



Alikhantora Soguni And His Pedagogical Views

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ABSTRACT

The article tells about the life and work of the historical figure, the great scientist Alikhantora Soguni, about the pedagogical and educational significance of his works.

KEYWORDS

Alikhantora Soguni, upbringing, education, ideas of freedom, scientific heritage, national history.

INTRODUCTION

To teach the scientific activity of our great ancestors in raising the immunity of today's youth to various Internet attacks, the negative aspects of popular culture, destructive ideas, in educating them in a spirit of spiritual maturity, patriotism, true human qualities.

In particular, it is associated with the name of the great scholar Alikhantora Soguni, a patriot, a perfect man who lived in the twentieth century, a master of many sciences, and his teachings on patriotism and the development

of the motherland is also of great importance in the field.

Alikhantora Shokirkhoja oglu (pseudonym Soguniy; 1885. 21.3, Tokmak - 1976.28.2, Tashkent) - religious and public figure, scholar. He studied in Arabia (Madina) and Bukhara madrassas. The king was persecuted by the secret police for opposing the tsarist government's policy of recruiting locals. After the brutal suppression of the 1916 uprising, he emigrated to Kashgar (China) and then to East Turkestan (Gulja).

He was arrested by Chinese authorities in 1937 and sentenced to life in prison for promoting freedom. He was released in 1941 as a result of a judicial review. On November 12, 1944, the Republic of East Turkestan was proclaimed and Soguni was elected chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. He was the initiator of the National Army and was appointed its commander. Alikhantora Soguni, who was secretly abducted from Gulja by Soviet spies in June 1946, lived in Tashkent for the rest of her life. Soguni worked hard to preserve historical architectural monuments and ancient manuscripts. He was buried in Sheikh Zayniddin Bobo Cemetery in Tashkent.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After the independence of Uzbekistan, in order to immortalize the memory of Soguni, a high school in Yakkasaray district of Tashkent, a neighborhood in Chilanzar district, a street in Shaykhantahur district were named after him. Amir Temur Taragay Bahodir ogli's translation of "Temur's Statutes", Ahmad Donish's "Navodir-ul Vaqoe", Darveshali Changi's "Music Booklet" into Uzbek. His conversion

was the prelude to the great service rendered impartially in preserving the culture of native Turkestan. It is clear that Soguni was not only a powerful scholar, but also a great historical figure.

Soguni had a unique style of reading and learning. Rehearse the knowledge only in the morning, do not saturate the stomach during the preparation of lessons, discuss and debate with high-level students in mastering difficult topics to determine the truth, evaluate teachers based on their spiritual purity, depth of knowledge and objectivity in teaching, loyalty to teachers, not going from one lesson to another without fully understanding it, and similar demands, according to Soguni, were among the rules of this style.

Sogdian theologians had extensive knowledge of theology. In particular, after the publication of "History of Muhammad" (T., 1991), he became famous not only in our country, but in the entire Islamic world. At the same time, Alikhantora Soguni was a sharp-witted scholar of history, especially Islamic history and the history of Turkestan.

The historical work "The Sorrows of Turkestan" has a special place among the great scientific heritage written by Alikhantora Soguni. In this play, based on the memories of his youth and maturity, Soguni expresses his deep thoughts about his beliefs, worldview, ideas, appeals to the people of the Motherland, the lessons of our history, the authoritarian regime and independence.

The main reasons for the fact that our country and nation have been in the hands of invaders and colonial oppression for more than a hundred years are the disunity that took place

in Turkestan during the khanate period, the dominance of enemies of science and culture who did not understand religion. Soguni lamented that he was completely immersed in the swamp of ignorance and did not pay attention to the study and teaching of modern sciences.

“Why have the people of Turkestan sunk into such a swamp of ignorance in the following centuries? The main reason for this was that the enemies of science and culture, who did not understand the basics of religion, came to power. By declaring themselves the patrons of religion, they deprived the people of the light of enlightenment and completely distanced themselves from modern science. They did not communicate with foreign countries, they did not pay any attention to education. As a result, the people of Turkestan did not have the opportunity to wake up, open their minds and take advantage of the situation. The crisis of the state is the cause of the ignorance of the nation.”

It is clear from the above that the leaders of that time, who misinterpreted our religion, did not promote science and culture in society, forbade modern science, kept the people away from enlightenment, did not interact with developed countries. , their failure to follow the example of their experiences caused the state to face a crisis and the nation’s consciousness to fail to grow.

"Therefore, let the children of the Motherland remember the future ahead of us, wholeheartedly study modern science, and stick their teeth in the preparation of a defense force for the conquest of their Motherland by an honest heritage."

Alikhantora Soguniy said that the youth should be thoroughly engaged in science, master modern techniques and technologies, as well as raise the national feeling of the people, preserve their native language and literature. It is said that the need to preserve the moment is a factor:

"It is impossible for our educated and understanding children to benefit us, our people, if they do not have a national feeling," he said. Maybe they'll be a tool to cut and dry our roots in the hands of the enemy, just like we took an ax out of ourselves. In that case, they will dig deep to bury the people of their homeland at the hands of the sons of their homeland."

