



# THE ROLE OF THE WORK OF ABDURAZZAK SAMARKANDI "MATLAI SADAYN AND MAJMAI BAHRAIN" IN SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF ASOMIDDIN URINBOEV

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## ANNOTATION

*In the article a unique manual translated from Persian into Uzbek by the well-known Uzbek historian scientist, doctor of historical sciences, winner of the state prize named after Abu Rayon Beruni Asomiddin Urinboev, the source about the scientific research carried out by Abdurazzak Samarkandi on the work "Matlai sadayn and majma-i bakhrain" ("the exit of two blissful stars and the place of joining the two seas").*

**KEYWORDS:** *Asomiddin Urinboev, Abdurazzak Samarkandi, "Matlai sadayn and majma-i bakhrain", manuscript, Persian, vol.*

## DISCUSSION

One of the important issues is the deep study of the scientific heritage of Asomiddin Urinboev, a well-known Uzbek historian scientist, a scientist serving in Uzbekistan, doctor of historical sciences, winner of the State prize named after Abu Rayon Beruni, and introduction to the world science. Because A.Urinboev has put into circulation the historical science of Uzbekistan the resources that serve for the prosperity of our country and the world science with dedication in his lifetime. For example, Abu Ali ibn Ibn Sina's "Fit-tib of law" [1], Muhammad Salih Khuja's "History of jadidiy Tashkent" [2], "Неизвестная рукопись по истории Кокандского ханства" dedicated to the history of the Kokand Khanate[3], on the letters of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy "Zafarnoma"[4], the letters of Alisher Navoi and Abdurakhman Jami -"Majmua-i murosalat"[5], "History of Rashidi" by Mirza Mukhammad Haydar[6.] can be listed scientific research conducted on such works.

Asomiddin Urinboev started his scientific activity in 1953 after entering the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and served science until the last minute of his life. During his work, he was engaged in the translation and circulation of manuscripts of eastern historians, manuscripts stored at the Institute of Oriental Studies from Arabic, Persian, Iranian into Uzbek languages, classification of manuscripts.

The A.Urinboev analysis of the scientific heritage, the scientific activity of the teacher can be divided into three directions:

- 1) to examine the source of the written heritage of the peoples of the East;
- 2) scientific classification and indexing of oriental manuscripts;
- 3) work on official documents.

One of the most famous scientific research works of Asomiddin Urinboev is the work of Abdurazzak Samarkandi "Matlai sadayn and majma-i bakhrayn" ("the exit of two blissful stars and the place of joining the two seas"), which is connected with the era of Amir Temur and Temurids.[7.]

This work, which is considered unique within the Eastern sources of the manuscripts, contains references to "Abdurazzak wrote a treatise on Samarkand poetry, Arabic language, although it is known that he wrote a treatise on semantics, but his only historical work that has reached us is "Matlai sadayn and Majmai bakhrain". The work is written in Persian in two volumes. Abdurazzak graduated from Samarkand mainly in 1467-1469 and continued in 1470 and completed in the same month of the trip."[8.]

The first volume of this unique manuscript, consisting of two volumes, included a description of the events of Amir Timur and his reign. The second volume 1405 year began with the events of the arrival of the Timur Prince Shakhrukh to the throne, and the events that took place up to 1470 years were described. A special feature of this work was that Abdurazzak Samarkandi used the most complex method in the case of the creation of the work using beautiful literary decorations, which required high knowledge and experience from the translator.



During the study of this famous work, the scientist is also interested in the life of the author of the work Abdurazzak Samarkandi and determines that he was born in the city of Herat in the Year of hijri 12-shaban, 816 (November 7, 1413 ad), his full name was Kamoliddin Abdurazzak, and his father's name was Jalaliddin Isaac Samarkandi. The reason why Abdurazzak became famous with the name "Samarkandi" despite his birth in Herat was that his father Jalaliddin Isaac was originally from Samarkand, and the historian himself lived in Samarkand for some time.[8.2.]

