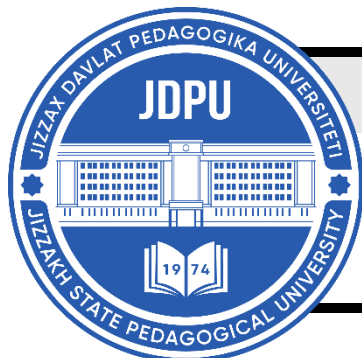


**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMUD AZ-ZAMAKSHARI - AS A
FACTOR OF PEDAGOGICAL INFLUENCE***Manzura Azadovna Raxmedova**PhD student**Urgench State University**Urgench, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: mind, thought, smart soul, secret look, advice, noble person, oppressor, insulting person, owner of excellent morals, accumulation of wealth, master, beauty, school and madrasah, culture, literacy.

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Abstract: This article describes the life path and work of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, which are considered not only in terms of its cultural significance, but also in terms of the content of his literary works on various topics, as well as their pedagogical significance, aimed at the formation of moral qualities

INTRODUCTION

Our country has produced many scientists who made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture. Especially in the Middle Ages, Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Lais Samarkandi, Burkhaniddin Margilani, Abu Mu'in Nasafi, who worked effectively in this land in various fields of science, are famous throughout Magh. ribu spread to the East. Abu-l-Qasim Mahmud al-Zamakhshari is considered one of the great scholars born in the land of Khorezm. The famous scholar Ibn Khallikon writes: "Zamakhshari is a great imam in terms of tafsir, hadith, nahw, dictionary and science."

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In his scientific and creative activity, as we mentioned earlier, Zamakhshari deeply respected the Arabic language and literature and wrote his works only in Arabic. His works cover many (especially social) fields of science, and according to Iraqi scientist Dr. Fazil Salih Samari, their number exceeds fifty [1]. Depending on the content, the scientist's works can be divided into the following groups:

- a) about religious sciences and scholars;
- b) lexicology;

- d) grammar (language);
- e) application;
- f) literature;
- g) logic;

We noted above that the great scholar Zamakhshari of Khorezm wrote more than seventy works. Fortunately for us, most of them have reached us. Manuscript copies of the scientist's works, copied in different periods, are stored in the world's major centers of oriental studies. Many of Alloma's works have been published over and over again, and new editions are being prepared and published by researchers.

Interest in the work of our great compatriot is still very high, especially in foreign countries of the East. It should be noted with satisfaction that one of the great changes currently taking place in our independent Uzbekistan is the fact that special importance is attached to the proper evaluation and further development of our rich and ancient cultural heritage, history, religion, values, and culture.

From this point of view, his life and creative activity are studied. His works are being translated into Uzbek, and it is natural that the great scholar al-Zamakhshari attracts the attention of researchers [5].

Mahmoud Zamakhshari's works "Nawabigu-l-kalim", "Maqomatu-z-Zamakhshari", "Atwaq uz-Zahab" and some parts of other books are considered high examples of artistic prose [5].

Zamakhshari has also done a lot of scientific research on the collection and study of Arabic proverbs. He wrote the work "Al-mustaqsa fi amsali-l-arab". In this work, about three and a half thousand Arabic proverbs are given and explained in alphabetical order.

Zamakhshari not only explains the meaning of proverbs, but also explains in detail their history and the reasons for their emergence. Examples of the use of some proverbs are poetic and prose passages. For example, Zamakhshari explains the proverb "Zaraba akhmasan li-asdas" (to use a trick): "akhmas" to "asdas", "Akhmas" and "Asdas" in camel watering, "Khims" (once in five days irrigation) is the abundance of. The origin of this proverb is as follows: a person who embarks on a long journey teaches his camel to endure dehydration. After gradually reducing irrigation and reaching the end point, it enters the desert; the camel endures. First, he watered once every five days, then switched to giving water once every six days... It consists of Zamakhshari aphorisms, and the wise expressions in it are at a high level both ideologically and artistically. (Some parts of this work are reflected in U. Uvatov's book "Nozik Ibrolar" published in Uzbek.)

"Maqomatu-z-Zamakhshari" is a work of instruction and advice, it consists of 50 articles (fasl), "Maqomatu-l-maroshid" (Status of Sects), "Maqomatu-t-Taqwa" (Piousness) status) such as "Maqomatu-zuhd" (Status of Asceticism), "Maqomatu-l-Qana'a" (Status of Contentment)

"Maqomatu-l-iffa" (Status of Chastity), these articles were written by Zamakhshari "Yo Abul Qasim" O , begins as Abulqasim.

