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AYDIN SAYILI AND THE FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT OF FARABI STUDIES IN TURKEY

Abstract

Introduction. The authors of the article write about the scientists-farabiologists and their heritage. It made a great contribution to the formation and development of Farabi studies in Turkey. The formation of Farabi studies in Turkey happened in 1930s. In this period the Faculty of Language and History-Geography was created at Ankara university. Then after three years a group of Philosophy was founded at the Faculty of Language and History-Geography. One of the famous scholars Aydın Sayılı worked on that group of Philosophy and wrote a plethora of articles about al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. Authors were able to learn about the activities of several historical figures, got acquainted with their heritage regarding the formation and development of Farabi studies in Turkey (Necati Akder, Aydın Sayılı, Fuat Sezgin, Necati Lugal, Mübahat Türker Küyel, Remzi Demir). Goals and objectives. To review and analyze the scientific works of scientist-farabiologists, starting with Aydın Sayılı, and familiarization with scientists who made a great contribution to the formation and development of Farabi studies in Turkey. Results. Working with the funds of the National Library of Turkey, the library of the Atatürk Cultural Center and other scientific libraries made it possible to get acquainted with Turkish representatives of the science of Farabi studies. Conclusion. After studying the formation and development of the Farabi studies in the Republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the authors attempted to determine the formation and development of Farabi studies in Turkey.

Keywords: Al-Farabi, Aydın Sayılı, Farabi studies, Republic of Turkey, group of Philosophy, philosophers.

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АЙДЫН САЙЫЛЫ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКИЯДАҒЫ ФАРАБИТАНУ ҒЫЛЫМЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН ДАМУЫ

Аңдатпа

Kіріспе. Ғылыми мақалада Түркия Республикасындағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы мен дамуына үлес қосқан фарабитанушы-ғалымдар және олардың мұралары туралы айтылады. Түркия Республикасындағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы ХХ ғасырдың 30-жылдарымен тұспа-тұс келеді. Бұл уақытта Анкара университетінде Тіл және Тарих-География факультетінің негізі қаланды. Үш жылдан кейін аталмыш факультетте философия тобы құрылды. Тіл және Тарих-География факультетінің философия тобында зерттеуші-ғалым Айдын Сайылы жұмыс жасап, әл-Фараби, Ибн Сина және басқа да ортағасырлық ойшылдар хақында көптеген ғылыми зерттеулерді жазды. Авторлар Түркиядағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы мен дамуына қатысты бірнеше тарихи тұлғалардың қызметімен және олардың мұраларымен (Нежати Акдер (Nejati Akder), Айдын Сайылы (Aydın Sayılı), Фуат Сезгин (Fuat Sezgin), Нежати Лугал (Nejati Lugal), Мубахат Түркек-Күйел (Mübahat Türker-Küyel), Ремзи Демир (Remzi Demir) және т.б.) таныса алды. Аталмыш мақала Түркия елінің шәкіртакысы

негізінде Анкара шаһарындағы Анкара Хажы Байрам Вели жоғары оқу орнының қабырғасында дайындалды. Зерттеудің мақсаттары мен міндеттері. Түркия Республикасындағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы мен дамуын және өкілдерін анықтау және Айдын Сайылы бастаған фарабитанушы-ғалымдардың ғылыми еңбектеріне шолу және талдау жұмыстарын жүргізу. Нәтижелер. Авторлар Түркия Республикасындағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы хақында Түркия Республикасының Ұлттық кітапханасы, Ататүрік мәдени орталығының кітапханасы және өзге де ғылыми кітапханалардың қорындағы еңбектермен танысып зерделеу арқылы аталмыш ғылымның өкілдерін біле алды. Қорытынды. Қазақстан Республикасында және Өзбекстан Республикасында фарабитанудың қалыптасуы мен дамуын зерттегеннен кейін авторлар Түркия Республикасындағы фарабитану ғылымының қалыптасуы мен дамуы хақында анықтауға әрекет жасалды.

