ACADEMIAN KRACHKOVSKIY¬ I.YU.-OUTSTANDING ORIENTALIST AND ARABIST (MAIN STAGES OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY)

Zaynabidinova Zebiniso Madaminovna
Ferghana State Universuty, Faculty of |World history,teacher
E mail:zebo.zajnabidinova@mail.ru

A B S T R A C T
The article is devoted to the scientific activity of academician, orientalist Krachkovsky.Considerable attention is paid to the role of the academician in the formation of the Russian school of Arabic studies. The article analyzes the works of I.Y.Krachkovsky devoted to Arabic philology

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Relevance of the topic Great attention has been paid to the development of science since the first days of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as evidenced by the reforms that have covered the sphere of research activities in order to further strengthen the scientific and technical potential of the country.

The emergence, formation and further formation of the Russian school of Arabic studies in the world, the process of its formation into a separate discipline, its features and differences from similar disciplines, the stages of institutionalization with related projects and development trends – all these are actual theoretical and applied problems of the historiography of Russian science. During the XIX – early XX centuries . Classical Arabic studies, an actual scientific discipline of world Oriental studies, is being formed and developed in Russia. The core of the developing classical Arabic studies is the orientation of academic and university centers on the study of the Arabic language, the study of monuments of Arabic classical literature and material culture of Arab-Muslim civilizationAt the turn of the XIX–XX centuries, academic and university Arabic studies formulated important ideological, methodological and historical conclusions about the historical and cultural heritage of the Arab East.

Speaking about the history of Russian Arabic studies, it is impossible to ignore the name of the outstanding orientalist Ignatiy Yulievich Krachkovsky (1881-1953) – one of the founders of the scientific school of Russian and Soviet Arabic studies.

The purpose of the study based on the relevance of the topic and the degree of its study, the purpose of the dissertation is a comprehensive study and generalization of the contribution of I.Y.Krachkovsky in the development of the Russian school of Arabic studies. In this regard , the following tasks are defined :

- to show the role of I.Y. Krachkovsky in the development of Arabic studies in the world

- to highlight the scientific and political activities of I.Y. Krachkovsky

- to reveal the contribution of I.Y.Krachkovsky to the study and coverage of topical issues of Russian Arabic studies

- to analyze the works of I.Y.Krachkovsky devoted to Arabic philology

- to show the contribution of I.Y.Krachkovsky in the formation of the Russian school of Arabic studies.

The object of the study Scientific activity of I.Y.Krachkovsky

The subject of the Scientific achievements in the field of Arabic . medieval and New Arab literature, Arabic literary language, history of Arab culture, Islam, history of domestic and foreign Oriental studies

The practical significance of the study The practical and scientific significance of the scientific research of the work lies in the fact that for the first time, on the basis of a large number of sources and 10 diverse factual materials, the scientific activity of I.Y.Krachkovsky is summarized in it. The results of the study can be used in the further development and writing of individual sections of the history of Uzbekistan, can be effectively used in raising the national consciousness of the Uzbek people, in the patriotic education of the youth of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan

The scientific novelty of the study the thesis is as follows

- introduction into scientific circulation of a wide range of archival sources, including previously unpublished;

- the use of a wide range of foreign Oriental and historiographical materials in English, Arabic,

- the use of a comparative method when considering Russian Arabic studies in the context of the development of European Oriental studies;

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study

Uzbekistan is a state on whose territory the development of science and culture has begun since ancient times. In particular, such sciences as astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, history, philosophy, linguistics, literary studies, and crafts - sculptural craftsmanship, weaving, pottery, glassmaking, etc. have been widely developed. Currently, scientists of Uzbekistan are actively studying the scientific heritage left by ancient scientists, enriching science with their new discoveries, making a significant contribution to the development of world science. An important role in the process of scientific research is played by the study of such a scientific and educational direction as Arabic studies. Arabic studies in Central Asia has its deep origins, it is conditioned by the penetration of Islam into the regions of Central Asia, from the 2nd half of the 7th century [1]

From that moment on, the entire Central Asian region becomes a part of Muslim culture, and its population actively joins the spiritual values of Islam and the achievements of the Arab-Muslim civilization. Islam in the territory of modern Central Asia, the authority of the Arabic language, both as a cult and as a language of science, increased. An invaluable contribution to the development of Arabic studies was made by an outstanding orientalist, arabist, islamic scholar, one of the founders of the scientific school of Russian Arabic studies, academician Krachkovsky I.Y. He left a rich creative legacy, most of the scientist's works made an almost equivalent contribution to both philological and historical sciences.

He has written more than 500 printed works, dozens of unpublished manuscripts, scientific reports, lectures, sketches on Arabic poetry of the "Jahiliya" period, medieval and New Arab literature, the Arabic literary language and its dialects, the history of Arab culture, Islam, the history of domestic and foreign Oriental studies, which testifies to the multifaceted talent of the scientist, the breadth of his scientific interests, brilliant erudition, rare talent [2]

