



Forming a Scientific Worldview by Teaching Students about the Works of Great Figures in the "Reading" Lessons of the Primary Grade

Kadyrova Zulfiya Karimovna

Designer of educational and methodological department, Namangan State University

Annotation: This article talks about "The importance of educating students through the works of great figures in the "Reading" lessons of the primary grade." Because, from this ancient and blessed soil, great scientists, noblemen, scholars, politicians, businessmen and generals have grown. As long as our country has great heritages left by our ancestors, the society will become beautiful, the spiritual world of people will be enriched and the children will become well-rounded individuals.

Keywords: great figure, heritage of ancestors, spirituality, enlightenment, high intelligence, well-rounded person.

В этой статье обсуждается «важность обучения учащихся путем создания замечательных персонажей в чтении в начальной школе». Потому что на этой древней и священной земле выросли великие ученые, дворяне, ученые, политики, мастера и полководцы. Пока наша страна имеет великое наследие предков, общество будет процветать, духовный мир людей будет обогащаться, а дети вырастут разносторонними людьми.

Ключевые слова: великий образ, родовое наследие, духовность, просвещение, высокий интеллект, гармоничная личность.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "As we have set ourselves the great goal of establishing the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country, we must create the environment and conditions that will educate the new Khorezmians, Berunis, Ibn Sinas, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. In this, first of all, development of education and training, establishment of a healthy lifestyle, development of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea," he said without reason. Because if we can enthusiastically approach the study of the heritage of ancestors in the hearts of the young generation, fundamental changes will take place in education and upbringing. Indeed, our Motherland Uzbekistan is a land of great scholars. Special attention is being paid to the study of historical, national and spiritual values in the context of socio-economic, spiritual and educational changes being implemented in Uzbekistan. As the President noted: "Everyone glorifies their history. But there is no rich history like our country, no great scholars like our grandfathers anywhere. We must study this heritage in depth and be able to convey it to our people and the world."

In the sources that have reached us, the ideas of good intentions, kindness, loyalty, humanity, hard work, friendship, decency, kindness, simplicity, love and humility prevailed. These ideas have reached the hearts of millions of people and made a huge contribution to their education and are still making a contribution. Kaikovus, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Firdavsi, Saadi Sherazi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Omar Khayyam, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Navoi, Mahmud Kashgari, Nizami Ganjavi, Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, al-Tirmizi, Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, The scientific and literary heritage of thousands of scholars such as Mirzo Ulug'bek, Husayn Boygaro, Boborahim



Mashrab, Uvaisi, Nadira, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qadiri, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Fitrat is a clear proof of our opinion. In particular, Kaikovus's "Qabusnoma", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig", Nasir Khisrav's "Saodatnoma", Saadi's "Gulistan" and "Bo'ston", Abdurahman Jami's "Bahoristan" and Mahmud Kashgari's "Odob assalihin". ("Etiquette of good people"), Firdawsi's "Shahnama", Omar Khayyam's Ruba'is and "Navroznama", Khorezmi's "Muhabbatnoma", Khojandi's "Latofatnoma", Amir Temur's "Timur's Tuzuklari", Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub ul-Qulub" ” and “Khamasa”, Babur's “Baburnoma” and ghazals, Abdulla Avloni's works such as “Turkish Gulistan and Ethics” and “Hotamnama” are a treasure of education and enlightenment. Each of them has contributed to the development of world civilization.

It is time to start teaching about the life path of our great scholars and world-recognized masterpieces in primary school textbooks. Because primary education is the basis and prelude to all sciences.

Pupils will learn about our great-grandfathers especially through the topics given in "Reading" classes, they will be proud of them; they will strive to become a great person recognized by the world like them. In this place, the 2nd grade textbook "Reading" contains very impressive narratives, stories, and poems aimed at learning the heritage of our ancestors and educating students in the spirit of great figures. All this will educate the students, prepare them for life, and create a sense of pride that they are descendants of such great figures. The first part of the textbook is called "My Motherland - My Golden Cradle". In the "Tandir narration" presented in this section, the exemplary deeds of our great grandfather, great thinker and statesman Mir Alisher Navoi are presented. It is explained as follows:

Alisher Navoi had a neighbor named Mohammad ata. He only has one house. One day Muhammad came to Nawai and said:

"Hazrat, I have a request to tell you," he said. - It seems that my son Khudoyberdi will sell the hut on the day I leave this world. If you don't allow it to be sold anyway. I do not believe that Khudoyberdi will restore such a house after me. He will stay on the streets without a hut and die," he said, bringing tears to his eyes. Navoi:

"It's what you say, believe me," he consoled.

