

STUDY OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMUD ZAMAKHSHARY

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RESUME

Purpose of the article: to study and analyze the centuries-old studies of the heritage of Mahmoud Zamakhshari.

The introductory part provides an overview of research into the works of Zamakhshari and their authors. Information is given on the development of Zamakhsharist studies in the East and West. The study of the works of the scientist in our country is highlighted.

The Methods section explains the importance of the methods used in writing the article, such as historical analysis, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, and provides examples from the scholar's legacy.

The Discussion section is divided into three parts.

The first part provides information about sources that provide brief information about the life and work of Zamakhshari. It focuses on works written in the "Al-Tabaqot" genre. In the Arab historical sources, written in the field of history, linguistics, commentary and jurisprudence, you can find a description of the life and work of the scientist.

The second part presents an analysis of specific studies on Mahmoud Zamakhshari and his scientific activities.

The third part compares studies devoted to a specific work by Mahmoud Zamakhshari.

The conclusion noted the following:

Mahmoud Zamakhshari's legacy, which has long been the focus of historians and experts, still serves as the basis for scientific research in various parts of the world.

Foreign researchers are conducting research on Zamakhshari's life and the period in which he lived, as well as on issues raised in the works of the scientist.

Mahmoud Zamakhshari is the author of over 90 works. They are studied in three parts: 1. Matbu - (printed). 2. Makhtut - (manuscript). 3. Mafkud- (lost)

The main areas of zamakhsharistics are linguistics and Koranic studies.

Keywords: Zamakhshari, Zamakhshari studies, Islamic studies, jurisprudence, source studies, history, Khorezm history, linguistics, Qur'anic commentary

INTRODUCTION

Studies devoted to the life and scientific heritage of Mahmud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) have a long history (XII-XXI centuries) and a wide geography.

The legacy of the scientist has been the focus of researchers in the East and West for centuries. Information about zamakhshari in the works of Samani, Kurashiy, Haji Khalifa, ibn Kutluğbeka, Haji Khalifa, Ibn Khallikon, Zahabi, Zirikli are three. K. Braggelman, B.Z.Khalidov, A.B.Khalidov, S.M.Scientists, like Prozorov, conducted scientific research on his multifaceted work.

Currently, the scope of scientific research carried out in our country on the study of Mahmud Zamakhshari's heritage is increasing day by day. Among the scientists who conducted research in the field of zamakhshariology and provided valuable information on this subject, academician A. Rustamov prof. U.Uvatav, elephant.f.n. M.Hakimjanov, A.Abdujabbarov, elephant.f.n. N.Suleymanova, elephant.f.n. M.It is appropriate to note the services of VS Nosirova.

Today, Phil devoted the main part of his scientific activity to the heritage of the scientist in the development of modern science.f.D. prof. It is appropriate to note the research conducted by zahidjon Mahmudovich Islamov(Islamov, 1993). (Islamov, 1998). In recent years, Z.M.Under the leadership of Islamov, fundamental research was carried out to cover all aspects of the heritage of the scientist (Islamov , Muqaddamatul-adab (source analysis), 2002.), books and brochures were published (Islamov, the Pearl of adab science, 2002), articles and testimonies were presented (Islamov, Mahmud Zamakhshari, 2002), candidate and doctoral dissertations were defended. In the years of independence, due to the spiritual heritage, a school of modern science was formed in a certain sense.

The scope and significance of the inheritance of the scientist the reason for its greatness is that even in the last XX century and in the last years of the new century, studies devoted to it have not ceased. Perhaps, the scientific research carried out in this regard leads to the discovery of new information, pages of Mahmud Zamakhshari's heritage that have not yet been studied.

METHOD'S

The method of analysis of the study of Mahmud Zamakhshari's heritage is important, and its implementation is complex. At this time, there will be a need for an excellent study that fully covers the legacy of the scientist. In the scientific research carried out in the field of modern science for centuries, there was an attempt to form a list of all the works of the scientist and provide information about them. The remarkable aspect of the issue is that the number of works of scientists from research to research has increased, and the views on these works have become more profound. For this reason, there is still a need for a complete analysis of Mahmud Zamakhshari's heritage.