Zamakhshari's book "Atwaq uz-zahab fi-l-mawaiz va-l-khutab", i.e. "An-nasoihu-s-sig'ar va-l-bavolig'u-l-kibar" is a didactic work, small- consists of small articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The famous Arab traveler Ibn Battuta (1333) wrote that when he visited Khorezm, he saw Zamakhshari's mausoleum near Kokhna Urganch and that a dome was erected over it. Zamakhshari wrote more than 50 works on language knowledge, history, geography, literary studies, ethnography, ethics. He was also a talented poet, collected ghazals, odes, and poems and created a separate collection. He gave advice to the reader about moral issues. More than 30 copies of the scientist's works, copied in different periods, have reached us. "Al-qustos fil-aruz" (Measurement of Aruz), Nasayih ul-kibor ("Admonition of the Great"), "Asos ul-balogha" ("Fundamentals of Rhetoric"), "Al-kashshof" ("Revealer") works still retain their importance in the study of the theory of Eastern poetry, the history of literary-aesthetic views, and the development of moral-educational thoughts. Zamakhshari wrote the work "Muqaddimat ul-adab" ("Preface to elegant literature") on the commission of Khorezmshah Alovuddin Abul Muzaffar. The Iraqi scientist Fazil Salih al-Samary Zamakhshari found out that he wrote 56 works. Zamakhshari says in his wisdom, don't look at a person's clothes, look at his knowledge, he is better than anything else in correcting evil.

Oh my god, keep your tongue

There is one of the beating words;

Insincerity and hypocrisy, there is no good;

Your fame is from your father,

Kindness and kindness come from your mother [2].

His words of wisdom, such as thirst for knowledge, restraint of tongue, being sincere, kind, and not being ignorant, arrogant, and arrogant, have not lost their value even today.

An alert and intelligent person is the one whose range of thought is wide, far-seeing, far from the sleep of heedlessness, but his mind is always awake with remembrance, he can draw conclusions even from a secret sign, and he is younger than a blind eye will be able to flow. So, look at the sky, take a lesson from the stars, and let your tears flow when you see the soul of the coffin (the deceased). You know that it is permissible for you to accompany them sooner or later [6].

Think about the verses of Allah

Intelligent, far from the pretensions of thought, strange and theoretical, the intelligent soul does not sleep.

But he is always awake, remembering.

He finds counsel in one secret glance.

It takes an example of the endless and long gaze [4].

When you look at the sky and see the stars, be inspired. When you see the coffin rolling over your shoulders, let the tears wash your face. Know that tomorrow you will leave in a coffin is your reward [4]. If it is proposed to oppress an honorable and honorable person, he immediately opposes it. If a respectable (genuine) person is given the task of insulting another person and having a bad relationship with him, he immediately avoids the task. He shuddered at the thought of not only a human being given to him, but even an animal's claws being broken, and the saddle wounding his back. But this feeling is characteristic only of pure people with good morals, not of corrupt people.

Just as there is no fat and strength in a dog's tail, people without originality do not have kindness, generosity, or nobility [3].

A person's verb is a proof of his origin

A virtuous person refrains when faced with oppression.

If Sharif wants to humiliate a person, he turns away. The owner of the dignity, who has made a support for himself from the hilt threads, is afraid of oppression, he runs away, so that he does not get hit by a paw, and does not injure himself by sinking his sharp claws. Such abstinence and turning away from oppression is rare among those whose ancestors were noble. There is no good in a person who is not clean. A dog's tail is neither suitable for meat nor fat [4].

This quality brings prey from all sides to a greedy person who only aims to collect world and wealth, opens closed doors, makes him eat dates and other pleasant fruits, makes him courageous to speak boldly, and makes difficult tasks easier.

The owner of a shy and dreamy face is a tongue-in-cheek person, he can't say a word to someone directly, he can't get out of his thoughts, he's always nervous, he's always ready to cry, others are full, and he's hungry, they're thirsty, and he's thirsty, but even if he is in such a situation, he does not indulge himself, he does not humiliate himself for the sake of riches.

However, the cloth he obtained by taming is considered to be small and defective. The right of God's bright days, a drop of skin on the forehead is more beautiful than any other person, and you are more beautiful than your face, and you are not ashamed of the fact that you did not ask anyone for water even when there was not a sip of water left in your mouth, and you did not have shame on your face is preferred [6].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that when we look at the life and work of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, we see that he himself strived to be cultured and literate, and that he was educated at school and madrasa under the hands of famous scholars. . As a result, he made a name not only

as a cultured and literate person, but also as a writer - writer, because he created works on the subjects of literary sciences. Zamakhshari felt the importance and necessity of "Introduction to Adab" when he was studying in a madrasa, but he started the work of compiling the work when he had students, that's why he said that "this book managed to win a place in the hearts of the readers was. Mahmud Zamakhshari tried to include in his work a sufficient level of words and innovations in all the existing scientific fields of his time. During the time when the scientist lived, Arabic was the main scientific and state language.

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