Кілт сөздер: Әл-Фараби, Айдын Сайылы, фарабитану ғылымы, Түркия, философия тобы, философтар.

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АЙДЫН САЙЫЛЫ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ, РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ ФАРАБИЕВЕДЕНИЯ В ТУРЦИИ

Аннотация

Введение. Авторы статьи рассказывают о фарабиеведах, внесших большой вклад в становление и развитие фарабиеведения в Турецкой Республике, а также об их наследии. Формирование фарабиеведения как науки в Республике Турция приходится на 30-е годы XX века. В этот период в стенах университета Анкары был создан факультет Языка и Истории-Географии. Через три года на факультете Языка и Истории-Географии была открыта группа Философии. Одним из ученых-профессоров на данном факультете, на группе философии был Айдын Сайылы. Он написал множество научных трудов об аль-Фараби и Ибн Сине. Авторы смогли узнать о работах ряда исторических деятелей и ознакомиться с их наследием о становлении и развитии фарабиеведения в Турецкой Республике. Среди таких деятелей можно отметить Неджати Акдера (Nejati Akder), Айдына Сайылы (Ayдын Sayılı), Фуата Сезгина (Fuat Sezgin), Неджати Лугала (Nejati Lugal), Мюбахата Тюркер-Кюэля (Mübahat Türker-Küyel) и Ремзи Демира (Remzi Demir). Данная статья была подготовлена в рамках стипендии в Турецкой Республике в Университете Анкары Хажы Байрам Вели. Цели и задачи исследования. Обзор и анализ научных трудов ученых-фарабиеведов, начиная с Айдына Сайылы, и ознакомление с учеными, внесшими большой вклад в становление и развитие науки фарабиеведения в Турецкой Республике. Результаты. Национальные библиотеки Турецкой Республики, библиотеки культурного центра Ататюрка и другие научные библиотеки позволили ознакомиться с турецкими представителями науки фарабиеведение. Заключение. После исследования формирования и развития фарабиеведения в Республике Казахстан и в Республике Узбекистан, авторами предпринята попытка определить этапы формирования и развития науки фарабиеведения в Турецкой Республике.

Ключевые слова: Аль-Фараби, Айдын Сайылы, наука фарабиеведения, Турция, группа Философия, философы.

Introduction. Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Tarhan or Turhan ibn Uzlug al-Farabi, known in Medieval Islamic World as Muallim-i Sani, and in Medieval Latin World as Magister Secundus, namely second and greatest teacher of philosophy after Aristotle, is undoubtedly the symbolic personage of the Turkic World, establishing leader of philosophical thought in Islamic World, and one of the few philosophers who woke the Western World from the Scholastic slumber it had fallen into [1, 7 p.]. He was a unique thinker East, the second "Teacher of sani" after Aristotle, occupies a special place in the science of world. Because, as noted in the first volume of the first farabiologist-scientist Akzhan al-Mashani's work "Al-Farabi kopiri", al-Farabi developing the teachings of Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy and other thinkers explored the teachings of these thinkers, connecting them with optics, acoustics, architecture, music, etc. [2, 58 p.]. Thus, studying various branches of science in relation to each other, he created many works and determined himself to achieve the truth of life.

Every country in the world has scientists, who researched history. For instance, the formation of Farabi studies in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan falls on the 60s of the XX century. Since it was during this period that the Institute of philosophy and law was founded at the Academy of Sciences of the two countries. The creation of the Institute of philosophy and law in Kazakhstan is associated with the name of the first farabiologist-scientist of Kazakhstan, geologist-surveyor Prof. Dr. Akzhan Zhaksybekuly al-Mashani and in Uzbekistan the creation of this Institute is associated with the scientific activities of doctor of philosophy Muminov Ibrahim Muminovich and Khairullayev Muzaffar Mukhitdinovich. We came to this conclusion during the research of one of the authors, after he won international scholarship of Imam Bukhari of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author was able to work in scientific institutes and libraries in Samarkand, Tashkent, Bukhara.

