



Abdulla Avloni's Way of Life

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Abstract: Abdulla Avloni is a great poet, writer, playwright, pedagogue, journalist and public figure, one of the founders of Uzbek culture and literature. He brought Uzbek pedagogy, dramaturgy, national theater, journalism, and children's literature to a new level. It is no exaggeration to say that Abdulla Avloni, a mature scientist and pedagogue, introduced a number of changes and updates to the field of education and science and the teaching process through his innovative actions and pedagogical views. Based on his pedagogical views, he finds a solution to the issues of interactivity, activity, mutual respect and education among students of schools and higher education institutions. In several pedagogical works written by Abdulla Avloni, he pays serious attention to the principles of upbringing and ethics and the field of education. In this article, we will study the pedagogical views of Abdulla Avloni and the issue of education in his works.

Key words: Abdulla Avloni, Uzbek pedagogy, pedagogical activity.

Abdulla Avloni is an enlightened poet, playwright, journalist, scientist, state and public figure, one of the famous representatives of Uzbek national culture of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Snipers neighborhood of Tashkent. First, he studied at the primary school in Okchi, and then at one of the city madrasas. However, Avloni, who studied independently and soon became a literate and enlightened person of his time, worked together with the children of the people to educate them as an active participant of the growing movement in our country at the beginning of the century. to train literate and mature scientists and specialists, to see the freedom of the homeland, to provide them with comfort. For this purpose, he is actively working in many fields. In 1907, a newspaper named "Shohrat" was published in his house. A new school opened in the neighborhood. He wrote textbooks and reading books for "Usulijadid" schools, such as "Literature or Folk Poems", "First Teacher", "Second Teacher", "Gulistan School", "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics". He founded a charitable society to help with school work. Having established the publishing company, Khadra opened the bookstore "School Library".

At the beginning of the 20th century, one of the most important changes in the cultural life of Turkestan was the change of school work. Avloni joins the jadidist movement during this period and is known as one of the active participants of the jadidists in Tashkent. Avloni opened a new school in Mirabad in 1904, then in Degrezli (1903-14) in the same new way, taught and wrote textbooks.

In 1909, a charitable society was opened at the school to help educate orphans. He published the first volume of the four-volume poetry collection "Literature or National Poems". He founded "Nashriyot" (1914), "School" (1916) in cooperation with artists such as Munavvarqori,



Muhammadjon Podshohojayev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khojayev, Shokirjon Rahimiy.

He published the newspapers "Taraqqi", "Fame" (1907), "Asia" (1908), "Turon" (1917). In 1918, Turkestan became one of the founders and one of the first editors of the first newspaper of the Soviet government, "Ishtirokyun". During the Soviet period, he worked in various responsible positions, in whatever position he worked, he was engaged in spreading knowledge, providing education, teaching in universities and colleges. In 1930-1934, he was the head of the Central Asian State University (now Tashkent State University). He died in 1934. Avloni was awarded the title of Hero of Labor in the 19th year.

Avloni has been creating for more than 30 years. It witnessed the labor events of 1916, followed by the revolutionary uprising and national liberation struggles. In the past, he said, he left behind "dozens of poems and school books, four theater books." When it comes to its place in the history of our culture, special attention should be paid to two aspects: pedagogical activity and literary art. His pedagogic activities and ideas about education are an important source in determining the features of enlightenment, which reached a new level at the beginning of the 20th century.

Avloni school was established on the basis of humanitarianism and free education, and the main task is to teach children secular and advanced science, to ensure that young people acquire the ability to participate in the social and political life of the country. The author compiled textbooks for these schools. His first teacher "The First Teacher" (1911) was reprinted four times before the October Revolution, and the textbook "The Second Teacher" (1912) after the alphabet was reprinted three times. The moral didactic textbook "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" (1913) took a special place in the development of socio-pedagogical thought at the beginning of the 20th century. It first analyzes the issues of education and morality from the perspective of the demands and needs of the 20th century. While distinguishing traditional good and bad behavior, Avloni bases his views on the ideas of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Saadi Shirozi, and Bedil, and uses modernity as the main criterion. The writer considered love for the Motherland to be one of the best human qualities. Homeland is the city and country where every person was born and raised. It should be appreciated, loved, rejuvenated. This is what the poet understood as the Motherland, love for him. Love for language and culture is the love of every person for his nation: "The mirror life of every nation is its language and literature that show its presence in the world. Losing the national language means losing the soul of the nation. It is worth noting that Avloni went through a very difficult life and creative path.

He entered literature at a time when ideological struggles were in full swing. He did not hesitate to fight for enlightenment and development. As you get acquainted with the poet's poetry, you will encounter an interesting situation. There are no romantic poems in it. He knows social problems, people's pain more important. He denies any love in the face of the misfortune of the people and the Motherland. He "loves his mother as a friend." He devotes all his love to her.

The beginning of the century was a very responsible period for the fate of Turkestan, when the issue of life and death was being decided. He was a mature intellectual of the Avloni period, a great enlightener, and an active supporter of the teachings of Jadids. 1917) and "Sabzavor" (1914) in the magazine and periodical press. They promoted knowledge, ignorance and ignorance, denounced the social and moral foundations of the old system, spoke of a free and happy time. In this sense, Avloni's poems of this period are in harmony with the poetry of Hamza and Anbar Otin. Avloni



widely used finger weights in literature. He wrote poems to national tunes, enriched the possibilities of poetry.

