

**SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF THE XX-XXI CENTURY UZBEK ARABIC SCIENTISTS IN
THE FIELD OF ISLAMIC SOURCES TRANSLATION AND THEIR ETHICAL AND
EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE***Nomozov Abdiaziz Mustaqimovich**Tutor, Faculty of Oriental Languages, SamSIFL*[*abduaziznomozov1990@gmail.com*](mailto:abduaziznomozov1990@gmail.com)

Annotation: This article highlights the scientific works of Uzbek Arabic scholars of the 20th-21st centuries in the field of translation of Islamic sources and their moral and educational significance. The contributions of Uzbek Arabic scholars in the translation and analysis of religious sources in Arabic, especially their role in solving moral and educational problems in the Muslim world, are shown. The article talks about the great work of famous Uzbek scholars such as Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, Sheikh Abdulaziz Mansur, Usman Khan Alimov in translating the Holy Qur'an and hadiths, and their role in enriching the religious and moral knowledge of the people through their works. The article also analyzes in detail the educational significance of these translations and their role in the development of religious culture. The works illuminate not only the religious aspect, but also their translation in accordance with the Uzbek national spirituality and their contribution to conveying Islamic teachings in the vernacular.

Key words: Uzbek Arabic scholars, Islamic sources, interpretation of the Holy Qur'an, hadiths, moral and educational significance, religious culture, Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, Sheikh Abdulaziz Mansur, Usman Khan Alimov, translation, scientific works, Islamic teachings, religious translation, moral education.

Modern Uzbek scholars of Arab studies have done great work on the study of the Arabic language and the research of sources in the Arabic language. In this regard, many works were translated and presented to the public. A number of religious scholars and linguists and philologists have spent a lot of work in this regard. Among them, the services of Alikhantora Soghuni, Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, Alouddin Mansur, Osmankhan Alimov, Sheikh Abdulaziz Mansur, Nematullah Ibrahimov, Muhammad Yusupov, Bahrom Abduhalimov, Abduqayum Hikmatov and a number of other scholars are incomparable.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's services in bringing religious sources in Arabic to our people are outstanding. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, may God bless him and grant him peace, was born on April 15, 1952 in the Andijan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After graduating from high school, he entered the "Mir Arab" madrasa in Bukhara. Then he continues his studies at the Islamic Institute named after Imam Bukhari in Tashkent. After graduating from the university, he works in the magazine "Muslims of the Soviet East". Then he entered the Faculty of Islamic Da'wa in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Republic, graduated with honors in 1980 and returned to the country. Then he works in the department of foreign relations of the religious office of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and at the same time starts teaching at the Tashkent Islamic Institute. Then he works as a vice-rector and then as a rector in this institute. At the General Congress of the Religious Office held in

1989, Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were appointed to the position of Mufti of the Religious Office. He is the first mufti of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. His Highness Shaykh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf has rendered unparalleled service in increasing knowledge and religious culture in recent years. He was a member of a number of international organizations:

- He is a member of the founding assembly of "But Dunyo Islam Rabita" in Makkah Mukarrama.
- Member of the General Secretariat of the World Islamic Nations.
- Member of the World Da'wa Association.
- Member of the World Council of Scholars Association.
- Member of the World Islamic Association in Islamabad.
- A member of the executive committee of the meeting of the world's intellectual scholars in Makkah Mukarrama.
- Member of the World Association of Mosques.
- Member of the Academy of Islamic Thoughts affiliated to the Oli Bait Institution in Jordan.

His Highness the Sheikh has been awarded with honorary titles and awards from a number of countries such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Libya and the Russian Federation. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf is the author of hundreds of priceless works. Among these are "Faith", "Wasatiyya - the way of life", "Religion is advice", "Human rights in Islam", "Sunni beliefs", "Spiritual training" (3 volumes), "Summary of sufficient history" (3 volumes), "Treasure of morals" (translation and commentary of the book "Al Adabul Mufrad", 4 volumes), "Hadith and Life" series (39 volumes) dedicated to the review of hadiths. There is no doubt that his masterpiece is "Tafsiri Hilal" dedicated to the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. Since the work was the first commentary written when the authoritarian regime ended and our people returned to their religion, it was called "Tafsiri Hilal" after the name of the new moon that illuminated the darkness of the night. "Tafsiri Hilal" is the tafsir most loved by Uzbek-speaking peoples. Even today's readers understand this book when they say "tafsir" and the work is fully entitled to this award.

Traditional language style is also used in the translation of the verses in the work, and therefore it shines with the quality of the Qur'an. Before starting to study each surah, its name, Makkiy or Madaniyy, number of verses are mentioned, and then brief information about the topic of this surah is given. Each verse is numbered, first the Arabic of the text, then the translation of the meaning of the verse is given, and then the interpretation of the verse is given. The general meaning of the verses has been preserved in the translation. The translation of the meaning of the verses is written in bold letters. Words that serve to understand the meaning, but are not in the original text, are given in simple letters and in brackets. It has been revealed that the verses are related to each other. If there were narrations about the reasons for the revelation of some verses, they are also mentioned. When necessary, historical events and stories are also given. Brief information about some individuals and peoples is also provided. The most important aspect and value of Tafseer is that it relies only on authentic, reliable reports and indicates the sources of hadiths and other works cited. It is important to interpret the verses in relation to today. In the book's preface under the title "Tafsir Hilal" readers, as well as in the prefaces of subsequent editions, very valuable information about the history of the Holy Qur'an, the science of exegesis and the commentators is presented. In general, the light of high spirituality, sincerity and love shines in the work. The fact that he was born in the holy land and

in a magnificent soul can be noticed immediately by any reader who is awake. He is the author of interpretations written in Turkish and Uzbek. Traditionalism and modern views are united in the work.

