of the 1st millennium BC. It is noted that in Central Asia there were large dynastic libraries, reading rooms under mosques and madrasas.

For example, in the IX-X centuries the Bukhara library was famous. It was once a political and cultural center with a very rich fund. Famous physicians include Hippocrates of Greece, Claudius Galen of Pergamum, Roman Archbishop of Troyan Rufus, Bawlus of Alexandria, Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Zakariyya al-Razi of the East, Ibn Musawiyah of the Abbasid dynasty, Isa Ibn Ali of Baghdad, Isa ibn Yahya of India, Isa bin Yahya. The works of Ibn Mosarjavaykh and others have been preserved. There were originals of Aristotle's manuscripts, their Arabic translations, works of Greek philosophers translated into Arabic by Hussein bin Ishaq, works of Arabic philosophers Abu Yusuf Yaqub bin Ishaq al-Kindi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi and other thinkers.

Large dynastic libraries also existed in Khorezm. For example, the collection of books in the library of the Khorezm king Mamun ibn Ma'mun began long before the arrival of the Arabs.

Libraries are also historical places where great people communicate. For example, the king of Khorezm Mamun II organized the "Mamun Academy" in the palace, which brought together many scholars. In 1010, like all Khorezmian scholars, Beruni began to work here and met Abu Ali ibn Sina. The great scientist A. Semyonov wrote that "during the Ghaznavid period, the libraries of large cities such as Khorezm and Hamadan Isfahan became the center of attraction for all talented and educated people in Khorasan."

Until the time of Ibn Sina, Bukhara had a world-famous library. We know from history that this lighthouse was later set on fire. One of the two treasures of the Great Sahibkiran was his library.

Hazrat Alisher Navoi also started a special period in the history of book art. With his direct support, Kamoliddin Behzod, Sultan Ali Mashhadi, Shah Muzaffar and many others became masters of calligraphy.

Our great ancestors not only created books, but also set an example in caring for them. According to sources, during the reign of Sahibkiran, books banned from Samarkand were considered an incomparable treasure. Amir Temur first established a palace library in his hometown - Shakhrisabz, and then in the capital - Samarkand. For the palace library of Amir Temur, beautifully decorated copies of books by famous authors were purchased from booksellers and private library owners all over Movarounnahr. Manuscript copying and book decoration in the library were carried out by masters of national book art. In Samarkand, many priceless manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Armenian are imported from Iran, Turkey, India, Iraq, Armenia, Istanbul, Brussels, Isfahan, Hamadan, Shiraz, Baghdad, Basra, Damascus. had come. Scholars believe that Amir Temur brought to Samarkand a copy of the Qur'an, copied from Basra in the first quarter of the VIII century in Kufic script.

The Sahibkiran library was used not only by the representatives of the palace, but also by a certain group of readers. The books are listed by subject area and stored in boxes. This mode is set not only to account for books, but also to be easy to use. After Amir Temur, his unique library was inherited by his grandson Ulugbek.

It is obvious that book-loving is a sacred heritage inherited from our ancestors, a priceless blessing. In recent years, the attention to books, libraries and reading promotion has been radically strengthened in our country. In particular, when talking to intellectuals, scientists, artists, creators and young people, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev always emphasizes the importance of reading.

The head of state said, "We will pay special attention to increasing the interest of young people in reading, to further improve the reading skills of the population." In particular, it is noteworthy that special attention is paid to the placement of the best examples of our national and world literature on the Internet, their widespread promotion.

In particular, the five important initiatives put forward in this regard are relevant. Because one of its priorities is to raise the morale of young people, to organize systematic work to promote reading among them.

So how is its execution going?

First of all, the republican contest "Young Reader" is being held in different age groups. It is attended by millions of boys and girls, who not only demonstrate their talents, but also become friends and unite. The presentation of the President's gift to the best readers - a car "Spark" stimulates the interest of many young people in reading.

The same can be said about the competitions "Reader-teacher", "The best young reader family", and the competition "Scholar of Temur's rules" created a reading platform among young servicemen. In turn, books are being sent to the cities and villages of the country through the "Caravan of Books" and "Bibliobus".

But what is the state of reading in society today? Is that ideal? These words of the head of our state are a clear answer to this: "It is good to deliver books to the regions. But reading them, teaching them is not enough. It is necessary to teach our children from kindergarten to primary school to read small books, thereby raising them to love books. Only then will a reading environment be formed in our society, and others will return to reading." The completeness of the reading process of a young reader has a strong influence on its formation and later life. In the imagination of some, in the process of reading, the content of a work of art or science moves into the reader's brain. There is no denying that such situations occur in life. This can happen to a reader who is not yet intellectually advanced, or who is not reading the work carefully, or who is reading the book only to pass an exam. The content of the book is reflected in the mind of the reader who reads the book in order to gain knowledge and aesthetic pleasure. In this process, the intellectual potential, worldview, ideals, ideas of the reader. imagination comes into play.

As a result of this action, a single, whole image of the book, the events or scientific ideas in it, emerges. It is a full-fledged creative process. And creativity is a powerful factor that creates all the virtues, values, good traditions, inventions and discoveries in the world.

First of all, start with yourself!

So, today in our country all the opportunities for reading are created, even book-loving is encouraged. The rest is up to us. Today, the issue is not "young people have stopped reading", but "we all love books!" It is time to approach on the basis of the principle that.

In the concluding part of our article, we consider it appropriate to cite the following topical

views of the well-known writer and businessman Oleg Roy.

“The love of reading begins with the family, mothers, fathers, grandfathers, grandmothers, relatives who give books on birthdays and holidays. This habit is budding in a family that values reading, favorite books, and a compact library at home. These files should be in printed form, marked on the shelves, not electronically, consisting of "screens".

A book-loving family wakes up when they gather at breakfast, lunch and dinner or a Sunday table, talking about books they have read, novels screened, not about politics or some kind of fuss. A love for a book arises when the text is not just letters, but meaning, when the content is unclear, when it is discussed in a family setting. At this point, the book becomes a family member, and then "Why do young people read less?" there is no need to ask. You always have to start with yourself: if you read, your children will read too.”

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