

## THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ABDULLA QADIRI, MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDI AND ABDULLA AVLONI IN THE ACTIVITIES OF JADID

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### ANNOTATION:

In this article, thoughts and comments are made on the works of artists such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qadiri and Abdurauf Fitrat, who worked effectively in the field of jadidism. Also, the article presents the artistic interpretation of the textbooks created by Abdulla Avloni and Mahmudhoja Behbudi for schoolchildren, as well as views on the artists' artistic skills.

**Keywords:** Kitabatul Atfol, First teacher, Turkish culture or ethics, Qadiri road, Behbudi theater troupe, Avloni's scientific heritage.

### Introduction

In the first quarter of the last century, especially in our country, but also throughout Asia, the representatives of literature and art, who were the propagators of the ideas of modernism, did their best in the way of national liberation. Along with Abdulla Qadiri, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni and other members of the Jadidist activities, the movement of people who supported the opening of new Usul schools in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva began to develop rapidly. In this regard, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, who was called the "father of Turkestan moderns", is distinguished by the fact that he showed great enthusiasm for the enlightenment of the people on the basis of the fundamental reforms he implemented in the city of Samarkand. In 1913, Behbudi received permission from the government to publish the newspaper "Samarkand". The newspaper is published twice a week in Uzbek and Tajik languages. When the 45th issue came out, the publication was stopped due to lack of funds".[1] It should be noted that among the Jadids there is a degree of difference between the geographical location and the living conditions of the population, the level of consciousness and the attitude to the news, and Mahbudhoja Behbudi is also distinguished by his artistic skills. Although Mahmudhoja Behbudi's contribution to the development of the theater industry is similar to the direction of artists such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni, Abdulla Qadiri, the above-mentioned artists have different aspects based on their artistic skills and reliance on various details and tools to convey the idea to the audience and readers. At this point, it can be said that the creation of "Kitobatul Atfol" in 1908, which was published as a manual in the new usul jadid schools established in Samarkand by Mahmudhoja Behbudi, was one of the first steps among the activists of the jadid movement. Jadids are well aware that their activities should not be

limited to only one area. That is why textbooks, research in theater fields, organization of service activities directly related to cinematography are well understood. In this place, the creative works of Abdurauf Fitrat, who is an activist of the Jadidist movements, and the practical works of Mahmudhoja Behbudi acquired different aspects according to his image style, delivery method to readers and viewers.

Abdulla Avloni is one of the pioneers who worked in Tashkent in the rapid development of new method schools, with the structure of school textbooks in relation to the age category and lesson hours determined in an exemplary manner. Abdulla Avloni's textbooks, designed for schoolchildren according to their age group, are simple in structure, easy to learn and easy to understand. In this regard, the works of Abdulla Avloni such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" increase the importance of their structure, the enrichment of stories and events that are easy for readers to understand. "Abdullah Avloni writes like this - the ignorant people of Mirabad found out that I tried to hold a conversation about the earth, people, mountains, rivers, and the sky in my school, and they closed my school saying that you are an infidel".[2] Today, studying the history of the manifestations of modernist activity and analyzing their artistically created works is considered one of the most urgent tasks of the representatives of the current literary process, because it is not for nothing that they say that "there is no identity without the past, no future without history." For this reason, the poetic works of Abdulla Avloni serve as a unique source for studying the works of Abdulla Avloni, which are widely researched today, in the Selected Works of Abdulla Avloni, and for presenting unexplored news to the scientific community. Abdulla Avloni's class of creators, relying on both artistic creativity and scientific potential, performed important tasks such as creating school textbooks and reaching the hearts of readers through poetic works. Also, today the issue of researching the works of Abdulla Avloni is considered one of the most urgent tasks.

Abdulla Qadiri can be said to be one of the artists who has chosen one of the relatively unusual, but significant paths of his artistic activity. In this regard, he conveyed Abdulla Qadiri's thoughts and ideas on making the public literate and preserving the examples of our national culture, which are being forgotten, through cinematography and artistic works. Abdulla Qadiri's journalistic articles on such topics serve as a clear proof of the ideas being understood.

## **REFERENCES:**

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