The great medieval scholars Al-Beruni and Ibn Sina, who worked centuries later Al-Farabi, considered themselves of their ancestor. But we do not call them the third, fourth teachers of world civilization. The great ancestor was first introduced by the descendants of Akzhan Mashani, who founded the teaching of science Farabi studies: "Before Farabi and after him were personalities. However, among them, it is precisely like Farabi, in four fields of science and art - arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music - it is difficult to name any of the scientists who made such a major contribution to them: Plato, Aristotle and Ptolemy were not researchers of music, he wrote by ourselves" [3, c. 6].

The unique thinker of the East, the «The second teacher» after Aristotle of the name Abu Nasr al-Farabi holds a special place in national and world sciences. Because, as noted in the first volume of his work «Äl-Farabi köpiri» the first farabiologist-scientist Akzhan al-Mashani, the medieval scholar al-Farabi, developing the teachings of Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy and other thinkers, studied the teachings of these thinkers, connecting them with optics, acoustics, architecture, music and so on. [2, p. 58]. Thus, studying various branches of science in relation to each other, he created many works and determined himself to achieve the truth, of life. Akzhan al-Mashani mentions this in his interview «Shyndyq izdegen zaman jetti» («It's time to look for the truth»):

The search of al-Farabi, long in life - the truth of life, the secret of the eternal spirit.

Who seeks the truth will not get lost or diminished. Therefore, I would encourage ambitious youth to learn from their great ancestor how to comprehend the truth.

Where there is no truth, there are no moral categories of stability, justice, cooperation, respect, love, satisfaction with the available, mercy, honor and dignity [4, p. 2].

Farabiologist-scientist Akzhan al-Mashani, who first proclaimed the name of al-Farabi the wise thinker of the East in Kazakhstan and Central Asia, occupies a unique place not only in domestic science, but also in the world.

The footsteps of the first farabiologist-scientist Dr. Prof. Akzhan al-Mashani could work with fund a plethora of libraries and archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan. You can introduce as followings: 1. The National Academic library of Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana; 2. The Scientific library of the Eurasian National university L.N. Gumilyov, Astana; 3. The Central archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty; 4. The Central State Archive of Film, Photo Documents, and Sound Recording of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty; 4. The Archive of Scientific Academy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty; 5. The fund of Scientific Academy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (The department of Rare books, manuscripts and national literature), Almaty; 6. The Archive of the Kazakh National Technical university K.I. Satbayev and fund of the Center of historical heritage, Almaty; 7. The Kazakh Research Institute of Oncology and Radiology, Almaty; 8. The Karaganda Regional State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty; 9. The Zhezkazgan Regional State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Zhezkazgan; 10. The Museum of the «Rukhaniyat – Abu Nasr Al-Farabi», Turkestan region, district of Otyrar, village Shauldir; 11. The Y. Atinsarin Kostanai Regional memorial-museum, Kostanai; 12. The Museum of the Nurken Abdirov school, Karaganda region, district Karkarali, village of Nurken; 13. Museum of Karkarali district of historical and local lore, Karaganda region, district of Karkarali.

The footsteps the first farabiologist-scientist Akzhan al-Mashani, undertook an internship at Imam Bukhari International scientific-research center in Samarkand. I was in this country two month and was a lot of libraries and scientific institutes of Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 1. The International scientific-research center Imam Bukhari, Samarkand; 2. The Library of Bukhara State university, Bukhara; 3. The Archive of Scientific of Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent; 4. The library of Scientific of Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. 5. The International Islamic Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This year, winning a scholarship to Republic of Turkey, at the moment author worked on the studying of the formation and development of the science of Farabi studies in the Republic of Turkey. Authors can explain in this article that A. Sayili (A. Sayılı) formulated Farabi studies in Turkey and left a plethora books about this theme. Here we want to note that one of the name of Prof. Dr. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı). He established a scientific school and established an exploring of science of history.