Abdurazzak Samarkandi received the first education in Herat and later, with the support of Abulgaffor, Abdulkahhar, Abdulvahhabs, his father, who was in the position of a judge and imam at the Temurid Palace in Herat and his brothers, who were intellectuals of his time, had in-depth knowledge of the subjects of tafsir, hadith, fiqh, history and language and literature.

In the first seriousness of "Matlai sadayn" shortly after the mention of the Iranian ruler Abu Said (1316-1335) from the Genghis Khan generation, then the history of Sahibqiran Amir Temur begins, and in general from 1304 to 1405 years, the well-known notes on the history of Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, Azerbaijan, partly India and other countries are cited. The description of historical events ends with the fact that Amir Temur died in Utror on 17 February, 807 (18 February, 1405), his grandson Khalil Sultan was on the throne in Samarkand.

In the beginning of the word of the second volume, the author begins the events from the time when the King sat on the throne in Herat (March 1405), saying that he wanted to tell about the descendants of Amir Temur. Then, after the death of the King (1447), the Timurids who ruled: after Mirzo Abulkasim Babur, Sultan Abu Said and other princes, Hussein Boykaro finished the work with the information that had executed the Yodgor Mirza in Herat and placed him on the throne for the second time. While translating the second volume of "Matlai sadayn", Asomiddin Urinboev determines that Abdurazzak Samarkandi recorded the events that he saw during the visit of Samarkand to India, and after making a comment on the full translation, he published a book named "Abdurazzak Samarkand's India journey (1442-1444)" in 1960[9].

According to one of the hundreds of outstanding poets of A.Urinboev, academician Dilorom Yusupova 1961 year on the basis of this publication A.Urinboev chooses the candidate's dissertation at the Institute of Oriental Studies of ASRUz.[10.6-p.]

As long as work on the translation of the work "Matlai sadayn" A.Urinboev understood that during the reign of the Timurids this armament describes the economic, political and cultural relations between

Central Asia and India. In 1442, temuriyazade Shakhrukh sent the ambassadors headed by Mirzo Abdurazzak Samarkandi to the Vijayanagar state in southern India. The ambassadors walk from Herat towards Iran, and then reach the Persian armpits and sit on the ship and sail the Indian Ocean and reach southern India.

After a certain period of stay there, they return to Herat in 1444 year in the same way. During these years, the activities of the embassy Abdurazzak Samarkandi recorded in its road travel book [9.2.] and introduced it into "Matlai sadayn" with a separate layout. After the Sakar of Abdurazzak Samarkandi 25 years later, the Russian traveler and merchant Afanasiy Nikitin published the book "Хождение за три моря", in which widely uses Abdurazzak Samarkandi's travel records.

A.Urinboev completes the full translation of the second volume of "Matlai sadayn" in 1960-th year. But the author took part in the translation – the publication of the described part of the events between 1405-1429 years. In publishing this research work as a book by Asomiddin Urinboev, Abdurazzak Samarkandi shows in the name of the author, the title of the book is called "Matlai sadayn and majmai bakhrain", on the inner page of the book is translated from Persian-Tajik, introductory question and explanatory dictionaries A.Urinboev, - it is written as. The book was published in "science" publishing house in Tashkent in 1969.[7.2]. The next re-edition was published in 2008 by the publishing house "Uzbekistan".[11] 2-3 parts of the second volume of the work, which describe the events of 1429-1470 years, were also published by the publishing house "Uzbekistan" in Tashkent in 2008 and on the internal page of the book were translated from Persian, introductory questions and explanatory dictionaries A.Urinboev, an annotated indicator of geographic names O.Buriev, a historical person, in commenting on events and terms G.Karimov and E.Mirkomilov was involved, - it is written that.[12]

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the history of Mavorounnahr and Khurosan in the 15th century was only described in the dative case "Matlai sadayn", the reasoning of which is widespread. If it really is so, A.Urinboev with its published part, put into circulation the most important aspects of the history of the Timurid period.

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