

Culture Glorifies Human

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Abstract: Culture is a concept that has been developed and refined from the past of the people. Culture is primarily manifested in music, literature, artistic image, theater and television lifestyle. What is in people's life, if there are events, all these are embodied in culture. The concept of culture begins to form in people's minds from the moment they step on their feet, that is, from birth. As the language and religion of the people are formed, their need for culture increases.

Keywords: culture, perception, education, society, cultural, educational, relational value.

Culture is the main concept that determines human activity. No matter how perfect and thorough the foundation of human culture is, the intellect, perception, and knowledge will continue to increase. Basically, culture is not only a set of material and spiritual wealth created by the creative activity of people, but at the same time it also represents the level of development of society. The sum of knowledge, criteria and values in society is embodied in culture. The term culture is expressed in different meanings in modern and scientific literature.

According to experts, the terms «culture» and «culture» mean the same thing, and the Latin word means «cultivation». Later, it was used in the meaning of «to be enlightened», «to be educated», «to be knowledgeable». The term Madaniyat, which is often used in the Uzbek language, means «cultural» - «urban» in Arabic. If we pay attention to the etymology of the word «culture», we will see that the Arab way of life played an important role in the origin of the word. Because, in ancient times, the tribes living in the Arabian Peninsula had two different ways of life. Tribes engaged in animal husbandry in the desert areas were called «Bedouins», while people living a sedentary life, that is, living in cities, were called «civilized». It can be seen that in the origin of the word «culture» only the people living in the cities, their livelihood by handicrafts and trade, the lifestyle of the tribes and households that ensured the safety of the caravan routes played an important role. Because «cultural» people have, firstly: a sedentary lifestyle, living conditions, secondly: the development of consciousness and thinking, thirdly: engaging in a certain profession, striving for enlightenment, knowledge, fourthly: their activity in state administration, organization and other aspects, fifthly: those who are far ahead of the «Bedouins» in terms of familiarity with foreign peoples, their production and living conditions, and other religions. That is why the nomads engaged in animal husbandry called the townspeople «civilized».[1]

At the beginning of the 50s of the 20th century, the American cultural scientists Alfred Kroeber and Clyde Kluckhohn in their work «Culture Concepts and Definitions» show that there are 164 definitions of culture. Currently, there are more than 400 definitions of the term «culture». If we pay attention to them, we will see that the concept of culture is a comprehensive concept that covers almost all and even contradictory areas of life. Therefore, it is very difficult to define the concept of culture as a concept that covers all areas of human mental activity and social life. People around the world use the term culture in different ways. For example: In ancient Rome, the concept of «Culture» was also used in the sense of care aimed at improving and purifying life spiritually. It is clear that the concept of «Culture» has not changed its essence from ancient times to the present, despite its various interpretations.

The great representatives of medieval culture, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Beruni and others, interpreted the urban lifestyle as a form of maturity of the community. According to Farobi, every human being by his nature «strives to achieve a higher level of maturity», such maturity can be achieved only through the urban community. He noted that «a cultural society and a cultural city will be such that in this country every person is free in his profession, everyone is free, there is no difference between people, everyone is engaged in the profession that he wants or chooses. People live freely in the true sense of the word.» [2]

It is known that when we say culture, first of all, it is understood the influence of man on nature, as well as education. It was recognized that education should not only consist of developing the ability to blindly follow existing laws and customs, but also encourage the desire to follow them. This dual understanding of culture is a characteristic of any society. For example, the ancient Greeks distinguished themselves from the «uncultured» barbarians with their «educated (paidei)», and in Ancient Rome, the concept of «culture» meant urban lifestyle.

According to ancient thinkers, culture is connected with human activity. It is widely believed that culture is the expression of the most general skills, abilities, and knowledge, and that a person's high social experience indicates his level of mastery of culture. According to the ancient Greek thinker Democritus, man is the creator of culture, he created it in order to satisfy his needs and imitate nature¹. Great representatives of medieval Eastern social thought - Farobi, Beruni, Ibn Sina and others also left behind their deep opinions about culture. According to Farobi, every person strives for maturity, and such virtue can be achieved only through the urban community. «A cultured society and a cultured city (or country) will be such that,» he says, «every person from the population of this country will be free in his profession, everyone will be equal, there will be no difference between people, everyone will have the profession that he wants or chooses.» deals with. People will truly be free.