In the study of zamakhshari's works, the method of historical analysis is important. The study of the status and development of the Khorezm scientific environment in this regard in the 12th century will be an important factor in the analytical study of the data on the scientific activity of the scientist. In the approach to zamakhshari's personality and works, it is important to take into account the processes that took place in the Muslim world in the 12th century. The study of cases of spread, development and degradation of the belief of tazila in various countries, including Khorezm, is one of the factors in the study of Mahmud Zamakhshari's works.

The method of synthesis is also important in the study of zamakhshari's heritage. Among the more than 90 works of allomaningin, the analysis of one work itself will be the basis for a sufficient understanding of the Zamazhary genius. For example, Zamakhshari's poems dedicated to the hymn of the Hanafi sect, deny that the scientist was a strong supporter of the miracle sect.

RESULTS

Through the study of Mahmoud Zamakhshari's heritage, it is possible to draw scientific conclusions and conclusions about the state, development trends, interaction, harmonious and distinctive aspects of various sciences such as history, Islamology, tafsir, Hadith, fiqh, aqid, linguistics, source studies, semantics and literary studies.

Since Mahmoud Zamakhshari was an encyclopedic scientist, he found his expression and proof in the source and research. The study of the interpretation of Al-Kashshaf of the scientist allows not only to understand the meanings of the Qur'an, but also to understand the ways of discovering these meanings, to open up new aspects of the Arabic language, to have an idea of the views of the juristic sects through the verses of judgment.

The induction method is also important in the study of zamakhshari's works. Analyzing one aspect of his heritage, one can conclude that the general conclusion is the product of induction. Through the method of deduction, the scientist can come to private solutions from the general aspects in the works.

DISCUSSION

Research on Mahmud Zamakhshari's scientific heritage research on Mahmud Zamakhshari can be divided into three parts: scientific research and sources dedicated to Mahmud Zamakhshari: First, sources that provide miraculous information about the life and works of Zamakhshari. Although there is a brief information about Mahmud Zamakhshari in the sources related to the history of the Middle Ages, literature of the Khorezmshah period, stages of development of Arabic literature and Linguistics, works on history and formation, interpretations and commentators, as well as in books of the genre "Tabaqot" on fiqh and faqh. The analysis of the information given about the scientist in these works together with the formation of a picture about the multifaceted activity of Zamakhshari allows to understand different approaches to the personality and heritage of the scientist. In some sources, Mahmoud Zamakhshari shows admiration before his genius, in others his lines about the ashaddi supporter of the miracle stream dominate the person in waves, and in others the view of equity.

Abdulkarim Samani (1113-1166), a contemporary scholar with zamakhshari, known as muarrikh, adib, faqih and muhaddis, presented valuable information about the life and activities of Mahmoud Zamakhshari in his article titled "az-Zamakhshari" of his famous work "Al-ansab": "one of the Khorezm villages where the size of Zamakhshari is equal to the city of Balida in Algeria, I stayed there for two nights From here, the famous Abul-Qosim Mahmud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad ibn Umar az-Zamakhshari Al-lugaw was developed. Samani Mahmoud Zamakhshari, who praised that he was a master in various Sciences, noted that he could not meet with him. (Sam'ani, 1980)

Academician Z.Buniyatov presented the following information about Mahmud Zamakhshari in his work " Khorezmshahlar – anushteginids state (1097-1231) "among more than 45 figures of Science and literature working in Khorezmshahlar state:" Khorezm Fahri, alloma, Jorullah Abulqosim Mahmud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad al-Khorezmiy az-Zamakhshari. He is also the greatest scientist of Khorezm, who has such titles as" An-Navawiyy "and" al-lexicon". He is the

author of many works and has gained the highest status, prestige in the sciences of puberty, Stylistics, astronomy and other in his time. (Z.M.Buniyetav, 1999)

Abdulkodir Qurashiy notes that Mahmoud Zamakhshari is a percussion-parable scientist in the science of ulugimom and adab in his work "Al-Javahir al-muziyya fiy Tabaqot al – hanafiya" the ghavharlar who committed Ziya in the Hanafi sect". It is noteworthy that in the publication of this work of Kurashiy, information about Mahmud Zamakhshari was mentioned on the basis of 35 sources. The positions of these sources providing information about the Zamakhshari are clearly noted. (Kurashiy, 1993). For example, on 36 place in the work of Haji Khalifa "discovery az-Zun" information about Mahmoud Zamakhshari is highlighted by the numbers of volumes and pages.

