

Opportunities for Spiritual Education of the Younger Generation by the Help of Toponymy

Saidmurodova Farangiz Shavkat qizi

Samarkand State University 2-stage student
saidmurodovafarangiz95@gmail.com

Annotation

Today, special attention is paid to the upbringing of the younger generation as spiritually mature people. The importance of the teacher when it comes to caring for the land on which one lives, their fondness of it, the positive impact of studying history on the spiritual perfection of the students and their implementations are discussed in this article.

Keywords. History of Bulungur, spiritual education, the school of oral epics, pilgrimage, spiritual minute, educational process.

Since ancient times, our nation has attracted the attention of the whole world with its rich history and colorful cultural and spiritual heritage, with a profound reflection on worldly and religious sciences. In the upbringing of the younger generation as spiritually mature people, there is such a great task as absorbing our rich history into their minds. This task is reflected in “The national program of personnel training, on education”. As the first president, Islam Karimov said, “We must educate our children in the spirit of our highest goals such as the prosperity of our Motherland, the peace of the country and the well-being of the people, and we must lead them towards these goals.”

Mahfirat Zikirova, an employee of the Republican Center for spirituality and enlightenment, conducting many researches on the importance of knowing the history of one’s homeland in raising a person and his spiritual upbringing, came to the following conclusions: “In the heart of every person should be the love for his place of birth. One philosopher was asked: “how do you endure this wasteland, which is difficult to inhabit? He replied: If there was no love for the place where a person is born, people would not fit into prosperous cities.” It is our highest duty to educate our children in such a spirit.”¹

The implementation of such work should begin from person’s childhood. Because undoubtedly, the sooner we start to educate the children, the sooner it will

¹M.Zikirova. “Vatanparvarlik-oliy fazilat”. -T, 2018-yil.

yield fruitful results. At present, we are facing a huge number of problems, such as joining different groups of people, leaving their countries, committing suicide as a result of the emergence of a spiritual emptiness in our youth. Have you ever pondered over the actual reason of it? Our ancestors, with their intelligence and invaluable works they created, had left the world open-mouthed. Thus, we need to educate the younger generation in such a spirit.

From the first day of arrival, it is necessary to start giving information to the pupils of primary schools about the history of their country, its monuments, and famous people. The use of “toponyms” in this process gives a good result. Toponym (Greek topos-place, onoma-name) means the name of the place, geographical name². It is necessary to find out about the history of the village, who has lived in it, what cultural and material heritage it has through the toponyms. Additionally, the students should be briefly informed about the neighborhood, village, town in which they live, taking into account their age characteristics. The purpose of this is to enrich the student's imagination about the famous scientists who come out of the place where he lives, with a sense of affection and pride. The formation of feelings to preserve it, by knowing the history of this place. Throughout our country, great attention is paid to the education of young people. At the same time, during the spiritual moments of each neighborhood, school, and family gathering, and in the lessons of good manners, naturalism, painting, reading, mother tongue it can be comprehensively taught. According to our observations conducted in different places of the Bulungur District, 85% of the population does not have satisfactory information about the history of the place where they live, their origin, famous people who have lived in it. It may seem like a simple sentence, but if we reflect, it would not be an exaggeration to call it a tragedy. When reading this article, there are those who say that maybe I do not have information about it, and there are plenty of them. After all, if a person does not have a sense of love towards his homeland, how can you imagine his future? Why some people are joining different groups. The main is sue here is this. We provide all-round assistance to our young people, but if we start this process by changing their attitude of places those children reside, if we can absorb the feeling of a small Motherland in their consciousness from their childhood, they will never join different groups, neither will betray the motherland, and will not be easily tricked. Because deep down they know that, they will be like the great people that we have explained, that the blood of brave and courageous people is flowing in them, that they should never spoil the reputation of the nation called Uzbek.

The Bulungur district has a rich history that is worth to be proud. The name of the Bulungur district derives from the Bulungur brook. There are two legends about the Bulungur brook. The first suggests that, the word “Bulungur” derives

²Qorayev S. “Toponimiya”. - Toshkent, 2006-yil, 17-bet

from the Mongolian word “Bulugar” meaning muddy water. In the second version, it comes from the word “Burulgur” (change your direction). Because the Bulungurbrook is one of the oldest brooks in the Zarafshan Valley and is 90 km long, which changes its direction often. Therefore, it seems to be more realistic that the name of the brook derives from the word “Burulgur”. It receives water from the Zarafshan River, which was dug before BC. It was known from ancient times that the “Great Silk Road” laid the foundation for its economic and social development. Even now, the crossing of local and international highways and railways here serves as an important factor in the economic and social development of the district. In the middle ages, there was a place in the district, which was called “Bedana ko’rigi”, where the Khan could rest. In 1451, in the territory of Bulungur, there was a battle between the ruler of Samarkand Mirzo Abdulla and the troops of Abu Said. After the troops of Mirzo Abdulla were defeated, Abu Said took over the throne of Samarkand.

