

ABDURAHMONI JOMI'S PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS ON SCIENCE, TEACHING, FRIENDSHIP AND PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP

**Kuchkorov Khoshimjon Hasanzoda,
Teacher of the Uzbek Language and Literature Department
Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region.**

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of Jomi's pedagogical ideas in personal development, the formation of the spiritual world of man and friendship of people. It was also noted that the most important mystical, philosophical and literary source of Jomi's works, its current value is analyzed and discussed, it has served as a source and instruction in the spiritual education of man at all times and not to lose their value.

Key words: Jomi's pedagogical ideas, education, morality, science, enlightenment, friendship, camaraderie.

Nuriddin Abdurahmoni Jomi is a scientist, thinker, poet and writer of the Tajik people, and in the XV century, he was recognized as a brilliant akhtar and master of the pen of the East. opened up to the human world. The works of this famous orator have been present for almost 600 years, inspiring the great man with the lessons of humanity, sophistication and beauty, noble human behavior and guiding them to the path of life.

Hence, in the past and today, some of his selected works have been read, analyzed and interpreted at the discretion of students.

In his rubai, ghazals, poems, masnavi and stories, Jomi has considered the issue of education and upbringing of the younger generation.

Jomi has a great reputation as a meticulous writer, an outstanding thinker, a prominent scientist, a national poet among the people of the country and abroad. Jomi's moral and ethical heritage will remain in the hearts of the Tajik people for the

rest of the world. In the works of Abdurahmoni Jomi, as well as Rudaki and Saadi, the issues of studying science and moral education of the younger generation occupy a prominent place.

Jomi's views on the issues of education and upbringing of the younger generation are mostly reflected in his works «Seven Tigers» and especially in «Bahoriston», which was written in imitation of «Guliston» by Saadi. In addition, Jomi's poems and ghazals promote science, knowledge and wise advice.

From Jomi's point of view, science is very important in life. Science eases the problems of life, illuminates the ways of life for people. If science were not a teacher in the world, life would be dark. Jomi's «Wisdom of Alexandria», which is one of the stories of the «Seven Tigers», says:

Let knowledge be the work of the ghetto,
Ignorance works long.
The secret of knowledge begins in the heart,
That works on the limbs properly
If there is a teacher in the world,
Be the darkness of stupidity.

Or in «Tuhfat-ul-Ahror» he noted the importance of science in human life and considered it as a facilitator of all problems:

The crown of the craft is science,
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What can I say to you,
Science tells you what to do.

Appreciating science and knowledge and considering it necessary for life was a progressive and valuable idea, which has not lost its significance in our time.

Here, Jomi demonstrates his great faith in the great power of science, human intellect, and envisages the subjugation of the forces of nature and the expression of science for the benefit of mankind for the development of human society and the improvement of life. Jomi's dream of subordinating science to the service of humanity has now come true.

Jomi rightly points out that science and art should be learned from an early age. Because during this period of life it is easier to study science and art and more skills are acquired.

On the other hand, Jomi considers the study of science to be important for the development of thinking. A person who studies science attains the highest intellectual perfection.

He that is wise and prudent will be strong:

Wisdom is in the heart of the wise,

Fuzun is more than a knife to the ignorant.

Stay on the ground forever.

Be it a few treatments...

Jomi believes in the great power of the human mind. According to Jomi, the purpose of studying science is not only spiritual food, but also to use it in life. To him, knowledge is like a torch that illuminates the path of life. Knowledge guides a person's actions, but the main action is knowledge, that is, it helps to acquire new knowledge. Here we see the dialectical connection and interdependence of knowledge and action.

For example, the "Wisdom of Alexandria" describes Aristotle's disciples waiting for him to arrive and sharing such wise thoughts with him.

Apply the science you learned,

Do not light a torch.

As knowledge leads to effort,

Trying is an example of other knowledge.

This statement of Jomi on the attitude of knowledge and skills to the teachings of modern didactics on this issue is fully consistent.

Thus, Jomi stressed the need not only to study science and its importance in life, but also in the interdependence of knowledge and practice. Jomi also stressed the educational importance of knowledge. The study of science is useful not only because it is necessary for human life, but also because knowledge educates a person and cultivates rational behavior in a person.

Modern didactics also requires the transformation of knowledge into belief in order for knowledge to guide human behavior, that is, to describe knowledge as a source of knowledge, a source of nourishment for the soul, a caring friend. The book is a treasure trove of human knowledge:

There is no better friend in the world than a book.

There is no care in the gamma of time.

Every moment from him to the corner of solitude,

There is a hundred comforts, but no trace.

Everyone needs a friend, especially a person who is in trouble, a caring friend. But you need to be able to choose the right friend. A friend must be sincere. Jomi demands loyalty and devotion to a friend.

In his opinion, a true friend should not be spared, if necessary:

If your heart is sad the day before,

As a caring friend, you don't have to worry.

For a day's work a friend is needed,

And on a comfortable day there are many friends.

But Jomi doesn't think that everyone needs to be friends or even associate. Because he considers the change of companionship to be intense. Therefore, Jomi warns that young people should not be close to and befriend bad people:

Do not associate with anyone who is evil.

That thief from him makes you feel ugly.

Filled with evil, empty with good,

That should not be the least bit of warning.

Well said the farmer of pure color,

That «grapes take» from the colored grapes.

One of the best human qualities that Jomi has instilled in young people is honesty. Lying and slander are unworthy of human dignity. Jomi considers someone with a different language and a different heart to be harmful to the society and warns the youth against him. Man must be the same both physically and mentally. Jomi demanded unity of thought, speech and action.

Look straight, look straight, go straight,

Tell the truth. Listen right, sit right.

In these words of Jomi high pedagogical and psychological thoughts are expressed.

Scientific pedagogy also pays special attention to this unity of thought and speech in the moral education of the younger generation.

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