The verses are so fluently and comprehensively explained that it is very difficult to find an equal. Our commentator discovers such meanings from verses that you will not find anywhere else. The first edition of "Tafsiri Hilal" began in 1991 with a commentary on the 30th chapter of the Holy Qur'an. After that, the interpretation of the 29th, 28th, 27th chapters reached the readers one after the other. Then the author published a commentary on verse 26 abroad for the first time. Then the interpretation of Surah Al-Baqarah, then Surah Al-Imran and Surah Nisa was published as a separate book. In this way, the first complete interpretation of the Holy Qur'an in the modern Uzbek language was created. After the author returned to his homeland, "Tafsiri Hilal" was published in 6 volumes in 2006. In 2008, the updated second edition of the commentary was reprinted in 2012. Meaningful translations of the verses were separated from Tafsir and published as a separate volume.

The "Golden Chain" project initiated by His Highness the Sheikh was a work that has not yet been realized in the history of Uzbekistan. That is, the translation review of the 9 most reliable hadith books has begun. The total volume of these works is planned to be about 60 volumes. At first, the "Sahihi Bukhari" collection was translated and prepared for publication. The work was made into a set of 8 volumes. Each juz was published separately. Even after the death of the Sheikh, this process did not stop, and the work of translation, commentary and publication by his disciples continues. To date, Sahihi Bukhari and Sahihi Muslim collections have been published in their entirety, as well as some parts of Sunani Abu Dawud collection.

Sheikh Abdulaziz Mansur is one of the famous Uzbek scholars. He was born in 1944 in the village of Mindon, Fergana region. He was educated by several famous scholars and scholars of his time. In 1975-1979, he studied at the Tashkent Islamic Institute named after Imam Bukhari, and in 1980-1981, he studied at "Ummu Durmon" University in Sudan. After that, he worked as the head of the "Mosques and Fatwa Department" at the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, the director of the "Movarounnahr" publishing house, the head of the department at the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Advisor to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the vice-rector at the Tashkent Islamic University. In addition to the Uzbek translation of the meanings of the Holy Qur'an, he has several works such as "Hadiths on Morals", "First Lessons from Islam", "Rules of Hajj Prayer", "Thousand Fatwas", "Islam Against Drug Abuse". He also translated the works "One thousand hadiths", "Unvonul-bayan", "Atvoquz-zahab" from Arabic into Uzbek. In 2006-2021, he worked as the deputy head of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, and from 2021 to today he is working as the deputy head of the Islamic Civilization Center. His work dedicated to the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an was called "Translation and Tafsir of the Meanings of the Holy Qur'an". In the middle of the page, the text of the Holy Qur'an from the Mushaf of Madinah is placed, and the meaning of the verses is given around the text. One of the features of the translation is that it uses a lot of words that are not in the text in the context of tafsir and to make the meaning more understandable, and these types of expressions are placed in parentheses. Commentary is also provided in the link to clarify the meaning of some verses. At the end of the book, a number of important information about the Qur'an and the science of recitation are attached. The work consists of one volume and was published four times in 2001, 2004, 2007, 2009. Some corrections and additions were made during these publications. Earlier editions were paged

alternatively to the text of the Qur'an, while later editions were printed according to it. In 2021, the scientist's commentary in Russian was also published.

A well-known religious figure, mufti Usmonkhan Alimov, was born in 1950 in Ishtikhon district of Samarkand region. In 1983-1987, he studied at the Tashkent Islamic Institute named after Imam Bukhari. For many years, he worked as an imam-khatib at the "Imam Bukhari" mosque in Samarkand region. Since 2000, he has been working as a representative of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan in the Samarkand region. From August 2006 until the end of his life, he worked as the chairman of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, as a mufti.

He has "Sultan of Muhaddislar", "Barakat of Imam al-Bukhari", "Hazrat Imam Majmui", "Child Education" and other works. We can cite "Tafsiri Irfan" as the most important work written by Usmonkhan Alimov. In Tafsir, at the beginning of each sura, an explanation of the name of the sura and brief information about the topics covered in it is given. Below the Arabic text of the verse, its Uzbek translation is given in bold, and then it is translated into tafsir. Verses have been interpreted in many places with the meaning of other verses. The sources of the information cited are indicated and taken from authoritative works. If there are messages about the virtue of the surah, it is attached at the end of the surah. "Tafsiri Irfan" was published in 2012. First, the interpretation of verses 30 and 29 was published. Then the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an began, starting with Surah Fatiha. In the last part of the work in 2015, verses 11-13, i.e. the interpretation of Surahs Hud and Yusuf, were given.

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