

## "Khamsa" is the Wealth of our Spirituality

Khalilov Islomjon Dilshodbek ogli

Mukhtorov Kenja Vafo ogli

Abdurakhimov Iskandar Nodirjon ogli

Nabijonov Khurshidbek G'ayratjon ogli

Students of the Faculty of Military Education of FarSU

### ABSTRACT

In this article, we have discussed the great wealth of our grandfather Alisher Navoi, his books. It was about our grandfather's youth and what he did. Information is given about the deeds of our ancestor, the books he wrote and the poems he wrote.

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Alisher Navoi put forward great ideas about science and enlightenment. He believed that knowledge was one of the most beautiful and necessary qualities of man, and that the most important duty of every human being was to acquire knowledge. According to Navoi, in order to master science, one must study hard from an early age. He memorized many poems from a young age. In particular, he read and memorized Farididdin Attor's Mantiq ut-tayr ("Bird's Speech") as a child. Alisher Navoi later attached great importance to school and education issues. He took care of the opening of schools and the construction of madrasas to educate and bring up the children of the working people. Alisher Navoi's exile in Astrobod, in a letter to King Hussein Bayqara, demanded that schools be opened for boys and girls, and that he personally initiated the construction of madrasas. According to Navoi, the school brings light to the people, guides them and educates them. He opened a school near his Ikhlosiya madrasa, created the necessary conditions for the education and upbringing of children, and allocated the necessary funds for this purpose. Navoi likens the teacher to the sun, which he says shines on the stars around him, that is, on the Taliban, who are still ignorant of science.

Alisher Navoi expresses his views on education by creating positive images of a more harmonious person. He expresses his views on science, education and ethics in his scientific, philosophical and didactic works. Navoi believes in the power of the mind, believing that the virtue of science is great.

In many of his works, the great artist and thinker not only expresses his views on the upbringing of children, but also devotes some chapters of his epics, such as "Hayrat ul-abror", "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun". Hayrat ul-abror (The Surprise of Good People) is a philosophical and educational epic. In this work, Navoi focuses on his philosophical, socio-political, and educational issues. In the epic, he denounces the tyrannical rulers and sharply reveals the secrets of the hypocritical, hypocritical priests. In particular, the poet speaks in detail about generosity, courtesy and humility, respect for parents, honesty and integrity, the benefits of science and the suffering of poor students in this way.

The tenth article of Hayrat ul-abror is devoted to truthfulness, honesty and integrity . In it, Navoi calls people to be honest and truthful , and sharply exposes the harmful effects of lies and crookedness. The poet narrates the bad consequences of lying in the parable of the Lion and Durroj in the image of Durroj, who fell into the trap of a hunter.

In the eleventh article of the epic, Navoi praises science and scholars. He calls on people to acquire knowledge and to respect scientists. At the same time, the poet regrets the hardships of hard- working and foreign students at that time, and the need for scientists.

Navoi's ruthless condemnation of bad habits and manners, his appreciation of noble human qualities, and his call for children to read, study, and be well-mannered are of great importance in the formation of children's literature. A number of his moral and educational views are still valid today.

In the epic "Farhod and Shirin" the poet sings the ideas of true love and fidelity, friendship and loyalty, hard work and creativity, patriotism and heroism. The epic is not written for young people and children, but many chapters of the work are devoted to the life and upbringing of children and young people. In the epic, the poet describes Farhod's love for science and work from his childhood with great skill and deep sincerity. This shows that Navoi paid great attention to the upbringing of children and their education.

From a young age, Farhod grew up to be a very intelligent child. He studies at school with great enthusiasm and diligence. He soon studied science, mathematics, and logic. Young Farhod 's parents, who felt his passion and love for science, decided to educate him. World-renowned scholars taught Farhod a variety of subjects. As a result, the most complex and hidden sciences reveal their secrets to him. He studied diligently and patiently, and grew up to be an educated and intelligent man. By depicting Farhod's life in such vivid scenes, the poet calls for a special emphasis on the upbringing of children, emphasizing the need to educate them from an early age, the great role of parents, and the importance of teaching children science.

