Alisher Navoi's Interpretation of Professional and Personal Qualities of Teachers-Coaches in "Mahbub Ul-Qulub"

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Abstract: In this article, the role and importance of education in human perfection is discussed. In this work the teacher's work his professional and personal qualities are studied the novel “Makhbub ul –kulub” is a subject of research.

Key words: Teacher-mentor, perfection, science, education, enlightenment, perfect person, personal perfection, school, spiritual heritage.

I. Introduction

Studying the wise thoughts, teachings, fruits of thinking, and creative achievements of the great thinkers of the past is considered one of the important tools for the development of the young generation as a well-rounded person, along with the expansion of the spiritual world of our people. From this point of view, it is the duty of every pedagogue to study the heritage of Alisher Navoi, one of the thinkers of the East, a great figure of Uzbek literature, a perfect human singer, a great thinker, and use it in the educational process.

Even though the great scholar and poet Alisher Navoi did not create a whole work in the field of universal education, he expressed his thoughts about it in almost all his scientific and literary works.

II. Literature review

In Alisher Navoi’s thoughts on the issues of science and education, humanitarian ideas are in the first place. In his opinion, man is the highest, dearest and most valuable person in the world.

All the works of Alisher Navoi are an important treasure for youth education. He was able to use every word effectively and appropriately in his works. Every wisdom is instructive for us. Alisher Navoi's life and legacy will serve as an example for us in all aspects to educate young people with universal human qualities.

The great poet made a great contribution to the upbringing of a mature generation with his opinions on education, and his opinions on universal human qualities are also important for our time.

Every teacher-pedagogue should constantly work on himself, improve his knowledge and skills, and think carefully about his relations with students in order to make the education he provides more effective. they should do their work without causing any harm. Behavioral culture should control self-control.

III. Analysis

The worldview of every educator is reflected in his behavior. The main tool of communication is
language. There is a saying in our people, "A child is the son of a sweet word." Therefore, it is advisable for the teacher to be very careful in the process of handling. Alisher Navoi says about the skills of a person who deals: "Sweet words are honey for the soul."

That is why it is important for the teacher to always pay close attention to speech culture, to demonstrate his psychological, aesthetic, physical, and moral aspects in an exemplary manner. In his pedagogical activity, the teacher should first have the right words and conduct affairs with justice. This quality increases the closeness between the educator and the student, because justice is an important criterion for evaluating human behavior.

As Hazrat Alisher Navoi said: "Loaqal bir harf o‘rgatgan ustozning haqqini yuz ming ganj-u xazina bilan ham uzbek bo‘lmaydi [The right of a teacher who taught even one letter cannot be broken even with a hundred thousand treasures]." We are forever indebted to them.

Alisher Navoi emphasizes the need for teachers, tutors and mentors to be knowledgeable and educated in order to provide deep knowledge to young people. He criticizes ignorant, bigoted and ignorant teachers and says that it is necessary for a teacher to be an educated teacher who knows the ways of teaching. For example, in the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub", while thinking about schoolteachers, he criticizes them for being too strict, ignorant and greedy. Indeed, ignorant teachers are the avengers of innocent young children. He is accustomed to tormenting and beating young children, and is used to embitterment with innocent people with angry frowns. Many of them are suffering from heartburn and fever. Moreover, they are also prone to lack of intelligence. They try to subdue the children by torture and try to regulate the unstable nature of the little ones with threats. Their apparent rudeness is a big ego to smooth out the misbehavior of young children. Their work is beyond the reach of a man, not a man, but a giant. A strong man is powerless to take care of a young child. Nevertheless, the teacher teaches the child knowledge and manners. In fact, the teacher suffers hundreds of hardships in such cases. From this point of view, children have a lot of respect for him; even if the student reaches the rank of king when he grows up, it is worth serving his teacher.

At the same time, the teacher emphasizes that his work is hard: "His work is beyond the reach of a man, not even a man, not even a giant." A strong man was powerless to take care of a young boy, and he teaches science and manners to a bunch of children.

There is also the fact that there are few people with understanding in that group, so what if a person has hundreds of hardships. In any case, young children have many rights.

