



## Abdulla Avlani's exemplary lifestyle

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**Annotation:** The main idea of every artist's works is the issue of bringing up mature and versatile young people. He is mainly brought up in the family environment and is formed as a person. Education is considered the most important pillar of life. It will be discussed about the life and creative path of Abdulla Avloni.

**Keywords:** Education, poems, future, enlightenment, interpretation, teacher, rewards, nation, nobility, loyalty

It is necessary to educate every young person in such a way that he can rise to the highest level by studying well. He is one of the founders of the new education and press of Uzbek dramaturgy and theater, who put forward the concepts of morality and education as the main foundation of his works. The so-called Abdulla Avloni lived and created in the years 1878-1934. He acquired Arabic and Persian languages during independent reading in his youth. Poems with the pseudonym Hijran are finished. Information about Avloni's life and work is also found in school textbooks. It seems that the poems are thematically the same, but their interpretation and artistic expression have become more complicated. In the first poem, the poet encourages the young reader to read and learn, and in the second poem, he compares who benefits and harms the school; and in the third poem, it is not about the special interests of the school, but about the benefits it brings to the nation, the people and the country. The poet regrets that our country, which was once a flower of enlightenment, has sunk into the mire of ignorance, and emphasizes that our country is becoming more and more ruined, and only enlightened souls can escape from such a calamity. In this sense, the poet's poems "Promoting knowledge", "Ignorance", "My dreams from the future", "Greetings to the nation" were written as an appeal to the children of the nation. In general, A. Avloni wrote in the books "The First Teacher" and "The Second Teacher" about the nature of knowledge and the consequences of ignorance, suitable for the thinking of young readers. It becomes clear that it also covers current problems. Especially the stories "Generosity" and "Avarice" have a great impact on the attitude of children studying at school. In the first story, a boy named Said meets a poor man on the way to school and the young boy's generosity is told. Cultivating friendship and camaraderie among students. One chapter of the work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" is called "Munislik". In it, it is said that "everyone should find his equal, his colleague, and share his happiness." "The pleasure of the world is to talk with loyal friends," it was noted. In this chapter, there are two types of friends - faithful, true and ignorant, lying, showing their differences and differences, walking away from false and ignorant friends, being careful, true and it is emphasized how loyal friends should



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be. Cultivating honesty. The Uzbek people pay great attention to the cultivation of honesty in young people. Abdulla Avloni's pedagogical heritage includes many poems and stories about speaking correctly, telling the truth, chapters "Haqqaniyat", "Kizb" in the work "Turkiy Gulistan Yakhud Akhloq", "Liar Cho" written for children. The poem "pon" is a clear example of this. Abdulla Awlani defines truthfulness and correct speaking as follows: "Haqqaniyat means correctness in actions and truthfulness in words. A person grows a garden to health and a flower garden to happiness through the path of truth. Truth is the mother of the best qualities, such as compassion, righteousness, and justice, which is the root of humanity." According to Awlani, truthfulness is divided into two types: truthfulness in deeds, truthfulness in deeds, and truthfulness in words. People with intelligence and conscience always speak what they see and know, the truth and the right thing. Honesty in business is not betraying someone's pride and property. Correctness in words is always speaking the truth. A smart, conscientious person follows the above. The opposite of honesty is lying. Avloni calls the word lie kizb. He calls liars liars. It is considered one of the most sacred human tasks for intelligent and pious people to keep their tongues free from false words and educate their children without making them prone to lies. Abdulla Avloni effectively used the "story-part" method. In this, he creatively used Eastern, in particular, Uzbek folk folklore, poems of Eastern classics, and, of course, samples of Hadisi Sharif. When his father learns of this incident, he rewards Said. In this place, the ideas of generosity and tolerance in child education are glorified. In the second story, the bad consequences of avarice are interpreted in the example of a rich man, his stinginess, stinginess and lowliness are condemned. Along with calling the young generation to enlightenment through such works, the goal of educating them to be patriotic and loyal to their nation and country takes a leading place. In general, literature is inextricably linked with the science of pedagogy. Education of the next generation lies in the content of any work written in literature.

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