

**БОРБОРДУК АЗИЯ ЖАНА БАТЫШ ЕВРОПАНЫН МИҢ ЖЫЛ ИЛГЕРКИ
ИЛИМИЙ ЖЕТИШКЕНДИКТЕРИ**

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Аннотация: Бул макалада, биздин мекенибиздин жана Батыш Европанын миң жылдар илгери илимий аң –сезими жалпысынан кандай деңгээлде болгондугуна маани берилет. Маданиятынын өсүп өнүгүүсү кралат. Илимдүү инсандар тууралуу сөз болот. Илимий ачылыштар жөнүндө айтылат. Коомдук өнүгүүгө диндин таасири каралат.

Ачкыч сөздөр: Илим, көз караш, тааным, сбаттуулук, дин, ренессанс, перипатетизм, миф, тажрыйба, логика.

**НАУЧНЫЕ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ И ЗАПАДНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ
ТЫСЯЧАЛЕТНЕЙ ДАВНОСТИ**

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Аннотация: Статья посвящена общему уровню научного сознания нашей страны и Западной Европы тысячи лет назад. Рост и развитие культуры царственны. Речь идет об ученых. Рассказывает о научных открытиях. Рассмотрено влияние религии на общественное развитие.

Ключевые слова: наука, видение, познание, устойчивость, религия, возрождение, перипатетизм, миф, опыт, логика.

**SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF CENTRAL ASIA AND WESTERN EUROPE
THOUSAND THOUSANDS OF YEARS**

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the general level of scientific consciousness of our country and Western Europe thousands of years ago. The growth and development of culture is regal. We are talking about scientists. Tells about scientific discoveries. The influence of religion on social development is considered.

Key words: science, vision, cognition, stability, religion, revival, peripateticism, myth, experience, logic.

In Kyrgyzstan in October 2020, the third revolution took place, as a result of which the people tied their trust in Sadyr Japarov and elected him president.

As soon as the new government came to power, new decrees were issued, and the role of science in its implementation was emphasized. It is no coincidence that scientific thinking has become relevant in the era of independence. They cited the example of countries that have taken over science and become strong states. For me, this issue was interesting and relevant, and I studied whether there was scientific thinking in the lives of our ancestors, in the history of our country.

Since independence, our country has lived in a democratic order, giving freedom to the development of various forms of social consciousness. It is no coincidence that scientific consciousness is now being replaced by scientific consciousness, because in Kyrgyzstan, religious consciousness, its spread, and the construction of mosques were much faster and more successful than in neighboring countries. Well-known ethnographer E. Sulaimanov - "Religion is a form of social consciousness, which emphasizes the weakness of the first man in the face of incomprehensible and degrading natural elements and social forces, In addition to the well-known

classical definition, it is more or less a system of sequences of ideas based on the belief that there is a supernatural force (god) that contradicts the scientific point of view. If we look at students from neighboring Uzbekistan, we see that they have a stronger scientific consciousness, and our students are generally more religious. Let's look at the literature on what science is.

Science is a theoretical systematization of human knowledge and a way of experiential, logical study of the objective world. Religion, on the other hand, is dominated by dogmatic arguments. While living in a mythical and religious consciousness, human beings have changed the development of society as never before by switching to scientific thinking. However, even today, the social consciousness of people living in the wild is in mythical and religious forms, unable to think scientifically, and they have no conditions for it.

Therefore, they live in the original collective structure. As far as we know, with the accession of Kyrgyzstan to Russia, scientific consciousness began to form. The philosopher Y. Mukasov says- "The time from the accession of Kyrgyzstan to Russia of the pre-Soviet period constitutes an important stage in the history of the development of the social-political and philosophical thought of the Kyrgyz people".

