



VALUES AS AN OBJECT OF SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT: *Such needs and interests can be explained in the article that the concepts of "dignity", "honor", "dignity", "value", events and events have become the object of extensive research.*

KEYWORDS: *absolute value, universal, didactic ideas, logical thinking, concept, Aristotle, dignity, honor, worth.*

In order to understand the history and values of each nation, it is necessary to know its religion, thinking, artistic and aesthetic ideas. Spirituality is such a mature quality of a person that it creates a need for interaction in people. It is also spiritual that every person cannot imagine his life and destiny without others. [1, b 12]. The transformation of events and phenomena into the object of science and research is connected with the changes that have taken place in social existence, with the processes of the human mind's perception of them. Changes in social existence and the processes of their perception make new topics, concepts and methods the object of research in the quality of interrelated phenomena. Such needs and interests can be explained by the fact that the concepts of "dignity", "appreciation", "dignity", "appreciation", "value", events and happenings have become the object of extensive research.

The basis, essence and significance of each value lies in the possibilities of knowing the phenomena of Nature, Society and the spiritual scientist, scientific generalization, influence on social and spiritual development.

And the emergence of new values is an expression of the fact that the object of man, his knowledge of spirituality, continues on the basis of succession. Values are also an important factor affecting human spiritual perfection.



Historical events in the development of each nation, the experiences of individuals who contributed positively to it, are also included in the sentence of national values. [2, 322]

Ancient thinkers understood the concepts of "value", "dignity", "appreciation" in the form of social being, the value of human activity, the evaluation of others on the basis of certain norms (rhythms). According to Diogenes Laertsky, Zeno and the Stoics divided things into two - "preferred and non-preferred." "Things that are valuable are preferred, things that are not valuable are not preferred. According to the Stoics, value (axio) is, firstly, all the good that corresponds to life, and secondly, things that bring a certain benefit or support to life, to nature, such as health and wealth; from the third, is the exchange price of the commodity..." [3,6 306]

Values are a concept that is applied to show the importance of existence and society, things, events, Phenomena, Human Life, material and spiritual wealth. The issue regarding value products is that products are the most basic themes of life. Values feasibility studies the science of Axiology at West. He is one of the most widely used philosophical Sciences. At the present time, various researches have been carried out on the subjects of Philosophy, Sociology, culture, political science, psychology, anthropology, pedagogy related to the study of values. This is a positive case, of course. But, at the same time, the issue of classifying values products is confusing, and even replacing them with other social events and phenomena without any justification occurs.

Aristotle considers wisdom, the pursuit of knowledge as one of the "most valuable by its nature" things. He notes the diversity of things of value, values, the fact that the values that correspond to one individual do not correspond to another individual, everyone is interested in and appreciates social events and events in accordance with their goals. However, it is true that noble deeds are equally dear to all. Most importantly, Aristotle put forward the concept, which was decided in philosophy and laid the foundation of all axiological teachings. This concept is expressed in its idea of the following: "how much it is possible, how much it is necessary to climb up and do everything, the highest thing in yourself – for life; if it is a small amount according to its scale, but for its own strength and value, it is higher than everything else." It means that



all actions, deeds are valued in accordance with their service to life, respect for it, glorify it.

To the formation of the philosophy of values I.Kant made a big contribution. On the basis of his idea that "any conscious being is a goal for itself" lies the idea that it is necessary to look at a person as a higher value, not as a tool. All that is left is "relative value" due to the desire, interest of a person, inclinations. Since they have relative value, they are called things and are tools that satisfy human needs. Conscious beings are called individuals because they have sub-values. The same Kant also brought to philosophy the category "absolute value".

Universal values are not concepts of some kind of unchanging conviction, with the passage of periods, changes in conditions, requirements and needs, their content, evaluation criteria also change. Universal values are a social phenomenon that drives people to struggle, to act together for certain purposes, for certain ways of social, spiritual perfection. Universal values serve as a means of bridging the gap between different states and peoples, bringing people closer to each other, encouraging harmony and cooperation. Even in terms of spirituality, universal values bring together the culture of all peoples and make it possible for young people to grow up. It is for this reason that some researchers attempt to reveal the dialectical link between Universal and national values through a civilization approach. Because, civilization today is shown as a factor that unites regions and Nationalities, Peoples, brings them together, brings them closer, brings them closer together. In this regard, they seek to study the formation of a system of universal values into groups of cosmogenic civilization, techno-civilization, anthro-po-civilization. [5, B 371-372] this encourages the individual spirituality also to approach this civilization from the point of view of character formation.