Muhammad came home and called his son:

"My child," he said, "don't try to sell the house until my day ends and I die." If you go and want to sell a lot, pass by His Highness Navoi and then start this work. Hazrat will show you the right path. Muhammad passed away. Khudoyberdi wants to sell the house. "My father said, if you are going to sell the house, pass in front of Navoi. How he shows the way", he said, and came to the presence of the poet. He told Navoi his purpose. Then Navoi:

➤ Good. But your oven is a bit old. Tear it down and build a new one. "The price of the house will increase," he said.

When Khudoyberdi came to his house and looked at the tandoor, the tandoor was really very old. "Navoi is right," he said, and broke the oven. After buying a tandoor from Tandirfurush, he went back. He got tired on the way and wanted to rest. Then the oven hit the ground hard and broke. Khudoyberdi went back and bought another tandoor from the master. When he was about to get home, he also broke it. He tried his best and brought the third oven to his house and built it instead of the old one. A lot of mud was poured on it, and when he looked at it in the morning, he saw that it was lying in the oven. Khudoyberdi got angry and asked: "Why did Navoi bother me so much?" - he said and went to the poet's house.



"Hazrat," Khudoyberdi said, looking at Navoi, "I didn't open the oven." Well, even if it's cheaper, I'll sell the house without the oven.

"Listen to me," Navoi said. - You can't build a single oven, but you want to sell the house. Have you ever thought of selling your house and being stuck on the street without being able to build a new one? Go, learn a trade, work, your house will be left behind, and your livelihood will also pass... Khudoyberdi, who accepted Navoi's wise words, learned a trade and began to make a good living.

Everyone who reads this narration will understand that by acquiring a profession in life, becoming a mature specialist in his profession, he will be able to do all good deeds and deeds, and have a good life. An unskilled person understands that he cannot fly like a bird without wings. Thinking about how much labor and money it takes to build a simple building teaches us to think about it before wasting it. The rich history of the people, living wisdom and of course dreams and hopes are hidden in the craft. Therefore, the enthusiast and master of every profession conveys to others the extraordinary importance of his new inventions, the secret of unique creations, which are the result of his hard work and tireless research.

In the section "Words of the fathers - the eye of the mind" given in the textbook, information and stories about our great thinkers, such as Yusuf Khos Hajib, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoi, are presented. Yusuf Khos Hajib's instructive thoughts under the theme "Keep your tongue safe" are cited. I mean:

Language is the translator of education and knowledge. Goodness and goodness come to a person because of language. Both blessings and prestige are found through language. If you do not pay attention to the language, if you use it inappropriately, a person's head can explode. Listen to the words of the wise. They are:

- O owner of the tongue, save your head! - they said. - Everyone who wishes for his safety should not utter a bad word. A word spoken with knowledge is wisdom. And the words of the ignorant can reach their own head.

Never talk too much. Fewer words mean more.

Take care of your tongue - you will be safe,

Keep your word - live longer.

From this instructive thought, we understand that language is the key to the heart, but we can also see it as a weapon that destroys the heart and puts a person in various situations that he does not want. By saying that if we do not speak carefully every word that comes out of our tongue, it will be a disaster for us, it will be the cause of many troubles, it will cause us to become a disgrace in front of many people, and it will cause us to lose our reputation. They will learn that it is necessary to never talk too much and take up people's time with idle talk, but to speak meaningfully and truthfully even if it is little. In fact, it is not for nothing that Yusuf Khos Hajib's name is mentioned with pride and honor in this place. Because Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Kutadgu Bilig" is one of the masterpieces of spirituality. The work "Kutadgu Bilig" was created as an encyclopedic work, embodying the method of state administration, politics, laws, customs, and moral principles. This work has a didactic orientation, in which the methods of state management, the character of many classes, categories, social groups, from ordinary people to high-ranking elites - scientists, poets, farmers, herdsmen, artisans how it should be, state building, the role and importance of different social classes in society, in general, political-social, material-spiritual, moral-educational issues from the point of view of the demand of that time, guidelines, art described on the basis of laws.



