

## ANNOTATION

**of Anarbayev Nurlan's PhD dissertation thesis  
on the theme "Moral-ethical norms: content and importance of the treatise  
"Halisatu-l hakhaik" by the scholar of mediaeval times Abu-l Qasim al-  
Farabi/ Al-Faryabi" submitted to confer for the degree of «Doctor of  
Philosophy» on the specialty 6D021500 – "Islam studies"**

Dissertation thesis is considered with comprehensive analysis of the social anthropological, religious-ethical, moral and views of morality issues of the treatise "Halisatu-l hakhaik" of the thinker, Hanafi scholar Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi/ Al-Faryabi devoted himself to the benefit of the peoples of Central Asia. At the same time, comparative analysis of the conclusions on the heritage of Abu-l Qasim's ethical thinking, ethical values are determined by the importance of the education of the wise man.

### **The relevance of the study.**

Today the Kazakh society understood the need for the transition to the spiritual heritage of the medieval scientists and thinkers, to draw attention to the wisdom of thinking. Confirmation of the power of Islam religion raised the status of Islam religion by the scholars of the population in their writings, could reveal its spiritual and morality values to the world community.

After gaining our independence, the issues of religion and Islam studies have been comprehensively analyzed. Among them the analysis of the treatise "Halisatu-l hakhaik" by the scholar of mediaeval times Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi/ Al-Faryabi" is one of the today's actual issues. The relevance of this issue can be proven and concluded by the following:

First of all, through the introduction of the creative life of the greatest thinker from Central Asia and scientific presentation of his scientific research has scientific importance. In this regard, the scientist in the field of Morality of Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's life and the chronological, hermeneutic and comparative analysis of his manuscript which has been kept in the book storage since today have been the main objects of the research.

Secondly, the moral works of the ancient times in Arabic studies about morality have never lost their importance. Therefore, the comparative research of the scientists' works, like, Imam al-Ghazali, al-Mawardi and Ibn Miskawayh who exerted much in morality will help to understand the principles of scientists in the Middle Ages.

Thirdly, the main purpose of the religion of Islam is to educate human dignity and human qualities of mature youth who consider high moral and ethical values as the importance of humanity. It will be seen in hints of the foundations of law and faith in Islam religion. Through the hints of Holy Quran Islamic laws can be seen all measurements of the ethical criteria. Islam religion is an universal system of regulating person's individual and social life. Therefore, Islam religion is based on the scenic characteristics of relationships among the people. It is the

faith and the legal and practical criteria in religion that should lead to spiritual purity, justice, humility, and general moral perfection. Direction to the improvement of the impact and peculiarities of such qualities and moral values of Islam religion is necessary at present time. It will increase the relevance of the research work in this context.

Fourthly, religion, customs and traditions will ensure the continuity of generations. This is also reflected in the moral education. The belief in God is known as morality. It is formed by means of religious belief and moral duty of loyalty, honesty, morality, modesty, courtesy, and it is the basis for the formation of human values, such as, respect for elders.

Fifthly, division of religious consciousness of different sections in religion, twisted morals of the Kazakh Muslim, to corrupt religion in the aim of breaking the peace among the public, frequent social movements taking place in the society have proven the need and importance of research works on creation of the concepts of Islamic morals. Therefore, at present, we should instill ethical and moral qualities in the spiritual hearts of the young generation. Therefore, the country's religious and spiritual revival of mass have caused tension between different views and ideologies due to the reflection of the process of spiritual space, and it is because of the break in continuity of spiritual heritage of domestic scientists which compensate the field of religion for a certain level. In modern society there is a need to fill this gap in time. The theme we have chosen will contribute to the modernization of the work in this direction.

**The purpose and objectives of the research:** The main purpose of the research is to identify the main principles of education on human thinking and moral ethical measurements and issues on the peculiarities of Abu-l Qasim from Mauaranahir area who exerted significant contribution to science and civilization of Islam. The purpose of the research has set to solve the problems in the implementation of the following objectives.

