

The Issue of Spiritual and Moral Values in Mahmudxoja Behbudiy's Teaching

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Abstract. *This article reveals the essence of issues such as the problem of good and evil, the role of knowledge in human development, acquiring a profession, preserving the strength of the family, and striving for knowledge and enlightenment, which are considered the main spiritual and moral values in the teachings of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi.*

Key words: *good, evil, professional development, family strength, family values.*

In his works, we can see that Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy often touches upon social changes in society, relationships between parents and children in the family, moral standards and the compliance of these standards with the requirements of the times. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy called on young people to be morally pure, honest, just and humane. The youth of the new Uzbekistan should strive to strengthen moral values, do right and honest things, and show themselves as good citizens in society. His instructions in this regard help to elevate young people spiritually. Social activity and responsibility: Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy encouraged young people not only to develop themselves, but also to understand their responsibility to society. The youth of the new Uzbekistan should use their knowledge and resources to do useful work for society and turn themselves into active members of society. This instruction of Behbudiy directs young people to activism, social responsibility, and ensuring social justice. Innovative thinking and openness to innovation: Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy supported the progressive thinking of his time. For today's youth, Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy's ideas promote innovative thinking, the study of new technologies, and scientific achievements. The youth of the new Uzbekistan must actively participate in the development of society by mastering modern science and technology, adapting to global changes. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy (1875-1919) is one of the famous figures of Uzbek literature, known not only for his literature, but also for his work in the fields of science, education, and social reforms. In his works, Behbudiy advocated innovations, education, and social justice that were necessary for the future of the Uzbek people. In his works, he spoke about the social changes taking place at that time, the need to educate the people, and the renewal of values. The following works are considered to be the most famous and important works of Mahmudkhoj Behbudi: "Padarkush" (1911) This work is one of the most famous and important works of Mahmudkhoj Behbudi. "Padarkush" explores the conflict between father and son and the social and moral consequences of this conflict. There is a deep contradiction between the main character, a son with a new worldview, and his father, who defends old values. The work raises social and moral problems of the time. "Vatan" Mahmudkhoj Behbudi's "Vatan" shows love for one's homeland, people, and development, and the need to tirelessly fight for the future of one's people. The work calls on the people to acquire new knowledge and progress.

"Tafsiri Kuran" This work is a translation and commentary of the Quran in the Uzbek language. Behbudi sought to combine religion, science and culture, increasing the religious and scientific knowledge of the Uzbek people. "The State of the City of Turkestan" This work is dedicated to the

analysis of the social, cultural and economic reforms carried out in Turkestan during the reign of Mahmudkhoj Behbudi. The work raises issues of change and development of Turkestan. "Mehri-olmish" This work was written to illuminate the theoretical aspects and moral standards of Uzbek literature. The work talks about moral values, attitude to labor and the importance of obtaining knowledge. Mahmudkhoj Behbudi promoted the development of the Uzbek people, innovations in the fields of science and culture through his works, and thereby became one of the important social and literary figures of his time. The teachings of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi are of great importance in raising the spiritual image of the youth of New Uzbekistan. In his works, ideas such as attention to science, preservation of national identity, patriotism, moral values, and social activism encourage young people to spiritual and social development. The ideas of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi help to guide today's youth on the right path and create a solid foundation for their future success and place in society. Mahmudkhodja Behbudi's work "Padarkush" was written in 1911 and is considered one of the most important works of Uzbek literature. The work raises social, spiritual, and moral problems in Uzbek society at its time. The main theme of "Padarkush" is the conflict between father and son and the consequences of this conflict. The play depicts the conflict between the main character, his father, who is attached to old traditions, and the son, who wants to live with new ideas. The son wants to build his life with new, modern views, but his father raised him according to old values and norms. The play dramatizes this conflict between father and son, raising a number of moral questions.

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