Alisher Navoi, while noting the issues of mature morality and just society and community, emphasizes that it is possible to achieve spiritual and cultural elevation by conforming to humanitarian ideals, and that this is the criterion of humanity.[3]

Muqimi, Furqat, Zavqi, Ahmad Donish, Avaz O'tar, Kamil Khorazmi, and others, representatives of the democratic enlightenment movement that came to the field in the second half of the 19th century, believed that the factor of civilizing the people is the acquisition of knowledge - enlightenment. They promoted knowledge and culture among the people against the ignorance of the middle ages with great passion. For example, according to Furqat, science is a torch that should illuminate the path of happiness for mankind. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, representatives of the Jadidism movement that arose in Turkestan, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhan son, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Sadridin Ainiy and others made an important contribution to the development of culture with their enlightening work. They published various newspapers and magazines, established publishing houses and printing houses, opened libraries, theaters, and new schools, promoted our past culture and history, and encouraged the in-depth acquisition of worldly knowledge. After that, as a result of the widespread spread of enlightenment, the general culture of the people increased. As the consciousness of humanity became more cautious, the demand for culture began to increase. In Kaikovus' work «Nightmare» we can see that culture and spirituality are important for people's educational perception, intelligence. A large part of spiritual education is derived from spiritual values, including the advice and teachings of our ancestors. Nowadays, the thinking circles regarding the concept of culture are weakening in the minds of more of our young people. Because, in terms of education, we rarely see young people with books in their hands.

This is a sign that the love of the people, that is, the youth, for the homeland and family is disappearing. A cultured person is first of all a person in the eyes of the world. Such people are considered to be respected by the whole world. He is able to guide the people around him to goodness by strictly following the norms of decency.

There may be an educated, scholarly person in the country, but there may not be a cultured person. It is not the case that Ming has a high level of intellectual thinking and low culture, and cannot recognize his own identity.

Education of a perfect and cultured person was considered an important social task in all times, and a well-educated person was considered a wealth of the society. A person's beauty is measured by the knowledge he acquires. If educated people are considered mature in the teachings of Islam, we can see that in the views of our thinkers, it is necessary to acquire many characteristics in order to be a perfect person. According to Avlani, a person is not born with a bad character. As a result of bad education in certain conditions, bad behavior appears and develops in them. Cultivation of human abilities is done through education. If a person gets a good upbringing, avoids bad habits, gets used to good habits and grows up, he will be worthy of respect and attention of everyone. Otherwise, they will become ignorant, ignorant, evil people who do all kinds of bad things.

The Uzbek people have made a great contribution to the development of world culture with their unique artistic heritage. Our great cultural heritage, created by our great ancestors, still attracts the attention of world scientists. Historical sources have already proven that culture first appeared in the East and was perfected in the West. In the regions of ancient Uzbekistan, Eastern and Western culture and art show a mixture of both cultures. For example: the term «Bazmi jamshid» has been around for almost 18 centuries. Even in the time of King Jamshid, our ancestors used to celebrate different types of holidays, decorate the theaters with high taste, prepare a royal table, dress appropriately for the holiday, behave in various gatherings and ceremonies, be able to express their thoughts in a loud, understandable and pleasant way in front of the public, give speeches, acting in accordance with their position and level, a sign that they have a lot of experience in demonstrating their artistic abilities in front of the audience.[4]

One of the great poets of the Islamic world, Imam Ghazali, during his short 53-year life, contributed to the development of human culture and wrote about 100 works. They belong to different branches of Islam and have a very large scope in terms of evidence coverage. These works are important not only for scholars of description, hadith, history, jurisprudence, mysticism and mysticism, but also for ordinary people.

It is our great honor that Ghazali gave the most important advices in the formation of human culture.

- Be patient with those who violate the norms of behavior towards you;
- Do not feel humiliated by the generosity of the rich;
- If you have made a promise, do it with determination;
- Speak only and only the truth;
- Say acceptable words everywhere, try to speak nicely;
- Eat little and drink little if you want your body to be happy;
- Speak only when you have an audience;
- Avoid repeating one word;
- Do not deceive or mock anyone;

- If they don't like what you sold and bring it back, accept it;
- Do not experiment and do not make a habit of lying;
- When thirsty, rinse your mouth before drinking water;
- When walking in the market, do not hurt anyone;
- Do not touch someone else's property without the owner's permission;
- Do not speak with a bite in your mouth;
- Do not make excessive gestures with your hands and fingers when speaking;
- Do not gather on roads and streets;
- Don't choose shops to talk to;
- Do not argue with rude, ill-mannered and ill-mannered people; [5]

Summary

Imam Ghazali not only saw the formation of culture in these advices, but also described their food culture in his writings. We can see that this process has become important for the development of national culture. In fact, all nations, regardless of their origin, have their own world view and culture. However, judging from Ghazali's writings, every nation has its own culture. In order to further improve the national culture of the nation, it is very important to use the potential, abilities, and skills that exist in the society. In addition to using the internal spiritual potential of the nation, it is necessary to increase the initiative and creativity of the representatives of the nation. The most important thing is to revive the creative potential in the mind and spirit of intellectuals and serve the perfection of the nation. The fact that we are an independent state creates an opportunity to do good deeds and develop our culture. All the cultural reforms implemented in our republic serve the future and spiritual maturity of man. It is culture that remains one of the main factors of human development.[6]

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