

Research Methods in the Book "History of Bukhara" By Abu Ja'far Narshahi

R. Rajabov

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Dotsent

L. Khojayeva

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract:

This article discusses the methods used by the author in writing the book "History of Bukhara" by Abu Jafar Narshahi. The play partially analyzes the author's methodological skills in a comprehensive study of the cities and villages of the Bukhara oasis, social life and socio-political life of the Samanids.

Keywords: Bukhara oasis, book volumes, History Narshakhi, methods, Bukhara in IX-XII centuries, story method, judges, Quantitative method strong man, swamp.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the methodology of national history and the recording of the results achieved in it is an urgent task today. The study of the methodology of national history is based on the methodological study of historical works created in the past in our country. The article presents a methodological analysis of Narshahi's "History of Bukhara" as a problem. It examines the methods used by the author to write the work.

We live in the 21st century, when the process of globalization is intensifying. Information and communication technologies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, industry, management - all this is necessary, of course. But, first of all, knowing history is a vital necessity. [1.5.] Historical works have been created in our country in the past. These works are dedicated to the development of our nation, culture and homeland, as well as world history. The study of this historical work in the field of historical methodology is important for the development of national history.

It is important to study research methods in Abu Ja'far Narshahi's History of Bukhara. The work was originally written in Arabic by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far an-Narshahi from the village of Narshah in Bukhara in 943-944. Unfortunately, the original Arabic version of the work, written by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far an-Narshahi, has not reached us. So far, there is no information about its existence.

The environment in which the work is written. There is no doubt that Narshakhi used a variety of sources and literature to create this unique work. This work was written during the reign of the Samanids. It is known from history that the rulers of Muslim dynasties had a comprehensive knowledge and thinking. The children of the rulers received their schooling from a young age and acquired secular and divine knowledge. They were trained by the strongest coaches. As a result, almost all members of the dynasty became well-known scholars in science, literature and art. Almost all Muslim rulers sponsored science and culture and built mosques and madrasas. The Samanid rulers had similar traditions during the reign of Narshahi. This, in turn, has had a positive impact on the sustainable development of the state and society. It is known that the Samanid period

was the heyday of the Eastern Renaissance. During this period, economic and social development, science and culture flourished.

In the Eastern world, including the Samanid state, the secondary and higher levels of education were developed, and madrasa education was established in higher education institutions. With the development of science, thousands of books have been written by scientists in various fields and have been widely used in education. In the Eastern world, private and public libraries were established in cities at that time. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, a scholar of medieval Eastern Muslim culture, said: Someone who wanted to give someone a valuable gift brought a book. [5.76.] The Samanid rulers built a huge library in the capital Bukhara with thousands of volumes of books. The great scholar Ibn Sina, who used this library, wrote, "I have seen books here that most people have not even heard of." [5.80.]

History of the work. It is not known what Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far an-Narshahi called his work. For this reason, the work is available in manuscripts and in modern scientific and historical literature: "History of Narshakhi" ("History of Narshakhi"), "History of Bukhara" ("History of Bukhara"), "Tahqiq ul-viloyat" It was called "Akhbori Bukhara" ("News about Bukhara") under various names. The translation of "History of Bukhara" from Persian into Uzbek was made by A. Rasulov a few years ago at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Paris and Bukhara editions and a copy of the manuscript in the Institute's manuscript fund.[2.86.]

Abu Ja'far Narshahi's "History of Bukhara" is a unique work that contains valuable information about the history of the peoples of Central Asia in the study of the history of the VIII-XII centuries. Its valuable information is still used in scientific research. The play tells about the formation of the first agricultural culture in and around the Bukhara oasis, the city of Bukhara. The causes of climate change in the settlement of people in the Bukhara oasis are explained from a historical point of view.

Methods. Our national historiography is very rich in various historical works. Historians have used a variety of methods in writing the works. Narshakhi also used a variety of methods in his work, including the quantitative method and the narrative method. In particular, Narshakhi used this method effectively.

Quantitative method. The author effectively used the quantitative method in writing the work. This ultimately increases the scientific value of the work. Analyzing the information of the scientist about the judges of Bukhara, it is possible to get an idea of the structure of the legal basis for the existence of the society of that time. In our opinion, the legal basis of the society was sufficiently formed during the Samanid rule. Legal norms that ensure the stability of the state and society have been created and put into practice in society. A special department of justice has been set up for this purpose. This institution has enforced the norms of Muslim jurisprudence in society.

Through the work it is possible to draw a detailed picture, understanding and conclusions about the activities of judges in Bukhara in the IX century. When describing the procedure for appointing a judge in Bukhara, one can imagine that the process was organized in a democratic spirit. Apparently, the ruler appointed these worthy candidates for the post of judge on the basis of the opinion of well-known scholars and scholars of the city. [2.89] Due to the fact that the play pays special attention to the appointment of judges, it is possible to see that the people who held this position performed their duties within the law. The author does not point out any negative aspects of the work of any of the judges of Bukhara. Thus, it is possible to imagine that in the work of Narshakhi, with the effective use of quantitative indicators, the Bukhara oasis paid serious attention

to the rule of law in public life. The fact that the judges have done a great job in solving social problems has only been revealed by one situation.

