



## **ISSUES OF COVERAGE OF PERFECT HUMAN SPIRITUALITY IN THE WORKS OF EASTERN THINKERS**

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<b>Received:</b> April 4 <sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> May 6 <sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Published:</b> June 6 <sup>th</sup> 2023	This article provides information about the profound ideas of Central Asian thinkers and poets Rudaki, Nasir Khisrav, Umar Khayyam, Adib Sabir Termezi, Firdavsi aimed at the formation of a perfect human spirituality.
<b>Keywords:</b> Central Asia, Eastern thinkers, perfect man, «Adam ush- shuaro», «Devonu lug'otit-turk», «Shohnoma», Persian-Tajik, Rudaki, Nasir Khisrav, Umar Khayyam, Adib Sabir Termezi, Firdavsi.	

The reflection of the information about Central Asian thinker poets in the development of Persian-Tajik language literature, the place of Rudaki, Nasir Khysrav, Umar Khayyam, Adib Sabir Termezi, Firdavsi and the content of their works will greatly expand the scope of knowledge of the students.

Rodaki's life and work, his fame under the name "Adam ush-shuaro", his poetry increase the aesthetic culture of students and their spiritual and emotional activity.

Firdavsi's life and work, his work "Shahnoma", the epic "Rustam and Suhrob", and Firdavsi's wisdom are beautiful works written in Persian.

The book "Devonu Lugaotit-Turk", which is considered one of the encyclopedic works, the life and creative path of its author Mahmud Kashgari will be studied in 4-6 hours. Mahmud Kashgari's creative development is a product of the important period and historical conditions created in the Karakhanid state. The information about Mahmud Kashgari is reflected in the work "Devonu lugotit-turk". "Devonu dictionary-Turkish" is studied both as an explanatory dictionary and as an encyclopedic work. It studies the unique presentation of masterpieces of fiction, their date of creation, genre, content, and artistic features.

This work contains labor and ritual songs. The songs have a more four-dimensional form, and they highlight the everyday life of our ancestors, problems related to human relationships. In the work, many sad songs are given as an expression of human feelings. Ancient national values, customs and traditions are reflected in them.

In the process of studying Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Kutadgu bilig" ("Knowledge that leads to happiness"), it can be said that Yusuf Khos Hajib is one of the great figures of the Renaissance. First of all, the work "Kutadgu bilik" is studied as a large artistic epic. The figures of "Kutadgu Bilik" and their symbolic and

metaphorical character are studied. The quatrains of Yusuf Khos Hajib show that the poet has great literary skills.

In the section "Hadith and Turkish literature" the concepts of "Hadith" and "Muhaddis" are explained. "Al-adab al-mufrad" ("Masterpieces of Culture") of Imam Bukhari, the great Muhaddith scholars of Central Asia and their major representative, will be studied. The topic coverage of hadiths, the fact that they contain the rules of human ethics, shows that the study of hadiths is one of the necessary sources. The influence of hadiths on philosophy, ethics, and fiction can be seen in the experiences of Yusuf Khos Hajib and Ahmad Yugnaki.

At this stage, Ahmad Yugnaki's work "Hibbat ul haqayyq" ("The treasure of truths") will also be studied. Alisher Navoi's work dedicated to Sufism poets contains clear evidence and warm words about Adib Ahmed. The scope and composition of the work is also unique. In the work, the issues of language etiquette and attitude to words are artistically interpreted. The language of the work, tazad, onomyl poetry game, that is, tajnis arts, are skillfully used in it. Pupils will become aware of didactic literature through the work of the writer Ahmad Yugnaki.

Adib expresses the following thoughts about "bullet wound, madness, language injury and its restraint":

If someone comes, you will come to the ground,  
Who is fluent in this language...

that is, the meaning of this verse is that whatever bad happens to a person, it happens because of his language, because of his language, some people become good and happy, while others become righteous and miserable.

Ahmed Yassavi is a famous mystic poet, shaykhul mashoyikh, a great person who has reached the status of sultanul arifin, the founder of the Yassaviya (Jahriya)



sect. In his works, the mystical idea that all stages of life consist of "Sharia", "Tariqat", "Enlightenment" and "Truth" is expressed. Yassavi's "Hikmatlari" is studied as a separate genre in the history of literature.

Satisfy your lust and find satisfaction.

If anyone kicks you, bow your head in agreement.

Serve the good and receive blessings,

There is no dream on the day of love,

Ahmad Yasavvi's work "Proverbs" was created in the form of quatrains, which are in harmony with the folklore. It can be seen that the moral and educational direction is the priority in them. The language of Yassavi's wisdom is close to the language of people's lively speech and folk songs. That is why it is very easy for students to read the work.

The socio-political, economic and cultural life in Central Asia in the XIII-XIV centuries is distinguished by the artistic expression of the Mongol conquest and its consequences in literature. Historical works began to appear and reflect that period. Examples of Uzbek prose have appeared. During this period, Rabguzi's work "Kiscasi Rabguzi" was written by the son of Nasiruddin Burkhaniddin. The Prophets of Rabguz reworked the stories and legends of the East that tell about the life of the prophets and created scenic pictures, vivid images, images full of cunning, emotions and experiences. In the work, faith and loyalty to faith, the victory of pure human morality over malice, envy, bloodthirstiness and injustice are described through examples. In its stories, various events are told about Shis, Moses, Jesus, Solomon, Noah, David and other prophets, angels like Horut and Morut, and people like Cain and Abel.