For several centuries, the glory of the Bulungur district was associated with the school of dostonchilik (oral epics). We can assuredly say that the school of bakhshichilik was formed in it. Bakhshis belonging to Bulungur school of dostonchilik – in Bulungur district (Samarkand region) are renowned for performing dostonis that represent the heroic struggle of our nation. The epics in this school repertoire are traditional and relatively archaic, also characterized by their simplicity. Representatives of this school who lived in the XVIII-XX centuries included dozens of great bakhshis such as Aminbakhshi, Muhammadshoir, Chinnishoir, Tovbuzarshoir, Kurbonbek, Sultanmurod, Yoldoshbulbul, YoldoshMullaMurodogli, Rahimbulbul, Jorashoir, DostyorKhodjayorogli, Khodjanazarbakhshi, FazilYoldashogli, Yorlakab, Beknazaroghli, around Bulungur, Jomboy, Payariq, Gallaorol, Zomin, Jizzakh. FazilYoldashogli, the last representative of the Bulungur school of dostonchilik, was born and wrote in Bulungur district a person who me very one knows in our country. Fazil Yoldash Ogli was born in a poor family of farmers in the village called Loyqa, in Bulungur district in 1872. His father was a farmer from the Uzbek tribe of forty. Unable to survive in the Loyqa village, Yoldash moves to the village called Chelak, along with his family and fellow villagers. Yoldash dies in 1877. Fazil from the age of 9 works as a shepherd of rich people until the age of 19. He did not have a chance to study and was illiterate. However, he was interested in literature, he learned to play drum while shepherding and independently began creating songs. After being tested among the people at the age of 25-26, Fazil received the name of the poet. He died in his village in May 1955. In order to immortalize his name, a monument was building the center of Bulungur city, and a pilgrimage was organized around its grave. At present, many schoolchildren and pilgrims keep coming to this place.

This place is attracting people interested in poet's works. Having such ancestors evokes a feeling of pride in the hearts of all of us.



As law in our country ensures the freedom of religion, the residents of Bulungur District are also proud of the holy shrine of Khoja Hofiz Merosiy mausoleum situated in Metan village. Today it attracts the attention of many historian scientists. In fact, Khoja Hofiz Merosiy was born in the present-day Bulungur District of Samarkand region, in the village which was called Metan in ancient times, and later (from the end of the XIV century) Sheroz, in the family of Khojas which was ethnically mixed with the local people. While he was young, he was a person living in a rural environment, learning the good manners, and later he came to Samarkand, learning the city life and received spiritual, educational and cultural knowledge. From his youth he tried to learn the history of Islam and studied it with faith. His teachers were Khoja Ahror Vali and Mahdumi Azam Dahbedi. Very few scribes could recite the Holy Quran like Khoja Hofiz Merosiy. For this reason, he was able to achieve the status of “Khafiz”. The recitation of the Holy Quran in seven different versions brought him fame among Muslims. This noble person was martyred in the battle, which took place at the beginning of the XVI century. His grave is in the village where his childhood passed, around the village of Metan in the Bulungur district, and now the mausoleum around it is restored and turned into a place of pilgrimage.



The great people as Khoja Hofiz Merosiy who have devoted their whole life to the people, homeland, and development of their nation, unity and integrity of the Islamic religion will not be forgotten. Even if a certain period forgets the name of the great saints, they are certainly remembered, studied, their good deeds are analyzed and shown to the people and youth. The head of our country Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, made a speech on September 18, 2016 at the 43rd session on “Cooperation for the sake of peace, enlightenment and creativity”. ”Nothing goes without a trace in the great history. It is preserved in the blood, historical memory of the peoples and manifested in their practical work. Therefore, it is powerful. For that reason we emphasize that, preserving, studying and leaving the historical heritage to next generations is one of the top priorities of the policy of our state”

In conclusion, taking the students to such places will serve as a practical aid to the enrichment of imagination and the formation of qualities of respect for them. By explaining their way of life, they are taught that no one can obtain anything easily, that they should always have patience, that everything can be achieved with hard work and knowledge. We will achieve enrichment of their spiritual knowledge by teaching exemplary life of such great people and absorbing the ideas under the consciousness that, it is necessary to overcome the difficulties on exhausting path, the result of which will be very good. In order to give such knowledge, the teacher himself must have initially mastered a certain knowledge.

After all, how can a young generation be perfected if the educator himself does not have enough knowledge. If we are able to form love for of homeland in the hearts of younger generation, then we are able to evoke a sense of pride, we are able to raise brave people, who are ready to give their lives for their homeland, able to resist any foreign ideas, who are spiritually harmonious and energetic.

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