“Said ibn Khalaf al-Balhi was appointed a judge at the end of the month of Jumad al-Awwal (August 16, 828) in the two hundred and thirteenth year. He set good laws. It is known that agriculture based on artificial irrigation has existed in our country since ancient times. Due to water shortages, the distribution of water to the agricultural population has risen to the level of state policy. One of the main tasks of the Chief Justice of Bukhara was to ensure the fair distribution of water. Narshahi writes about this: "In particular, he built these dams so that the strong would not oppress the weak, and he justified the distribution of the water of Bukhara in terms of justice and fairness." [1.89.] An-Narshahi It is obvious that the information about the judges of Bukhara is based on the quantitative method. Quantitative indicators and qualitative levels of the process of appointing judges and their performance in the performance of their duties provide a comprehensive understanding of the judges. Using short and accurate quantitative indicators, Narshakhi also describes the emergence of Bukhara and other cities: "On the Samarkand side there is a large (quantitative) river, which was called" Rudi Mosof "-" Mosof River ". A lot of water has accumulated in this river. He washed and kissed a lot of lands (mud) and drove a lot of mud (quantity) and as a result these swamps were filled (quantity). The water kept flowing, pushing the mud to Bitik and Farob (quantity). Then the flood stopped. The place where Bukhara was located (gradually) became a flat land, and thus it became a large river Sogd and this (muddy) area became Bukhara: people gathered from all sides (quantity) that place became prosperous." [1.90.]

The development of science in Bukhara can be inferred from the following brief and accurate quantitative information: "If we mention all the scientists of Bukhara, it is several notebooks." [1.90.]

Narshakhi is a well-written historical work. This work is based on the method of narrative (descriptive-narrative) in the methodology of historical science. The narrative method requires the researcher or author to construct a sequence of historical events in a logical sequence in a study or play. Due to Narshahi's strict adherence to this requirement, the work is still recognized and used as a unique historical source. It can be seen in the works written after Narshahi that it has become a tradition in the Eastern world, including in Narshahi's work, to use the relevant sources and evidence in the writing of historical works on the basis of critical analysis.

As a proof of our opinion, this tradition was strictly followed centuries after Narshahi's work was written. Until the city of Bukhara was founded in the past, the scientist left no room for such a clear and meaningful description of the land structure in quantitative and qualitative terms. This area, where Bukhara is located, used to be a swamp (quality), some parts of which were covered with tugai, trees and greenery (quality), and in some places it was so that any animal could set foot on it. could not even find a place (quality). Apparently, the scientist has created a generalization that gives a clear picture for the description of the landscape. The scientist presents ethnographic, legal and political information in the history of Bukhara in chronological order.

Narrative method. In his work, Narshakhi describes the economic development of the Bukhara oasis in the IX-XI centuries, using the narrative method to fully illuminate the historical reality. It also takes a historical tour of the past along the way. Narshakhi's work covers the centuries-old social life of Central Asian towns and villages with a high degree of methodological skill. In the past, there are very few works that cover the social life of the urban population of our country on the basis of sources. Narshakhi's work is one of them. The methods used by Narshahi in writing this work are still an example of methodological skill for researchers in the field of history. Because the methods used to write this work ensured the integrity and richness of the content of the work.

Social life of society. It provides valuable information that helps to form an understanding of the state and society, especially during the Samanid state. Explains the reasons for the arrival of people in and around Bukhara in a simple and reasonable way.

The play depicts a historical reality that reflects the relationship between the state and society in the IX-XI centuries. Information is provided on the activities of the judiciary, which reflects the relationship between the state and society, the citizen and the state citizen and society. It is known that the role and place of the judiciary play an important role in ensuring the sustainable development of the state and society and the stability of society, the balance of relations between social classes and strata. The play provides information about the judges in Bukhara. [1.89.] it is stated that they followed the principles of justice in their judicial activity. In the play, "Sebawayh ibn Abdulaziz al-Bukhari an-Nakhvi did not do injustice to the two dirhams (amount) of the people when he was a judge in Bukhara." Then he said again: [1.89.] The author mentions the judges one by one and positively analyzes their activities, showing the virtues of each of them. They show the perfection of their worldly and divine knowledge. [1.90.] Lists the qualities of knowledge, justice, and fairness inherent in each of the judges. The play provides information about this authority. it is possible to generate knowledge and understanding that authority is an important factor in adhering to the principles of justice.

It is clear from this work of Narshahi that it is an important historical source for oriental historians. Our compatriot encyclopedist Abu Rayhan Beruni used it to write his "Monuments of Past Generations".

Conclusion. Narshahi's work covers the centuries-old social life of Central Asian towns and villages with a high degree of methodological skill. The historical information presented in the play has a great scientific and historical value, and the scientific analysis of this information is useful for the science of history.

One of the problems in modern history education is the problem of covering social history in textbooks and manuals. History is not only a description of political realities and political events, but also a science that sheds light on the social life and way of life of past societies. In our opinion, the 7th grade can be used as a valuable historical resource in teaching the history of Uzbekistan. Because the existing history textbooks use almost no historical information. Also, the historical data or evidence that the reader can clearly imagine the social life of that period is presented in this work of Narshahi with highly convincing evidence. After all, for the reader it is possible to historically imagine the landscape of social life of that period on the basis of historical evidence, not foggy.

REFERENCES

1. Karimov I. "Ona yurtimiz baxt-u iqboli va buyuk kelajagi yo'lida xizmat qilish- eng oliy saodatdir". Toshkent.
2. Наршахий. Бухоро тарихи. Тошкент. «Камалак». 1991.
3. Ibrohimov Abduqahhor "Biz kim, O'zbeklar". Sharq nashriyoti. Toshkent. 2001 yil.
4. Абу Райхон Бируний. танланган асарлар. I. Ўзбекистон СССР «Фан» Нашриёти. Тошкент. 1968.
5. Shayx Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf. Olam va Odam din va axloq. Hilol nashriyoti Toshkent. 2019.
6. Ma'naviyat yulduzlari. Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent. 2011 y.
7. Buyuk yurt allomalari. Toshkent. O'zbekiston. 2016 yil

ISSN 2792-3983 (online), Published under Volume: 2 Issue: 4 in April-2022

Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>