



Examples Of Spiritual Enlightenment And Moral Education In The Hadiths

PhD. Samiev Asroridin Sayfidinovich.

Termez state university

Pedagogy institutes Pedagogy Chair holder

Annotation: The article discusses the negative changes that have taken place in the behavior of students as a result of the integration of religions, national values, traditions, languages and cultures under the influence of globalization due to the high level of development of science and technology. The use of the Qur'an and the exemplary life and hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in the educational process is one of the most pressing problems of our time, and recommendations are given for its solution.

Keywords: Qur'an, Prophet, Hadith, spirituality, enlightenment, culture, science, ethics, education, upbringing, manners, purity, kindness, love, sincerity, devotion, globalization, problem, entertainment, internet, cinema, science heritage, national values.

As a result of the development of science and technology, a process of globalization and integration has taken place around the world. As a result, there is a process of mixing languages, religions, cultures and traditions. This process is increasing the number of cases of blind approach and imitation of Western culture by the younger generation, which has a negative impact on our national values, religion, traditions and national ideas and ideology, formed over thousands of years.

It is well known that one of the foundations and historical roots of the spiritual and moral education of our people, Islam and its sacred sources are reflected in the Holy Qur'an and Hadith. The teachings of Islam were revealed by Allah to Muhammad (s.a.v.) in the form of verses and are mentioned in the Qur'an. Hadith



Sharif is a golden treasure that contains the life and activity of the Prophet, his religious and spiritual-moral guidance, words of wisdom, instructions on culture, spirituality, morality, education. For centuries, people from all over the world have been using this priceless treasure to adapt their lives and lifestyles to it. The hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v.) , as well as those of our hadith scholars, such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam al-Termizi, Imam al-G'azzali, Al Hakim al-Termizi, and others We also benefit from the works of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, Fariddidin Attar, Jalaliddin Rumi, Sa'di Sherazi, Bahauddin Naqshband and other thinkers on the basis of the ideas of the Qur'an and the Hadith.

The great Turkish writer Ahmad Lutfi Qazanchi, in his book *The Stories of the Age of Happiness*, writes about the life and work of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him): The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) himself set an example of what moral qualities humanity should live by. Whoever seeks another way out of this will be miserable. Whoever insults him will be humiliated in this world and the next. Whoever opposes him will suffer the consequences. ”

The truth is that the world has never seen a person as perfect as the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), who has good morals and can be an example to all, and who has all the good qualities in the world. These unique qualities can also be seen in the assessment given to Rasulullah Akram by Eastern and Western scholars.

The great German philosopher Johann Wolfgang Goethe wrote: “After reading the history of the world, I have come to the conclusion that all the wealth, palaces and palaces that the kings of the world have amassed are worthless, even if they are patches of Muhammad. we are only on the first rung of the ladder, which leads to the last step. There is no doubt that no one can go beyond him. ”

Bernard Shaw says, "If a man like Muhammad were to rule the world now, he would be able to solve the problems of this world, which in turn would bring the peace and happiness that the world lacks."



Lamarti, a well-known French scholar, said: “Muhammad is the greatest of human beings if his greatness is judged by his deeds, his victories, his achievements, even if he has little chance. He was a prophet, a speaker, a politician, a commander, a defender of hearts, a propagandist of ideas, an imam, a statesman, and he was able to establish an Islamic kingdom in more than 20 regions of the world ... Muhammad (peace be upon him) was like that! Is it possible for him to fit the measurements? ”.

William Mongmeri, a professor at Oxford University, said: “Muhammad's victories are proof of his greatness. No other person who has achieved such a career is known in the West. Those who accuse the great man of witchcraft are the culprits of those who fail to achieve their goals. ”

Western scholars have come to this conclusion because they have studied the history, biography, and way of life of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Therefore, we will have to know the ways of life of our beloved Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) better than anyone else, follow him in everything and follow the younger generation.

In order to use this golden treasure for the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation and bring them up as harmonious human beings, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 14, 2017 No PQ-2774. In accordance with Resolution No. 483, the Imam Bukhari International Research Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. The main purpose of these international centers is to promote the development of the holy religion of Islam. to study the great heritage on a scientific basis, to propagate it to our people and the world community, to enrich the spiritual and spiritual world of the younger generation on the basis of preserving and glorifying our ancient national values, to strengthen their faith, love and devotion to the Motherland.

The hadith contains instructions on the life and work of the Prophet, his religious and spiritual-moral guidance, his wise sayings, his instructions on culture, spirituality, morality, and education. The most noble human qualities in the hadiths are kindness, generosity, faith, belief, generosity, mercy, compassion, repentance,



mutual assistance, loyalty, non-discrimination, humility, fidelity, diligence, humanity, love of country, loyalty to a friend, patience, honesty, purity, honesty, friendship, justice, knowledge, compassion, nobility, abstinence from filth, not betraying others, widows, the elderly, kindness to the poor, respect for parents, relatives, gratitude for everything, Lying, ignorance, oppression, betrayal of human rights, corruption, anger, aggression, deceit, corruption, ignorance, treachery, deceit, immorality, adultery, drunkenness, adultery, wine, etc. condemned as.