Materials and methods. In this article was utilised scientific, rare books from libraries in Turkey such as

the Library of the Nation`s (Ankara), library of the Center of Culture of Ataturk (Ankara), the Scientific library of the Islam (Istanbul), University of Istanbul, the libraries of Faculty of literature and Faculty of theology. The method of this article is historical and expeditional research. Exactlier, we met with professor Remzi Demir who was a student of Prof.Dr. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı).

Discussions. *The formation of group of philosophy*

In 1935s Mustafa Kemal Ataturk formulated Faculty of Language and History-Geography at Ankara university. After three years group of philosophy was constructed in Faculty of Language and History-Geography by Prof.Dr. Olivier Lacombe, who entered Sorbonne university Faculty of Philosophy. A lot of scientists-philosophers such as Necati Akder, Niyazi Berkes, Behice Boran, Muzaffer Şerif Başoğlu, Hamdi Ragıp Atademir, Mehmet Karasan, Bedii Ziya Egemen and others were in this group [5, 27 p.]. In this time Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) was sent to abroad for studying in 1935s. So, he studied at Harvard university and gave a deep knowledge connected with history of science. In this university Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) introduced with great professor, who the founder of the discipline of the history of science George Sarton [5, 283 p.]. About this author G.A. Russel «Aydın Sayılı, 1913-1993» in article noted that on Aydın Sayılı`s intellectualls more affected his teacher-supervisor Willy Hartner (1905-1981) [6, 673 p.]. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) interested on problem of science of history and he wrote, then finished doctoral dissertation on title of «Institutions of Science and Learning in the Muslim World». When A.Sayılı was writing doctoral title, his a science of advisor was Prof.Dr. George Sarton. Then A.Sayılı (A.Sayılı) became a doctor of science in 1942s on March 2nd [5, 15 p.].

The scientific works of Aydın Sayılı

In 1943s Aydın Sayılı came back to Turkey and worked at Faculty of Language and History-Geography, institute of Philosophy [5, 28 p.]. In this time Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) with a lot of scientists-professors began to explored personality and heritage of thinkers of middle ages, especially al-Farabi. For instance, after three years Organization of the History of Turk was published Lectures of Bulletin of XV volume. Four article is linked Farabi published such as «Farab ve Tefekkür Tarihindeki Yeri», «Farabî`nin Simyanın Lüzumu Hakkındaki Risalesi», «Farabî`nin Tabiat İlminin Kökleri Hakkında Yüksek Makaleler Kitabı» and «Farabî`nin Hala Hakkındaki Risalesi» [5, 37 p.].

Institute of Philosophy was reformulated and became of the President of this institute was Nejati Akder in 1948s. In 1952s department of Philosophy was consisted from Philosophy of Systemacy, History of Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology-Pedagogy. After this year as Prof.Dr. R.Demir wrote of his book that pedagogy-psychology was divided to another institute. Beginning of 1955s scientist-professors of the Faculty of Language, History-Geography did a exploring the science of history. In this year Aydın Sayılı became professor and continued to worked at this faculty [5, 44 p.].

In science of history of Turkey Prof.Dr. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) wrote, collected and did a translating of works of Farabi. For instance, «The Aristotelian Explanation of the Rainbow» (Isis, V.30, 1939, p.65), «Was Ibn Sina an Iranian or a Turk» (Isis, V.31, 1939, p. 8-24.) [5, 163 p.], «Higher Education in Islam» (University of Ankara (Yilligi), 1948, p. 30-71.), «George Sarton`un Introduction to the History of Science Adli Eseri» (University of Ankara, Journal of Faculty of Language and History-Geography, V.7, 1949, p.645-661), «Farabi ve İlim» (Journal of Faculty of Language and History-Geography, V.8, 1950, p.437-440) [5, 164 p.], «The Observatory in Islam» (Ankara, 1960s, p.472) [2, 165 p.], «A short Tract of Al-Farabi on Poetry and Rythm» (Proceeding of the Fourteenth International Congress of the History of Science, Tokyo and Kyoto, 1974, V.3, p.347-350.) [5, 167 p.], «Sarton ve Bilim Tarihi» (Bulletin, V.47, 1983, 499-525.) [5, 168 p.], «Turkish contributions to scientific work in Islam» (Ankara, 1986) [7, 1 p.].

