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THE SPIRITUAL-PHILOSOPHICAL LEGACY OF IBN SINA AS PER NEWLY ESTABLISHED FINDINGS

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Abstract. *In the following article the spiritual-philosophical legacy of Ibn Sina as per newly established findings were revealed based on the recent studies conducted in the Oriental and Western countries. New different approach is applied based on the regional preferences.*

Keywords: *spiritual studies. Philosophical weltanschuung, polymath, medical sciences, universe*

Introduction. Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abdullah ibn al-Hasan ibn Ali (980.8, Afshana village — 1037.18.6. Hamadan City, Iran) - a great polymath of Central Asia, who made a huge contribution to the development of World Science. In the West it is famous for the name Avicenna. Ibn Sina's father, Abdullah, is from the city of Balkh and is appointed as a finance officer to the village of Khurmaysan during the reign of the Emir of Somoni Noah ibn Mansur (967-997). He married a girl named Sitora in the village of Afshana and has two sons. The eldest of his sons was Hussein (Ibn Sina), the youngest Mahmud.

Methods. When Hussein turns 5 years old, the family of Ibn Sina moves to the capital — Bukhara and gives it to study. At the age of 10, Etmas Ibn Sina fully mastered the Qur'an and the lessons of decency. At this time, he is also engaged in calculus and algebra, perfectly mastered the Arabic language and literature. Ibn Sina's first teacher in the field of science was Abu Abdullah Notili. Since he was famous among el as a ruler and philosopher, his father Ibn Sina gave him a ringleader.

In the hands of Natili, the scientist studied logic, geometry and disaster, and in some philosophical matters he also surpassed his master. The master, who saw the intelligence of Ibn Sina, appoints his father not to engage him in anything other than science. After that, the father created all conditions for the son to study knowledge and deepen his knowledge. Abu Ali contiluously read and began to master various fields of science. He studied such subjects as music, optics, chemistry, fiqh, in particular, he loved and studied medicine, and in this science he began to quickly find perfection[1. 23].

The service of Abu Mansur al-Hasan ibn Nuh al-Qumri, another Bukharian physician, became great in Ibn Sina's achievement of high skill in medical science. Ibn Sina took a course of Medicine from him and learned many secrets of this science. Kumri died in 999 year, becoming much older during this period.

On the caravan roads of a lifetime, the town of Kezib, passing from one ruler to the hands of another, the road becomes his home, and the passengers become his relatives. Little Hussein was a very curious young man. "Why?; was the most commonly used word in the dictionary. When Hussein is five years old, his family moves to Bukhara. The boy places himself in an elementary Muslim school and receives education there for ten years.

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Hussein was the youngest among fifteen schoolchildren in the Hatib Ubaid class. Verses of the Qur'an, Surah readers are subject to read in Arabic. Many guys understood the Arabic language Basur. As soon as Husayn begins to read, he buries his master with questions, but his master immediately gives an easy answer: “the Qur’an is being mowed down. From there you will find answers to all your questions.”

At the same time, Hussein also deals with another teacher, studying mathematics, methodology and Arabic. His first teacher, Abu Abdullah an-Notili, who taught philosophy and mathematics to Ibn Sina, was also a follower of these readings. Disciple went so far from his teacher that he began to put his teacher in an uncomfortable position with questions and answers. Ibn Sina's biography characterizes the next situation: “I have analyzed this for this definition so that I have not heard of it before. When he was very kind, he advised my parents not to keep me busy with anything other than science. ... With Euclid's book, too, there was such an event: with the help of my teacher I mowed down five or six theorems, and the rest I mowed down independently. Soon Natili was unable to teach me. “The axis of your own, generate theorems yourself, then come closer to me,” he said. After that, I planted books independently. In the process, I had so many questions that my teacher did not even know the answer to them, that he eventually got it from me.”[2, 32]

Hussein studied medical sciences in detail by the Bukharian physician, the author of a number of scientific works Abul-Mansur Qamari. The teachings of the lunar under the arm did not last long, Ibn Sina is engaged in independent practice and soon becomes such a famous doctor that he is called upon to treat Nuh ibn Mansur, the Emir of Bukhara, who has become seriously ill in the palace.

