

JALOLIDDIN MANGUBERDI IS A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL PRIDE

Ergasheva, N. I.

Ergasheva Nargiza Ibrokhimovna - Researcher at the Institute for Retraining and Advanced Training of Heads of Preschool Education. Tashkent, **THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

ABSTRACT

In independence years the concepts of national pride have been combined with the concept of patriotism and acquired a new meaning. In turn, the State Requirements for the Development of Primary and Preschool Children of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Curriculum "First Step" set a number of topics aimed at cultivating national pride, but there is not whole relationship among formation of national pride, national identity, national serving to the motherland. The feeling of national pride is that children feel, first of all, that they are worthy of the land they live in, the country they belong to, and that they are a part of that country. Also a child should try to be a worthy child of his country, and respect the values of tradition, and the ancestors of his ancestors with boundless love, devotion. It is advisable to use the heritage of preschool education in the education of senior and preparatory children.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

There is no future for a nation that does not know and respect its past and history. History is formed by telling children historical events, stories, legends that the past is a time when all of humanity is already out of sight, a property of history, but our culture, which has never lost its significance, is the fundamental basis of our spirituality. A proud person is steadfast in the path of good deeds, sacrifices his life for the truth, but does not harm others, and refrains from betrayal, hypocrisy, and irreligion. Nurturing a sense of national pride is a long-term process, the effectiveness of which largely depends on the areas of education that are clearly given in the pre-school age group and in the preparatory groups. We need to educate the younger generation to be faithful to the history, culture, traditions and national values of their ancestors, so that when they remember their ancestors, they feel a sense of pride and pride in their hearts. Spiritual and moral perfection, conscientiousness, decency, caring for loved ones, and other human feelings do not arise spontaneously. They are based on education, upbringing and hard work. Fostering a sense of national pride in children depends in many ways on the tasks and materials in the activities that are presented and organized. In this regard, the first stage of continuing education is to acquaint large and preparatory groups of preschool education with the life and work of Sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi, one of the great figures of the East. It is known from history that when Jaloliddin Manguberdi was just 21 years old, he took on an honorable and responsible task, such as liberating the Motherland. Sultan Jalaliddin fought for 11 years against the enemy to preserve the independence of the country and showed unparalleled heroism. He was the eldest son of the last Khorezmshah, Khorezmshah Muhammad II and Oychechak. Menkburni or Manguberdi, means "has a spot on the face." Although Sultan Jalaliddin was the eldest son, Sultan Jalaliddin's younger brother Uzlakhon ascended the throne at the urging of the Kipchak princess Turkon Khotun, the mother of Khorezmshah Muhammad Khan, who had great respect and influence in the palace of Khorezmshahs. Shihabiddin an-Nasavi wrote: "Khorezmshah could not oppose his mother, whether in small matters, serious or insignificant. This was for two reasons: the first was the duty of childbearing, the second, and most importantly, that all the rulers of the country were descended from their mothers.

Sultan Jalaliddin grew up in a military environment and mastered the martial arts at an early age, becoming a brave, courageous, fearless, brave general who had skills on horseback riding, archery, spear piercing and even sword-wielding in both hands as well. Despite the fact that Gazna (today we call Afghanistan) was under his control, the father avoided conspiracies and kept his son near to him in Gurganj. Mainly in battles, Jalaliddin participated as a commander next to his father, demonstrating his unparalleled skill in battles. The greatest danger in the life of the Khorezmshahs was the invasion of the Mongols. When Jalaliddin became aware of Genghis Khan's planned invasion, he asked his father to put his army in the Syrdarya and to meet the enemy there, but Muhammad Khorezmshah firmly believed in the strength of the defensive walls and fortress and did not gather his soldiers. But enemies began to occupy the city rapidly with many numbered soldiers. First, in 1220, Bukhara, then Samarkand was surrounded. While defeating, Muhammad Khorezmshah was seriously ill from mental stress, and fled to the Caspian Sea. He summoned his three sons to his side and hung his sword on Sultan Jalaliddin's waist, appointed him heir to the throne, and bequeathed his other brothers to obey his brother. After the death of Muhammad Khorezmshah, Sultan Jalaliddin ascended the unnamed throne; Sultan Jalaliddin gathered an army of three hundred loyal Turkmen men and set out for Khorasan. Around Nisa, they are met by a Mongol army of seven hundred men, who are easily defeated by Sultan Jalaliddin. This small victory inspired the people of Khorasan against the Mongol invaders, and Jalaliddin, on his way to his bequeathed husband, allies himself with Marv's deputy Khan Malik and his army of forty thousand men, the Turkmen khan Sayfiddin, and his army of forty thousand men. A combined army near Kandahar destroys the Mongols Jalal al-Din Manguberdi's personal secretary, Muhammad al-Nasawi, described our great ancestor as follows: "He was a stocky, medium-sized, Turkish-looking man who spoke Turkish and could also speak Persian. As for his bravery, it is enough to remember his heroism in battles. He was the best lion among the lions, the fearless rider, and the bravest among the armies. He didn't become angry and did not say insulting words. He was extremely serious, he did not laugh, he just smiled, and he spoke little. Genghis Khan gave up his dream of overtaking Alexander the Great and conquering the world, and died with a wish.

Sultan Jalaliddin realized that the glory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the defense of the Motherland was far superior to his own glory. All the books written by Genghis Khan's own secretaries, describing the Iskandarmonand marches, are blurred in front of Shahobiddin An Nasavi's "Description of the Life of Jalaliddin Manguberdi." Therefore, even his own secretaries, when the time came, wrote in astonishment about the courage and bravery of Jalaliddin Manguberdi: . Genghis Khan acknowledged the courage and bravery of his enemy, Jalaliddin Manguberdi, and saw him as a worthy rival. He longed for his sons to look like Sultan Jalaliddin. In the beginning of 1221, Sultan Jalaliddin's army consisting of Khorezmian warriors and soldiers of neighboring peoples defeated the Mongols. The history of the struggle against the Mongols was first and foremost glorified by the name of Jalaliddin Manguberdi. Because he was not only a selfless fighter against the invaders, but also the only army leader and head of state who was able to save the Mongols from the calamities that befell the various peoples. Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi had come very close to achieving his dream of rebuilding the state with a decisive victory over the enemy. However, this was not prevented by the power of the Mongols, but by the hypocrisy and treachery of many rulers and generals who were considered their allies and relatives. In the most dangerous situation, they left Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi with their troops for their own petty interests ...

Even after the death of Sultan Jalaliddin, the Mongols did not believe it for many years and were heartbroken. The people did not believe that Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi was dead. Seeing Hizr, Manguberdi waited among the dervishes in the guise of a Sufi, wandering in

Islamic countries, among the people, believing that he would gather strength again and protect us. They did not want to believe that the exhausted Patriot had been brutally killed by a Kurd. Not even the rulers wanted to believe it. Iraqi Ajam also searched for the deputy Sharafuddin Ali Manguberdi. Jalaliddin was an invincible and physically immortal hero for them. He was now remembered with nostalgia by the tall emirs. They didn't want to believe he was dead.

The unparalleled courage and devotion of our great ancestor on the path to freedom and liberty is a clear demonstration of the importance of independence in the life of our people. At the same time, it calls on all of us to appreciate today's peaceful and serene days, to live with a sense of constant involvement for the fate of the country. Jaloliddin Manguberdi is known in history for his courage and patriotism. He deserves respect as a brave commander who showed unparalleled heroism in the cause of freedom of the motherland and inspired the nation to freedom.

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