Prof.Dr. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) with Prof. Necati Lugal translated from arab to english languages of the work of al-Farabi`s «Article of Farabi on vacuum». Then this working was published like a book «Ebu nasr İl-Farabi`nin halâ üzerine makalesi - Farabi`s article on vacuum» in 1985s by above these authors [8, 1 p.]. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) and Necati Lugal found of fond of the Library of the Faculty of Languages, History and Geography (Dil be Tarih-Coğrafya Facültesi) of the Ankara university [8, 17 p.]. About this important manusciprt professors pointed out on the following way: «This article of Al-Farabi is of great importance for the history of science» [8, 19 p.]. Not only this, we can show a lot of scientific works on translating Farabi of the above professors such as «Habeş el-Hasib`in «El-Dimişki» Adıyla Maruf Zic`inin Mukaddemesi, The Introductory Section of Habash`s Astronomical Tables Known as the Damascene, Zij (Journal of Faculty of Language and History-Geography, V.13, 1955, 133-151), «Farabî`nin Tabiat İlminin Kökleri Hakkında Yüksek Makaleler Kitabı» (Bulletin, V.15, 1951, p.81-122) [5, 164 p.].

The one thousandth anniversary of al-Farabi`s death was commemorated by the Istanbul university in a ceremony made up of a series of talks. Professor Prof.Dr. Aydin Sayili (Aydın Sayılı) participated in that commemoration as the representative of Ankara University with a paper he prepared for the purpose. On the

same occasion the Turkish Historical Society dedicated an issue of its Belletin (Bulletin, No 57, vol. 15, 1951) to al-Farabi. On these issues Prof.Dr. Mübahat Türker-Küyel showed in her article «Brief biography and account concerning the scientific activity of professor Aydın Sayılı» that the articles in this issue of the Bulletin, five, in all, are all on al-Farabi, and four out of them bear professor Aydın Sayılı's (Aydın Sayılı's) signature, one being the product of collaboration with professor Necati Lugal [5, 47 p.].

The scientific school of Aydın Sayılı and Farabi studies

The famous scientist Aydın Sayılı (A.Sayılı) created scientific school and prepared future doctors and professors, which doing a science of farabi studies. We can noted the next scientists, Prof.Dr. Mübahat Türker-Küyel, Prof.Dr. Fuat Sezgin, Prof.Dr. Esin Kahya, Prof.Dr. Sevim Tekeli, Prof.Dr. Yavuz Unhat, Prof.Dr. Remzi Demir and etc.

One of the students Prof.Dr. Aydın Sayılı (Aydın Sayılı) we can note a name of Prof.Dr. Mübahat Türker-Küyel, who wrote and did about a translating of manuscripts Abu Nasr al-Farabi. For instance, in the fond Nation's library we found a lot of books of this professor as «Farabi'nin peri hermenias muhtasarı» [9, 1 p.], «Farabi'ye atfedilen küçük bir eser» (1990) [10, 1 b.], «Farabi'nin bazı mantık eserleri» [11, 1 p.]. In these books are telled that important of heritage and totally explanation of certain books of Al-Farabi. For example, in books «Farabi'nin bazı mantık eserleri» is telled that works of Al-Farabi, which wrote about science of logic «Al-Tavti'a fi'l Mantık» [11, 5 p.], «Fusul Yuhtacu ilahya fi Sina at Mantık» [10], «Kitab al-Kiyas al-Sagir» [10, 8 p.].