Krachkovsky I.Y. was born on March 4 (16), 1883 in Vilna (Vilnius) in the family of the director of the Teachers' Institute. His father, Julian Fomich Krachkovsky, was a public enlightenment figure, his mother, Anna Anatolyevna Pschelko, raised children. In 1901, Krachkovsky graduated from the gymnasium in Vilna with a gold medal and entered the Faculty of Oriental Languages of St. Petersburg University. In January 1908, Krachkovsky I.Y.was sent to the East for deeper scientific research. For two years he was on internship in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt. In Lebanon, at the Faculty of Oriental Studies at the University of Beirut, he studied living Arabic dialects and modern Arabic literature, and worked on Arabic

manuscripts in the university library. In 1910, I.Y. Krachkovsky became a privatdozent, and in 1918 - a professor at Petrograd, then Leningrad University; on November 9, 1921 - a full member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, then a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From 1922 to 1929, Academician Krachkovsky was at the head of the Department of Historical Sciences and Philology of the Academy of Sciences. From 1916 to 1951, Krachkovsky I.Y. supervised the work of the Arab Cabinet of the Asian Museum (later the Institute of the East of the USSR Academy of Sciences). Academician was the initiator of the creation and head of the Association of Arabites of the USSR (1934-1938). He was also Vice-President of the Russian Geographical Society (1938-1945) and In 1915, he received a master's degree in Arabic literature after successfully defending a dissertation on the work of the medieval Arab poet Abu al-Faraj al-Wawa al-Dimashki, written mainly on rare Arabic manuscripts.

Thanks to the research work of Krachkovsky I.Y., the manuscript base of Russian Arabic studies also expanded significantly: in the 20-30s, the collections of the Asian Museum (later the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences) were significantly enriched, in the same years and later new centers for the collection and storage of manuscripts appeared in Tashkent, Kazan, Baku, Tbilisi, Makhachkala, Dushanbe, Samarkand, Yerevan. Among the works of the academician, the book "Over Arabic manuscripts. Sheets of memoirs about books and people." The first volume of "Selected Works" opened with the famous book "Over Arabic Manuscripts", for which the author posthumously received the Stalin Prize, followed by the sections "Arabic Studies and cultural issues of the peoples of the USSR" and "Arabic Linguistics". The second volume contained works on medieval fiction, the third on new literature, the fourth on geographical literature, and the fifth on the history of Oriental studies.

The sixth volume included, like the first, three sections: "Ibn al-Mu'tazz" (medieval Arabic poetics), "Description of manuscripts" and "Arabic writing in the Northern Caucasus". [3]

Krachkovsky's fundamental works on New Arab literature and the history of Arab culture of the late XIX - early XX century, the period of the so-called "Nahda" (from Arabic – rise, revival), marked the beginning of research in this field in the West and East. Also, I.Y. Krachkovsky conducted extensive correspondence with famous representatives of New Arab literature - Mahmoud Teymur, Taha Hussein, Ahmed Zeki Abu Shadi, Amin ar-Reyhani, Mikhail Nuayme, famous philologists - Muhammad Kurd Ali, Abd al-Qadir al-Maghribi and many others. Ignatius Yulianovich's epistolary legacy has become an important historical source both for understanding his contribution to the development of science and for revealing the nature and direction of the contacts and connections that he established and maintained throughout his life. The scientist introduced readers to the works of outstanding Arab writers - Qasim Amin, Taha Hussein, Amin ar-Reyhani, Mahmoud Teymur, by translating their works into Russian. Under the editorship of Krachkovsky, the first complete Russian edition of one of the most popular books in the world, The Thousand and One Nights, was published. His research on the history of Arabic fiction contains a lot of factual material on the cultural as well as social history of Arab countries.[4]

I.Y. Krachkovsky's contribution to Islamic studies is invaluable. He was one of the authors of the first international multi-volume edition of the Encyclopedia of Islam. His commented translation of the Holy Book of Muslims from Arabic into Russian became an extraordinary event in the scientific life of the country. I.Y. Krachkovsky worked on the translation of the Koran for eight years. The translation of the Koran was published posthumously in 1963 in Moscow, then repeatedly reprinted, and still, as noted by Islamic scholars, competes with the translations that appeared later, literarily processed and prepared by translators for printing. Thanks to the tremendous work done by the academician, one of the most valuable historical, cultural and literary monuments of world significance, an important source of the early period of the history of Islam, has become available to the general public, familiarization with which contributes to a better understanding of the customs, traditions, lifestyle of Muslim peoples. The famous Russian orientalist-Arabist E.A. Rezvan, evaluating this large-scale work, repeatedly stressed that the nature of the approach to the text and philological accuracy of Krachkovsky's work surpasses not only Russian, but also many European translations.[5]

Conclusion Krachkovsky I.Y. made a significant contribution to strengthening the role of Oriental studies and Arabic studies in modern Russian science; he participated in all serious works on the Arab East in the 1930s and 1940s Krachkovsky's scientific achievements were highly appreciated. They have been awarded many government awards. His scientific work has also been recognized by foreign colleagues in the countries of the East and West. Krachkovsky I.Y. is an honorary member of a number of foreign academies

and Oriental societies in Syria, India, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, USA, Belgium and Poland. Ignatiy Yulianovich received recognition not only at home, but also abroad: he was elected a member of the Arab Academy of Sciences in Damascus, the Polish Oriental Society, the German Oriental Society, the Association of Islamic Studies in Bombay, the Iranian Academy of Sciences, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Flemish Academy of Sciences, the Asian Institute in New York, participated in the work of various international associations and commissions. [6]

The scientific heritage of Academician Krachkovsky I.Y is large in volume and diverse in subject matter. Most of his works are devoted to the history of Arabic literature, artistic and scientific; he also owns works on Arabic linguistics, Ethiopian studies, Islamic studies, historiography and paleography, the history of Oriental studies, publications and translations of numerous historical and literary monuments.

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