- to define Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's creative maturity of the context of the historical and social situations;
- to analyze Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's creativity, including the analysis of handwritten versions analysis of historical chronology and hermeneutic analysis of the treatise "Halisatu-l hakhaik";
- to distinguish Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's religious principles and views of Islam sphere;
- to analyze systematic peculiarities of the medieval Islam thinkers' research works on morality of Islam and to distinguish propaganda principles of morality;
- to define the role of moral obligation in human education in the treatise of "Halisatu-l hakhaik";
- to determine the basis and importance of religious categories in bringing up humanity like: 'muzhahada', 'ryazat', 'danger and hope', «repent»;
- to define the basis and importance of ethical values like: justice, conscience, generosity, humility in "Halisatu-l hakhaik";

**The object of the research** is moral ethical norms of Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's "Halisatu-l hakhaik".

**The subject of the research** is Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's life and treatise, importance of moral duty and its categories and peculiarities.

**The sources of the research.** Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi // Al-Faryabi's treatise "Halisatu-l hakhaikh".

**The novelty of the research.**

In accordance with the purpose and set objects of the research the following results have been gained:

- It was clarified that nineteen manuscripts of Abul-Qasim were preserved in the world's archives, as well as compared with the historical and textual point of view of nine treatises "Halisatu-l hakhaikh" and determined that the thinker's main original treatise, written during his lifetime, was stored in archive "Darul Kutub" in Cairo. However, during the consideration of the works written by Abu al-Qasim in different spheres, it was found that exact title of "Maqasid-l Awliya fi Mahasin-l Anbiya" is "Qisasu-l Anbiya" and that some of manuscripts of "Al-Asilatu-l Lamia adzhuibatu wa l-Jamia" were covered in "Halisatu-l hakhaikh";

- The sources of Turkic research works about the life of Abu-l Qasim al-Farabi and Arabic, Persian, Turkic language sources related to his treatise, and they have been analyzed and the thinker's Hanafi thoughts proved that his principle was Maturi morality, and he was also defined as a qualified scholar in sphere of morality and classical sopy and he dreamt of human wisdom;

- Having analyzed the works of Abu-l-Qasim about Islam, it was determined that to comprehend the relationship work of Abu Hamid al-Ghazali "Ihiya Ulum al-Din" with science, the work of "Tahzibu- l Akhlaq" of Ibn Miskawayh with Hickman and "Adab ad-din wa ad-Dunia" by Al-Maturidi showed that they wisely expanding and revealing the importance of the mind, about knowledge and Hikmet, and iman concepts in "Halisatu-l hakhaikh" presented them as bases of islam which leading to perfection;

- It has been proved that glitzy events, impressive verses, sayings of scholars and thinkers, the verses of the Holy Quran, Hadith stimulate the Quran methods (targheeb) and intimidation (tarhib) were used by Abul-Qasim in his treatise, he promoted acceptable reasonable values of moral spiritual satisfying of the human;

- It has been determined the use of obligatory moral categories in "Halisatu-l hakhaikh", which were formed by leading to a true mind, have been the sincerity in worship, and endorses the call for a ban and the true iman;

- In the work of "Halisatu-l hakhaikh" were conducted the analysis of Sufi categories "mudzhahada", "riyazat", "hyluet and uzlet", "repentance" and etc. and for the first time conclusions of medieval scholars like, Al-Ghazali, Ibn al-Miskuayh and Maturidi summarized in comparative form;

- In his treatise "Halisatu-l hakhaikh" the author disassembled the meaning and importance of values from an Islamic perspective, such as: shame, justice, patience, satisfaction, gentleness, honesty and generosity, as well as the ideological continuity and thematic connection between these values were defined in the songs, epics of Kazakh akyns and writers and from Abul-Qasim's points of views.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The results of the research can be used in the field of theoretical issues, human education, religion, Islamic studies and Islamic morality, ethics, history.