"Some," writes M.Imamnazarov intends to find the difference between religion and spirituality, - they tend to regard religion and spirituality as something. This is not true at all. Not every person has his own religion. There are a lot of religions in the world, but they are certain. Religion means separate laws revealed by divine books. Spirituality is not imagined in the manner of strict laws. The spirituality of each person is unique, each person has his own spiritual world.



Dialectical relations between the part and the whole play an important role in the harmonization of national and universal values. D Plato and Aristotle ideas facing the whole relationship with the episode as a specific reality. Davom continue on the example of Yum values. In his opinion, the value attached to social qualities is largely due to a sense of noble intentions aimed at the interests of mankind and society. "Because a person does not look indifferent to the comfortable or poor living of his next-door relatives. From this point of view, value is happiness, goodness, its aksi misfortune, evil brought to people" [5, B 272-273]. This means that society, those things that help people who are in harmony with the interests of mankind to live happily, comfortably, behavior are positive values.

Values are formed and developed in the process of practical activity of people, possessing social characteristics. Values arise in relation to a set of things and events that benefit people in different spheres, first of all, for their activities in the sphere of production, labor. Then gradually, as a result of the increase in the activity of the subject, it begins to act in the form of a relative independent sphere. The phenomena of nature and society are included in the order of value as a result of human activity. It is inappropriate to evaluate the phenomena of nature and society that are not able to satisfy the interests, needs of a person, do not correspond to his desires, ideals as values. For example, the fossil wealth in nature became a value only after it began to be used to meet human needs.

There is not much to it that values have become the subject of scientific research in our country. This topic could not be mentioned separately in studies, books, brochures and textbooks, which were previously conducted in philosophical Sciences.

Philosophy the following definition is given to the concept of value in the encyclopedic dictionary.

Value is a philosophical – sociological and axiological concept applied to show the Universal, socio-moral, cultural – spiritual significance of certain phenomena in reality. Everything that is important to society, man and humanity, events and events: freedom, kindness, equality, peace, truth, Enlightenment, culture, material and spiritual wealth, monument, beauty, moral qualities and virtues, traditions, traditions, customs, traditions, traditions, etc.were considered. [6].



In a number of his works, K. Nazarov emphasizes the urgency of this problem, as well as its scientific analysis of its content, structure, basic forms, manifestations and role and importance in the system of universal values, as well as lack of attention to these issues. In the past, the concept of value was interpreted as a philosophical-sociological and axiological concept used to show the universal, universal, socio-ethical, cultural and spiritual significance of certain events in reality [7, p. 105].

In his doctoral dissertation "Dialectics of National and Human Values in the Sphere of Life" T. Abdullaev analyzed national and international relations in life, the values associated with them [8].

In our opinion, dignity means the totality of all material and spiritual wealth that is important for a person, nation, society, formed in the process of evolution of the spiritual and cultural needs of an individual, nation, people or social group that serve their own interests and goals.

Values are an inseparable and multifaceted concept, which includes natural, socio-political, legal, material, spiritual, religious, moral, artistic-aesthetic, etc. Every value is an expression of the product of human activity, its attitude towards the environment. Value is a necessary product of social and spiritual development of society. Each value is a spiritual core of a certain period, reflecting the socio-political landscape of society.

Values have a social nature, arise and develop in the process of practical activities of people. Where there is no man, there will be no dignity for anything. Values arise in connection with a set of things, phenomena and spiritual processes that are necessary and beneficial for the functioning of a person in different spheres, first of all in the sphere of production, labor.

Value the existence of man is a complex process involving both the moral aesthetic, legal standards of society and the sphere of social consciousness. The main principle of the existence of man's self, self-worth, is enriched with value, replenished. People in their practical activities meet the natural demand, needs necessary for life, using the Hossa –characteristics of subjects and phenomena. For example, a person's thirst for water, a sense of hunger through bread, oxygen breathing, satisfies the body's need for it.



Therefore, we also appreciate these quot; blessings. But there are also such things that they do not like us, they are necessary for our lives. Rudeness, Vanity, theft, deceit, filth, etc. are such unpleasant things that we seek to get rid of them.

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