



## SYNTHESIS OF UNIVERSAL AND NATIONAL VALUES IN THE WORKS OF THINKERS OF THE EASTERN MIDDLE AGES

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**Abstract:** In this article, the authors addressed the actual issue of today. Drawing attention to the origins of today's education, training and upbringing, they highlighted the invaluable contribution to the problem of our great ancestors. Here are the ideas, principles, methods that should occupy a dominant place in the activity of a teacher.

**Keywords:** morality, upbringing, collective learning, personal development, social environment, intellectual development, common system, thoughtfulness, from close to far, scientific facts.

Today in the conditions of actualized national consciousness deep understanding and popularization of the universal, humanistic content of the spiritual heritage of the great thinkers of the past becomes especially important. It means that the masterpieces selected by society during long epochs retain their significance for many generations. Any work, be it oral folk art, the creation of universally recognized classics of literature. If we approach it comprehensively, we can see not only a complex synthesis of moral, political, religious and philosophical views, but also the center of worldly wisdom of spiritual experience of the people, which often remained "behind the scenes". It has a rich spiritual content, as it covers the mental

work of man in its integrity. It includes not only emotional, but also rational aspects. This allows us to speak about written monuments of the past as a great spiritual potential, which absorbed the fullness of creativity and colorful cultural values of the people.

An analysis of ancient Turkic sources containing valuable information shows that there is a high percentage of appeals to universal values of spiritual culture. In the sources of their creativity lies a deep meaning and reverence for universal spiritual values.

The greatness of people is composed of those qualities that make up the greatness of individuals. Great thinkers of the East made a significant contribution to world



pedagogy. There are many geniuses in the world civilization, whose life is an expression of healthy morals and creative power. To this day, their pedagogical ideas are a breeding ground for the improvement of the theory of perception and learning, for the formation of a comprehensively developed personality.

When studying the pedagogical views of our great ancestors, who were (shine) a ray of light in education and upbringing, we come to the conclusion that philosophizing about a man, they wanted to see him (her) comprehensively developed, skillful educated.

Al-Khorezmi and Al-Farabi, Al-Beruni and Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Abdurahman Jami and Alisher Navoi, Mahmudhoja Behbudi and Abdullo Avloni - their pedagogical guidelines, principles, instructions and advice, requirements and recommendations are now in demand and relevant.

It should be noted that in training of pedagogical staff in the pedagogical process, in practice we turn to the heritage of great ancestors and pass them on to the younger generation, students. This is undoubtedly one of the components of social progress.

Thus, following the heritage of Abu Ali ibn Sino, we make sure that we have a "hidden genius" in front of us and we need to deepen our knowledge of his encyclopedic, medical extrementalism,

poetry and pedagogy. Avicenna attached great importance to collective learning.

Al Farobi noted the independence and creativity of students, as well as comprehensive development and improvement of man, education of moral standards of behavior, the formation of spiritual needs.

They also emphasized the requirements for a teacher: phenomenal memory, logic, observation, brilliant speech, and justice.

From close too far, from unknown - to less known, arming the learner with scientific facts, availability of training, repetition and message - this was called for by the great Al Beruni.

Abdurahman Jami emphasized in his pedagogical views that learning should be humanistic. Its scholarship, consistency and accessibility must be linked to practice.

Alisher Navoi, the founder of Uzbek literature and the Uzbek literary language, emphasized the requirements to the teacher, his personality, the ability to apply his knowledge, upbringing of students with positive qualities, respect for the man.

The poet - thinker not only sincerely thirsted for prosperity of his native country, but also sought to support in every possible way the creativity of the natives, constantly patronized and protected them. He was a friend and teacher of a famous master of music - Kul Muhammad, a flutist, a famous



composer Abdullah Marvarid, famous artists Shah Muzaffar and Kamoliddin Behzod, later known as Rafael East, who, thanks to the patronage of Navoi, was able to establish a school of miniature painting. Humanist universal motifs permeate Navoi's work "from and to". He sang mainly the working people, his mind, power, energy, and boldly put forward the idea of friendship between peoples, which, in his opinion, was the main sign of high spirituality and morality.

The high moral image of the teacher, pedagogical ethics and knowledge as a great force in the work of the student and in personal life, to teach the ability to distinguish well from bad - this was the position of Abdullo Avloni on education and training.

By the way, to note the thoughts of great Avicenna, which take place in his essay "Directions and Instructions", arguing he proclaims that the individual, before considering himself a human being, must understand what makes a man a human being. How much meaning, truth, philosophy is contained in this work! Pleiades of outstanding scientists of the Middle Ages of the Near and Middle East has made a huge contribution to the development of problems of the ratio of "God and man", "man and nature. Al Beruni, thinking about it, noted that man would never succeed without experience of

knowledge, without learning to distinguish the true from the empty.

Thus, education is a social institution that develops, fixes and implements the norms of human culture and through them - a certain system, which is the relationship between teacher and student. This is the priority of the importance of clearly defining the historical roots of this process.

Studying and comprehending the historical development of cultural and pedagogical tradition helps to deepen the understanding of the problems of our time.

This is the great importance of addressing historical and cultural traditions to the researcher, teachers, and psychologists.

It is not difficult to notice that even at the current stage of development, these very norms retain their priority. That is why today the call for cultural and educational work to overcome the alienation from the cultural values of the people is gaining even greater meaning. Thus, in modern conditions, when the question of the struggle for spirituality is taken up above all other issues, the regeneration of universal spiritual and humanistic values coming from the centuries becomes no less urgent. Only the experience of the past generations proven by thousands of years of practice and reflected in the works of thinkers - wise teachers can lead people out of spiritual crisis. For this purpose, it is important to stimulate a careful



reverence for the spiritual heritage of great thinkers - humanists of the past, the treasures of universal culture. Against the backdrop of today's lack of mercy and humanity, their calls for spiritual perfection, decency and fair resolution of issues sound more than noble.

In general, the study of the spiritual heritage of the past shows that the advanced public thought at all times turned to the universal spiritual values in order to give artistically answers to the questions of existence that concern humanity. The study of this problem makes sense, and because in each specific form of its existence - historical, ethnic, social - these values are a living integrity, a system that binds entire generations of people. Moreover, this has achieved through the binding of internal, deep mechanisms that are not always visible to an outside observer, but immediately notices the apt eye of a thinker.

The training of qualified personnel of various specialties is a cornerstone, because the future of our country, the future of the nation, depends on it. The priority remains with the pedagogical and medical personnel. To solve such pressing issues and problems, today all the ideas, principles, methods and techniques proposed from the depths of time by our ancestors, great philosophers, thinkers, encyclopedists of the East is recognized as relevant. Their heritage is for

us an educational value and a powerful pedagogical potential.

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