Abdulhay Laknawi presented an article dedicated to Zamakhshari in his encyclopedic work "Al-Fawaid Al-bahiyya fiy tarajum al-Hanafi" and presented valuable information about the life of the scientist in an analytical way. (Laknaviy, 1998)

In his work titled "Silm al-wusul ila Tabaqot al-fuxul", Haji Khalifa named the article dedicated to Zamakhshari not only by his name, proportion, but also by all his titles in the way of glorifying the Sha'ini of the scientist: "Al-Imam al-Alluma Jorullah Abulqosim Mahmud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Al-Khwarizmi az-Zamakhshari al-Hanafi". (Hojikhalifa, 2010) this is also an example of special attention given to Mahmoud Zamakhshari, a sign of the glorification of the scientist in historical sources.

It is noteworthy that Kasim bin Kutlubugo will give information about Mahmoud Zamakhshari's life and activities in his work "Taj at-tarajum fiy Tabaqot al-hanafiya" dedicated to the faqihs of the Hanafi sect. The reason is that the book is dedicated to the representatives of the Hanafi sect, and among them there is a separate article dedicated to Zamakhshari. (Ibn Kutlubuĝo, 1997)

In his 25 volumes titled "siyor a'lam an-nubalo", samsiddin Zahabi presented valuable information about Zamakhshari's life, activities, teachers, poets and works. (Zahabi, 1982)

German scientist Karl Brokkelman in his book "The History of Arabic literature" presented miraculous information about Mahmoud Zamakhshari's life. He provided detailed information about 31 works of the scientist, their manuscripts stored in various funds of the world, reviews written on the works, frames, copies of refusals. (Brokkelman, 1977)

In 2006, the Routlej publishing house in New York published a book entitled "the 50 Most Important Persons in Islam", which was coined by Professor of the University of Glostershil (Great Britain, founded in 1841), philosophy of antiquity, philosophy of religion, Islamology, Islamic philosophy, and author of nearly 80 books, treatises and articles Roy Jackson (born in 1962). In it, 50 of the great personalities who lived in the Islamic world from 570 years to the present time were distinguished and detailed information about them was given. In an article entitled "Mahmud ibn Umar Zamakhshariyariy", which ranks 91-96 pages of the work, professor Jackson said: "Zamakhshari is a theologian, commentator, linguist, scholar of mathematics. He is the most difficult commentator and linguist of the XXII century. After Tabari, the best Qur'an is learned in the interpretation of Karim," he noted. (Jackson, 2006)

Second, a separate study devoted to Mahmud Zamakhshari and his scientific activities. Since the time of zamakhshari, research on his heritage and works has not stopped so far. The works

of the scientific heritage of the scientist have been in the attention of scientists of different epochs. His works were copied by hundreds in thousands of copies. Sharq became the decoration of Western libraries, book funds, museums. Each hand belonging to zamakhshari is a document reflecting the scientific environment of the period, moved to a certain extent. Since the second half of the XX century, the work on scientific research, preparation and publication of scientific-critical texts of the manuscripts of Mahmud Zamakhshari's Works has gained a rapid pace.

