

YOSHLARGA MILLIY QADRIYATLAR ORQALI AXLOQIY TARBIYA BERISH.**Sheranova Maryam***Jizzax Davlat Pedagogika Universisiti**Pedagogika kafedrası dotsenti*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ilmiy maqolada Qadim zamonlardanoq Turon, Turkiston xalqi o'zining ko'hna tarixi, boy merosi, rang-barang va yuksak madaniyati, urf-odat va an'analari bilan ajralib turgani, olamning qadri, uning cheksizligi, koinot va odamzot aloqalari, inson umrining ma'nosi, mazmuni haqida hamda insoniy fazilatlar, botirlik, oqillik, xokisorlik, yaxshilik, vafodorlik, vatanparvarlik kabilarni ulug'lab qadriyat darajasiga ko'targanlari, Ona Vatanni sevish uni ardoqlash va himoya qilish tuyg'usini yoshlarga singdirish haqida to'g'risida bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ona Vatanni, insoniy fazilatlar, botirlik, oqillik, xokisorlik, yaxshilik, vafodorlik, vatanparvarlik, rivoyatlar, afsona, hikoya, dostonlar, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ma'naviy –ma'rifiy, axloqiy, estetik va falsafiy qarashlar, umuminsoniy g'oyalar.*

НОРМАТИВНОЕ ВОСПИТАНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ ЧЕРЕЗ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ЦЕННОСТИ**Шеранова Марьям***Джизакский государственный педагогический университет**Доцент кафедры педагогики*

Аннотация: *В данной научной статье описывается, как с древних времен народы Турана и Туркестана отличались своей древней историей, богатым наследием, разнообразной и высокой культурой, обычаями и традициями, ценностью Вселенной, ее бесконечностью, связью между Вселенной и человечеством, смыслом и содержанием человеческой жизни, а также тем, как они прославляли и возвышали такие человеческие качества, как мужество, интеллект, смирение, доброта, верность, патриотизм, и как они прививали молодежи чувство любви, уважения и защиты Родины.*

Ключевые слова: *Родина, человеческие качества, героизм, интеллект, смирение, доброта, верность, патриотизм, легенды, мифы, рассказы, эпосы, социально-политические вопросы, духовное просветление, моральные, эстетические и философские взгляды, универсальные идеи*

MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH THROUGH NATIONAL VALUES.**Sheranova Maryam***Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Associate Professor, Department of Pedagogy*

Abstract: *This scientific article describes how since ancient times the people of Turan and Turkestan have been distinguished by their ancient history, rich heritage, diverse and high culture, customs and traditions, the value of the universe, its infinity, the connections between the universe and humanity, the meaning and content of human life, and how they have glorified and elevated human qualities such as courage, intelligence, humility, goodness, loyalty, patriotism to the level of value, and how they have instilled in young people the feeling of loving, honoring and protecting the Motherland.*

Keywords: *Motherland, human qualities, heroism, intelligence, humility, goodness, loyalty, patriotism, legends, myths, stories, epics, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment, moral, aesthetic and philosophical views, universal ideas.*

Since ancient times, the people of Turan and Turkestan have been distinguished by their ancient history, rich heritage, diverse and high culture, customs and traditions. The great figures of these people have made a significant contribution to the development of all spheres of national and world science and culture. The names of our great ancestors al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan al-Beruni, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, the great hadith scholar Ismail Bukhari, the great scholars of Sufism Ahmad Yassawi, Abduhokhalik Gijduvani, Najmiddin Kubro, Muhammad Razzali, Bahovuddin Naqshband, Mahmud Zamakhshari and others are still mentioned with respect by the peoples of the world.

The feeling of loving the Motherland, honoring it and protecting it did not arise today or yesterday. It is an ancient, sacred feeling, like the history of mankind. The ideological aesthetic will of this antiquity left its indelible mark in folk songs, legends and epics. They educate people in the spirit of those sacrifices and pass on patriotism from generation to generation as a sacred heritage.

Proverbs, which are an expression of the centuries-old life experience and everyday lifestyle of our people, are considered to be of great artistic value in their essence. Proverbs reflect the people's attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, socio-political, spiritual-enlightenment, moral, aesthetic and philosophical views.

Yusuf Khos Khojib, Akhmat Yassavi, Rabguzi, Lutfi, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Munis, Ogahi, Nodira, Mukimi, Avaz, Sadridin Ayni, Abdulla Qodiri, Gafur Ghulam and dozens of other creators cited many folk proverbs in their works and used them to express universal ideas.

Mahmud Kashgari's "Divoni Lug'atit Turk" contains about 400 articles and proverbs, and Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal" contains more than 300 proverbs on education, upbringing, and morality.

The ancient book of our ancestors, the Avesta, gives great importance to universal human values, their importance for human spirituality and practical activity. In the work, such qualities as goodness, perfection, freethinking, and humanity are shown through the image of Ahuramazda. According to Zarathushtra (Zardozi), people should follow the forces of goodness and light, distinguish good from evil, justice from injustice, and be on the side of Ahuramazda throughout their lives. The value of a person in this process is expressed in his non-indifference in the struggle for the victory of good, in his way of life, in his spiritual image, and in his social activities.

Islam did not remain the religion of only Arabs in Asia, it also became the common religion of many Eastern peoples. It should be admitted that the divine values described in the Quran had a huge impact on the history and culture of our peoples. The significance of this impact can be assessed and analyzed in different ways, but it is impossible to deny that it had a certain value in the past. The influence of the divine values of Islam is clearly felt in the work of every thinker, scientist, and scholar who lived on our land. At the same time, it should be noted that during the spread of Islam in our country and the Arab conquest, many of our national values were lost. Al-Biruni wrote about this with regret in his work "Monuments of Ancient Peoples".

The scholar Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, who played an important role in the history of Eastern culture, also paid great attention to the issue of values. Al-Farabi's thoughts on values can be clearly observed in the doctrine of "Madina al-fazila". As a lexicographer, Al-Farabi Al-Faazila, in his doctrine of society, explained the general system of spiritual and moral values that arise in an era when high ideals and just social relations are established. Al-Farabi is one of the first Eastern philosophers who, at a time when religious views were of paramount importance in the ideological sphere, considered not only the idea of God, but also the values of man, society and science as one of the main topics of philosophical knowledge.

According to Abu Raykhan Beruni, the emergence of spiritual values is inextricably linked with social relations, people's lifestyle, material needs, interests, interests, demands and goals. Abu Ali Ibn Sina's philosophical encyclopedia "Justice", "Eastern Philosophy", "Book of Wisdom", "Solomon and Ibsol" are devoted to the issue of values, in which the scientist pays great attention to the importance of spiritual and moral values. In his opinion, the value of a person lies in his cooperation with others, his desire to have good moral qualities, his wisdom, and his ability to do good to others.

By the process of upbringing, we should understand not only the educational work carried out in the family, school, children's and youth organizations, but also the

process that includes the entire social system, its leading ideas, literature, art, cinema, radio, television and other similar spheres.

Therefore, the main task of us teachers and educators should be to properly instill moral education in the minds and consciousness of our youth, using our national values in every sphere

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