The collection of hadiths began in the second half of the eighth century. From this period, that is, from 90 AH, 708 CE, the study of hadith developed in Central Asia. According to the sources, "In the middle of the VIII-XI centuries, more than a thousand people in different parts of the East were engaged in the study of hadith. About 14,000 hadiths have been fabricated in the name of our Prophet. Therefore, they have been repeatedly checked and restored to their current state. The third century AH, the ninth century AD, is the golden age of hadith. The hadiths collected by these hadith writers reflect the wisdom, instructions, and rules of etiquette that the Noble Prophet (pbuh) recommended and forbade. The hadiths reflect the sum of human intellect, thinking, and philosophical thoughts as a source that determines the criteria of human spiritual and moral maturity. According to Muhammad Huzari, the hadiths express the tolerance, modesty, gentleness, justice, generosity, forgiveness, and perseverance of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), which are reflected in the following hadeeths and instructions of the Blessed Prophet (pbuh).

"Do to others what you like" (hadith 27), that is, do not be jealous of people, help them, give them a chance to be like you. "Pay the deposit on time." Do not betray the content trust. Carefully store it and return it to its owner when asked. Betrayal of trust is the greatest sin.

"Do not betray the one who betrays your rights" (36 hadiths). Even if people betray you, do not betray you and return with kindness. If you return good to the one who has done evil to you, you have led him to good as well.



"When you commit a sin, do a good deed to wash it away" (60 hadiths). If you commit a sin unknowingly, do good deeds to wash it away. Good work washes away sins. It does not mean that my sins will be forgiven if I do good deeds in my footsteps. The point is that sometimes a person commits a sin knowingly or unknowingly. The most important thing is that the sin should not be repeated. If it is repeated, he is considered to have sinned knowingly.

"Do not be ashamed to know what you do not know, because a person's worth is judged by his knowledge" (10 hadiths). The point is, don't be ashamed to know, be ashamed of not knowing. There is a folk saying. "A scientist who asks for knowledge is a tyrant who is not ashamed to ask." The more you know, the more you value yourself.

"Debt is humiliation" (12 hadiths). Don't borrow as much as you can, if you borrow, you will always be the debtor. The debtor loses his peace and is always in distress. Learn to be content.

"Being friends with the people is half-witted" (14 hadiths). Make the people your friends and always be with the people.

"Asking the right question is half the battle of knowledge" (15 hadiths). Ask questions where you need them, keep quiet where you need them, don't ask inappropriate questions. Find out by asking what you don't know.

"Wine is the beginning of all sins" (16 hadiths). That is, all sins, adultery, war, and other crimes begin with alcohol. Stay away from alcohol and do not associate with drinkers, for wine is the beginning of all sins. No one won by drinking wine. Wine kills generation, generation, nation. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "Allah has cursed the wine, its drinker, its releasee, its buyer, its squeezer, its squeezer, its lifter and its lifter."

"Haya is good from head to toe" (18 hadiths). Always walk in shame. Don't be silly. If there are sixty horns of faith, one horn is life. A shameless person is like a lifeless body. Faith without shame will not be strong.



"The scourge of science is forgetfulness." Science needs to be repeated so as not to be forgotten. The more you repeat, the more you memorize. Imam al-Bukhari memorized one hundred thousand sahih and two hundred thousand sahih hadiths.

"The disaster of the word is lying." There is a saying among our people that even if a sword comes to your head, do not lie. Don't give in to a liar. In general, stay away from a liar. Because the worst servants of Allah are the liars. The lifespan of a lie is short.

"Every good deed is a charity." Do good to people. There is a popular saying, "Do good and throw it into the water. If the fish knows, the Creator knows." "Scholars are the trust of Allah among the people (hadith). That is, respect the scholars and serve them no less. Walk with the scholars and sit together.

"Paradise is under the feet of mothers." If you want heaven, do good to your mother and mother and again to your mother. That is, if you please your mother, you will enjoy two worlds and you will never be humiliated.

"A woman who spends less is more blessed." (Hadith) It is better to marry a woman who spends less. The lower the cost, the greater the blessing of the woman. "Haya is a believer."

The above-mentioned hadith examples of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) have served as a key factor for thousands of years for these people to act as real human beings in society and to interact with people. [9]

References

1. Ш.М.Мирзиёев. "Буюк келажакимизни мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга қураимиз" Тошкент "Ўзбекистон" 2017 й.
2. И.Каримов "Юксак маънавият енгилмас куч" Тошкент-2011.
3. Абу Абдуллоҳ Муҳаммад Ибн Исмоил Ал-Бухорий "Ал Жомийъ Ас-Саҳиҳ" 1-2 қисм.Тошкент-1997 й.
4. Абу Исо Муҳаммад ат-Термизий "Сунани Термизий" Тошкент-1999 й.
5. Мирзо Кенжабек."Буюк Термизийлар".Тошкент-2017 й.
6. Олимов.Ш."Маънавий-ахлоқий тарбия асослари".Тошкент-2015 й.



7. Қодиров.Қ. “Имом ат-Термизий ҳадисларида тарбия ва ислом маданияти”. Т.2011 йил.
8. Ҳошимов.К, Нишонова.С, Иномова.М, Ҳасанов.Р Педагогика тарихи Т.”Ўқитувчи” 1996 йил.
9. Samiyev, A. S. (2020). THE LIFE AND BENIGNITY ACTIVITY OF ABU ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD IBN ISMAIL AL-BUKHARI. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (5), 556-560.
10. Meligaliyevich, Q. A. (2021). NEW UZBEKISTAN IN A NEW NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 1(6), 12-19.
11. Интернет “Mehrob.uz” маълумотлари.