History has shown that the Kyrgyz were literate even before they joined the Russian Empire. For example, Professor O. J. Osmonov writes about it: "Stone inscriptions were placed on the tombs of Kyrgyz nobles, and it was found that they were written mainly in the VII-XIX centuries. In these inscriptions, the work and heroism of the deceased Kyrgyz beks are briefly described in the form of mourning." These inscriptions were found along the Ene-Sai rivers and in the Talas region. Professor M. R. Rakhimova said, "An important cultural achievement of the early Middle Ages was the invention of the runic script. Kyrgyzstan is the only republic in Central Asia where monuments of ancient Turkic inscriptions have been found." Professor Sh. Bazarbaev - "The Orkhon-Enesai alphabet was first introduced in 1721-1722 by the Danish naturalist D. Messerschmidt and Swedish officer Tabbert (Stralenberg) found it on the rocks in the Enesai Valley. They called it the runic script because of its outward resemblance to the Scandinavian runes. Such inscriptions were later found in present-day Khakassia, Tuva, Altai, Mongolia, Ili, and Kyrgyzstan." Yes, before the Arab conquest, this writing was in its infancy. With the arrival of the Arabs, the fate of this inscription was difficult. Use of this record is prohibited. The same M. R. "A new stage in nomadic culture is the spread and adoption of Islam in Central Asia through the Arab invaders," Rakhimova said.

In the VII-VIII centuries, the Arabs conquered new territories. A. Ivanov explains that Muhammad's work was continued by the caliphs, the first four of whom were respected by the majority of Muslims and were called "pious." They are Abu Bakr, 'Umar,' Uthman, and 'Ali. During this time, Islam became a world religion, covering the territories of North Africa, Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Central Asia, Byzantium and the Sassanid Empire, the religion of the vast empires.

How did the arrival of the Arabs affect our region?

How has the culture of Central Asia changed since ancient Greece, which flourished in ancient times, and the medieval feudal states that replaced the Roman slave-owning states? What are the differences in scientific thinking? Let us look at the literature of scholars who have written about this.

Professor Sh. Bazarbaev famous orientalist N. И. He quotes Conrad as saying, "The Renaissance should be understood as an era of global humanism. Preliminarily it started in the East and traveled at different times in different regions. In particular, the Renaissance was in China in the VII-XII centuries, in Central Asia and Iran in the IX-XV centuries, in Europe in the XIV_XVI centuries.

The famous philosopher, Professor O. A. Toguzakov described the peculiarities of Western Europe and the Eastern Islamic world as follows: The development of philosophical teachings has intensified." Professor A. Aliyev, who glorified the Central Asia in which we live at that time. Let's take a look at what said-" In the vast Indo-Iranian and Central Asian world in the 9th-12th centuries, a revolution of minds took place, which led to the flourishing of philosophical thought, literature, the humanities and natural sciences, and medicine. This phenomenon, designated by the

famous orientalist Adam Metz as the “Muslim Renaissance” (the term “Eastern Renaissance” is more common), covered a vast territory from the Pyrenees to India, from Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula to the Tien Shan mountains and the adjacent steppes, historically prepared the ground for the European Renaissance "-he says. And the philosopher, Professor Y. M. Mukasov - "In the spiritual life of the Kyrgyz in the Middle Ages, the influence of Islam was very significant in terms of worldview. "Its current spread to the territory of modern Kyrgyzstan is due to the Arab occupation of this region." Professor O. A. Toguzakov described the harmony of religion and science in the Arab civilization of that time as different from the medieval Western civilization. There has been a consistent effort to understand. ”

Indeed, Western civilization was abolished in the Middle Ages by the scientific achievements of ancient Greece, the ancient Roman states, and the formation of a monotheistic religion.

And the peculiarity of Islamic Arab worldview O. A. Toguzakov says that "... the philosophical views of the Eastern Peripatetics (Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Biruni, etc.) are of great value." Hegel's speech, which attached great importance to the works of oriental scholars of that time, was quoted by Professor A. Aliyev in his book "The Spiritual Legacy of Medieval Scholars and Encyclopedists of Central Asia" Science and knowledge, especially in philosophy, preceded the Arabs in the West; noble poetry and free fantasy ignited in the Germans in the East"- gave an example.

Prominent representatives of that time were our compatriots Yusuf Balasagyn, Mahmud Kashkari, what a talent, what a spiritual wealth. What Yusuf Balasagyn wrote about education a thousand years ago is still relevant today. Concerning education, he said,

“Reading to an educated friend, brother,
Outside the ear that drives the ignorant,
Education for the educated - clothes are
food,

The ignorant become friends through
gossip. “Further reading, about knowledge - “Reading is a candle in front of you at night,
When you learn, your forehead shines
brightly.

Do not be angry with art, despair,
Do not be discouraged by knowledge, it is
very useful”

In conclusion, we strengthen the ethics and interest of students in science by constantly focusing on the object of cognition, the efforts of our ancestors to strive for literacy, the unprecedented scientific achievements of thousands of years ago.

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