The novelty of the research of the thesis can be also useful in educational institutions, especially, in the spheres of philosophy, religious studies of humanitarian profile. It can be used as a supplementary material for the special course programs on Islam study specialty. It can be also useful in the development of training specialists in their introduction of principles of ethical –moral relations among the people and in explaining the importance of modelling the Islam complexion in education.

**The hypotheses of the research.**

Kazakh scientists and thinkers have made a significant contribution to the development of Islamic civilization in Central Asia and to the location of the ancient Kazakh land. In this regard, the Mauarinahr scientists' research works of medieval times are not familiar enough to the Kazakh society. In this aim there is a need to introduce scientists of Maturity and Khanafy of the middle ages whose works haven't been the subject of research.

The materials related to the Abu-l Qasim's life have even shown that he was distinguished as an ancestor of Farabi, the place where he lived, where he was taught and wrote his research works has been proven Bukhara, and we defined his followers and teachers who were not discussed before. The works of "Qisasu-l Anbiya", "Al-Asilatu-l Lamia ya adzhuibatu-l Jamia" of the thinker among several treatises of "Halisatu-l hakhaik" stored in the world libraries identified and verified as the most ancient and put into scientific revolution;

- It has been determined that most of the works of the Central Asian Hanafi Maturid's thinking of Abu al-Qasim al-Faryabi which were instructed to perfection, good disposition;

- The mind the concept of Islamic thinkers of Central Asia, the knowledge and Hickman and Iman was seen as the basis of moral and strength, making a moral person to be coercive. Therefore, we can say that the strengthening of these qualities is high moral condition of a personality;

- In the "Halisatu-l hakhaik" the promotion of moral values were used stimulation method (targheeb) and intimidation method (tarhib), as well as events and poetry, taking into account the feelings of the person. However, as an example, the acceptable reason for the listener will be the witty expressions of scholars and thinkers and verses of the Holy Quran with the hadith of the Prophet. Thus, the instruction, which left a special impression on the listener's soul has been defined;

- Improvement of human behaviour is associated with the power of commitment. To be obliged is a moral obligation. On the basis of the texts "Halisatu-l hakhaik", the moral obligation was proved as a category which forms the external force such commitments as the iman, the mind, worship, call for a ban and approval of a blasphemed;

- The terms like: 'muzhahada', 'ryazat', 'danger and hope', 'repent and prayer', 'uzlet and hiluet', 'khalb' were described as impacts of moral duty in 'Halisatu-l hakhak'. These categories took place in the scholars works of Middle ages Ibn

Miskawayh, Al-Mauardy, Aby Hamid Al-Gazaly and these categories were comparatively proven that they were used in bringing up human values and spiritual perfection;

- In modern society crisis of human values and the negative qualities of people are noticeable. Recently it has been enhanced by mistrust attitudes towards Muslims and there is a trying to show that religion is distant from the moral and ethical values. For this reason, the meaning and importance of values have been summarized such as: shame, justice, patience, satisfaction, gentleness, honesty and generosity which were written in the treatise " Halisatu-l hakhaik" on the basis of the Islamic Moral and they were revealed by the continuity of akyns' songs and epics of Kazakh writers.

**Approbation and publications of the research.** The dissertation thesis was completed in the Chair of Islam studies of NurMubarak Egypt university. The main conclusions and results of the research have been presented in the journals recommended by the Committee for control of education and science of RK and in publications abroad. The total number of articles -9. Among them, in the journals recommended by the Committee for control of education and science of RK -4, papers published in international scientific journals with zero impact factor journals-1. Articles published in collections of materials of international conferences of scientific and practical focus-4.

**The structure and content of the research.** In completion of the main purpose and objectives of the dissertation thesis, the thesis consists of an introduction, seven chapters, conclusion and bibliography. The total volume of the thesis is in 131 pages.