One of the apprentice Prof.Aydın Sayılı, Prof.Dr. Fuat Sezgin is a professor, a historian-orientalist. His works was devoted for exploring of medieval thinkers. For instance, in 1998s edited by Fuat Sezgin and Eckhard Neubauer's «KITAP AL-MUSQ AL-KABR. Grand Book of Music by ABU NASR AL-FARAB Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Tarkhan (d.339/950)». This book was printed by Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Frankfurt am Main. Scientist, who wrote of introduction of this book Echard Neubauer noted as follows: «The six extant manuscripts were described by Amnon Shiloah. The copy reproduced here is preserved in Istanbul, Köprulu library No. 953» [12, 9 p.]. Not only Prof. Aydın Sayılı, his students continued exploring about of medieval thinkers.

Scientific book of one of the farabiologist-scientist in Turkey Prof.Dr. Mübahat Türker-Küyel's «Farabi'nin peri hermeneias muhtasarı», which was published in 1992, Ankara [9. 1 p.].

Second book of this author of «Farabi'nin geometri felsefesine ilişkin metinler», which was published in 1992s, Ankara.

Student of Aydın Sayılı (Aydın Sayılı) Remiz Demir published book of «Ord. Prof.Dr.Aydın Sayılı Külliyyatı – 1. Atatürk be Bilim». In this book we can know about developing of science of history with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. For instance, one of the contents of this book «The place of Science in the Turkish Movement of Westernization, and Atatürk».

«Ord. Prof.Dr.Aydın Sayılı Külliyyatı – 4. The observatory in islam and its place in the general history of the observatory». Authors showed important observatory in Islam and explained meaning of this word above this book. For instance, authors showed in introduction part on the following way: «The Islamic observatory has also been studied as a product and part of the Islamic society an civilization» [5, 4 p] and in the book we see a plethora of observatories (The al-Mamun's observatory [5, 51 p.], The Maragha [5, 189 p.], The Samarqand and Istanbul observatories [5, 263 p.] and his function in the middle ages.

The farabiologist-scientists in Turkey prepared a book of the catalog of «Farabi bibliyografası. Kitap – Makale (Doğumunun 1100 üncü Yıldönümü Münasebetiyle)» published in 1973s [13, 1 p.]. From this catalog of book every explorer can introduce on the next directions: «Farabi bibliyografyaları» («Bibliography of Farabi»), «Farabi'nin eserleri» («Essays of Farabi»), «Farabi ve eserleri hakkında kaynaklar» («Sources are about Farabi and essays»), «Farabi hakkında yazılmış eserler» («Essays are about Farabi»), «Farabi hakkında yazılmış makaleler» («Articles are about Farabi») and etc. [13, 2 p.] (Dr.Müjgan Cunbur, İsmet Binark, Nejat Sefercioğlu. Farabi bibliyografyası. Kitap-Makale (Doğumunun 1100 üncü Yıldönümü Münasebetiyle). Başbakanlık Kültür Müsteşarlığı Cumhuriyet'in 50. Yıldönümü Yayınları:4. 1973. – p. 115. Still, Along with this, a book of bibliography of the disciple of eminent medieval thinker al-Farabi, İbn Sina «İbn Sina bibliyografyası (Yurt içi Yayınlar). İbn Sina Haftları için Bibliyografik Hazırlık Çalışması» was published in Ankara, 1983s. [14, 2 p.]. In this book reader can introduce on the next direction: İbni Sina'nın eserleri Türkçeye çevirileri («Essays of Ibn Sina and Turkic translations»), «İbn Sina ile ilgili kitap ve broşürler» («Books and pamphlets about Ibn Sina»), «İbn Sina ve eserleri üzerine makaleler» («Articles on Ibn Sina and his works») ans etc.

In 1999s representativers of school of Prof.Dr. Aydın Sayılı (Aydın Sayılı) professors Sevim Tekeli, Esin Kahya, Melek Dosay, Remzi Demir, Hüseyin G. Topdemir, Yavuz Unat, Ayten Koç Aydın published books «Bilim tarihine giriş». In this book is given totally a history of science from ancient times to nowadays [15, 3-

12 pp.]

