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An Exemplary Way of Life

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Abstract---This article describes the life and work of our countryman, enlightener, poet-patriot Ishoqkhon Tura Ibrat on the basis of new sources. The is analysis of educational and upbringing aspects of some his works. Today it is important to study the lives and pedagogical activities of our scientists, modern teachers, who in the history of our people have exemplary service to the development of pedagogy, studying the laws, rules and methods of educating young people and educating them in the spirit of being able to contribute to the development of the country is one of the tasks. From this point of view, Ishakhon Ibrat is a great representative of our generation, who called young people to acquire knowledge and make a good name.

Keywords---activity, ceremony, custom, enlightener, epoch nationality renascent, Ibrats school genealogy, manuscript, progressive, Savtiya methocls, scientifically heritagege.

Introduction

From the first days of our independence, it has become an important task to restore, study and enjoy the vast, invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over many centuries. In this regard, work is underway to study the works of Namangan poet Ishakhon Ibrat, to prepare manuscripts for publication (Mracek & Wallaschek, 2005; Lapczyk & Hurtado, 2007). Ishakhon Ibrat is a progressive intellectual, enlightened poet, calligrapher, passionate teacher, tourist, linguist and historian, founder of Uzbek printing, publisher, publicist, in short, a multifaceted activist (Schwab, 1931).

Distinguished President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Namangan has long been a divine place where many talented people have flown. The names of such poets and enlighteners as Mahdumi Azam Kasani, Boborahim Mashrab, Fazli, Nodim Namangani, Ishakhon Ibrat, Muhammad Sharif Sofizoda, who were born and created in this ancient land, are honored by our people" (Mirziyoev, 2017). At the same time, it is important to study the information about the life and work of

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Ibrat. Because by studying the life and scientific activity of Ishakhon Ibrat, it is possible to awaken in the hearts of our youth a love for the Motherland, a desire to acquire science and profession, a sense of acquaintance with art and literature. First of all, at the meeting with the electorate of Namangan region, the head of state spoke about the pride of the Uzbek people, the thoughts of our great ancestor Ishakhon Tora Ibrat, who sacrificed his life for the independence of the Motherland, and the creation of a modern shrine in Turakurgan; They made proposals and recommendations on the construction of a memorial complex and a language learning center "Ibrat Maktabi" for our youth.

Currently, there is a language learning center in Turakurgan district of Namangan region. "It is worth learning from the Head of State to honor his compatriot" - we can say out loud ([Manzura, 2017](#)). "Language Center" Lyric Moments Club, Young Local Studies Club, Literary Translation, Linguophone, Calligraphy, Arabic Practice, Public Speaking and Performing Arts, German Practice, English Practice, French There are language practice, Korean practice and Russian practice rooms. Ibrat's father was a descendant of the famous Turkestan mystic Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and was a gardener. According to literary scholars U. Dolimov and N. Jabborov, Ibrat wrote down the genealogy of his ancestors ([Shiah & Radin, 2013](#); [Kawano, 2018](#)).

The Ishakhon Tora tree is one and a half meters long and 30-35 cm wide, covered with special paper, and the upper part is decorated with silent patterns. A line was drawn on all four sides of the tree, and golden water flowed. Inside the rectangular frame is the genealogy of Ishakhon Tora's descendants. Ibrat had taken the first lesson from his mother Huribibi. Ibrat's mother was one of the educated women of Huribibi's time, who taught village girls to read and write, calligraphy, and also wrote poems.

Ibrat befriends Muqimi, Furqat and Zavqi and participates in literary evenings with them. The poet is fluent in Arabic and Persian. He studies history and linguistics. He is fluent in four languages: Arabic, Persian, Indo-Urdu and English. Information on the need to know Western languages as well as Eastern languages is detailed in the Ibrat study. Ishakhon Ibrat, along with modern teachers, opened a school, taught, wrote textbooks and manuals. But the school opened by Ibrat will be closed by the governor-general's officials. Jadid educators, including Ibrat, also pay great attention to the issue of youth education ([Jardine, 2013](#); [Lourenço & Wilson, 2013](#)). He writes articles on science, enlightenment and culture for the Turkistan Region newspaper, Sadoi Turkiston and Sadoi Fergana. In his village he organizes a lithography called "Matbaai Ishaqiya". For many years he worked as a people's judge of Turakurgan district.

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov says the following about modern teachers: "Did the representatives of the enlightenment movement of the early twentieth century come out for wealth and glory? Did anyone pay Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvar Qori, Fitrat, Tavallo for opening a school and encouraging the people to recognize their rights? Of course not! They knew in advance that they were playing with fire, that they would be severely punished for fighting oppression. They deliberately followed this path consciously. Because his conscience and faith called for it" ([Karimov, 1998](#)). Jadid educators are trying to

reform traditional teaching methods, developing new teaching methods and creating textbooks and manuals based on these methods.