In 1966, Professor Ahmad Muhammad Al-Hufi of Cairo University published his work "az-Zamakhshari". This book, covering all aspects of Mahmud Zamakhshari's life and creativity, is currently in the spotlight of zamakhshari scholars. Starting with the explanation of the political, social and cultural environment in Khorezm in the XI-XII centuries, Mahmud Zamakhshari's activities in various fields were revealed through his books and brochures on the basis of specific examples. There is evidence of the influence of the five foundations on the Zamakhshari heritage. (Al-Khufiy, 1966)

In 1968, the book "description of Zamakhshari's style and reverence in the interpretation of the Qur'an" by Dr. Mustafa Suvi Juvaini, a university teacher named Aynush-Shams in Egypt, was published. In this work, consisting of 3 chapters, 7 chapters, the Khorezm environment, Zamakhshari life, travel, scientific activity, School of Miracles, The specific style of Zamakhshari in interpretation, the role of "e'joz" among the Qur'anic Sciences and Zamakhshari style in explaining it were investigated and investigated. (Coveyniy, 1968).

In 1971, the well-known zamakhshari scholar, Professor of the Faculty of literary studies of Baghdad University, Dr. Fazil Salih Samriy's book "Zamakhshari's views on mathematics and Linguistics" was published. This book reveals the role of the scientist in the development of Arabic language and mathematics. The author noted that Zamakhshari's work "the foundations of balagat" in Arabic linguistics is at the same time incomparable in terms of knowledge of balagat, both before and after his ERA. (Samrai, 1971)

In 1973, Oriental scientists B.Z.Khalidov and A.B. Kholidovs published an article entitled "biography of Zamakhshari made by his contemporaries Andarasbani". The article provides important information about the life of the scientist. Andarasbani notes with regret that, as the story of Zamakhshari's life unfolds, the scientist has not been able to allow the transfer of his works. (Kholidov, Boki Zohidovich; Kholidov, Anas Bokievich, 1973)

In 1977, the publication of "Dorus-saqufa lit-Tiba'a van-publication vat-tavzi" in Cairo published Dr. Murtaza Ayatollah Sherozi's treatise known as "Zamakhshari tilshonos and mufassir". This booklet, dedicated to Mahmud Zamakhshari's works on linguistics and tafsirga, has become an important part of the research devoted to the heritage of the scientist.

In 1979, by the publishing house of the ancient University of Dyurem (founded in 1832) of England, the monograph "the critical text of az-Zamakhshari life and his work "Devon" was published, which the researcher prepared to receive the degree of Doctor of philosophy of Azmi Yuksari. In the monograph, consisting of 5 sections, detailed information is given about Mahmud Zamakhshari's life, personal qualities and Outlook, his works, manuscripts of the poetic Devon, the critical text of the Devon and the themes, weight and rhyme of the poems in it. While studying Azmi Yuksal Zamakhshari's works, the monograph put forward its views on

the published works of the scientist, copies of manuscripts and books that have not yet been found. (Azmiy, 1979)

1982 year at the Fatih University of Turkey Abdulhamid Qasim Najjar "Zamakhshari's works and its grammatik style" was published. The introductory part of the book contains information about the Khorezm climate in the XI-XII centuries, the political, social and cultural situation in it.

Chapter One deals with Zamakhshari's life and activities. It contains analytical information about the ancestry of the scientist, his name, family, personal qualities, the cause of his homelessness, his life as an army to the Kaaba and his death.

Chapter Two is devoted to the relationship of Zamakhshari and tazila. The author's thoughts about the history of the miracle stream, its teachings, the attitude of Zamakhshari to the miracle were mentioned in it.

Chapter Three discusses the Science and status of Zamakhshari, the attitude of scribes and khokims to him, his legacy.

Chapter Four analyzes the attitude of the scientist to the science of mathematics. The sect of zamakhshari in grammatics has been studied and explained with details of similar and different aspects of the view of the corresponding views of the Basra and Kufamatikmatik schools of Science, the views of the demonstrators of Arabic grammatics.

