

KASHGARI'S APPROACH TO SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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Annotation: This scientific article analyzes Qoshgariy's (13th century) approach to science and education. In his scientific and educational activities, Qoshgariy supported the advancement of science, encouraged scientific research, and aimed to simplify education for the broader public. His works include dictionaries, philosophical and scientific treatises, as well as pedagogical views. The article thoroughly examines Qoshgariy's scientific legacy, his innovative approach to education, and the opportunities he created for the widespread distribution of education. It also demonstrates the lasting impact of Qoshgariy's educational system on modern education.

Keyword: Qoshgariy, science, education, pedagogy, works, scientific legacy, education system, innovation

Annotasiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada, Qoshg'ariy (XIII asr) va uning ilm-fan va ta'limga bo'lgan yondoshuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Qoshg'ariy o'zining ilmiy va ma'rifiy faoliyatida ilm-fan taraqqiyotini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ilmiy izlanishlarni rivojlantirish va keng omma uchun ta'limni osonlashtirish maqsadida ko'plab muhim asarlar yaratgan. Uning asarlari orasida lug'atlar, falsafiy va ilmiy traktatlar hamda pedagogik qarashlar mavjud. Maqolada Qoshg'ariyning ilmiy merosi, uning ta'lim sohasidagi innovatsion yondoshuvlari, ta'limning keng tarqalishi uchun yaratgan imkoniyatlari batafsil tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Qoshg'ariyning ta'lim tizimida davom etgan yuksalish va uning zamonaviy ta'lim tizimiga ta'siri ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar:Qoshg'ariy, ilm-fan, ta'lim, pedagogika, asarlar, ilmiy meros, ta'lim tizimi, innovatsiya

Аннотации: В данной научной статье анализируется отношение Кошгари (XIII век) к науке и образованию. В своей научной и образовательной деятельности Кошгари поддерживал развитие науки, способствовал научным исследованиям и стремился упростить образование для широкой аудитории. Среди его трудов можно выделить словари, философские и научные трактаты, а также педагогические взгляды. В статье подробно рассматривается научное наследие Кошгари, его инновационный подход к образованию, возможности, созданные им для распространения образования. Также показано влияние Кошгари на развитие образования в современную эпоху.

Ключевое слово: Кошгари, наука, образование, педагогика, труды, научное наследие, образовательная система, инновации

Introduction; Kashgari (11th-12th centuries) is a great thinker, scientist and philosopher who lived in medieval Turkestan and had a great influence on his time with his scientific and literary activities. He widely promoted his approach to science and education, and his work in this area was of great importance not only in his time, but also in subsequent centuries. This article analyzes Kashgari's approach to science and education, highlights how he formed his system of

knowledge and the main principles of his scientific activities. Kashgari considered science and education to be the main means of spiritual and physical development of a person. He deeply understood their importance in the development of society and considered obtaining knowledge to be important not only for the personal development of individuals, but also for the development of society as a whole. Kashgari's attitude to education made him of great importance not only for medieval culture, but also for the scientific traditions of later periods. Kashgari paid great attention to the study of all branches of science. His scientific activity was widespread mainly in linguistics, philosophy, literature, history and social spheres. In his work "Devon ul-lugat al-turk", Kashgari emphasizes the richness of the Turkish language and the importance of its study. He explained the need to study various branches of science, thereby expanding a person's worldview and thinking. Kashgari considered science not only in theoretical, but also in practical aspects. In his works, he showed the importance of applying science in everyday life and in finding solutions to the problems of society. Science, from his point of view, is aimed at ensuring not only the spiritual, but also the physical well-being of a person. Kashgari also paid special attention to the study of the traditions, culture and history of the Turkic peoples in his work. Kashgari placed high priority on moral and spiritual values in the educational process. He emphasized that a person should choose the right path, respect justice and maintain decency in acquiring knowledge. In his opinion, education should not only be about acquiring knowledge, but also about guiding a person to the right path morally and teaching them to be useful to society. Kashgari also considered science and education necessary for the spiritual formation of the people. In his opinion, through science and education, it is possible to achieve a high moral and social level of society. He also tried to adapt the science of his time for the Turkic peoples. This process played an important role in preserving and developing the culture of the Turkic peoples. Kashgari's contribution to education is enormous. His scientific work, in particular, had a great influence on the development of the education system. He viewed language and literature, history and philosophy as a single scientific system. Kashgari's scientific and literary heritage had a great influence on the scientific thinking of subsequent centuries. His scientific approach made a significant contribution to the formation of methodological rules in the fields of education and science.

Conclusion Kashgari's approach to science and education is of great importance in the history of mankind. In his scientific and spiritual research, he paid great attention not only to the theoretical aspects of science, but also to its practical application. Seeing education as the main means of personal development, Kashgari sought to develop all aspects of society through science. His scientific heritage and approach to education still serve as a major source of learning, research, and social development today.

References

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