

O'RTA OSIYO OLIMLARINING KARTOGRAFIK MEROSI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'rta Osiyo olimlarining kartografik merosi — bu mintaqada yashagan buyuk olimlar tomonidan yaratilgan xaritalar va geografik tasvirlarning umumiy majmuasi hisoblanadi. O'rta Osiyo tarixan juda ko'p ilmiy faoliyatni rivojlantirgan, ayniqsa geografiya, astronomiya, matematika va kartografiya sohalarida katta yutuqlarga erishilgan mintaqaga bo'lgan. Quyida ba'zi muhim O'rta Osiyo olimlarining kartografik merosi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot keltirilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: O'rta Osiyo, kartografiya, xarita, globus, Al-Xorazmiy, Ibn Xaldun, Mavlono Al-Beruniy, Zahhoriy, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Mahmud al-Koshgariy, Xuroson, Movarounnahr, tarixiy-geografiya.

THE CARTOGRAPHIC HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIAN SCIENTISTS

Abstract. In this article, the cartographic heritage of Central Asian scientists is a general set of maps and geographical images created by great scientists who lived in this region. Central Asia has historically been a region that has developed a lot of scientific activity, especially in the fields of geography, astronomy, mathematics and cartography. Below is a brief overview of the cartographic legacy of some important Central Asian scholars.

Key words: Central Asia, cartography, map, globe, Al-Khorazmi, Ibn Khaldun, Maulana Al-Beruni, Zahhari, Mirza Ulugbek, Mahmud al-Koshgari, Khurasan, Movarounnahr, historical-geography.

КАРТОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ УЧЕНЫХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье картографическое наследие учёных Центральной Азии представляет собой общий набор карт и географических изображений, созданных великими учёными, жившими в этом регионе. Центральная Азия исторически была регионом, в котором развивалась большая научная деятельность, особенно в области географии, астрономии, математики и картографии. Ниже представлен краткий обзор картографического наследия некоторых важных ученых Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: *Средняя Азия, картография, карта, глобус, Аль-Хоразми, Ибн Халдун, Маулана Аль-Беруни, Захари, Мирза Улугбек, Махмуд аль-Кошгари, Хорасан, Моваруннахр, историко-география.*

Kartografiya - tabiat va jamiyatdagi voqea-hodisalarning tarqalishini, ularning birgalikda o'zaro bog'likligini (ularni vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishini) kartografik tasvir-obrazli belgi modellar vositasi bilan tasvirlashni va tadqiqot qilishni o'rgatuvchi fandır.

1. Al-Xorazmiy (780–850)

Al-Xorazmiy, mashhur matematik va geograf, o'zining "Kitob al-Misah" ("Geografiya kitobi") asarida bir qator geografik xaritalarni yaratgan. U dunyo va uning mintaqalarining tasvirlarini batafsil tushuntirib, geografik koordinatlarni va uzunlik va kenglik o'lchovlarini aniqlashda ishlatgan. Bu asar o'rta asrlarda kartografiya va geografiyaning rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan.

2. Ibn Xaldun (1332–1406)

Ibn Xaldun, tarixchi va geograf, o'zining "Muqaddimah" asarida dunyo va uning xaritalariga nisbatan zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvni qo'llagan. U, xususan, xalqlarning madaniy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishining geografik omillarga ta'sirini tahlil qilgan.

3. Abu Rayhon Beruniy

Al-Beruniy o'zining geografik ishlarida geografik kordinatalarni va o'rta asr astronomik usullarini qo'llagan. Uning tasvirlagan joylari O'rta Osiyo, Hindiston, Fors va Markaziy Osiyodagi hududlarni o'z ichiga oladi. U geografik xaritalarni ilmiy maqsadlarda ishlatgan.

Al-Biruni o'zining ilmiy faoliyatida geografiyaning bir nechta sohalarini o'z ichiga olgan. U o'zining "Kitob al-Hind" asarida Hindistonning xaritasini yaratgan va shu asarda geografik, iqlimiy, va madaniy tafovutlarni chuqur tahlil qilgan. Uning ishlarida astronomiya va geografiyaning integratsiyasi katta o'rin tutgan.

4. Zahhoriyning geografik asarlari

Mirzo Ulug'bekning o'g'li, astronom va geograf Olimlaridan biri bo'lgan Zaxiriddin Muhammad Bobur (1483–1530) ham o'zining asarlarida geografik xususiyatlarni tasvirladi.

Boburning "Boburnoma" asarida O'rta Osiyo va Hindistondagi geografik o'lchovlar, joylashuvlar, shaharlar va hududlarning kartografik tasvirlari mavjud.

5. Mirzo Ulug'bek (1394–1449)

Mirzo Ulug'bek, O'rta Osiyo va Islom olamining mashhur astronomi, matematika va kartografiya sohasidagi olimi, o'zining astronomik xaritalari bilan tanilgan. U o'zining "Zij al-Sultani" asarida, yulduzlar va osmon jismlarining geografik tasvirlarini tuzgan.

Mirzo Ulug‘bek tomonidan yaratilgan astronomik xaritalar o‘z vaqtida eng to‘g‘ri va aniq xaritalardan biri deb hisoblangan.

6. Mahmud al-Koshgariy (1029–1101)

Mahmud al-Koshgariy o‘zining "Devonul Lug‘at al-Turk" asarida turk xalqlarining geografik tasvirlarini va o‘sha davrda ularning joylashuvi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirgan. Bu asar, geografik ma'lumotlar bilan bir qatorda, til va madaniyatni o‘rganishda ham muhim manba hisoblanadi.

7. Boshqa ilmiy asarlar

O‘rta Osiyo hududidagi ilmiy merosda ko‘plab xaritalar mavjud. Bu xaritalarda geografik joylashuvlar, iqlimiy sharoitlar, va xalqaro savdo yo‘llari tasvirlangan.

O‘rta Osiyo kartografiyasi va global ilmiy rivojlanish

O‘rta Osiyo olimlari tomonidan yaratilgan kartografik meros butun dunyo ilm-fanining rivojlanishiga katta hissa qo‘shdi. Xususan, geografik koordinatalar, qit‘alararo bog‘lanishlar, iqlim o‘zgarishlari va xalqlar tarixi kabi jihatlar haqida yangi tasavvurlar yaratildi. Shu tariqa, O‘rta Osiyo ilmiy merosi bugungi kunda ham ilmiy tadqiqotlarda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Bu ilmiy va kartografik bilimlar O‘rta Osiyo madaniyati va ilm-fanini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi va uning butun dunyoda tan olinishi va qadrlanishini ta‘minlaydi. Umuman olganda O‘rta Osiyo hududlari bo‘yicha tarixiy xaritalar faqat katta tarixiy voqealar bilan bog‘lik bo‘lgandagina tasvirlangan. Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari tarixiga doir siyosiy-ma‘muriy tarixiy xaritalar yaratilgan bo‘lsa, demografik xaritalar juda kam bo‘lgan. Hududlarning iqtisodiy tarixiga oid xaritalar umuman bo‘lmagan.

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