

Isaac Tora Ibrat Ways of Life from October 2, 2021, Namangan Region will Re-Train Public Educators Regional Center for Training and Retraining

Imamova Manzura Ibodullayevna

Teacher of Fine Arts and Drawing, Department of Applied Sciences and Methods of Extracurricular Education

ABSTRACT

Ishakhon Ibrat provided textbooks to his students. There are more than 50 books in the library's section dedicated to schoolchildren, such as Ismailbek Gasprali's "Khojai sibyon", Saidrasul Saidazizov's "Ustodi avval", Munavvarqori's "Adibi avval", "Adibi soniy", Mahmudhoja Behbudi's "Asbobi ta'limi savod", "Kitobatul-atfol", which were educational pamphlets.

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Junaydullafoja's son Ibrat was an enlightened poet, linguist, historian, and one of the first Uzbek printers. He was born in 1862 in the village of Turakurgan near Namangan. The poet and educator Ibrahim Davron (1874-1922) wrote the following about Ibrat: Ishakhon Tora is a teacher in religion, a funist in secularism, a philosopher in the worlds, an architect, a technician and a mechanic, and a physicist in physics, a linguist, a linguist, and a chemist, because he knows these sciences. Ishaq Khan was a great scholar and a noble man, and this extraordinary man possessed humanity. He also had some inventions. After graduating from the madrasah in 1886 and returning to Turakurgan, Ibrat began his career in the village to spread enlightenment, and in the same year opened a school in the village. His school was somewhat different from the "old method" - "tahajji method", that is, schools based on the hijab method. While studying in Kokand, Ishakhon Tora felt that the teaching methods in the Russian schools opened in

the country were superior to the hijab and dry memorization methods prevailing in the local schools. Therefore, he applied the sound (savtiya) method, which was considered more advanced than his school. But this school did not last long. The fanatics managed to shut it down.

According to Ishaqkhan Ibrat in his works "Lugati sitta alsina", "Jome'ul-hutut" and "History of Fergana", in 1887, at the age of 25, he set out to take his mother to Mecca. However, he did not return to his homeland. Huribibi died in Jeddah of pneumonia. The main purpose of Ishaq Khan's trip to the East was, firstly, to satisfy his mother's request to take him on a pilgrimage, and secondly, to get acquainted with the life and culture of foreign peoples, to see these countries with his own eyes: ... I died twenty-five years old because I had to spend the rest of my life in the air market, and I traveled to the air as a matter of urgency," he wrote. Ishaq Khan Ibrat buried his mother in Jeddah and continued his journey through

the countries of the East. He also visited central European cities such as Istanbul, Sofia and Rome. For a long time, he lived in Kabul, Afghanistan, and Jeddah, Arabia. He came to India from Mecca via the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. From 1892 to 1896 he lived in Bombay and Calcutta, the largest port cities of India. He mastered the most widely used language here, namely, four languages: Arabic, Persian, Indo-Urdu, and English. Recognizing that Ishaqkhan Ibrat was fluent in the languages of the peoples of the East and the West, his contemporary Ibrahim Davron wrote: Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat crossed from India via Burma to China in 1896, then to Kashgar and returned to Namangan. After returning from abroad, in 1896 he wrote a work entitled "Lugati sitta alsina" ("Six-language dictionary"), which includes six languages. The work was published with great difficulty in 1901 in Tashkent by Ilin printing house. Continuing his career as an advanced teacher, Ibrat opened a school in 1907 in his home, based on the method of "method savtiya". He taught 30 village children there. He carried out educational work on the basis of the program he had created. The school was located in a large room with bright windows and was equipped with new teaching aids - desks, tables and chairs, new textbooks, blackboards, notebooks. Ibrat invited Hussein Makaev, a teacher who was aware of new teaching methods, to his school. Hussein Makaev and his wife, Fatima Makaeva, worked as teachers at the Ishakhon Ibrat School.

In 1907, Ibrat went to Orenburg and got acquainted with the activities of Rizo Fakhridin's magazine "Shura". He bought a lithographic machine from 1901 in Orenburg from a printer named Gaufman on the condition that he pay for it within ten years. Ishaqkhan brings lithographic machines and letters with great difficulty by train from Orenburg to Kokand, and from Kokand to Turakurgan on camels. In 1905, he established a printing house on the site of the bathhouse he had built, and launched it under the name Matbaai Ishaqiya. As Ibrat pointed out, "The goal was to make the world a deficit of knowledge." His first work, Sanati Ibrat, written by Mirrajab Bandi, was published in 1908. Akhundzadeh Abdurauf Shahidi, who was the director of the printing house that year, writes: This work has served as an important guide in the study of literacy and calligraphy patterns. As a result of the growing demand for books and textbooks among the population, lithography was moved to Namangan in 1910 and converted into typography. Realizing the great importance of the newspaper in the development of education and culture, the formation and development of national consciousness, Ishakhon Tora in 1913 tried to publish a newspaper under the

name of "Matbaai Ishaqiya" under the name "Al-tijor al-Namangan" and applied to the government. The Ufa-based Vakt newspaper, which is well-known not only in Central Asia but also in the Turkic world, writes with great pleasure: He opened a printing house in Namangan in 1908. This year he opened a library called "Kutubxonai Ishaqiya" and published books in Turkish, Tatar and Uzbek languages. Now it is time to publish a newspaper. We sincerely wish you success. "