Soguni considers the national language to be the main link of national feeling. He believed that the higher the value of the mother tongue, the higher the status of the world, the preservation of the national feeling, the loss of the mother tongue, the loss of national feeling.

“... Even if we are separated from our national power for the time being, if we can keep it separate from our national feeling, we will be able to save ourselves from being swallowed up by our enemies in the future. Now, the first condition for achieving this goal is language. If we expand our language literature, increase its value and bring it to the level of other cultural languages, then our nation, our national feelings will continue to grow. If this is not the case, but on the contrary, if they do not pay attention to their mother tongue without appreciating it, then they will soon say goodbye and be separated from their language forever. That fact must be taken into account."

He added: "Since then, our school children have not been taught the religion of Islam because of their lack of religious education. Therefore, even though the children of the Motherland are not allowed to receive religious education, they must no longer be separated from language education in order to preserve their nationality. Because when a nation separates from its religion and loses its language, its nationality is swallowed up and its life is in a state of crisis." he said.

"Just as it is obligatory for everyone to study religion, so it is obligatory for everyone to study modern science in order to preserve their government, homeland and nation." And again, "Our boys and girls of the Motherland have a good understanding of every modern science, they should be more involved than others in learning as much as possible. Because, fulfilling the words of the wise fathers, "Work is for those who know, the sword is for those who strike, the people of the Motherland, especially our modern educated sons and daughters, will do their job and take their rightful place. They can."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We can conclude from the above thoughts of Soguni that he showed that it is permissible not only to acquire religious education, but also to acquire secular, modern knowledge, and to acquire new knowledge for the development of society and the state.

Sogun strongly condemns ignorance and ignorance, both of which are considered human catastrophes:

"An ignorant, ignorant nation is no different from a herd of animals being driven to a birdhouse in front of its enemies. The closest enemy of man to himself is ignorance."

"The Sorrow of Turkestan" is ideologically and artistically perfect, but written in a fluent language. In particular, the images of nature evoke in the heart of the reader a deep love and affection for our motherland.

«...My main goal in writing these historical words, says Alikhantora, is to awaken the poor people of Turkestan, especially the present and future youth, from their slumber. It is my duty to our patriotic and patriotic heroic children, who read and listen to this book, which pours out the sorrows of my heart from the tip of a pen, only to read the fiery words I have written from the bottom of my heart, not from the tip of my tongue. Let them examine every word and think about it. Let the people of the twentieth century, who are the progress of culture, not the progress of humanity, understand what they need to achieve in order to preserve their national, patriotic and religious rights."

From 1964 to 1967, Alikhantora Soguni organized an informal "Circle of Consciousness", where young people met twice a week to learn the basics of the Arabic language and Islam, our national history, ethics. , received insights and knowledge about human rights.

"Our grandfather is a living encyclopedia of our spirituality, history and national values; a wise coach who could find a solution to any problem was a brave man who could tell the truth about the modern system and politics. He spoke with great excitement and pride about Islam, our

great ancestors, our national values, our homeland and our nation. It was rare for him to come forward in a speech. There was always a smile on their faces as they spoke. In class, we were impressed by the warmth and sincerity of their sincere conversations. Saying that science should be studied diligently from a young age, many slogans such as "Knowledge acquired in youth is a pattern carved in stone", "Where there is no consciousness, there is no courage", "Nothing in this world is healthy" are used. we would hear. " In the article "On the work of my great grandfather and the grief of Turkestan."

Alikhantora Soguni was a man of great knowledge and a true encyclopedic scholar. In addition to the above-mentioned works and translated books, there is also his work "Shifo ul-ilal", ie "Healing of the Defects" (Tashkent: Muharir Publishing House, 2019, p. 192). It describes more than two hundred diseases, diagnoses and treatments. He wrote poems in many languages because of his deep knowledge of many languages. He is also the owner of Devon Soguniy.

He was also a good orator. Every Thursday, iftar was organized to listen to his speeches and lectures, and many people tried to take part in it, because the interesting conversations and meetings there were about great faith, national values, glorious history, religious issues. opinions and comments were expressed. Later, the talks expanded, including in large courtyards and field gardens, where Ramadan iftars were invited. The meetings and talks with the participation of Alikhantora Soguni were attended by great scholars, poets and writers, clergymen, scientists and other dignitaries with great respect and reverence for spirituality. Soguni

viewed the changes and events in daily life from the point of view of great interest and the interests of the people, and the issues raised and the work being done were wholeheartedly applauded if they were beneficial to the freedom, peace and future of our nation.

CONCLUSION

During the collapse of the dictatorial regime, our historians were a little afraid to speak openly about the courage of Alikhantora, who was the first to defend our great ancestor Amir Temur and his glory, and to restore the historical truth. People who have a strong faith, who are honest, who care about their country, who have fought for its freedom and future, who have endured the political and economic pressures of the regime of the time, and who have spoken the truth are considered the pride of the nation. Therefore, we have the right to call Alikhantora Soguni a real honor of the nation.

Soguni's teachings are a great spiritual heritage in educating today's youth in the spirit of high spirituality, morality and love for the Motherland. We must deeply study the life and work of one of our great ancestors, Alikhantora Soguni, not forgetting his services to our Motherland and our nation, and name them among our progressive ancestors.

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