One of Avloni's most important contributions to literature is that he was one of the creators of a new literary phenomenon called labor poetry. He described the events of 1916 and wrote poems such as "Working father's words to his son", "Mother's words to his son", "I'm sorry". Vatan illuminated the farewell scenes of workers who were taken to the snowy and icy lands of the far north, to black service behind the front, and to injustice. The tone and style of these poems were very close to the folk songs that played an important role in the national awakening of our people.

Avloni welcomed the February revolution of 1917 with joy (poems "Qutuldik", "Yotma"). Dedicated to October, he wrote poems such as "Freedom March" (1919), "Worker's Ear" praising the new socialist system. However, Russia soon realized that the Soviet system was a worse form of the old tsarist system, and that the policy of the Soviets was based on hypocrisy. In particular, the failure to deliver the solemnly promised freedom led to the appearance of sad tones in the poet's work ("Weekly Hour", 1919). Nevertheless, Avloni wrote poems on various topics. Avloni was one of the founders of Uzbek theater. In 1913, he created the "Turkistan" theater troupe. Turkistan has also announced its strict regulations.

Historical artistic and scientific works that artistically reflect the history of our nation have a special place in the further development of the spirituality of our society, which has achieved national independence and is progressing in all directions. Uzbek literature is rich in such works. They play an important role in bringing the young generation to maturity. In this regard, the famous Uzbek writer Abdulla Avloni's four-part book "Literature or National Poems" and "The First Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", and "The Second Teacher" created by the famous Uzbek writer Abdulla Avloni. Textbooks and textbooks such as "School of Education" are also characteristic and can be a source for a comprehensive study. Special attention is paid to his simple and understandable way of conveying knowledge and concepts to the minds of children during the first literacy. Taking this into account, it is necessary to read these works seriously and to study the structure typical of the first textbook, the ideological completeness, and the unique features of the books.

In the history of Uzbek pedagogy, Abdulla Avloni defined pedagogy for the first time as "Pedagogy", that is, the science of child education. Naturally, such a description indicates that Avloni knew the science of pedagogy well. Abdulla Avloni divides child education into the following four sections: 1. "Time of Education". 2. "Physical education". 3. "Education of thought". 4. Thinks about "moral education" and its importance. In the "Time of Education" section, it is emphasized that it is necessary to provide education from a young age, and everyone should be involved in this work: parents, teachers, the government, and others. "Al-Hasil education is a matter of life or death for us, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster," Awlani says. Education is not a private work, but a national, social work. The writer believes that the development of every nation and the strength of the states depend on the education of generations. Education starts from the birth of offspring and continues until the end of life. It consists of several stages - home, kindergarten, school and community education. Avloni understands the scope of education in a broad sense. He does not limit it to only morality. He emphasizes that first of all, he should take care of the child's health. According to Awlani, it is necessary to educate the body in order to have a healthy mind, good morals, and knowledge. "A healthy and strong body is the most important thing for a person. Because in order



to read, teach, learn and teach, a person needs a strong, disease-free body. Abdulla Avloni addresses the parents in the matter of physical education to raise the child healthy, and pays special attention to the activities of the teachers in the mental education of the child. The book "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" promotes the ideas of enlightenment. Abdulla Awlani says about knowledge in the book: "Knowledge is the honor of the world and the honor of the hereafter. Knowledge is a very high and sacred quality for a person. Because science shows us our situation and actions like a mirror. To sharpen our mind and thoughts like a sword... A person without knowledge is like a tree without fruit...». Avloni spoke not of science in general, but of its practical and vital benefits and said, "Save us from ignorance and darkness. Culture brings humanity to the world of enlightenment, turns away from bad deeds and bad deeds, makes us possess good manners and manners... As a result, our whole life, health, happiness, wealth, life, diligence, enthusiasm, world and hereafter depend on it. "leader".

According to the figurative expression of the writer, knowledge is like the kernel inside an almond. To get it, you need to work, that is, to pick it from the pod. He understands well the role of science in the development of society. That is why he calls young people to know the secrets of science, to solve the essence of events, to read books. In his opinion, science is dead if it does not serve the benefit of society, if it is not used for the well-being of the people. A. Avloni highly appreciates people who can apply their knowledge in practice, calling them wise people.

"Bad manners" part of Abdulla Avloni's "Turkiy Gulistan..." consists of 18 chapters. The author calls such behaviors of a person "the moral appendages whose happiness is devoid of literature, whose life is inconceivable for our eternity...". A. Avloni describes both the positive and negative characteristics of people and refers them to the readers' opinions. He says, "It is necessary to weigh the disadvantages of these listed bad habits and the beauty of the above listed good habits with the balance of fairness, examine them with a discussion of conscience, and listen to the good ones and act on them, realizing the bad ones and doing them now." A. Awlani describes two different characteristics of Qazab. One is that a person's anger is important in defending oneself and the nation from the enemy, and the other is a negative characteristic of using someone by torture and terrorizing people with cold treatment. hilm - anger can be avoided only with a gentle nature. A. Avloni quotes the words of Imam Shafi'i about this: "Many things that are not achieved with a sword and a spear are achieved with gentleness and gentleness, return the damage of anger to its owner." A. Avloni draws attention to another extremely important issue in the "Bad manners" part of the work. These are the chapters "Ignorance" and "Total Ignorance".

Ignorance comes from ignorance. Ignorance is the worst enemy of humanity. The author of the work divides ignorance into two parts: one is "jahli basit" ("simple ignorance"), and the other is "jahli complex". Those who suffer from the disease "Jahli basit" do not know anything and admit that they do not know. It is relatively easy for them to learn, and it is possible to learn from this lesson by teaching them.

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