Munavvarkori's method of opening in Tashkent was to organize public examinations in public schools on the basis of the curricula he had developed. Munavwarqari invited to the exams from the parents of the students, to the leaders of the Shari'a, and even to the scholars, poets, and enlightened people who had gained great attention in the country ([Subriani, 2017](#); [Nasution, 2016](#)). Here is his "Invitation" to Namangan - Ishakhon Tora Ibrat: "Dear Mr. Ishakhon! From May 1907, the annual examination of students began at the school "Khoniya" in Tarnovboshi mahalla in Tashkent. We respectfully assure you that the teachers and students would be pleased if you attended the examination sessions with the principals of the Jadid schools, the method of repentance. Your beloved Munavvar Qori, March 15, 1907. "

Such examinations have led to the proliferation of "usul jadid" schools across the country. In 1903 in Samarkand under the leadership of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Siddiqi Ajzi, Abduqodir Shakuri, in Namangan Ishakhon Ibrat, Sofizoda, in Kokand Abdulvahob Ibodiy, Ashirali Zohiri, Hamza, in Bukhara Abdulvahid Munzim, Sadridin Aini, in Khorezm Kushaevs expanded the network of modern schools. Ishakhon Ibrat gets acquainted with the life of the people, their culture and art abroad. He will travel to Turkey, Iran, Egypt and Arabia. He performs Hajj with his mother Huribibi. However, his mother fell ill and died in Jeddah. Ishakhon Ibrat writes a lament for the death of his mother.

In 1907 Ishakhon Ibrat came to Tashkent. Mulla Husankhodja school will get acquainted with its activities. Although there are teaching methods (Saidrasul Saidazizov's "Ustodi avval", Munavvarqori's "Adibi avval" alphabet textbooks), Mulla Husankhodja is very upset that he is teaching books that are not suitable for children's age. Ibrat strongly objected to the condition of such schools, where the teaching method was unsuitable. The fact that the children of the nation are illiterate makes Ibrat suffer. Therefore, he wrote an article in the newspaper, arguing that such schools should be replaced by new, modern schools, relying more on his achievements in schooling in proving the unique advantages of the new education system ([Eletrebi & Suleiman, 2021](#)).

He wanted educated educators to work in the field of education. He adheres to this and relies on the achievements of advanced pedagogy ([Harahap et al., 2021](#)). He considers it expedient to appoint Russian language teachers (Tatar educators Abdulrauf Shahidi and Hussein Makaev) or people with perfect knowledge of Russian as teachers to teach Russian. In another exemplary article, he strongly condemns the vices that drag the nation into ignorance, i.e. ignorance. Beilm explains that carelessness, carelessness and lack of culture lead people, the country, to ruin. The wasteful expenditure explains the lack of education and knowledge. An ignorant person argues that an unfounded wall is a very insignificant wall.

Enlightened educator Ishakhon Ibrat was unable to publish a newspaper, but he established a much richer library in his house and called it "Kutubxonai Ishaqiya". The library has books in Turkish, Tatar and Uzbek languages. The

books were used effectively by the villagers. He even provided textbooks to the school students. Reading is a creative work ([Matchonov, 1993](#)). In the works of Ibrat, it is emphasized that a person's worldview grows and grows spiritually due to reading books. Isaac himself supervised the young people's reading.

According to literary scholar Ulugbek Dolimov, a rare manuscript of Yusuf Khos Hojib's "Qutadg'u bilig" kept in the Manuscripts Fund of the UzFASHI, entitled Namangan copy, belonged to "Kutubxonai Ishaqiya". Matbaai Ishaqiya played an important role in increasing the number of books in the Ishaqiya Library. Several copies of almost all the books published in this printing house were handed over to the Library of Isaac ([Matsuda & Tardy, 2007](#); [Mišak et al., 2005](#)). The library also contained various newspapers and magazines published at that time. Unfortunately, many of the rare books in this library were destroyed during the 1918-1920 and 1937 repressions.

The scholar's work "Lugati sitta al-sina" (Six-language dictionary) consists of 53 pages. The dictionary contains more than a thousand active words. This work of Ibrat was of great importance in its time. The work was written in the old Uzbek script and was written in a way that was understandable to the general public at the time. The dictionary provides translations of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindi and Russian words against Uzbek words ([Suryasa, 2019](#)). The work consists of two parts. The first part is arranged in alphabetical order. In this section, the indefinite and future tense forms of the verbs are given first with Persian, then with Arabic, Turkish, Uzbek, Hindi, and Russian translations. The second part of the work consists of 37 chapters and includes the names of other forms of verbs, horses, personal pronouns, names of days, months, human organs, animals, insects and birds, food and other objects. This section contains first Arabic, then its Persian, Turkish, Hindi, Sart (Uzbek) and Russian translations.