Ibn Sina himself remembers this way: “One day Emir became a strict check, and the doctors could not determine his patient. My name was familiar to them and they told me about me and asked them to call me. I went to the place I was called and served with them”.

Since he served the governor of Isfahan after the death of the emir, he will be imprisoned in the fortress for four months. The last ten years of his life will pass with the service of Emir al-Davla’s Palace in Isfahan (1023-1037). In the palace he created very favorable conditions for his creativity. He will be the chief physician and adviser to Amir, and even watched him in walks. Over these years, Ibn Sina has been engaged in the teaching of literature and philosophy with her critical approach. At the same time, effectively continued her creative work.

Many of his arms, including the “Book of insof” (Kitab ul-Insaf), were burned to Isfahan because of the invasion of the troops of the Gaznavis. In one of the walks of the Isfahan King, Ibn Sina is diagnosed with a severe stomach and can not recover from it. Ibn Sina dies, saying his will to an unfamiliar man in June 1037 year. In his will, he asks all his slaves to be released and distributed all his property to the poor.

Ibn Sina was buried under the city wall in the Hamadan, eight months later, his remains were taken to Isfahan and buried again in the Amir mausoleum. Ibn Sina was a scientist who had gone from heart to research consciousness and had the passion to master all available knowledge at an encyclopedic level. The philosopher had an unusual memory and a sharp mind. The encyclopedic work of the scientist written in Arabic “The Book of healing” is devoted to logic, physics, biology, psychology, geometry, arithmetic, music, astronomy and metaphysics. The book of wisdom is also considered an encyclopedic work.

Healthy exercises. In his works, Ibn Sina writes about the role and role of physical exercises in the healing and healing experience. Free movements that lead to physical exertion without

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interruption, deep breathing, he described. If a person is engaged in moderate and timely physical exertion and follows the procedure, he will not need both treatment and medication, he has confirmed. As soon as the exercises stop, it quenches. Physical exercises strengthen muscles, joints, nerves. He also advised to take into account the age when performing the exercises. Scrubbing has been stopped in treatments such as rinsing in cold and hot water.[3, 34]

Philosophy. Ibn Sina followed in the footsteps of Aristotle in the concept of metaphysical science. After Al Farabi, he shows the difference between existence and non-existence in relation to others, as well as the difference between existence and non-existence in relation to himself. Ibn Sina claims that the Creator is eternal. Abad to understand the concept of eternity with the help of the nooplatonic concept of Ibn Sina emanation, through which he logically illuminated the transition from the initial uniqueness to the world of plural creatures.

However, looking at the universe not as a final result of the origin of a person, but as a necessary element of all voluntary existence, in contrast to the Non- platonic Concept, Limited the process of Emanation to the heavenly world. The universe is divided into three worlds: the material world, the world of the undamaged eternal image, and the world that attracts all the diversity of the world. The human body and the unity of the soul form the living soul; the philosophical-minded person is the basis of the body, prone to accepting an intelligent soul. Absolute truth is achieved through the inner feeling that is present at the highest point of the thinking process[4, 42].

The scope of the Sufi works of Ibn Sina includes “The book about birds”, “The book about love”, “The book about the essence of prayer”, “The book about the essence of pilgrimage”, “The book about salvation from fear of death”, “The book of fate” etc.

Criticism. There was a sharp struggle between supporters of the ideas of Ibn Sina's philosophical views and those who opposed him. Toki was accused of saying that his philosophy would drive man away from Allah. Muhammad al-Ghazali rejected the philosophy of Ibn Sina in his famous book “The rejection of philosophers” and did not agree with Ibn Sina's theory of the impossibility and bespoke of the resurrection of the body. As a result, Ibn Sina turns out to protect the ideas of prose ad-din at-Tusi.