Unfortunately, Ishaq Khan was not able to publish the newspaper, but he established a much richer library in his house and called it "Kutubxonai Ishaqiya". The list of books kept in his archive confirms that the library had many books on education and teaching written in Uzbek, Turkish, Tatar, Russian, Persian-Tajik languages, which were used effectively by the villagers. Ishakhon Ibrat provided textbooks to his students. There are more than 50 textbooks in the library's section dedicated to schoolchildren, such as Ismailbek Gasprali's "Khojai sibyon", Saidrasul Saidazizov's "Ustodi avval", Munavvarqori's "Adibi avval", "Adibi soniy", Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's "Asbobi ta'limi savod", "Kitobatul-atfol", which were educational pamphlets. As a multifaceted artist, Ishakhon Tora wrote "Lugati sitta al-sina" ("Six-language dictionary"), "Jome' ul-hutut" ("Collection of letters", 1912), "History of Fergana" (1916), "History of culture", " He is the author of more than a dozen linguistic, scientific-historical and educational works, such as "Mezon uz-zamon" ("Scales of Time"), "Sanati Ibrat, kalami Mirrajab Bandi". Ibrat was also prolific in the field of poetry. Ibrat wrote his poems and other works in three languages (Uzbek, Persian, Arabic). Muhsini describes him as "the owner of the devon." But the devon has not yet been found. We hope that Uzbek literature will be enriched in the future with another rare devon. His published poems abound in the pages of the periodicals, in various collections. The poet's son Abbaskhan included 17 of his father's poems in his 1910 poem. We remember the irony: a Russian general said in the 19th century that once the local people learned to drink our tobacco and vodka, Turkestan could be easily conquered. Ibrat, on the other hand, sees those who are devoted to these sons and expresses his poetic sorrow in his radifi ghazal "Bolubdur".

There is no muhtasib yet, he threatens to do one or two,

The people were in a frenzy.

At this time, they found, evolving evils,

No punctuators, what time is it?

Everywhere there is an open prostitution case,

Nasih muhtasibs have become geniuses.

There is no difference between rich and poor, no women,

The whole outfit was a week, a surprise.

People are dead, they wiped their noses with handkerchiefs,

He was an undressed shepherd without turning the car.

Beloved painters, dark-eyed young women

Walking in the gastins, the cost was damaging.

Manzuma soli history, this inner revolution,

One thousand two hundred and ninety-two statements.

Example, do not stand here, do not sit with them,

The behavior of these people is clear to you.

It is easy to understand Ibrat's contemporary poetry from the titles of his poems: "Historical Tractor", "Historical Publishing House", "Reform of the Nation", "Historical Wagon", "Debt", "Application", "Complaint of the Age", "Judge Killer" ... In glorifying the ideal of freedom, propagating the ideas of enlightenment, looking at the social environment with populism and observation, condemning the evils aggravated by colonial oppression, Ibrat agreed with his contemporaries Muqimi, Furqat and Zavqiyya. In fact, there is absolutely no contradiction between these two directions, on the contrary, one of them complements the other. To be more precise, this feature in Ibrat is only a two-pronged approach to the only noble goal. For the denial of evil itself is an affirmation of goodness, or the praise of good is a condemnation of ignorance. Ishakhon Tora Ibrat included Persian, Arabic, Uzbek, Hindi and Russian words in the Six-Language Dictionary, while the Phoenician, Phoenician, Jewish, Assyrian, Greek, Slavic, Sanskrit, Latin, Armenian, Georgian and other languages were included in the Letter Collection. provides valuable information about records and draws scientific conclusions. The Dictionary of Sitta Al-Sina is 53 pages long and the Jome'ul-Hutut is 132 pages long. The example divides the dictionary book into two parts for the convenience of language learners. In 1912, Ishakhon Ibrat created the work "Jome'-ul-hutut" ("Collection of Records"), dedicated to the history of writing, which provides information about the origin and development of Latin, Greek, Chinese, Hindi, Arabic, Cyrillic writing. published in. Ibrat sincerely wanted his people to be educated and enlightened. Over the next 20 years, he wrote 14

scientific, historical, and linguistic works. He compiled a collection of poems "Devoni Ibrat", a collection of 30 years of poetic work. He created scientific works on history, such as "History of Fergana", "Historical Culture" and "Mezon uz-zamon".

Ishakhon Ibrat "Turkistan regional newspaper", "Sadoi Turkiston", "Sadoi Fergana" gas. In his articles, he promoted science, enlightenment and culture. Ibrat's life in recent years has been quite dangerous. From 1935 he was removed from all positions. In April 1937, a 75-year-old poet and enlightener was arrested. Ibrat dies in Andijan prison. The location of Ishakhon Ibrat's grave is unknown. Secondary school No. 14 in Turakurgan district of Namangan region and a street in Tashkent are named after Ishakhon Ibrat.

On the second day of his visit to Namangan region, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev got acquainted with the creative work carried out at the Ishakhon Tora Ibrat memorial complex in Turakurgan district. Our country is famous as a land of great scientists and saints who have made a great contribution to the development of world civilization and science. In-depth study of the invaluable heritage of our ancestors on a scientific basis, the transformation of their monuments into a prosperous place is in constant focus. The President instructed to admit boys and girls who graduated from Ibrat school with honors to universities without exams and on a grant basis. Shavkat Mirziyoyev inspected the alley built on both banks of the Kosonsoy River in accordance with the complex. He instructed to further improve the construction of housing, shopping malls, entertainment venues, sidewalks and other infrastructure facilities under construction here.

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