In addition, in the story "Ibn Sina's Childhood" by Maqsud Qariyev, Abu Ali ibn Sina expressed that our grandfather had no equal in intelligence since his youth:

Because Abdullah was an enlightened person, notable people, poets and virtues used to gather in his house in Afshana. Then there was more talk about poetry than about world events. One night, at one of these gatherings, Umar Khan, an Afghan poet, began to read Rubaiyats from Rudaki. The poet forgot the last stanza and fell silent. Then Husayn, who was sitting on his father's lap, got up and went on.

The audience fell silent. Abdullah is surprised. On the one hand, he is happy, on the other hand, he is embarrassed, because the baby read this poem correctly. Omar Khan wants to test the boy once more:

➤ Do you know another ghazal of Rudaki? he asked. Husayn boldly stood up and began to read:

Knowledge is the light of people's hearts,

Knowledge is the best way to avoid trouble...

"Bally, bally, may you live longer," prayed the poet.

"The more perfect the education, the happier the people live," say sages. In order for education to be perfect, it is absolutely impossible to allow a gap to appear in this matter."

In the same section, Boriboi Akhmedov wrote "The Story of Amir Temur", in which it is recognized that the great general Amir Temur was intelligent, educated, simple-minded and kind-hearted from his youth: Temurbek is clever, all grew inquisitive. When he was four years old, his father took him to the village school and entrusted him to teacher Ibodulla.

Taragai Bahadir joined hands:

"If you can make my child literate," he said.

Teacher Ibodulla knew this simple and kind person very well. That is why he welcomed him with an open face. He took the knot in his hand and admitted his child to school.

After Taragai Bahadir left, the teacher put his son in the front row. Then he addressed him:

✓ Come on, boy, get up. what's your name

The new student stood up and answered: "Temur."

✓ Congratulations, Temurbek, you have done a good job by coming to our school. If you study well, you will become a mullah. If you are happy and disappointed, you are blind to yourself. Temurbek kept his hands folded and kept his head down.

Temurbek studied under teacher Ibodulla for four years. After his literacy, Taragay Bahadir sent his son to a madrasa in Shahrissabz. He studied well in madrasah as well as in school.

He learned the science of managing the country from his father. His father taught him this in the evenings when he was free from the worries of life. Temurbek listened to the advice of his teacher and father with his whole body. Then he followed these for a lifetime.

In fact, Amir Temur became a statesman and a great general from his youth. Amir Temur (1336-1405) was born in the village of Khoja Ilgor in the former Shahrissabz (now Yakkabog) district of Kashkadarya region. His youth coincided with a period of intense conflict in the country. It is not surprising that these social and political difficulties served to increase the mental and physical potential of Amir Temur. Therefore, the emergence of Amir Temur is not a coincidence, he appeared as a great general and statesman of his time. Since our grandfather Amir Temur had an



excellent philosophical way of thinking, he completed all the things he started and achieved success. He created his famous work "Temur Tuzuklari". The value of this work is enormous. Sometimes it was called "What Temur said", "Memories about Temur", "Tuzuki Temuri". It can be seen from Amir Temur's works that he paid more attention to the moral qualities of the people he chose and appointed. Among other things, according to Sahibgiron, ministers should have 4 qualities:

1. Nobleness, pure breeding and magnificence;
2. Being able to see a lot, make quick conclusions, intelligence;
3. Humane, who knows the condition of the people, soldiers and can show care;
4. Enduring, patient, courteous, gentle.

We can see that these moral qualities were highly valued by Amir Temur and he followed them.

In short, education is the great gateway to spirituality. It is from this gate that one must step towards goodness, excellence and power, towards regular responsibility for every good deed, with unparalleled skill. For this purpose, guiding young people using the masterpieces of our great ancestors will be a pillar in achieving the intended goal. As the President noted: "The fact that our youth are able to rightfully take responsibility for the future of our country and are becoming the deciding force of today and tomorrow gives us all pride and honor."

References:

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyev's Letter to the Oliy Majlis. December 29, 2020.
2. M. Sharifho'jaev Z. Davronov "Fundamentals of Spirituality" (study guide). Tashkent - 2006.
3. V. Kochkarov, O. Mahmudov, Z. Zamonov "Basics of Spirituality" Tashkent "New Polygraph Service". 2018.
4. T. Gafarova, Sh. Nurullayeva, Z. Mirzahakimova "Reading book". Textbook for the 2nd grade of general secondary schools. Chief editorial office of "Sharq" publishing-printing joint-stock company. Tashkent. 2018 year.