

## ABDULLA AVLANI'S LIFE AND WORKS

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### Annotation:

Enlightenment writer Abdulla Avloni to the development of the science of pedagogy made a significant contribution, is the most beautiful of the Uzbek people in his works reflected its traditions, important life issues related to education. It will be discussed about Abdulla Avloni's meaningful life and his valuable works.

**Keywords:** creativity, education, enlightenment, interpretation, teacher, literature, motherland.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the famous representatives of the Uzbek national culture of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century is the enlightened poet, playwright, journalist, scientist, state and public figure Abdulla Avloni. He was born on July 12, 1878, in the Mergancha neighborhood of Tashkent, in the family of the weaver brother Miravlon. He spent his childhood in the crooked streets of Mirabad neighborhood, among the children of railway workers, most of whom were Russians. He studied at the old school in Okchi, then at the madrasa (1885-1886). Engaged in independent reading. He learned Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. He followed newspapers and magazines published in Orenburg, Kazan, Tiflis. In a short period of time, he became known as an enlightener and an active member of the social and cultural movement in the country. In partnership with progressives such as Munavvarqori, Muhammadjon Podshokhojayev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khojayev, Shokirjon Rahimi, he founded "Publishing" (1914) and "School" (1916) companies. He published the newspapers "Taraqqi", "Shuhrat" (1907), "Asia" (1908), "Turon" (1917). In 1918, he was one of the organizers and one of the first editors of the first newspaper of the government of the Turkestan Councils, "Ishtirokiyun". During the Soviet era, he served in various responsible positions, regardless of his duties, he was engaged in spreading knowledge and education, and was a teacher in universities and higher schools. In 1930-34, he headed the department at the State University of Central Asia (now TashSU). He died in 1934.23:38 Avloni was awarded the title of Hero of Labor in 1927. Avloni has been creating for more than 30 years. He witnessed the labor events of 1916, then revolutionary upheavals and national liberation struggles. During the past period, as he stated, he left "a dozen poems and school books, four theater books". When it comes to his role in the history of our culture, two aspects should be emphasized: his pedagogical activity

and his literary and artistic creativity. His pedagogic activity, his thoughts on education are important sources in determining the characteristics of enlightenment, which rose to a new level at the beginning of the 20th century. Avloni school is built on the basis of humanistic and free education, secular and 23:38 Avloni school is built on the basis of humanistic and free education, it has set the main task of teaching secular and advanced science to children, to give young people the ability to participate in the social and political life of the country. It became a real public school. Adib created textbooks for these schools. His "First teacher" (1911) was republished 4 times before the October change, "The last educational book from the alphabet" - "Second teacher" (1912) was republished 3 times. The moral didactic textbook "Turkish Gulistan or ethics" (1913) occupied a special place in the development of socio-pedagogical thought at the beginning of the 20th century. In it, the issues of education and morality were analyzed for the first time from the perspective of the demands and needs of the 20th century. He analyzed from the point of view. While dividing traditional good and bad behavior, Avloni supports his opinions with the opinions of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Saadi Shirozi, and Bedil, and takes modernity as the main criterion. Adib considered the love of the country to fight for it as one of the best human qualities. Homeland is the city and country where everyone was born and raised. It should be cherished, loved, and rejuvenated. This is what the poet understood when he said the country and love for it. Love for language and culture is the love of each person for his nation: "The life mirror of every nation that shows its presence in the world is language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation." Avloni wrote poems, stories and articles under the pseudonyms Hijran, Nabil, Indamas, Shuhrat, Tangriquli, Surayya, Shapalok, Chol, Ab, Chegaboy, Abdulhaq. It should be said that Avloni went through a rather complicated life and creative path. He entered literature at a time when ideological struggles were extremely intense. came Without any hesitation, he accepted the struggle for enlightenment and development as his example. As you get acquainted with the poet's poetry, you will encounter an interesting situation. There is no romantic poem in it. He knows social problems and the country's grief more important. He rejects any love in the face of the misfortune of the people and the Motherland. He "loves his mother like a mother". He devotes all his love to it. The beginning of our century was a very responsible time in the fate of Turkestan, when the issue of life and death was being resolved. Avloni quickly adopted this as a leading intellectual of the era, a great enlightener, and an active supporter of the teachings of Jadids. His first poetic works were published in the books "Adabayot or national poems" (I, II, III, GUjuzlar), "School Gulistoni" (1916), "Song of Mardikorlar" (1917) and "Sabzavor" magazine (1914) as well as in the pages of periodical press. In them, knowledge and enlightenment are propagated, ignorance and ignorance, the social and moral foundations of the old system are condemned, thoughts are expressed about the free and happy time. In this respect, Avloni's poems of this period are similar to the poetry of Hamza and Anbar Atin. Avloni widely used finger weight in literature, wrote poems in tune with national tunes and explored the possibilities of poetry.23:46 Avloni welcomed the February revolution of 1917 with joy (poems "We Got

Out", "Yotma"). Dedicated to October, he wrote poems such as "Hurriyat march" (1919), "To the ears of the workers" and glorified the new socialist system. But soon Russians began to realize that the Soviet system was a worse form of the old tsarist system than before, and that Soviet policy was built on the basis of hypocrisy. In particular, the solemnly promised freedom was not given, which led to the emergence of sad and depressed tones in the poet's work ("In the weekly hour" 1919). Despite this, Avloni wrote poems on various topics. The "Afghan Travel" diaries of the trip to Afghanistan in 1919-20 are important in studying the history of the establishment of friendly and harmonious relations between our country and our neighbor.

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