

INCREASING ATTENTION TO SCIENCE AND CULTURE DURING THE REIGN OF KHOREZMSHAH ALOVUDDIN OTSIZ

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada XII asrda Xorazmshoh Otsiz siyosiy faoliyati va fan va madaniyatni ulug'lash borasida olib borgan ishlari, allomalar faoliyati va ijodi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

***Аннотация.** В данной статье представлены сведения о политической деятельности хорезмшаха Оциза в XII веке и его деятельности по прославлению науки и культуры, а также о деятельности и творчестве ученых.*

***Abstract.** This article provides information about Khorezmshah Otsiz's political activity in the 12th century and his work on glorifying science and culture, as well as the work and creativity of scholars.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Alovuddin, Bahovuddin, Qizil Arslon, Sulton Sanjar, Jand, Mang'ishloq, V.V.Bartold, Rashididdin Vatvot, Mahmud az-Zamaxshariy.*

***Ключевые слова:** Аловуддин, Бахавуддин, Кызыл Арслан, Султан Санджар, Джанд, Мангышлак, В.В. Бартольд, Рашидиддин Ватвот, Махмуд аз-Замахшари.*

***Key words:** Alovuddin, Bahavuddin, Qizil Arslan, Sultan Sanjar, Jand, Mangishlaq, V.V. Bartold, Rashididdin Vatvot, Mahmud az-Zamakhshari,*

Alovuddin Khorazmshah was a great kumdar, a statesman and the ruler who restored the title of "Khorazmshah". He lived in 1097-1156 years and ruled in 1127-1156 years. His Alovuddin is his nickname, and in some sources it is also mentioned as "Bahovuddin". Turkish sources also called him "Red Lion". The career of this ruler was full of complex and dangerous events. He ascended the throne at the age of 30 and ruled for 29 years. In this regard, the famous historian Ziya Bunyadov quotes the following thoughts about Otsiz: "Otsiz was fair to his citizens, he did not spoil their property, he cared about the raiyat, as a result, the raiyat was with him even in difficult and good times. was together. Khorezmshah ruled without a horse for 29 years. After that, he ruled independently for 16 years and always fought for independence with determination against the Seljuks" [2, 40] The period of his rule can be conditionally divided into two periods:

- 1) The period of dependence on Sultan Sanjar
- 2) The period of transformation of Khorezm into an independent and powerful state.

In the first period, in 1127-1138, there was a period of dependence on the ruler of the Seljuks, Sultan Sanjar, in which he ruled as the deputy of Sultan Sanjar in Khorezm. Relations between Sultan Sanjar and Otsiz broke down due to various provocations and mutual disagreements

In the second period, it is appropriate to say that Alovuddin Otsiz restored the independence of Khorezm. Because Otsiz revolted against Sanjar in 1138, 1139, 1141, 1153 and 1154 and annexed the lands of Khurasan, Jand and Mangishlaq adjacent to Khorezm to his territory. Thus, Otsiz restores the independence of Khorezm during his reign, albeit with difficulty. Alovuddin Muhammad Otsiz not only restored the independence of Khorezm, but also developed the science and culture of the state of Khorezm Shahs in the 12th century. Especially during his time, we can see the development of such sciences as history, literature, art, philosophy, mysticism, theology, mathematics, astronomy, geography. He also restored Ma'mun Academy of the 11th century (1004), gathering many scientists, writers, philosophers, historians, astronomers, and doctors, and carried out many scientific

works. Oriental scholar V.V. Barthold, during the reign of Otsiz, Khorezm's influence extended to the lands from the Caspian Sea to the lower and middle parts of the Syrdarya. Abu Hamid al-Gharnati (1080-1169), an Arab traveler who visited Khorezm at that time, wrote in his work "Tuhfat al-albab wa nuhbat al-'jab" (Gift of the Wise and the House of Wonders): ... Fruits grow in Khorezm that I have not seen in any country I have visited. And its people are virtuous scholars, poets and noble people".[6,116]

In particular, in the period of Alovuddin Otsiz, the sciences of medicine, literature, and astronomy should be mentioned separately. The great physician, talented scientist Ismail Jurjani (Gurganjii) lived in the era of Otsiz and wrote the work "Zakhirai Khorazmshahi" in the 12th century. He works as a court physician during Otsiz. But at the end of his life, he disagrees with Otsiz and leaves Khorezm. He died in Marv in 1137. Another famous doctor and scientist Muhammad al-Khijazi al-Qoini wrote the work "Kitab fil hikmat" dedicated to Otsiz. Another physician of the Otsiz era, distinguished by his philosophical works, "At-Tib al-Muluki", "Kitab al-Agroz", "Kitab fi raddul-falasifa", "Kitab tadbir yavma va layla" in the 12th century. made a great contribution to the sciences of medicine and philosophy. From this we can see that during the time of Alovuddin Otsiz, medicine made great progress.

Rashididdin Vatvot, a poet who lived and created during the horseless period, became famous for his poems full of wonderful rhymes, lived in 1115-1182 years. For some time, he worked as a poet and secretary during Otsiz's time. Vatvot dedicated his work "Khodayi kus sehr fi dakoyiqi ash she'r" (Magic Gardens of Poetry) to Khorezmshah Atsiz.[4, 65]

We can know that the science of history was also developed during the time of Alovuddin Atsiz through the work of Muhammad ibn Abbas ibn Arslan Khorezmi. This man is a theologian and historian, and his works such as "History of Khorezm" and "Kofiyul-fiqh" are important sources that shed light on the political, social and cultural processes that took place in the 12th century. Another historian and scholar is the famous Marwazi scholar al-Marwazi al-Sam'ani, who wrote the works

"Kitabul-ansab", "Khaili history of Baghdad" and wrote down information about political processes, writers and saints during the time of Otsiz.[4 , 54]

During the time of Alovuddin Otsiz, great attention was paid to learning the Arabic language and its grammar. Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, who gained fame with the names "Pride of Khorezm", "Master of Arabs and Non-Arabs", "Jarrullah", lived and created in 1075-1144 years. He dedicated his work "Muqaddimat ul-adab" to Otsiz. Mahmoud az Zamakhshari's work "Al-Kashshof" dedicated to the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an, "Al-Mufassal" dedicated to the grammar and morphology of the Arabic language became famous throughout the Muslim world.[3, 180]

Allama Bahavuddin Abu Muhammad ibn Muhammad Sabit ibn Khoragi, who came to Khorezm at the suggestion of another philosopher and scholar Otsiz, was of Marv origin. He wrote many works on astronomy and logic.

Thus, during the period of Alovuddin Otsiz, science, culture, and art developed widely, and the most outstanding scientists of the 12th century gathered in the place of knowledge and enlightenment established by Otsiz, and scientific works were created in various disciplines. In fact, the glorification of science, which began during the time of Otsiz, was continued during the time of Alovuddin Takash, his only successor. Takash built many madrasahs, mosques, libraries (dar ul-kutub) and public buildings in order to make the students of knowledge educated and enlightened, and even provided some madrasah students with money, food, and clothes. is known from historical sources. There are a lot of undiscovered fields and unexplored aspects of science and culture in the 12th century Anushtegin Khorezmshah era. Their verification and study is an important task facing today's historical researchers.

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