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***Annotation:*** *This article covers the life, scientific heritage and dialects of Mahmud Zamakhshari, and his speech in different languages. The main focus is on studying the different languages, dialects, life culture and customs of the peoples living in Central Asia. Also, his teachers and students, his works, and the positions he received are considered.*

***Keywords:*** *Makhmud Zamakhshari, jurisprudence, Quranic studies, lexicography, religious topics, ethics.*

**Introduction:** Abul Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad Zamakhshari was born on Wednesday, March 19, 1075 AD, in the village of Zamakhshar in Khorezm, into an educated, pious, and pious family of his time. The scholar received his knowledge from his father. From a young age, he joined his father in seeking knowledge and traveled from city to city in caravans. One year, a very severe winter came and while riding in a caravan, the ground was icy and the weather was very cold, so the horse slipped and fell. Zamakhshari was seriously injured when one of his legs was caught under a horse and lost one of his legs. After that, Zamakhshari's father wanted to give him an apprenticeship to a tailor, saying that his son was not suitable for heavy work, but Zamakhshari resisted and said, "Send me to a madrasah so that I can

study." His father, seeing his son's thirst for knowledge, did not resist and sent him to a madrasah. From that moment on, Zamakhshari began to learn among his peers and demonstrate his excellent abilities and great talents. In the madrasah, he mastered the Arabic language and the complex of religious sciences. He mastered the art of calligraphy, which was considered important among scholars. The scientist also made a living through this profession for some time.

**Main part:** When Zamakhshari reached the age of 12, he went to Bukhara to improve his knowledge and acquire a comprehensive education. Since Bukhara at that time, since the Samanid era, it was a place of glory and a place where the world's scholars gathered. Thus, throughout his life, the scholar traveled to Baghdad, Mecca, and Medina. At the same time, Zamakhshari studied with scholars in the countries he visited and held scientific debates with them. After completing his studies in Bukhara, Zamakhshari worked as a secretary in the service of the Khorezmshahs for several years. He tried to get closer to the rulers. After failing to achieve any of his goals in science there, he traveled to his homeland. In 1118, Zamakhshari fell seriously ill. After recovering from this illness, he completely renounced the service of rulers and the pleasures of the world. He now earnestly decided to devote his life to educating disciples, dedicating himself to science, and writing works.

Al-Zamakhshari undoubtedly had a great contribution to his scholarly career. One of his teachers was Abu Mudar Mahmud ibn Jarir al-Dabbi, Al-Isfahani, a famous scholar in the fields of language, vocabulary and literature. He died in Merv in 1113. Al-Isfahani also lived in Khorezm for some time. The introduction of the Mutazilite doctrine in this country is also associated with the name of Al-Isfahani. Zamakhshari also studied the science of hadith in Baghdad from famous scholars such as Sheikhul Islam Abu Khattab ibn Abul Batar. While in Mecca, he studied the science of alimony and fiqh from Abu

Bakr Abdullah ibn Talhat ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah al-Yabari, and Al-Andalusi As-Sheikh Saadi al-Khayati. He studied lexicography from famous scholars such as Abu Mansur Mawhub ibn al-Khadar and Al-Jawaliqi.

During his life, Az-Zamakhshari visited Merv, Nishapur, Isfahan, Sham, Hijaz and Baghdad, and twice visited Mecca. The scientist continued his scientific work here. Zamakhshari created more than 50 works during his life. They are about Arabic grammar, lexicography, literature, geography, the science of arus, tafsir and hadith.

Zamakhshari spent his last 5 years in Mecca. There, the scholar studied the Arabic language, its dialects, the life, culture and customs of the Arabs with great respect. For this reason, he created important works on the grammar, vocabulary of the Arabic language, and Arabic linguistics in general. Arab sources also mention the idea that “If it were not for this lame man from Khorezm, the Arabs would not have known their language perfectly.” In addition, the emir of Mecca, Ibn Bakhas, praised him and said, “It would be worth it if all the villages in the world were sacrificed for the village of Zamakhshari in Khorezm. Because this village gave birth to a great scholar like the great Zamakhshari, who can come once in a thousand years.” Zamakhshari’s deep knowledge and rare works were recognized by world scholars during his lifetime. He was honored with high titles such as "Ustaz at-duni" (teacher of the whole world), "Ustaz al-arab wa lajam" (teacher of Arabs and non-Arabs), "Kaba al-Udabo" (kaaba of scholars), and "Jarullah" (neighbor of Allah).

The scholar's work "Muqaddam al-Adab" is considered very popular among the peoples of the world. The work consists of 5 parts. The first 2 parts are devoted to vocabulary and the remaining 3 parts to grammar. The parts dedicated to nouns and verbs contain more than 15 thousand words, and there are manuscripts of them with Turkish, Arabic, Persian-Uzbek, Turkic-Mongol

words. There are about 100 ancient manuscripts of dictionary parts and about 1000 copies of grammar parts in world funds. Another work of the scholar is the work "Kashshof". The work "Kashshof" is considered an important source of scientific importance for the interpretation of the Quran. It is distinguished from other works of interpretation by its deep scientific, philological analysis and is still taught in educational institutions in Muslim countries. The scholar returned to Khorezm during the reign of Khorezmshah Muhammad (1997-1127). Mahmud Zamakhshari died on the night of Arafa in 1144 in Jurjon (now old Urgench). He never He was not married. Despite his close relatives, he did not start a family. Zamakhshari considered it preferable to create scientific works and raise worthy students instead of starting a family and having children.

**In conclusion**, it can be said that the great thinker Mahmud Zamakhshari left a great scientific legacy to our generations. His works covered various fields of science in terms of content. The scholar's masterpiece, dedicated to the Arabic language and grammar, is "Mufassal". The scholar wrote it in 4 parts. It was described in such a perfect scientific language that even the Arabs themselves had difficulty mastering the work. Zamakhshari simplified this work and created a grammar treatise called "Unmuzaj fi-nafv" for the local people. This work gained great fame in the Arab Islamic world, and many rare manuscripts of it have been preserved.

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