The fifth chapter is called "Zammatik style of Zamakhshari", in which it is revealed its own style based on the works of the scientist on Arabic grammatics. This study is significant with the analysis of the views of Ahmad Muhammad hufiy, Fazil Salih Somroi, who conducted a miraculous research on the life and activity of the scientist in the zamakhshariology and wrote works (an-Najjor, 1982)

In 2001, Dr. Rashid Abdurahman al-Ubaydiy, who was prepared by the publishing house of the Iraqi Academy of Sciences for publication at the University of O'zamiya, published a study entitled "lexicologist Zamakhshari and his book Al-Faiq". This publication, consisting of 4 chapters, 201 Pages, is devoted to the analysis of Zamakhshari's life, scientific status, the work "Al-Faiq" belonging to the pen of the scientist. (Al-Ubaydiy, 2001)

Kamal Jabari Abhariy, who analyzed zamakhshari's life and scientific activity in broad coverage, published the book "Zamakhshari: the path in siyrati, heritage and mathematics" in 2014 in Amman. This book, consisting of two chapters and ten chapters, covers the life and activities of Mahmud Zamakhshari, his personal qualities, his teachers and his colleagues, his scientific works, his status in the development of Science and education, the style of writing the book "mufassal", its sources, the basics of honor, the role of the work in Arabic grammar, the direction of Mahmud Zamakhshari in Arabic In the book, The number of works of Mahmud Zamakhshari reaches 85. (Abhariy, 2014)

Third. We can see information about Mahmud Zamakhshari's life and activities in the studies on the publication of a certain work of the scientist. Most of the studies devoted to a particular work of zamakhshari reflected the author's views on the personality and heritage of the scientist. In particular, almost all studies in the Arabic language give information about the life, creativity and works of Mahmoud Zamakhshari, the extermination part of the publication

of a certain work. Some publications begin with a description of the scientific environment of Khorezm.

The services of professor Bahiyja Baqar al-Hasani of the University of Baghdad deserve special attention in the study and publication of Mahmud Zamakhshari's works. In 1967, the scientist published in the Journal of the Iraqi Academy of Sciences with comments and comments zamakhshari's treatises "Al-mufrad val-Mualaf fin-nahv" – "lonely and joint words in mathematics" and "Mas'alatun fiy kalima ash-shahada" - "the issue on the word of testimony". (Al-Hasani, 1967)

Professor Bahiyja Hasani also published another book of the scientist Al-muhacat bil masail an-nahviya in 1972. (Zamakhshari, Al-muhajat bil-masail Al-nahwiya, 1973). In exchange for the work, the author describes his poems about Zamakhshari's life and research on his scientific heritage.

Biyja Baqir Hasani, who drew attention to the works of Mahmud Zamakhshari, mainly devoted to linguistics, studied and published the manuscripts of such works as "Ad-dur ad-dair", "al-Qistos al-Muallim Fi ilm Al-aruz", "Al-qasida al-Ba'uziyya", "Al-mufrad val-complex Phil-Arabia", "Al-muhacat bil-masail an-nahviya", belonging to the pen of the scientist in different years. The following historical foundations are laid down by the Iraqi scientist Mahmud Zamakhshari, who studied many of his works and published scientific and critical texts of his books.

First of all, the ancient cities of Kaffa and Basra in Iraq have a special place in Arabic grammar. In mathematics, the schools of Basra and kofians, the scientific debate between them was studied with special attention. The main part of Mahmud Zamakhshari's legacy is devoted to Arabic language and literature. This is the factor that Iraqis have been paying attention to the legacy of the scientist since ancient times.

Secondly, Zamakhshari was a representative of the Hanafi sect in the Fiqh. He studied the science of Fiqh from Iraqi scientists. The founder of the Hanafi sect visited the Imam Al-Mashhad in Baghdad, who was a member of the Imam Al-Adha. Zamakhshari made his works in the foundation of Imam Al-Mashhadi, the data of which were taken place from the research of zamakhshari scholars. The link between the Khorezm fiqh school and the Iraqi fiqh school has historical foundations. It is natural that this factor has influenced the formation of the Iraqi School of zamakhariyya.

