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THE CONTRIBUTION OF GEORGIAN SCIENTISTS TO THE STUDY OF AVICENNA'S THOUGHT

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The greatest thinker, Avicenna, had a great influence on the development of sciences in the Middle Ages, both in the East and in the West, and left humanity a huge scientific heritage. Within the framework of the Islamic religion, he was able to critically assimilate ancient philosophy and science and systematize all the knowledge of his time.
In the article, the contribution of Georgian scientists to the study of Avicenna's thought is presented.

In 1966, the renowned semitologist Vladimir Akhvlediani published the Arabic text of Avicenna's phonetic treatise, accompanied by a Russian translation and a detailed analysis. In his monograph, the Georgian scholar posits that the organic aspect of Abu Ali Ibn Sina's work on the phonetic treatise is a natural extension of his profound understanding of human anatomy, which enabled him to provide an intricate description of the speech organs within his text. This extensive knowledge of human anatomy allowed Ibn Sina to accurately delineate the functions of these organs. Avicenna laid the groundwork for the advancement of acoustic phonetics. Through his linguistic and semiotic expertise, Vladimir Akhvlediani made Ibn Sina's timeless insights accessible to the linguistic community.

Avicenna's exploration of the so-called "Order of Quints" became the focus of musicologist Boris Gulisashvili's doctoral dissertation. After conducting five years of research in Tashkent and Almaty, Gulisashvili concluded that the pure or quint scale was actually developed by Avicenna, with its formation and evolution occurring in Western Europe only five centuries later. According to the Georgian scholar, Avicenna's pure scale differs from the European pure scale of the Middle Ages in several key and intermediate intervals. Furthermore, Ibn Sina's "Treatise on Music" serves as a significant resource for examining the functions and roles of musical instruments in medieval social life.

The National Center for Manuscripts is home to a 160-page manuscript of Avicenna, copied in the 14th century. This manuscript was examined by the semitologist Liana Samkurashvili, who presented her findings at a conference dedicated to Avicenna in Ashgabat in 1984. The manuscript comprises the fourth and fifth volumes (الفن) of Ibn Sina's renowned five-volume medical encyclopedia, "The Canon of Medicine" (القانون فى الطب). The fourth volume details the symptoms and treatment methods for various diseases, with the latter sections addressing cosmetology. The fifth volume focuses on compounds of complex

composition, referred to as the Pharmacopoeia. When considering the publication of a critical text of Ibn Sina's "The Canon of Medicine" (القانون فی الطب), it is advisable to reference the data from the Tbilisi List (ArK-9).

Medical historian Nani Khelaia, through her research, has revealed that Avicenna's name first appears in a Georgian medical text commissioned by Queen Tamar. Practitioners of ancient Georgian classical medicine, like Abu Ali ibn Sina, adhered to the humoral pathological theory established in antiquity. This theory considers the patient's temperament and constitution, along with the properties of medicinal substances derived from plant, animal, and mineral origins, following the principle that "opposites are cured by opposites."

The multifaceted contributions of Abu Ali Ibn Sina have been well acknowledged within the Georgian scientific community.