Alisher Navoi highly appreciated human thinking, mind, knowledge and scientific knowledge. He writes, "Knowledge and wisdom are the adornment of a person."

IV. Discussion

A. Navoi attaches great importance to the education of a child and his formation as a person, and describes the student as a "lamp of life". A child is a gift that brings happiness and happiness to the family. In his opinion, it is necessary to give knowledge, information and upbringing to a person from a young age, and he believes that it is necessary to give boys and girls to educators and teachers from the age of 6.

In addition, Navoi pays special attention to the issue of applying his knowledge and applying what he has learned in life. For example, he says in "Mahbub ul-Qulub" that a person, who has studied knowledge and did not use it, is like a person who did not cultivate as a plow or did not enjoy the harvest after sowing seeds.

Ilm o‘qib qilmagan amal maqbul,

Dona sochib ko‘tarmadi mahsul.

[It is acceptable to act without studying science.

The product did not scatter].
A scientist advocates the study of all subjects in acquiring knowledge. In this, he gathers scientists and virtues and pays attention to the development of science through them.

According to Alisher Navoi, it is necessary to continuously learn knowledge, in which he emphasizes the importance of overcoming any difficulties, working diligently, acting diligently, fighting consistently, bringing it to the end, and learning with patience and persistence. Therefore, the great scholar correctly expressed the principles of learning in his time and even defined the educational system: that is, Alisher Navoi defined the educational system in his time as an educational institution, studying in madrasahs, a scientist, recommends artisans and artists to take advantage of opportunities to learn by becoming an apprentice or independently.

Alloma emphasizes the need for teachers, tutors, and mentors to be knowledgeable and educated in order to provide in-depth knowledge to young people. Such teachers emphasize that their faces light up next to their students, and they are always in honor and respect.

Thus, we can call Alisher Navoi a pedagogue-teacher. Because he pays, special attention to educational issues and shows educational processes, tools, and requirements. He is a great pedagogue who based his education on scientific, grounded, and historic requirements.

Because according to Navoi, who strives for eternal life, a wise person believes in his strength and intelligence. That is why Navoi, explaining the importance of science, describes science as a lamp that illuminates the darkness, the sun that illuminates the path of life, and a scientist that shows the true face of people. This idea is expressed in the work "Nazm ul-javahir":

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\text{Kim olim esa nuqtada barhak de oni,} \\
\text{Gap bazm tuzar bihishi mutlah de oni,} \\
\text{Har kimsaki yo'q ilmga anga ahmoq de oni,} \\
\text{Majlisdaki ilm bo`Isa uchmas de oni.} \\
\text{[And who is a scientist who is perfect at the point,} \\
\text{It's heaven that makes a party,} \\
\text{Everyone calls him a fool without knowledge,} \\
\text{If there is knowledge in the meeting, it will not fly.]}
\]

Alternatively, a learned and intelligent person endures any difficulties to achieve his goal, he who takes science as a support, he will never stumble, he will never be humiliated, and he states that the task of science is to serve human happiness.

So, along with his artistic works, Alisher Navoi, in his educational and moral works, as the moral qualities characteristic of a perfect human being, which he dreamed of, are contentment, justice, generosity, diligence, kindness, loyalty, correctness, truthfulness and others, he believed that a person with these qualities would not be harmed, that the society in which such a person lived would prosper, and all the people could achieve happiness.

V. Conclusion

In short, Alisher Navoi's thoughts on the formation of a perfect person, his educational and moral views are important in the development of pedagogical thought.

Alloma's views are based on the advanced teachings of his predecessors in this regard, as well as on the traditional Eastern peoples' educational guidelines for raising a perfect human being.

Alisher Navoi pays special attention to the issues of education and shows the processes, tools and requirements of education. It is based on requirements such as historicity in education. He analyzes the achievements and shortcomings of the Muslim schools of his time.
At the same time, the teacher emphasizes that his work is hard: "His work is beyond the reach of a man, not even a man, not even a giant." A strong man was powerless to take care of a young boy, and he teaches science and manners to a bunch of children.

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