

ABU NASR AL-FARABI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the contribution of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi to the educational process, and his theory that only a person who combines "twelve innate qualities" can be moral is presented and explained.

Keywords: education, education, teacher, thinker.

Abu Nasr Farabi's works in the field of human perfection and teaching, education and training are incomparable. After the famous Greek Faidasufi Aristotle, Farabi, who became famous in the East for his knowledge and breadth of thought, was called a great thinker - "Muallimi Sani" - "Second Teacher". Some sources say that Farabi knew more than 70 languages. Abu Nasr Farabi is an encyclopedic scholar. Researchers note that he created more than 160 scientific works. Farabi left behind a rich scientific legacy. He created works in various fields of philosophy, music, philology and other natural and scientific knowledge.

Al-Faylasuf al-Turki is referred to in Farabi sources. It is said that Farabi's nationality is Turkish, he was born in 257 Hijri (melody 873) in the village of Wasij, Farb province, Movarounnahr, and his father was an army commander. Farabi first studied in Marv. Then he went to Baghdad. He had a deep interest in philosophy. Abu Mashr took logic lessons from Mottabin Yunus. He went to Harron once in between. On the trip, he met a certain Khaylon. He learned logic and philosophy from him. Because he loved the study of science, he returned to Baghdad to increase his philosophical culture; he carefully studied the works of the Greek philosopher and especially Aristotle. He also knew Islamic sciences well.

Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Tarhan ibn Aalagh al-Farabi was born approximately in 257 AH (870 AD). He is rightfully recognized as one of the great philosophers of the Islamic world. Al-Farabi conducted research in the fields of philosophy and logic, and at the same time wrote Kitab al-musiqa al-kabir (The Great Book of Music) on music theory. However, his most famous work "Madina al-fadila" (The City of Virtuous People) was compared to Platonic statesmanship by representatives of the non-Platonic direction. Farabi's multivolume works include "On the Attainment of Happiness", "Ikhsa - al - Ulum", "The Origin of Sciences", "On the Meanings of the Mind".

Even though Farabi taught in his work that education and training should be carried out in a coherent unity, he emphasizes that each of them has its own role and characteristics in bringing a person to perfection.

Farabi expressed his opinion about the method of learning knowledge in his work "Happiness - About the Attainment of Happiness". He said that the science that needs to be known is studied first, and this is the science of the foundations of the universe. After studying it, it is necessary to study natural sciences, the structure and shape of natural bodies, knowledge about the sky. After that, in general, the science of living nature, plants and animals will be studied, he says. Farabi says that this can be achieved through proper education. Because the purposeful education and training brings a person to maturity both intellectually and morally, in

particular, a person learns the laws of nature and society correctly and leads the right way in life, with others behaves correctly, follows the rules of society.

He claims that only a person who combines "twelve innate qualities" can be moral. They are:

- firstly, all the organs of such a person should be perfectly developed to such an extent that he can easily perform all the tasks he wants to do with these organs;
- secondly, he should be able to quickly and correctly understand all the issues, discussions and opinions, understand their meaning, quickly notice the speaker's goal and the truth (righteousness) of the expressed opinion;
- thirdly, his memory should be very strong, he should keep in his mind not one of the things he saw, heard, felt;
- fourthly, his mind should be so quick and sharp that when he perceives a sign of something, he quickly knows what this sign means;
- fifthly, his words should be clear, he should be able to express his thoughts and opinions fluently and clearly;
- sixth, he should have a love for knowledge and study, he should be able to learn the knowledge he wants to learn easily without feeling tired;
- seventhly, he should not be greedy in eating and drinking, his nature should be far from gambling and he should be disgusted by the joy they bring;

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak

- eighthly, he should love the truth and those who support the truth, and hate lies and liars;
- ninthly, let his soul be proud and value his conscience, let his soul by its nature be higher than lowly deeds and aspire to noble deeds;
- tenthly, let him look with disgust at dirhams, dinars and similar items of life;
- from the eleventh, with respect to those who love justice by nature and fight for justice, to injustice, let him be the one who hates the oppressors, who, presenting to everyone what is considered beautiful and good, who promotes people to justice, who destroys the results of injustice and does not allow them;
- twelfth, let him be fair, but not stubborn, let him be firm in the face of justice, injustice, meanness, show determination in doing what he considers necessary, do not be afraid, be brave, do not know fear and weakness.

To sum up, Farobi is a family of thinkers who emphasized the incomparable role of education in the development and growth of a person and the most effective method in the formation of a person, and put it into practice.

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