Music

Avicenna also wrote works on the theory of music, which are part of the encyclopedic work of the creator:

• “My musical collection in science” in the “Cure book”;

• “A small statement about music” in the “Book of salvation”;

• “Department of music in the Book of knowledge”.

From a theoretical point of view, Ibn Sina introduced music according to medieval traditions into the category of mathematical knowledge. He looked at music as a science that studies sounds and creates a melody as a result of their proportional accompaniment. Proceeding from the teaching of Pythagoras, he knew that music belongs to numbers and is inextricably linked with them.

Ibn Sina is the first in history to look at music not only as a mathematical science, but also from the point of view of sociology, psychology, poetics, ethics and physiology, which bases a thorough scientific base on the history of music.

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Together with Al Farabi, he forms the basis of the science of musical instruments, which later, although later, will find its development in Europe. It gives a detailed classification to the type of musical instruments and understanding their structure. In the sixth section of the "Book of knowledge", almost all musical instruments are presented by definition. As a result of the work of Al Farabi and Ibn Sina on the study of musical instruments, it is based on the science of musical instrument studies, which remains a special science in the field of music. The great scientist also invented the fiddle, which was a common bow instrument in Central Asia.

In memoriam.

- In his honor, Karl Linnaeus calls the plant Avicenna, which belongs to the akant family.
- In honor of Avicenna in Tajikistan was named the Tajik State Medical University, as well as the famous mountaineer named after Lenin mountain.
- In the city of Dushanbe, in his honor, an area was named, and a monument to a scientist was erected by the Azarbaijan sculptor Umar Eldarov.
- In June 2009, the Iranian government will draw a pavilion of Persian scientists from the Memorial square of the Vienna International Center to the United Nations Department in Vienna. Persian scientists have received four famous scientists, including the pavilion: Avicenna, Beruni, Zakiri Razi (Reza and Omar Khayyam).
- Medical institute named in honor of Abu Ali ibn Sina was opened in Bukhara in 1990.
- In the park of the Gaylezers hospital complex in Riga, a monument to Abu Ali ibn Sina was opened in 2006. The monument was erected by Jalaliddin Mirtajiev.
- Avicenna asteroid, which was opened by the Soviet and Russian astronomer Lyudmila Ivanova Chernikh 26 September 1973 year, was named after Ibn Sina.
- In honor of Ibn Sina, the volcano on the moon is named.

The program created by IBM for the automatic study of the X-ray picture of the cardiograms and mammary glands was named Avicenna.

- To the epogalisine "(Tet. Əbygalisina)-a fairy tale about Ibn Sina in the tatar language of Qayum Nasir.
- Noy Gordon wrote in his novel "The Physisian" (1988) a narrative in which a young English son introduces himself as a Jew in order to study the art of Medicine from Ibn Sina, who was the Great Teacher of his time.
- 2011 year Spanish writer Esekel Teodoro will release the novel "The Hand of Avicenna" ("el Manussrito de Avisena"), in which the Persian doctor describes some moments of his life.

Results. The scientist is the author of more than 450 books and 240 of them have reached the present time. According to Ibn Sinoshunos scholar Saida Nafisiy (1896-1966), the number of these works is 456. In the libraries of the world, his 162 works are stored. Of these, 23 are written in Persian. The book consists of 20 volumes, 20 volumes, "Kitab-ul-Insan", "Kitab-ul-Fitr" 8 volumes, 10 volumes, "Kitab-al-Fitr", 10 volumes, and 3 volumes.

Conclusion. Ibn Sina's works on various subjects have been repeatedly translated and published into many Western and Eastern languages, including Uzbek and Russian. Its name: the tropical plant of avicennia, the Mineral of Avicennit, as well as the names of many pines, educational and medical institutions, is immortalized in monuments in many countries of the world.

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