



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF IBN
SINA'S STORY OF HAYY IBN YAQZAN "THE GREAT
MIND OF THE EAST" MAX MEYERHOF

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Ibn Sinoning hayoti davomidagi faoliyati ilmiy badiy asarlari haqida soʻz yuritiladi. Shuningdek, jahon olimlarining u haqidagi fikrlari bayon etiladi Hayy ibn Yaqzon qissasidagi falsafiy mazmun .gʻoyaviy qarashlar haqida va donishmand olim sifatida bugungi kunda ham ilm-fan tarixida oʻz oʻrnini topganligi toʻgʻrisida gʻoyaviy qarashlar ifoda etiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Falsafa, mantiq, majoz, risola, hikoya, gʻoya, shayx, feodal qissa, astronomiya, qonunshunoslik, fizika matematika, olim-fozil.

Abstract: This article talks about the scientific and artistic works of Ibn Sina during his life. In addition, the opinions of world scientists about him will be described, the philosophical content and ideological views of the story of Hayy ibn Yaqzan, and the ideological views about the fact that he has found his place in the history of science even today as a wise scientist.

Keywords: Philosophy, logic, metaphor, treatise, story, idea, sheikh, feudal story, astronomy, jurisprudence, physics, mathematics, scientist.

Абстрактный: В данной статье рассказывается о научной и художественной деятельности Ибн Сины при его жизни. Кроме того, будут описаны мнения о нем мировых ученых, философское содержание и идеологические взгляды рассказа Хайя ибн Якзана, а также идеологические взгляды на то, что он и сегодня нашел свое место в истории науки как мудрый учёный.

Ключевые слова: Философия, логика, метафора, трактат, рассказ, идея, шейх, феодальная история, астрономия, юриспруденция, физика, математика, учёный.

In the modern world, during the period of the development of world science and technology, there have been great changes in the field of science and science in the world of humanity. The changes in each period have had their own ideological significance. For example, if we take the period of the Renaissance in the East, the innovation introduced by Imam Bukhari in the field of hadith is still considered of great importance. In the East, he was known as “al-muallimus-sani” – “The Second Teacher” (Aristotle was called “the first teacher”), while Ibn Sina became known as “Shaykh ur-raisi” (the head of scholars). [1.59.] In the West, the research of Ibn Sina, known as Avicenna, is not only significant in the field of medicine, but also in the field of philosophical and artistic research. The





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

unique works of Ibn Sina are a real source for today. Because the heroes in it, whose philosophical ideas are described through symbolic qualities, have a special educational value. Nowadays, it is important to understand and apply Ibn Sina's unique works more in the scientific field. Because the ideas in the works shed light on today's problems. For example, Abu Ali ibn Sina describes the story in his work "Risala ut-tair" in his own words. According to him, while flying with a group of birds, a lot of grains were scattered in one place, and the birds went and ate them and got caught in the trap of a hunter. Because the hunter scattered these grains and made sounds like birds, causing them to be careless. The beginning of the work begins in this order, and in this, Ibn Sina, with this single sentence, expresses that a person can be deceived just like these birds, and that one should not do anything without checking before doing something. There is a proverb among our people: "Measure seven times, cut once." Indeed, a person should try only when he is sure. However, in the current times, people are being deceived by various things that are foreign to them. As a result, they themselves are suffering from this, and they are becoming like the birds in the story. [2.59] Not only this work, but also other works reflect similar ideas. That is why it is important to study and promote his legacy. Before analyzing the scientific legacy of Ibn Sina, it is appropriate to dwell on his difficult life path. Ibn Sina was born in 980 in the village of Afshana near Bukhara. At that time, Bukhara was the center of the Samanid state, and was considered one of the most developed cities in terms of crafts and trade, and was considered one of the most economically, scientifically and culturally developed. Bukhara's book markets and libraries were especially famous throughout the East, where poets and scholars of the East gathered. As is known, in history, the Samanid state is known as the first local feudal state to become independent from the Caliphate as a result of a series of popular uprisings against the Arabs. The era in which Ibn Sina was born, grew up and matured was a time when the Samanid state was experiencing its last years, and in the south of Central Asia, a new feudal state, the Ghaznavids, was emerging, and in the East, the powerful Karakhanid state was emerging. Ibn Sina's life in Bukhara had a great influence on his scientific formation. Here he studied at school, received education from various teachers, and began to master the basics of the sciences of his time - mathematics, logic, astronomy, jurisprudence, physics, and philosophy. He was particularly interested in mastering medicine and practiced medicine. Ibn Sina became acquainted with the advanced teachings of his time, in particular, the ancient Greek scientific heritage, and generalized them in his worldview. [1.60] The acquisition of the above knowledge served as a major cornerstone in his later work. His scientific heritage has been translated into many languages around the world. The bulk of Ibn Sina's works are in Arabic, the scientific language of the Near and Middle East at that time, and some are in Persian. [3.107] Scholars have translated his sources in Arabic and Persian and published books. Ibn Sina was also a prominent poet of his time. He was one of the founders of the rubai genre in Eastern, particularly Persian, poetry, and his rubai express deep philosophical