The creative continuation of the ideas of the Qur'an and hadiths in the work increased both the educational and educational role of the work. A composition of stories and stories in the work, namely "The Story of David", "The Story of Luqman", "The Story of the Grapes", "The Story of Nimrod", "Solomon's Asking with the Weasel", "The Snake and the Swallow" Reading and analysis by students further expands the scope of students' knowledge in this regard, and serves as moral education for them. Creative continuation of "Qur'an" plots and "Hadith" ideas in the work increased the educational and educational role of the work. A composition of stories and stories in the work, i.e. "The Story of David", "The Story of Luqman", "The Story of Ozum", "The Story of Nimrud", "Solomon's Asking with the Heart". The reading and analysis of the stories "The Snake and the Swallow" by the students further expands the scope of the students' knowledge in this regard, and serves as a moral education for them.

The work of Pahlavon Mahmud, a famous

philosopher-scientist, humanist poet, follower of the order of youthfulness started by Najmiddin Kubro in Khorezm, Pahlavon Mahmud, who is famous in the East and nicknamed "Puryoy vali" (the dear and noble), is interesting and useful for today's youth in every way. Human qualities are promoted in his rubai.

I saw many lying on a bed of dirt,

I saw a lot of people drowning in the darkness of the earth,

When looking into the world of nothingness,

I saw many who did not come, I saw many who left.

Look at the road when you sigh

There may be a well on the road, be careful.

When you are mahram at a friend's house,

Control your hands, eyes, and heart.

The second half of the 14th century In the literature of the first half of the 15th century, the works of Atoyi, Sakkokiy, Gadoyi, and Lutfiy occupy a great place. In the second half of the 20th century, the social and political conditions in Central Asia changed a lot. The prosperity of Amir Temur's state, the cultural life in the cities of Herat, Shahrissabz, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm grew day by day.

Atoyi, Sakkokiy, Gadoiy, and Lutfiy played a particularly important role in the development of literature in this period. While Atoyi is studied as a master of Uzbek ghazal poetry, Sakkoki's contribution to Uzbek ghazal poetry and odes is his ode dedicated to the king and scholar Ulugbek Mirza, who is interpreted as a just king and a wise man. In Gadoi's poetry, the glorification of the beauty of the world and people, the praise of high human qualities, and the priority of the theme of love attract the attention of every reader.

Maulana Lutfiy was distinguished among other poets in his time by his high skill and clever talent. He is known in the East as a great artist of words, and received the title of "Malik ul Kalam". He is a famous tuyuk navis, wrote more than 70 tuyuks in Uzbek literature, skillfully used puns.

The works of the above-mentioned artists of the word are considered pure examples of the spiritual heritage of our people.

One of such artists of words is Pahlavon Mahmud, a thinker-philosopher poet who lived in the second half of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century. He was born in 1248 near Khiva. He grows up as a physically strong young man, he is engaged in wrestling. They fight in many cities of Khorezm and go to India, and always win. That is why he is known as "Pahlavon Mahmud". According to the story, Pahlavon Mahmud saved the Indian king Roy Ropoi Chona from death in a battle, and in return he freed the Khorezms who were captured in India. Otashin, a patriot, builds a mausoleum near Khiva over the graves of Khorezm



soldiers who died in battles against Genghis Khan's army. Pahlavon Mahmud's main occupation was leather-making and tailoring, and therefore he was also engaged in science and literature. Following in the footsteps of the famous rubai writer Omar Khayyam, he created many original rubai in the Persian-Tajik language. He also created a masnavi called "Kanzul-haqaiq" ("Treasure of Truths"). Several hundred rubai's of the poet have reached us. In his Rubaiyats, thoughts are expressed about the transience of material existence, man, and nature, the topics of manners, love for the Motherland, hospitality, bravery, and honesty occupy the main place.

Three hundred lakes to feel as a bride,  
To give from the blood of the heart to the sky,  
It's like lying in prison for a century  
Better than stupid talk.

The unique promotion and artistic interpretation of human qualities in Pahlavon Mahmud's rubai show that the ideas of the flow of youth have an influence on the poet's work. The life and work of Pahlavon Mahmud can be an important source for educating students in such qualities as love for the Motherland, the right attitude to people, justice, humanity, hard work, and hospitality. The reaction to the negative vices found in human nature, that is, the condemnation of these vices, the feeling of hatred also appears in the process of commenting on these Rubaiyats. As a confirmation of these thoughts, it can be said that it is felt in the answers and thoughts of the students to the questions asked by the teacher during the lesson.

Eastern thinkers - Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Unsurul-Maoli Kaikovus, Ahmad Yugnaki, Najmuddin Kubra, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Muslihiddin Saadi, Amir Temur, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Navai, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi, as well as in many works of representatives of the Jadidist movement, the issue of the formation of individual spirituality has a special place. By studying these works, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The issue of educating a perfect person is considered the leading theme of works on pedagogy created by Eastern thinkers.

2. The views of Eastern thinkers on the formation of a perfect person and raising the spirituality of a person are compatible with the ideas expressed in the teachings of Zoroastrianism and Islam.

3. Faith, knowledge, hard work, humility, patience, careful attitude towards others and nature, self-awareness, motivation to do good deeds are expressed in the image of a perfect person created by thinkers.

4. According to the views of Eastern thinkers, the formation of a perfect person, who is the embodiment of a person with spiritual culture, is a long-term,

complex and dialectical process, which is achieved through constant learning, research and self-awareness. In Sufi teachings, this process is expressed in the form of "passing away from the self".

5. Perfection must be developed in every person as an important quality that glorifies the human personality and raises its value. After all, this quality helps to ensure peace and well-being in the society, harmony and mutual assistance among the population.

In order to solve the political, economic and spiritual tasks of the republic, it is necessary to adhere to the moral views that have been honored by our great ancestors in many ways and have survived the test of centuries and have reached our days, to perfect a beautiful character, to develop trust and love for the motherland and human beings. , it is necessary to educate and strengthen. Therefore, morality is the basis of the development of a person's spirituality and spiritual culture.

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