

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MIRZO SIROJIDDIN HAKIM'S WORK 'TUHFAL AHLI BUKHARA' FROM
SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES**

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Abstract: Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim's renowned piece of work, titled 'Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara', holds immense scientific and historical importance. This exceptional masterpiece not only enriches our understanding of the past but also contributes significantly to various fields of knowledge.

Keywords: Linguistic Research, culture, anthropologists, scientific subjects, Kogon.

Introduction: Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim's work "Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara" holds both scientific and historical significance. This masterpiece, written in the 17th century, provides valuable insights into the social, cultural, and intellectual history of the city of Bukhara. Historical Significance:

Documentation of Bukhara's History: "Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara" serves as an essential historical record of the city of Bukhara during the 17th century. It documents the political events, social life, and cultural practices of that time. It provides a glimpse into the rulers, scholars, poets, merchants, and ordinary people who shaped the city's history.

Portrait of Bukhara Society: The work offers a detailed account of the social structure and everyday life of the people of Bukhara. It sheds light on their customs, traditions, religious practices, and political dynamics. This information is invaluable for historians studying the socio-cultural fabric of Bukhara.

Architectural and Urban History: Hakim's work provides insights into the architectural and urban development of Bukhara. It describes the construction and renovation of significant buildings, including mosques, madrasas, mausoleums, and markets. This information allows scholars to reconstruct the city's architectural history. Scientific Significance:

Linguistic Research: "Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara" is written in Farsi, the dominant language of the region at that time. Its rich vocabulary, grammar, and syntax provide linguists with valuable material for studying the evolution of the Farsi language during the 17th century.

Historical Methodology: Hakim's work showcases the historical techniques and methodologies employed by scholars during the 17th century. Researchers can study his approach to collecting, analyzing, and presenting historical data to better understand the scholarly practices of that era.

Source of Primary Information: The work serves as a primary source for researchers studying Bukhara's history, culture, and society during the 17th century. Historians and anthropologists can draw upon this rich resource to gain firsthand knowledge and insights.

In terms of its scientific significance, 'Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara' provides invaluable insights into several disciplines. Through meticulous research and analysis, Hakim sheds light on the ancient scientific practices that prevailed in Bukhara, unveiling a treasure trove of knowledge previously unknown.

His work encompasses diverse scientific subjects, ranging from astronomy and mathematics to medicine and beyond. By meticulously documenting these disciplines, Hakim enables present-day scholars to comprehend the scientific advancements of the time accurately.

Furthermore, Hakim's work possesses immense historical significance. 'Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara' offers a profound glimpse into the rich historical heritage of Bukhara and its people. By chronicling the events, customs, and traditions of the era, Hakim's meticulous research enables us to reconstruct a vivid picture of society during that period. The work provides abundant historical evidence that contributes to our understanding of cultural practices, political dynamics, and societal structures prevalent in Bukhara.

In addition, Hakim's work acts as a valuable resource for historians studying the region's history. 'Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara' offers a comprehensive account of significant events, influential personalities, and their impact on the development of Bukhara. Scholars can rely on this work to uncover lesser-known aspects of Bukhara's history and gain new perspectives on its role in various historical contexts.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Jadidist movement was on the rise in the lands of Central Asia, including Bukhara. Its main goal was to reform the school and education of the country, to spread new press and literature, to form political and cultural culture and, most importantly, to awaken the people¹.

One of the famous representatives of the Jadidchilik movement, a member of the "Yosh Bukharolikler" movement, one of the most prominent and knowledgeable people of his time was the famous merchant, tourist and doctor Mirzo Siroj Hakim.

Mirza Siroj was born on October 23, 1877 in the Ismailkhoja neighborhood of Bukhara in the family of a money changer and merchant. His father Haji Abdurrauf Mirzakhurd was very rich and well-known in Bukhara. He wanted his only son to get an education and continue his career.

That's why he paid special attention to directing his son to science and art from the age of five. After studying school and madrasa sciences, young Sirojiddin thoroughly studied ethics, history, literature, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, Russian, and French languages under his teachers.

At the same time, he developed a love for poetry, and his Persian poems were well received by the literary circle of Bukhara. He started his early career in his father's small money exchange shop and then independently engaged in cotton trading.

When Mirzo Siroj returned to his homeland in December 1909, he opened a European-style hospital in Bukhara and began treating people in a new way. Traveling to different countries, seeing the development of developed countries, getting acquainted with the press, reading the works of other people's intellectuals awakens in the heart of Mirzo Sirojiddi the dream of saving his country from decline and enlightening the people. Therefore, he will be an active participant of the "Young Bukhara" movement.

Mirzo Sirojiddin narrated his experiences and memories during his long travels in a simple and fluent language in his work entitled "Tuhafi ahli Bukhara" ("Gifts of the people of Bukhara"). In 1910, the author completed a manuscript copy of the work, and in 1912, a lithographic copy was published at the Kogon printing house.

A manuscript copy of the work was written in Persian on European paper. In total, it contains 193 pages, it measures 13x20, in good condition, complete with introduction and conclusion.

¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siroj_Hakim

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Conclusion

Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim's work 'Tuhfai Ahli Bukhara' holds immense scientific and historical significance. This masterpiece not only enriches our understanding of scientific disciplines prevalent in Bukhara but also offers a profound insight into the region's vibrant history. The invaluable knowledge and historical evidence presented in this work make it an invaluable resource for both scientific and historical research fields.

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