

USING THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF EASTERN THINKERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the role of the spiritual heritage of Eastern thinkers in the development of aesthetic education among elementary school students, that is, how important the spiritual heritage of our ancestors is in the process of improving aesthetic education among elementary school students, is the subject of the article. tried to reveal it as a problem.

Keywords: Elementary class, aesthetics, Eastern thinkers, Alisher Navoi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Al-Khorazmi, Al-Farghani, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, aesthetic education, spiritual heritage.

Spirituality in a broad sense includes the concepts of enlightenment and culture. The words morality, behavior and behavior are also Arabic words derived from the basic meaning of spirituality, and they are also used in the Uzbek language in their own sense. Morality actively influences our life and consciousness, determines the acceptable and unacceptable, prohibited and prohibited actions in human relations between good and evil, justice and injustice, love and oppression[1].

Spiritual - moral and aesthetic education is a criterion that shows the degree to which an individual has mastered all the spiritual and intellectual blessings created by society and using them to improve his morals.

We, teachers, play an important role in educating the young generation. Every nation ensures its great future by raising the young generation to maturity. For this, it is a requirement of the present time that every person should realize himself, know the path of perfection, the melodies of our heritage of world importance, have imagination, argue, and deeply understand that it is a necessary factor of our spiritual needs.

Analysis of literature on the topic; In fact, the concepts and teachings about the improvement and evaluation of natural phenomena and the improvement of aesthetic education are in the works of our scholars such as Al Khorazimi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirza Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur. expressed.[2] The works of these thinkers became the scientific basis for the

development of sciences such as astronomy, mathematics, geology, logic, music, metrology, ethics, medicine and medicine.

Determining the place of the heritage of Eastern thinkers in the formation of aesthetic education in elementary school students:

Abu Abdullah al-Khorazmi (783-850) Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khorazmi is one of the Central Asian scientists who is one of the founders of world mathematics. Kasir al-Farghani begins to manage the “Ma'mun Academy” (Bayt ul Hikmat) with Abbas ibn Jawhari [3].

The caliph of Baghdad entrusted Ma'mun al-Khwarizmi to manage the creation of the “Map of the Earth and Heaven”. Scientists have been researching the map for 84 years. Khorezmi summarized these studies and wrote the work “Image of the Earth” and laid the foundation for the science of geography[4]. This work covers the whole world, continents, oceans, poles, equator, deserts, lakes, forests, all countries, territories, animal and plant life there, other natural raw materials, population, their distribution characteristics, containing information about customs, trades, density.

Khorezmi made a great contribution to the creation of the world's first geographical atlas (set of maps). Khorezm also did a lot of work in the field of astronomy. Based on his observations, he comprehensively analyzed Indian astronomical tables and compiled new astronomical tables. In order to determine the size of the globe, one degree of the Earth's meridian was measured. Khorezmi's works on astronomy, his ideas about the size of the Earth, made a great contribution to the development of the science of astronomy in the Middle East and Europe.

The famous Uzbek mathematician Musa al-Khorazmi is considered the “father” of modern algebra and the field of “Algorithm”. “Algebra” is derived from the work of “Al Jabr”, and “Algorithm” derives its name from al-Khwarizmi[5].

Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048) Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Berani is a great Uzbek encyclopedist, a mature thinker of the Middle Ages and beyond.

Beruni was born in 973 in Qiyat (now Berani) of Khorezm. In 1004, Beruni wrote a work dedicated to Qabus ibn Vushmagir called “Relics of Ancient Nations”.

Beruni's works contain a lot of information about nature. For example, information about the mineral resources (medicinal plants, animals) of Central Asia, India and Afghanistan and their useful properties is provided. Berani's scientific views are widely covered in such works as “Mineralogy”, “India”, “Relics of Ancient Nations”, “Geodesy”, “Masud's Law”[6].

In his book “Relics of Ancient Peoples”, Berani describes the tropical flora and fauna common in northern Iran. Berani's work “Kitab al-Saydana-fit-tibbi” (“Medicine in nature”) was found in one of the libraries in Bursa, Turkey in 1927. This book

contains information about more than 250 doctors, pharmacists, chemists, naturalists, historians, philosophers, and tourists.

Berani's thoughts on natural and artificial selection are also noteworthy. "If the Earth is completely covered by one tree or one animal, then there will be no room for the reproduction of animals and trees, and for the growth of trees," said the scholar[7].

The classification of medicinal plants is also given in Beruni's work "Pharmacology in Nature". Beraniy laid the foundation for the history of natural science with his works.

Abu Abbas al-Farghani. Astronomer, geographer, one of the founders of mathematics and spherical geometry, a great thinker scientist who led the construction of observatories in Baghdad and Damascus, predicted solar eclipses, scientifically proved that the earth is spherical, calculated the length of the meridian, made an instrument for measuring the water of the Nile River.

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037 AD). The great scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sina, who made a great contribution to the development of world scientific thinking, left a huge scientific legacy. Along with the deep study of the works of Eastern thinkers who passed before him, he diligently studied the ancient Greek medical-scientific and philosophical heritage, in particular, the works of Aristotle, Ptolemy, Galen, Hippocrates, Pythagoras. Ibn Sina's book "Kitab al-qanun fittib" (Laws of Medicine) consists of five large books and was published in its entirety in Russian and Uzbek in 1956 and 1962. These books describe the theoretical sciences of medicine, such as human anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, as well as internal diseases, surgery, pharmacology, and infectious diseases. For 600 years, this book has been the main reference for doctors all over the world, and much of the information in it is still relevant today. It has been reprinted 36 times. Ibn Sina pointed out that polluted water and air play a big role in the origin and spread of various infectious diseases, and recommended boiling or filtering water to consume. He expressed his opinion 800 years before L. Pasteur about various natural objects in the external environment, invisible "small animals" that spread diseases through air and water, i.e. microbes. He expressed his views about the need to follow the rules of external protection, personal and social hygiene in the prevention of diseases 1000 years ago[8].

Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-950). Abu Nasr ibn Uzlug ibn Tarkhan Farabi was born in 873 in the family of a servant in Farab, which is located in the north-west of Tashkent, later became famous in history as Otrar. Farobi was a great medical theoretician of his time. He created dozens of scientific works in this field. The total number of his works is more than 160, and they cover the fields of astronomy, philosophy, history, logic, psychology, music, natural history, medicine, and chemistry.

Farabiy's works on natural science are of special importance, they extensively covered human and animal body parts, similarities of their activities, and a number of other scientific aspects.

Farobi showed that the human body and its activities consist of a whole and integrated system, and that diseases are mainly related to eating disorders.

Farobi laid a scientific foundation for the development of the primary and secondary signal system, which is the fundamental basis of the science of physiology, 1000 years before the European scientists, in particular, the Russian physiologist I.M. Sechenov. In his works, Farobi was the first in the world to describe the natural (without human intervention) plant and animal species, as well as the artificial (man-made) species emergence, and he discussed this issue 1000 years before Charles Darwin. had decided.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the development of aesthetic education among primary school students, it is reflected in the ability to apply the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by Eastern thinkers on the role of spiritual heritage at a high level in practice. One of the main directions of the development of the education system in modern society is the organization of purposeful and independent activities of a person in various fields. Therefore, it will be possible to achieve more effective results in education by paying special attention to the motivational, social, informative-content, active, didactic factors of the formation of aesthetic education in elementary school students.

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