In 1977, at the University of St. Andryus in Scotland, the only Fiqh work of which reached the name of Alloma Zamakhshari bizg, presented the first scientific-critical text of the book "Ruusul-masail Al-caliphia Baynal-Hanafi vash-shafiiya" – "the main issues that differed between Hanafi and shafiiyi sects". In the introductory part of the publication There is detailed information about the life and activities of Mahmud Zamakhshari, his teachers and his works. The fact that the study was carried out exactly in Scotland can be explained by the fact that the only arm of Ruusul-masail is stored in the Chesterbiti library of Northern Ireland under the number №3600. (Abdulhalimhammed, 1977)

The only work of Dr. Abdullah Nazir Ahmed Zamakhshari, a Lebanese from six works devoted to Islamic jurisprudence, reached to this day, was carried out scientific research work on "Ruusul-masail al-khalafiya Baynal-Hanafiyya vash-shafiiyya", in this regard he chose the

master's degree in 1983, doctoral dissertations in 1987. His study is distinguished by extensive coverage from the study of St. Andrew, a comparative analysis of the issues of jurisprudence. (Zamakhshariy, Rousul-masail, 1987)

Mahmud Zamakhshari's royal work is a "pioneer" interpretation. Studies devoted to the "pioneer" in zamakhsharianism are distinguished by its salutation and duration. The reason is that the "Pioneer" has gained importance not only by having a high position among the interpretations written on the Koran Karim, but also by its encyclopedias. In the "pioneer", the scientist demonstrated not only his linguistic potential, but also his merits in the field of jurisprudence, jurisprudence, word and thought. For centuries, within modern science, pioneer studies have been formed as a separate section, the grounds for which are sufficient to say.

In 1988, a study titled "The Science of the Qur'an in Zamakhshari tafsiri and its impact on research on the science of balakhat" was published by Muhammad Muhammad Abu Musa. (Muhammad, 1988)

In 2002, Zahir Tawfiq Abu Keshk at the Muta University of Jordan published a study entitled "approaches to the science of balagat and the science of evidence in the interpretation of Zamakhshari's "Pioneer". (Abu Keshk, 2002)

On the same date, a study titled "dictionary and grammatical approach to Zamakhshari tafsirida in the Qur'anic verses" was published by Abdullah Suleiman Muhammad Adiyb at the Muslim University of Iraq. (Adiyb, 2002)

In 2002, a unique study was published at the University of Baghdad on the Pioneer studies with SA'dun Ahmad Ali. In this publication, entitled "interpretation of the meaning of the Qur'an" by Farra and the influence of az-Zajjaj's work on the interpretation of the Zamakhshari "pioneer", the author gives an analytical idea of the other interpretations that have been reflected in the interpretation of the Qur'an. (Sa'dun, 2002)

The study, which was carried out at Yarmuk University in Jordan in 2005, is also worthy of respect as a new direction in the research devoted to the "Pioneer". Through the monograph of Muhammad Mahmoud Davmi called "muthir qiraats in the interpretation of Zamakhshari", the scientist can understand that Zamakhshari Karim is well aware of all the methods of recitation and uses them in his interpretation when it comes to their place. (Ad-Davmiy, 2005)

In 1991, the researcher Homid Al-Haffof presented a treatise entitled "The Miracle of the jovsar Sura", which was coined by Imam Abulgasim Mahmud ibn Umar Jorullah Zamakhshari, and this treatise was an innovation in zamakhshariology and was devoted to Mahmud Zamakhshari's work, which is still unknown to science. (Zamakhshariy, Ijaz sur al-Kavsar, 1991)

2007 S.M. "Proud of Khorezm" presented by Prozorov "Zamakhshari and his famous students" like publications can be cited as an example. Well-known Russian Orientalist s.Prozorov's life and activities of Mahmud Zamakhshari are not accidental. A bibliographic work of the period of the scientist about zamakhshari's life was published by well-known Orientalists. The Z. Khalidov and a. The B. Kholidovs were presented in the 70-ies of the XX century. S. Location Prozorov also published articles about this work, which is called "the history of Andarasbania about Zamakhshari". In a certain sense, Khalidov continued his work. (Prozorov, 2007)

The doctoral dissertation "Sharhul-Fasih" by Abulqasim Jorullah Mahmud Ibn Umar Zamakhshari presented by Ibrahim ibn Abdullah ibn Jumhur Gamidi at the University of Ummul-quro in Saudi Arabia in 1996 can also be called an important research devoted to the Zamakhshari heritage. (Gomidi, 1996). The reason is that in this scientific work there is valuable information about the work "Sharhul-Fasih", which is unknown to this time by the scientist.