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

conclusions. Ibn Sina also wrote Arabic verses (part of his poetic heritage has been published in Russian and Uzbek). Ibn Sina created a medical work called "Urjuza", which popularly explains medical issues in verse. His correspondence with Abu Rayhan Beruni on the teachings of Aristotle (Arastu) and with his student, the Azerbaijani thinker Bahmanyar, is famous in the scientific world.

Ibn Sina's works were translated into Latin, which was considered the scientific language in Europe in the Middle Ages, and through it into other European languages. In addition to scientific treatises, Ibn Sina created philosophical stories such as "The Tale of Tayr", "Solomon and Ibsal", "Hayy ibn Yaqzan", which express deep philosophical content through artistic images and specific events. [3.107] Ibn Sina's philosophical story "Hayy ibn Yaqzan" is a work of a unique character. It is an important source that shows the unlimited power of the human mind and that religious truth can be understood through scientific observation. The work deeply analyzes philosophical considerations about the process of human knowledge, its connection with nature and the creator. This story describes the power of the human mind in discovering divine knowledge and the idea of achieving a higher level of truth through observation of nature. The main distinctive feature of the work is that it promotes the elevation of human reason and self-realization. This is especially relevant in the context of the present day: it provides important inspiration in the search for harmony between science and religion. The work also encourages the reader to reflect deeply with its symbolic and philosophical content. It describes the ability of a person to comprehend the great truth even in solitude through the study of nature and to combine a scientific approach with spiritual search. The main character of the story "Hayy ibn Yaqzan" is Ibn Sina himself, and his interlocutor is the narrator, the Awake son of the Living Mind. It is known that Ibn Sina is left alone, separated from everyone, after being imprisoned. He can only reason with himself. In this case, only science and reason are his only companions. For this reason, he takes the Awake son of the Living Mind as his interlocutor, and consoles himself by reasoning with him. Because, in Ibn Sina's understanding, reason is a factor that helps to untie all knots, saves from all disasters, and repels all evils. [4.160] The divine understanding is reflected at the end of the story. It reflects the words about the king's father. The work says that all the elegant cabbages will fall apart before his cabbage. This image of Ibn Sina from a religious point of view indicates that the mercy of Allah is incomparable to anything. A similar interpretation of the king is used at the end of "The Bird's Story". In this work, the concept of philosophical truth and self-awareness is fully expressed.

Conclusion.

This story is about the scientific spiritual pursuits of man, the power and nature of the mind, and the attainment of divine truth through the study of it. "Hayy ibn Yaqzan" is also of great importance in intellectual education, as it is dedicated to the science of logic. The treatise is not only a literary and philosophical work, but also valuable as an educational work, as it emphasizes the importance of science and knowledge in





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

eliminating evils in man, the power of reason and thought in man as a means of getting rid of evils, and realizing one's own identity.[5] The work describes the attainment of knowledge through nature and observation by a person on his own, without any external help or influence of society. Man can live in harmony with nature and achieve intellectual and spiritual heights. These ideas are expressed in the work.

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