The scientist, who defended a thesis about Farabi studies in Turkey Republic

Referring to the official site tez.yok.gov.tr. from 2003s to 2022s a plethora of young scientists wrote and defended doctoral dissertations about theme of linking al-Farabi and his heritages of the middle ages in Turkey Republic. They are:

In the direction of sciences on philosophy and religion:

Nejdet Durak (2003). Aristoteles ve Farabi'de etik mukayeseli bir çalışma / Ethics concepts in Aristotle and Farabi a comparative study [16, 1 p.]; Mehmet Aydın (2003). Farabi-İbn Sina sistemi ışığında İbn Meymun'un din felsefesi / Maimonides philosophy of religion in the light of the system of al-Farabi-İbn Sina [17, 1 p.]; Eyüp Şahin (2003). Farabi'nin zihin felsefesi / Farabi's philosophy of mind [18, 1 p.]; Şenol Korkut (2005). Farabi'nin siyaset felsefesinin temel problemleri ve kökenleri / The main problems of al-farabi's political philosophy and their roots [19, 1 p.]; Adnan Küçükali (2005). İbn Meymun'un varlık ve düşünce öğretisi (Fârâbî ve İbn Sina ile karşılaştırmalı olarak) / Mosses Maimonides' teaching about being and thought (as comprasion with Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina) [20, 1 p.]; Mehmet Kasım Özgen (2005). Farabi' nin mutluluk anlayışı / The understanding of happiness of Al-Farabi [21, 1 p.]; Ayşe Taşkent (2009). Fârâbî, İbn Sînâ ve İbn Rüşd'de estetik / Aesthetics in al-Farabi, Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd [22, 1 p.]; Hasan Ocak (2009). İslam felsefesinde insanın özgürlüğü problemi (Farabi ve Kadı Abdulcebbar'a göre) / The problem of human freedom in islamic philosophy (According to Farabi and Kadı Abdulcebbar) (2009) [23, 1 p.]; Mustafa Yıldız (2009). Farabi'nin toplum ve devlet görüşü / Farabi's opinion on society and state [24, 1 p.]; Suat Çelikkol (2010). Farabi'de ahlak ve ahlak eğitimi / Moral of al-Farabi and moral training [25, 1 p.]; Fatma Dore (2011). Fârâbî'nin dil ve anlam kuramı / Al-Farabi's theory of language and meaning [26, 1 p.]; Hümeyra Özturan (2013). Aristoteles ve Fârâbî'de ahlâkın kaynağı problem / The problem of the origin of ethics according to Aristotle and al-Farabi [27, 1 p.]; Ali Tekin (2014). Aristoteles ve Fârâbî'de Burhân teorisi / Theory of Demonstration in Aristotle and al-Farabi [28, 1 p.]; Hakan Altıok (2015). Influence Farabienne sur l'ontologie de Maïmonide / Maimonides ontolojisinde Farabi etkisi [29, 1 p.]; Mehmet Murat Karakaya (2016). Plotinus'un Esülûciya üzerinden Fârâbî'ye etkisi / The effect of Plotinus to al Farabi via Esulucia [30, 1 p.]; Zeki Aktaş (2018). Farabi ve John Locke'un ahlak felsefelerinin karşılaştırılması / A comparison of al-Farabi and John Locke's moral philosophies [31, 1 p.]; İbrahim Aksu (2018). Farabi'de temel erdemler / Cardinal virtues in al-Farabi [32, 1 p.]; Özkan Kerimoğlu (2020). Farabi ve İhvan-ı Safa'da siyaset ve siyaset ahlakı / Politics and political morality of Farabi and İhvan-i Safa [33, 1 p.]; Nursema Kocakaplan (2021). Fârâbî ve İbn Sînâ'da tahayyül kavramı / The concept of imagination in al-Farabi and Avicenna [34, 1 p.].

Conclusion. It should be emphasized that the studying of the works of farabiologists and meeting with students of Aydın Sayılı (Aydın Sayılı) helped to learn more about the formation and development of Farabi studies in the Turkey. Due to international scholarship of Turkey we were able to know a lot information about farabiologists of Turkey.

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