At that time, children were taught in depth. The children did not even understand the meaning of what they had memorized. At the same time, Navoi encouraged children to study science and to understand the meaning of what was read:

The motto to read, to read,

Next to the mold, line by line...

It is said that Farhod acquired a lot of knowledge as a result of his diligent and meaningful reading:

There is no science left in the world,

It is a science that has not been studied.

In addition, in the epic, Farhod is described as a physically fit young man. He lovingly learns the secrets of swimming, horseback riding and fencing. Alisher Navoi portrays Farhod, who has been devoted to science since his youth, as a perfect, spiritually, physically beautiful and mature young man. Navoi also praises Farhod as a young man with a passion for work and the profession, a master of hairdressing, painting and drawing.

science and profession, is physically fit, hardworking, humble, caring for the oppressed, kind, brave and noble, brave and courageous.

Under Farhod's leadership and his direct selfless work, a large canal ("River of Life") and a pool ("Sea of Salvation") were dug. Navoi describes Farhod as a hero who brought water to dry lands, a brave young man who performed miracles in the field of labor. He believes that science and profession should serve the public interest. When Farhod went to Armenia in search of Shirin, he saw people working hard to dig a canal in the mountains of Armenia .

After all,

I took the soil and went away! -

He uses his knowledge, skills and diligence to alleviate the hardships of canal diggers and to gain great fame among the people. The important qualities of this hero are his heroism, patriotism, patriotism and friendship. Farhod fights for the prosperity of his country and bravely defeats the enemies who bring disaster to the people.

The high human qualities and humanistic ideas put forward in Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin" have a profound effect on the spirituality of young readers, helping them to become the necessary people for the people and the homeland.

The great poet also expressed his views on the education and upbringing of children in the epic "Layli and Majnun". Alisher Navoi, who promoted the idea of building new schools, dreamed that boys as well as girls would study in schools. It is interesting to note that the poet's work "Mahbub ul-qulub" (Love of the Souls), created in 1500, expresses his socio-political and moral-educational views.

In this work, Navoi glorifies such qualities as patience, contentment, humility (Muqbil and Mudbir), fidelity, modesty, generosity, nobility, courage, kindness, friendship, obedience to science, sweetness, and honesty. on the contrary, he strongly condemns such vices as greed, malice, envy, greed, greed, deceit, greed, ignorance, arrogance, greed, malice, and greed. 'z - brief. A lot of talking is boring. The one who speaks of one's guilt is the one who misses one's own evil (it is wiser for a person to find his own faults and get rid of them than to seek the faults of others, says the poet). Even if the word is not adorned with beauty, it is enough to adorn it with truth ! The more beautiful the words of a liar, the more ugly they are. A wise man does not lie, but it is not right to tell all the truth. "

Navoi praises polite, open-minded people: "Open-faced joy to the people, sweet words to the people. He who restrains his tongue is wise and prudent. The one who gives free rein to his word is a beandisha and a lowly one. A liar is a sinner before the Truth and a disgrace before the people. You want the language, you pay attention to the wind. "

Mahbub ul-Qulub consists of 3 parts. Part 1 of the book is about "The state of honesty and the mood of the people", that is, the importance of people's behavior and speech, in which Navoi promotes the importance of science, art and literature as a sage and educator, a great cultural figure, skilled and talented. , praises scientists, poets, and artists, and calls for their respect and esteem. Navoi says that both teaching and learning are hard and responsible jobs that require perseverance, enthusiasm and hard work. He emphasizes the honest service of coaches.

Who in the way of truth has taught you a letter with resentment,  
with a hundred ganj .

Part 2 of the book is mainly devoted to ethical issues. This chapter analyzes good qualities and bad qualities. Rather, it is a matter of morality that a person should have. Take satisfaction, for example. Navoi loves contented people and envies them. He emphasizes that those who are satisfied will love and respect such a person. The thinker likens contentment to a spring. Because it does not dry up with how much spring water it receives, it is a treasure whose wealth does not diminish with scattering. It is a crop, the seeds of which bring honor and glory . It is a tree that bears the fruit of independence and respect. There are many examples of patience and humility in this chapter . In this section, Alisher Navoi's works, in addition to the effective use of folklore, especially proverbs, have a number of proverbs that are of educational value and close to proverbs. creates

#### **References:**

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