In 1997, professor Sabina Schmidtke of the University of Berlin presented the first edition of the work "Al-Minhaj Philharmonic" belonging to the pen of Mahmoud Zamakhshari. From this publication, it is worth noting that the scientific-critical text of "Al-Minhaj Phil-usul" and its translation into English have taken place. (Schmidtke, 1997)

In 2006, the publishing house "Kessinger Publishing" presented Charles Horn's "Golden Jubilee or Zamakhshari aphorisms" in English to the public. (Horne, 2006). This work, which is an English translation of the famous work "Atvaq AZ-Zahab Phil-mavaiz Val-khutab" – "golden jubilee about Maviza and band-O'gits", is available on the internet and can be purchased by electronic payment.

In 2011, a study titled "Counting units in Arabic language" (Eisenlohr, 2011) was published by Leopold Ayzenlor at the University of Ogoyo, USA in Zamakhshari's Al-Qistas Al-Mustaqim. This scientific research dedicated to zamakhshari's famous work on linguistics is a unique example of the research carried out abroad on the Zamakhshari heritage.

From the above it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. Mahmud Zamakhshari's legacy, which has been in the eyes of muarriks and experts since ancient times, also serves as the basis of scientific research in various parts of the world. This thing is still a vivid expression of the relevance of the importance of scientific works of the scientist.

2. Foreign researchers also study the life of Zamakhshari and the information related to the period he lived, as well as the issues raised in the works of the scientist.

3. Mahmud Zamakhshariy was the author of 91 works. From the point of view of research, these works can be divided into three groups:

First, although the name comes from bibliographic indicators, works that are not found in itself. For example, the work "Al-minhoj Fi usul" of Zamakhshari, published by Sabina Schmidtke, was among the works that were not found in the manual until 1997 year.

Second, works recorded in bibliographic indicators and stored in various libraries of the world, but not seen the face of modern publication.

Third, Mahmud Zamakhshari's works, which came from the name in bibliographic indicators, were found and published in the manuscript. In this regard, the above information was provided on research and publications conducted abroad.

4. The name of Mahmud Zamakhshari is known, but the same studies are being conducted abroad both on the study of the existing works and on the publication of the existing works of the manuscript, on the subject of izlash qo'l works that are not found in the manuscript. The fact that zamakhshari's works occupy a place on the internet pages in various electronic forms (pdf, txt, jpeg, etc.), and even some of his works are on sale through electronic payment shows how important the legacy of the scientist is in the development of the world civilization.

5. It is possible to indicate linguistics as the main direction in modern science. The main studies devoted to the heritage of the scientist covered works devoted to his Arabic language, grammatics, literature.

6. The second important direction in modern science is tafsirga related research. The interpretation of the scientist "Al-Kashshaf" has been an object of research since ancient times. At the same time, it is worth noting that research on this unique work continues in various scientific centers of the world.

7. Information about Mahmud Zamakhshari's scientific activity, his works on Islamic jurisprudence are rare. This inheritance has not been studied separately. In the sources on the history of the directions in Islam, in the works and research devoted to Zamakhshari, it is noted that he describes the issues of jurisprudence from the teachings of the Hanafi sect. At the same time, another important aspect of Zamakhshari's activity - not only his Hanafi sect, but also his comparative deep knowledge of other directions in the Fiqh-has not been sufficiently studied in scientific research.

Further intensification of the researches carried out in our country on Mahmud Zamakhshari's heritage, expansion of its scope, research of the masterpieces existing in the libraries of our country and presenting them to the scientific community of our country and abroad are of material and spiritual importance in the development of science.

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