According to the data stored in the Central State Archives of Uzbekistan, Ibrat N. He wrote two letters to Ostroumov (N.P. Ostroumov was the press supervisor of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan at that time). N. by letter. He asked Ostroumov to publish *Lugati sitta al-sina*. Ishaq Khan collected a small part of Ibrat's poems and published them in his own printing house. The full name of this collection is "Ilmi Ibrat, the first volume of the works of the judge of Turakurgan Ishakhon Tora Ibrat", which was published in 1327 AH (1909 AD) under the editorship of Akhonzoda Abdulrauf Shahidi. The main content of the poems in the collection is the idea of criticizing the injustice of the system in which the poet lived and calling the people to science and enlightenment ([Ibrat, 1993](#)).

Ibrat's *Jome'-ul-Hutut* (Collection of Records) covers the history of the development of the earliest writings, from pictographic inscriptions to the most recent perfect inscriptions. The play provides information about a total of 41 different writing systems of the peoples of the world. This work by Ishakhon Ibrat, published in Matbaai Ishaqiya in 1912, is now kept in the archives of the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore. Ishakhon Ibrat's "History of Fergana" ([Ibrat, 1916](#)), describes the political and cultural life of the Kokand Khanate in the first half of the XIX century, the invasion of the country by Russian troops ([Ibrat, 2000](#)). The play deals with the description and history of the city of Namangan and surrounding villages. This work, which reflects the influence and spirit of

Bobur's work "Boburnoma", also serves as the first major source in the study of the history of our country. Therefore, the work began to be published after independence ([Ishakhon Junaydullohoja oglu Ibrat, 1991](#)). The book "Ishakhon Ibrat" prepared for publication by Ulugbek Dolimov in 1994 contains an excerpt from the book "History of Fergana" ([Ulugbek Dolimov & Ishaqxon Ibrat, 1994](#)). Ibrat's work "Historical Culture" ([Ibrat, 1926](#)), is about the image of cities with developed culture and the cultural way of life of people, in which the author emphasizes the importance of reading and learning for our children in order for cities in Turkestan to become cultural cities. The writer promotes culture in his homeland based on his impressions of foreign travels. The play emphasizes the need for young people to acquire knowledge and skills in a timely manner.

The poems of Ishakhon Ibrat are stored in the folder of Ishakhon Ibrat documents ([Ishakhon Ibrat Documents Folder UZFASHI Manuscripts Fund, 1963](#)). This source was transferred to the Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies in 1963 by the poet's youngest son Rotibkhon Ishakov. Ibrat's work "Mezon uz-zamon" contains about a dozen new poems, journalistic articles on current issues of his time, which has an enlightening and educational value. Although the work is incomplete, each criterion is distinguished by the fact that it is discussed on specific topics. "Mezon uz-zamon" consists of an introduction and nine criteria. Someone who will be amazed to read the sixth criterion. This criterion is analyzed on the basis of examples of the negative consequences of excessive spending, the conduct of weddings and ceremonies in accordance with the customs and traditions of our people, as well as flaws that contradict our national values and hinder spiritual perfection ([Waran et al., 2014](#)). Ibrat's thoughts on weddings and mourning ceremonies in our nation are also important in preventing waste in our time.

The lyrical heritage of Ibrat and the peculiar artistic features of his work, the content of his works and their importance in the socio-political life are studied. After the death of Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat, his poems were prepared and published for publication. These books contain examples of Ishakhon Ibrat's lyrical heritage, such as the poet's five ghazals and one murabba, his poems "Bolibdur", "Kalaysizlar?", "Ishqing", "Korgoni keldim soginib" and a masnavi

Ishakhan Ibrat's enlightening work "Mezon uz-zamon" was published by Japanese and Uzbek professors Hisao Komattsu and Bakhtiyor Bobojonov ([Ishaqkhan Tura ibn Junaydullah Khvadja \(Ibrat\), 1994](#)), in Tashkent and Tokyo, and his lyrical heritage was published in 2000 in Turkey. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan (Vol. 9 - -T.: 2002. p. 62) describes the life and work of Ishakhon Ibrat, the role of the national revival in the development of Uzbek literature.

In conclusion, it can be said that the spiritual values that are unique to each nation are part of the universal values. Today it is important to study the lives and pedagogical activities of our scientists, modern teachers, who in the history of our people have exemplary service to the development of pedagogy, studying the laws, rules and methods of educating young people and educating them in the spirit of being able to contribute to the development of the country is one of the tasks. From this point of view, Ishakhon Ibrat is a great representative of our generation, who called young people to acquire knowledge and make a good name.

So, in order to learn more about Ishakhan Ibrat as a devoted scientist, methodologist, hard-working pedagogue, he visited the Ishakhan Ibrat School of Foreign Languages and the Ishakhon Ibrat Museum in the Turakurgan district of Namangan region will be. In general, preparing the works of our great-grandfather Ibrat for publication and presenting them to our readers is one of the urgent tasks facing our literary criticism today. Undoubtedly, the life of the enlightened, selfless poet Ishakhon Ibrat, who can be an example for all of us, has played a great role in raising and enriching the spirituality of our people.

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